

Assistant Attorney General
James A. Molnerney

October 12, 1951

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. William E. Foley,
Chief, Internal Security
Section, Room 2-12

MONTHLY REPORT TO THE
JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
October 10, 1951, your reference JMWJJCnrm, 146-
41-15, requesting that this Bureau advise as expeditiously
as possible of any observations regarding air cases
which the Atomic Energy Commission desires to include
in its report to the Joint Congressional Committee on
Atomic Energy.

The status of these cases is as follows:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Approximately 100 Grams of Plutonium
Missing at DP Test Site, Los Alamos
Atomic Energy Project

The investigation of this matter is in a pending
status.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Theft of Two Detonators Bearing
Nomenclature No. II 20, Components
of Atomic Bomb, Biggs Air Force Base

The investigation of this matter is pending.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Thirty-three Pound Piece of Uranium
Inferment

The investigation of this matter is pending.
Information was furnished to you by memorandum dated October
12, 1951, that a Dr. Stanley Phillips Frankel, Assistant
Professor of Applied Mechanics, California Institute of

Attachment

cc - 117-1040
117-1036

cc - 117-1128
65-58738

165-59242-✓
NOT RECORDED
55 OCT 18 1951

cc - 116-14006
65-59242

62-83626-70

Alfred Sarant

Technology, Pasadena, California, admitted on October 12, 1951, taking several pieces of uranium from a scrap dump at Los Alamos in the Spring of 1946. Frank [redacted] admitted that at the time he secured the pieces of uranium he was driving his wife's Studebaker car and that pieces of uranium could have remained in the trunk of the car when sold to a used car dealer in [redacted] New Mexico.

Joan Chase Hinton

The investigation of this matter is pending. There is attached for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent Leroy B. Elliott dated October 6, 1951, at Chicago, Illinois, reflecting investigation conducted.

[redacted] and [redacted]

Mr. C. A. Bolander, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, advised on October 3, 1951, that [redacted] an AEC employee, who resigned on September 12, 1951, admitted having lost two secret reports in Santiago, Chile, on February 7, 1950. [redacted] advised that he was traveling with [redacted] also an AEC employee, and found the bag containing the reports missing after having passed through Customs at Santiago. The loss had not been reported by [redacted] prior to his separation interview in September, 1951. Mr. Bolander advised that the reports did not contain restricted data as defined under the Atomic Energy Act. b6

No investigation is contemplated in connection with this matter.

Hans Bethe

The investigation of this case is pending.

The propriety of releasing information in connection with the above cases is being left to your

SAC, Albany

September 19, 1951

Director, FBI

ALFRED SPAMINAKOS SARANT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet August 29, 1951, in the above-captioned matter requesting certain investigation at Cornell University Laboratory to determine the accessibility of NEPA (Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft) and other classified material to Sarant during the period of his employment there.

In a confidential document record recently received from AEC, it was noted that [redacted] was furnished with numerous progress and completed reports pertaining to the NEPA project. This record reflected that a number of these documents were receipted for by one [redacted] who it is understood is identical with [redacted] the present secretary to [redacted]

There is noted hereinafter the pertinent information concerning the various NEPA reports which were referred to in reflect as being in the possession of [redacted]

Title	Date issued	Copy #	Date assigned	Date Returned
NEPA #4	5-15-47	Proof 2	5-15-47	5-7-51
LEXP-1	9-48	47	12-31-48	
APPENDIX SECRET 2	5-28-48	Restricted		5-7-51

Regarding AEC records, a [redacted] was secretary to [redacted] prior to the latter part of 1945, when [redacted] was employed in the position of [redacted]. It was indicated that both [redacted] and [redacted] had clearance from AEC to handle classified material. However, it was mentioned that [redacted] had another secretary during the year 1946 whose name is unknown to AEC and who had not been cleared to handle AEC material. It was further learned through [redacted] that [redacted] maintained NEPA material in the same safe as the AEC material prior to October 20, 1947, when NEPA supplied him with a [redacted] safe for their information and documents. It was [redacted] according to NEPA's instructions, no one was to have access to this safe with the exception of [redacted] and a number of [redacted] who were actively participating in the project.

65-59242
cc - New York
Buffalo

COMM - FBI

SEP 20 1951

SEP 20 1951

EFE: [redacted]

WASS: [redacted]

65-59242-505

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-59242-505

According to AEC, they required a periodic inventory from those persons having classified AEC materials, which inventory was to set out the identity of all persons having access to that material. An inspection has been made by AEC of the various inventories submitted by [REDACTED]. It was noted that as of July 11, 1947, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as well as [REDACTED] were listed as having access to this AEC data. Further, that in the 1948 inventory, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were listed as having access thereto. b6

A check has been made of the Bureau files pertaining to Marie Jean Prior and Dorothea Jean Clarke, nee Snyder, and no derogatory subversive information was found therein. Both had been subjects of investigation under the Atomic Energy Act. It is noted that the home address of Marie Prior was given as 42 Resolute Street, Rochester, New York. The last available information as to the address of Dorothea Jean Snyder (Albany file 116-7714) is 205 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

It is requested that the Albany Division make an immediate effort to determine the present whereabouts of Prior and Clarke, and thereafter interview them concerning this matter. It is suggested that these interviews be for the purpose of determining the manner in which the NUPA and AEC material was being maintained and the possible access thereto by Sarant or Seldon Bruce Dayton. During the course of this interview, it may be possible to discreetly ascertain whether any of such NUPA or other classified data may have been made available to Sarant or Dayton through either Dr. Bethe, Dr. Morrison or Dr. Feynman.

You should also make an effort to identify the other secretary employed by Dr. Bethe in 1945. Upon determining her identity, if no information of a derogatory nature appears in your files concerning this person, you are authorized to interview her along the same lines as previously indicated.

In connection with your reporting the results of this investigation, you should bear in mind that any information developed as a result thereof should be properly reported in instant file and, where pertinent, to the Bethe investigation, similarly reported therein. These reports should, of course, be in a form suitable for dissemination.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENT RECORD

NAME Bethe Hans (Dr.)
LAST FIRST INITIAL

COMPANY Cornell University

DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF DOCUMENT	COPIES NO.	COPIES IN SERIES	SERIES	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RET. OR TRANS.
HEPA 1281-17B-51	HEPA Project Progress Report for Period 10-1-49 thru 12-31-49, Receipt signed by D. Snyder (no date)		1-1-50	9	15	C	2-7-50	Returned 5-7-51
1297-67B-01	The Importance of Twice Scattered Gamma Rays Arriving at the Crew Position of a Nuclear Powered Aircraft, no signed Receipt	James B. Trice and Robert L. Behals	2-27-50	25	25	A	3-21-50	
1296-67B-00	Once Scattered Gamma Radiation Intensity at the Crew Position of a Nuclear Powered Aircraft as a Function of the Angle of Emission of Primary Gamma Rays from the Reactor, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 9-25-50	James B. Trice and Robert L. Behals	2-28-50	25	25	A	3-21-50	
	Letter from G. Simmons to Dr. Bethe "Experimental Physics Program, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 9-29-47		9-29-47	2	3	A	9-25-47	
1374-17B-52	HEPA Project Progress Rpt. for the period 1-1-50 thru 3-31-50, Receipt signed by D. Snyder 5-8-50		4-2-50	40	100	A	5-5-50	
1345-67B-05	A Method for Optimizing an Aircraft Shield, Receipt signed by D. Snyder 6-5-50	White, Garman, and Behals	6-12-50	27	28	A	6-8-50	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

65-89402-50

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1434-SCB-13	Minutes of the Member Co. Board of Consultants Meeting 2-9-50, Receipt signed by B. Snyder 6-26-50		6-1-50	10	125	A	6-23-50	Returned 5-7-51
1440	Subdivision of Radiation Tolerance in a Certain Type Aircraft Shield, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe (no date)	B. Bethe	7-5-50	25	25	A	7-19-50	
1444	NEPA Project Program Report for Period 4-1-50 thru 6-30-50, Receipt signed by B. Snyder 8-4-50		7-1-50	84	140	A	8-8-50	Returned 5-7-51
1518	Subdivision of Radiation Tolerance in a Certain Type Aircraft Shield, Receipt signed by D. Snyder 8-14-50	Bethe	8-8-50	27	27	A	8-10-50	
1443-SAB-51	Characteristics of Divided Shields for Gas Cooled Reactors, Receipt signed by B. Snyder 9-8-50	E. Laseghen	8-1-50	37	39	A	8-30-50	
	Letter - Shield Testing Subsection Meeting at Brookhaven, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe (no date)	Ergon	8-25-49	6	9	A	8-25-49	
NEPA #2	NEPA Report No. 2 (Addendum No. 1), No signed receipt		1-1-47	41	75	A		Returned 5-7-51
NEPA #2	Proof Copy of NEPA No. 2, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 9-25-46		8-30-46	1	65	A	9-23-46	Returned 5-7-51
NEPA #3	Part II NEPA Subcontract Program, No signed receipt		1-1-47	41	75	A	1-24-47	Returned 5-7-51
NEPA #3	Preliminary Study of Application of H. P. to Aircraft (Part I) (Same as NEPA #2-Addendum), No signed receipt		1-1-47	41	75	A	1-24-47	Returned 5-7-51
NEPA #4 X	NEPA Technical Report, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe (no date)		5-15-47	Proof 8	5		5-16-47	Returned 5-7-51

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NEPA #4	"Abridged" Progress Report to Member Company, No signed Receipt		5-25-47	24	40	A	6-6-47	Returned 5-7-51
NEPA #6	Criticality and Control, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 1-28-49		10-2-48	74	100	A	1-21-49	Returned 5-7-51
211-SCB-3	Meeting of the Board of Consultants, Washington, D. C., Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 4-29-47		1-28-47	55	60	A	4-27-47	Returned 5-7-51
48-SCB-4	Minutes of the Meeting of Board of Consultants, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 1-5-48		7-8-47	56	64	B	12-19-47	Returned 5-7-51
391-SCB-5	Special Materials, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 1-5-48		12-2-47	58	60	A	1-8-48	Returned 5-7-51
410-SCB-6	Minutes of Meeting of Board of Consultants, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 9-28-48		1-22-48	58	75	A	9-9-48	Returned 5-7-51
851-SCB-6	Neutron Cross Section, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 2-3-49	S. H. Turkel	12-15-48	46	50	A	1-31-49	Returned 5-7-51
1200-SCB-10	NEPA Project Program Report for Period 7-1-31/1949, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe 12-5-49		8-2-49	10	15	A	11-28-49	Returned 5-7-51
1208-SCB-11	NEPA Project Program Report for Period 8-1 to 8-31-49, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe (no date)		9-2-49	9	15	A	12-4-49	Returned 5-7-51
1219-SCB-19	Optimum Shields, Receipt signed by B. Snyder 1-11-50	E. L. Behals	11-20-49	21	30	A	1-9-50	
1217-1 X	Nuclear Powered Flight, Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe (no date)		9-48	47	110	A	12-31-48	
1217-SCB-12	NEPA Project Program Report for Period 9-1 thru 9-30-49, Receipt signed by B. Snyder 1-23-50		10-1-49	20	15	A	1-19-50	Retn 5-7

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MEPA 77

Turbojet Requirements for Nuclear Power,
Receipt signed by D. Snyder (no date)

12-49

55

84

A

1-25-50

Returned
5-7-51

Letter re: Gross Sections, Receipt signed by
Mr. Bethe 6-30-47

6-30-47

1

6

A

6-30-47

1536

Void Theory of Dots, No signed receipt

W. G. Bourgeois 8-21-50

22

25

A

9-29-50

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INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENT RECORD

NAME Bethe, Hans, (Dr.)
 LAST FIRST INITIAL

COMPANY Cornell University

DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF DOCUMENT	Copy No.	COPIES IN SERIES	SERIES	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RET. OR TRANS.
NEPA 1522	Initial Program of ANP-Critical Experiments. Receipt signed by D. Snyder, 10-2-50.		8-21-50	2	23	8	9-15-50	Ret. 5-7-51
NEPA 1587	NEPA Proj. Prog. Rpt. for Period July 1 thru September 30, 1950. Received 12-9-51, Receipt signed by D. Snyder.		10-1-50	88	165	A	12-5-50	
	Summary Technical Status Report.. Report was handed to Dr. Bethe, no receipt received 3-5-47.		2-26-47	3	30	A		Ret. 5-7-51
	Remarks on Neutron Shielding Indicating Upper and Lower Limit. Not documented.		3-47	Confidential				Ret. 5-7-51
	Minutes of NEPA Organizational Meetings, Not documented.		5-28-46					Ret. 5-7-51
612-222-2 X	Appendix to NEPA 673-222-3. Not Documented.		6-29-48	Restricted				Ret. 5-7-51
	NEPA Status Reports. Not Documented.		7-15-46					Ret. 5-7-51
ANP-52	Rpt. of the TAB to the Technical Committee of the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Program. Receipt signed by D. Snyder, 10-23-50.		8-4-50	95	206	A	10-12-50	
ANP-53	Report of the Shielding Board for the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Program. Receipt signed by Dr. Bethe, 11-24-50.		10-16-50	261	265	A	11-22-50	

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DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF DOCUMENT	COPIES IN SERIES	SERIES	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RET. OR TRANS.
AMP-51	AMP Inf. Meeting 5-12/13-50. Receipt signed by D. Snyder, 12-13-50.			89	106	A	12-8-50
NEPA-1792	NEPA Quarterly Report Jan. Mar. 51. No signed receipt.		4-1-51	84	140	A	5-10-51
NEPA-1657	The Scattering of Neutrons and Gamma Rays for Nuclear Powered Aircraft. Receipt signed by D. S. Clark, 4-8-51.		12-50	26	26	A	3-22-51
NEPA-1600	14 Inf. Monthly Report on the Development of Metal Ceramic Compositions etc. Receipt signed by D. S. Clark, 4-8-51.		1-51	25	25	A	3-22-51
NEPA-1689	NEPA Proj. Progress Report for Period October 1 thru December 31, 1950. D. Clark, 2-26-51.		2-1-51	91	165	A	2-20-51

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The attached information obtained from NEPA by Oak Ridge Security Office,

The reports bear the military classification Restricted through Secret

Julius Rosenberg Et Al

Referral
Department of
Energy

No. 2

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency Department of Energy
Packet No. 2

Rosenberg Et Al.

HQ or Field Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	DELETIONS (S)
HQ	100-17828	776	1/29/54	<p>This report contains information on pages 11, 12, 25, 28, 29, 30, 41, and 42 that is properly classified as Secret/Restricted Data. This material is denied because it contains DOE classified information exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. of 552 (b) (1) and (3), and 10 CFR Part 709.9(a) (1) and (3). Disclosure of this information would be contrary to the public interest. With respect to this denial, John A. Griffin, Director, Office of Classification, Department of Energy, is the denying official.</p>

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK
 FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI
 SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 12, 1950

MR. TOLSON
 MR. BOARDMAN
 MR. BELMONT
 MR. LADD
 MR. NICHOLS
 MR. ROSEN
 MR. TRACY
 MR. WINTERROWD
 MR. MOHR
 MR. W. C. CLEGG
 MR. GLAVIN
 MR. HARBO
 MR. JONES
 MR. QUINN TAMM
 MR. NEASE
 MR. GANDY

CHIEF CLERK
 TELE. ROOM
 TRAINING UNIT

In the signed statement taken from David Greenglass on August 16, 1950, information was set forth with respect to information provided by him to Rosenberg in September, 1945, regarding reducing the amount of plutonium to be used in an atomic bomb.

With reference to the above, the Atomic Energy Commission has advised that this information was classified as Top Secret in 1945 and is presently classified as Secret Restricted data with limited circulation.

65-59028

cc: Albuquerque

65-15336-378

Frederick
 Lewis

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin Albany

File # 65-3438

Made At CHICAGO	Dated 11-25-50	Period 11/1-3,8/50	Made By ROBERT K. McQUEEN RKM/mlw
Title ALFRED EPANINONDAS SARANT, was.			Character ESPIONAGE - R

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Synopsis: VICTOR K. D. ROSS and wife, MAURICE P. KASSMAN and wife, Ithaca, New York, and HELEN EISENBERG, 175 Crory Avenue, Binghamton, New York, arrived in Chicago via automobile on November 1, 1950, and registered Stevens Hotel 1:50 P.M. Noted in contact with group of five women on evening of November 1, 1950. BERNARD GOODMAN and wife, 303 Hessel Boulevard, Champaign, Illinois, arrived Stevens Hotel 1:05 P.M. November 2, 1950, and were in contact with ROSS and wife that evening. ROSS and party attended premiere of a prize-winning play written by SEYRIL SCHOCHEN (Mrs. MARTIN RUPIN), Ithaca, New York, after having dinner with party of 15, including GOODMANs, at Isbell's Restaurant, where reservations were made by a Dr. RUPIN. GOODMANs departed Chicago, morning of November 3, 1950, as did ROSS and party. Identities of other contacts of ROSS set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Chicago, Illinois

On November 1, 1950, SA WILLIAM L. RYAN, SA GAROLD R. FITZGERALD, SA JAMES L. TEGG, and SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN observed five individuals

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Do Not Write In These Spaces		
	65-59242-	355	RECORDED
Copies			
5 Bureau (65-59242)			
3 Albany (65-1664)			
1 New York (65-15360)(Info)			
1 Springfield (Info.)			
2 Chicago			

ADMINISTRATIVE

arrive in Chicago in a 1948 Packard, bearing New York State, 1950 license TP 901. It proceeded to the Stevens Hotel, 720 South Michigan Avenue, where they registered, at approximately 1:50 P.M. It was noted that there were three women and two men in the party.

Confidential informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that these individuals had registered as Mr. and Mrs. VICTOR ROSS, Ithaca, New York; Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE P. KASSMAN, Ithaca, New York; and HELEN EISENBERG, 175 Crory (partially illegible), Binghamton, New York. Informant stated that a reservation had previously been made for two double rooms in the name of MAURICE P. KASSMAN, Ithaca, New York.

At approximately 7:40 P.M., on November 1, 1950, ROSS and party were observed in the lobby of the Stevens Hotel by SA JOHN A. O'LEARY, SA JACK S. NEWELL, and SA ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG, JR. While sitting in conversation, they met five women, one of whom appeared to be known to them and introductions were made as to the others. Shortly thereafter the five women departed the hotel and were subsequently observed, at approximately 10:15 P.M., in the lobby, at which time SA ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG overheard conversation which indicated they had attended the theater. ROSS and party were also observed during this period in the company of two unidentified couples by SA ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG and SA JACK S. NEWELL. ARMSTRONG noted that one of the unidentified men was addressed as "MARTY."

On November 1, 1950, informant T-1 advised that the hotel had received a reservation request for a double room from BERNARD GOODMAN, 308 Hessel Boulevard, Champaign, Illinois. He also requested that he be given a room near VICTOR K. D. ROSS. On November 2, 1950, T-1 advised that GOODMAN had registered about 1:05 P.M., and an individual answering GOODMAN's description was observed to leave the registration desk at that time and proceed to the elevators by SA ROBERT L. TAGG, SA JOHN G. GROVES, and SA LEROY R. ELLIOTT.

At 3:38 P.M. on November 2, 1950, SA JOHN A. O'LEARY, SA JACK S. NEWELL, and SA ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG, JR. observed the following individuals in the lobby of the Stevens Hotel: VICTOR ROSS, MAURICE P. KASSMAN, HELEN EISENBERG, and two unidentified men. The two unidentified men were observed to enter the hotel at approximately 3:30 P.M. and were observed to leave the hotel at approximately 3:45 P.M. The two unidentified men were observed to enter the hotel at approximately 3:30 P.M. and were observed to leave the hotel at approximately 3:45 P.M. The two unidentified men were observed to enter the hotel at approximately 3:30 P.M. and were observed to leave the hotel at approximately 3:45 P.M.

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At 6:00 P.M. on November 2, 1950, SA RAYMOND A. MOSSHART and SA RICHARD A. WRIGHT observed Mr. and Mrs. ROSS, HELEN EISENBERG, GOODMAN and three unidentified persons leave the Stevens Hotel and proceed via cab to Isbell's Restaurant, 946 Rush Street, where ROSS and a party of 15 had dinner. SA MOSSHART ascertained that the reservations had been made by a Dr. RUBIN.

At 8:00 P.M., SA MOSSHART observed Mr. and Mrs. ROSS, Mr. and Mrs. KASSMAN, and HELEN EISENBERG proceed via cab to the Goodman Theater at Monroe Street and the Inner Drive. In this connection, it is noted that page 1, part 4 of the Chicago Daily Tribune issue of November 2, 1950, reported that SEYRIL SCHOCHEN, who is Mrs. MARTIN RUBIN of Ithaca, New York, when at home, was in Chicago for the world premiere of her prize-winning play "The Moon Besieged."

It was noted above that on November 1, 1950, the ROSSes were in contact with a man called "LEARTY" and that they had dinner on November 2, 1950, with a party for whom the reservations were made by a Dr. RUBIN.

At 11:15 P.M. on November 2, 1950, ROSS and party left the Goodman Theater and returned to the hotel. GOODMAN was not observed in their company. They entered the Old South Room at 11:30 P.M. as observed by SA JOHN A. O'LEARY and SA JOHN F. GLENVILLE. At 12:30 A.M. on November 3, 1950, they departed the Old South Room and boarded the elevator for their rooms.

On November 3, 1950, T-1 advised that GOODMAN had checked out of the hotel at approximately 7:30 A.M. At 11:00 A.M., SA JOHN G. GROVES, SA ROBERT L. TAGE, SA J. BAIRD REYNOLDS, SA JOHN F. SWEENEY, SA ANDREW A. ARMSTRONG, JR., and SA HARRY A. WALKER observed Mr. and Mrs. ROSS, Mr. and Mrs. KASSMAN, and HELEN EISENBERG depart the Stevens Hotel in the aforementioned Packard, and observed them as they proceeded South on Highway 41 to Whiting, Indiana.

The following are additional contacts of ROSS during his stay in Chicago.

On October 31, 1950, T-1 advised that VICTOR K. D. ROSS was the addressee of a letter which was being held for him at the Hotel Stevens, and that it bore the following return address: L. M. BROWN, 1725 Orrington

ADMINISTRATIVE

Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. It could be observed that mention of lunch was made in the letter, as was the telephone number GR 5-7561. It was ascertained through the information service of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company that GR 5-7561 is a Greenleaf exchange number, listed to L. M. BROWN at the above address.

On this same date ~~the Assistant General Records Section,~~ Northwestern University, advised that ~~LORIE MARK~~ BROWN of that address is an instructor of Physics at Northwestern University, this being his first year there.

It is noted that the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," April, 1948, Volume 4, Number 6, contained a report entitled "Loyalty Clearance Procedures in Research Laboratories." It was issued by the Committee on Secrecy and Clearance of the Federation of American Scientists, and was signed, among others, by one L. M. BROWN. This article recommended that no loyalty checks for unclassified work be conducted, and that challenge cases should be heard by a jury of working scientists in the same area of secrecy. Further, that the accused should be given a detailed statement of the charges and the right to cross-examine witnesses.

On November 1, 1950, RALPH G. MAYER, Investigations Branch, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Chicago, Operations Office, Security Division, was contacted, and could furnish no additional information regarding BROWN, except that the name of L. M. BROWN appeared on a May, 1944, Atomic Energy Commission Master Watch List, the significance of which was unknown to the Chicago Operations Office.

On November 8, 1950, JOSEPH DEVANEN, also of the Investigations Branch, Atomic Energy Commission, advised that the following additional information had been located. The BROWN on the aforementioned list was born April 10, 1923, at Brooklyn, New York. He was never employed by the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago. Reference to the Master Watch List was made in a secret letter from the Manhattan Engineering District, Security Division, to the District Engineer, Manhattan Engineering District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, under date of May 6, 1944. DEVANEN advised any security information regarding this list is probably maintained at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

On November 1, 1950, Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that the Stevens Hotel had received a message at 3:22 P.M. for Mr. and Mrs. ROSS, from VIOLET WOOD at the McCormick YWCA. This Office has no record of VIOLET WOOD.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On the same date, T-3 advised that on November 1, 1950, the occupant of room 2232A, which was registered to ROSS, had telephoned MAX J. WOLFE, 364 Jackson, Glencoe, Illinois. His Office has no record of WOLFE.

On November 2, 1950, T-3 furnished a copy of a local newspaper which had been in the possession of the occupants of room 2232A. The following penciled notes were observed:

CARL FISCHER, WE O-2331;
CLO, Plaza 2-0324.

The information service of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company advised that the first number is listed to Carl Fischer, Inc., 306 South Wabash. This is a well-known national music store. The Bell Telephone Company also advised that the second number is listed to the Cleo Violin String Company, 7129 South Chicago. This Office has no record concerning this organization.

* * * * *

Since the contact between ROSS and L. M. BROWN, Physicist, does not appear to be connected with instant investigation, no lead is being set forth to the Knoxville Office to ascertain the reason back of BROWN's name on the Atomic Energy Commission Master Watch List. Rather, this matter will be left to the office of origin.

* * * * *

Copies of this report are being sent to the New York Office for their information because of their past investigation of the subject; and to the Springfield Office because BERNARD GOODMAN resides in their territory.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CG 65-3438

INFORMANTS

- T-1 FRANK PLAZZA, Assistant Manager, Stevens Hotel, who furnished the information to SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN except on October 31, 1950, when it was furnished to SA WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN and SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN. (Deemed advisable)
- T-2 Surveillance conducted by SA HORACE H. WILLIS.
- T-3 Assistant House Officer HARRY WHEATON, Stevens Hotel, who furnished the information to SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN. (Deemed advisable)

REFERENCE: Albany teletype to the Bureau, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Springfield, Indianapolis, and Chicago, 10/25/50
Albany teletype to the Bureau, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Springfield, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago, 10/30/50
Chicago teletype to Bureau, Albany, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York, 11/3/50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin Albany

File # 65-3438

Made At CHICAGO	Dated 11-25-50	Period 11/1-3,8/50	Made By ROBERT K. McQUEEN RRM/mlw
Title ALFRED EPANINONDAS SALANT, was.			Character ESPIONAGE - R

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Synopsis: VICTOR K. D. ROSS and wife, MAURICE P. KASSMAN and wife, Ithaca, New York, and HELEN EISENBERG, 175 Crory Avenue, Binghamton, New York, arrived in Chicago via automobile on November 1, 1950, and registered Stevens Hotel 1:50 P.M. Noted in contact with group of five women on evening of November 1, 1950. BERNARD GOODEMAN and wife, 303 Hessel Boulevard, Champaign, Illinois, arrived Stevens Hotel 1:05 P.M. November 2, 1950, and were in contact with ROSS and wife that evening. ROSS and party attended premiere of a prize-winning play written by SETHAIL SCHOCHEN (Mrs. MARTIN RUBIN), Ithaca, New York, after having dinner with party of 15, including GOODEMANs, at Isbell's Restaurant, where reservations were made by a Dr. RUBIN. GOODEMANs departed Chicago, morning of November 3, 1950, as did ROSS and party. Identities of other contacts of ROSS set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Chicago, Illinois

On November 1, 1950, SA WILLIAM L. RYAN, SA GAROLD R. FITZGERALD, SA RONALD L. TAGG, and SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN observed five individuals

Approved	SAC	Do Not Write In These Spaces	
Copies			
5 Bureau (65-59242)			
3 Albany (65-1664)			
1 New York (65-15360)(Info)			
1 Springfield (Info.)			
2 Chicago			

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

March 6, 1951

MEMO

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESP-R

C. Arthur Rolander, Chief of Violation & Visitor Control Branch, Division of Security, AEC, advised that the following group was responsible for the development of atomic energy in its application to aviation:

ADDISON M. ROTHROCK, N.A.C.A.
E. C. DRALEY
E. J. MANGANIELLO
A. SILVERSTEIN
BENJAMIN PINKEL
HUGH DRYDON

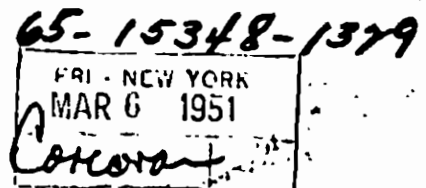
This project was called "Project Lexington".

WILLIAM F. NORTON, SA

WFN:LM
65-15348

cc 15-15347

*Bureau has been advised
telephonically advised
of this and is obtaining
this info from AEC Direct
RRS*



New York, N.Y.
2/15/51

MEMO

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R

On 2/14/51, SAS John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr. attended a conference called at the request of the United States Attorney, IRVING SAYPOL. Present were Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney MYLES J. LANE and Assistant U. S. Attorneys ROY M. COHN and JAMES KILSHEIMER. This conference was called for the purpose of determining the policy to be followed in the prosecution of instant case and with particular reference to the problem of introducing information which has been classified by the Atomic Energy Commission and the possible rights of the defendants in regard to this information.

The representatives of the U. S. Attorney's office discussed the right of the defendants to all material in the Government's possession which might be produced pursuant to a motion for discovery and inspection or when a Government witness is being cross-examined by the defense attorneys. They stated that under the rule established in the COPLON case by the Circuit Court of Appeals they believe that the trial judge would make available to the defendants all statements, sketches and all investigative reports relating to the witnesses. They believe that the four points being considered by the Atomic Energy Commission will have to be declassified; otherwise, the Government will be confronted with possible reversible error being committed at the trial. They believe that even if the first three points are declassified by the Atomic Energy Commission, on cross-examination the defense will have the right to fully explore the witness on all material he may have furnished to ROSENBERG including Point 4 (the reduction of plutonium in the atom bomb) and other matters the witness could recall.

WFN:HC
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MEMO

NY 65-15348

They further believed that the defendants would be allowed by the trial judge to obtain copies of the Bureau's investigative reports which relate to the defendants and also to the testifying witnesses. Though neither Mr. SAYPOL nor his Assistants agree that this is the correct procedure for the trial judge to follow and that they will strongly oppose efforts of the defense to obtain either the statements, sketches or reports, they still believe that this is an eventuality which they must be prepared to meet at the trial, and further in view of the rule enunciated in the COPLON case by the Circuit Court of Appeals it is their firm belief that the trial judge in the ROSENBERG case will be guided by the Court of Appeals decision as well as the experience of Judge RYAN in the COPLON case.

In reference to information concerning the atom bomb, they stated that the rule of the Circuit Court of Appeals was to the effect that if the Government decides to prosecute a defendant, the defendant has the right to all information in the possession of the Government which the defendant believes is relevant to his defense and that the argument of the Government that the information in its possession relates to national defense and its disclosure would endanger the security of the United States would not be upheld because the rule of the COPLON case is that in such a situation the Government must decide whether it will prosecute a defendant or guard the security of the country.

Mr. SAYPOL advised that he and Mr. COHN were leaving Idlewild Airport, New York City, for Miami Beach by way of National Airlines Flight 111 at 7:55 P.M. 2/14/51 and arriving at Miami 11:55 PM the same date. Both he and Mr. COHN are staying at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, until Monday, 2/19/51, when they leave Miami by way of the Guest Airways, Flight 101, and arrive at Mexico City, D.F. at 8:55 PM the same date.

Mr. SAYPOL was advised that it would be necessary for him to travel to Tampico and Vera Cruz to interview the witnesses who reside there.

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Mr. SAYPOL stated that during his absence from New York City, the preparation of the case for trial would be under the supervision of Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney MYLES J. LANE, with whom the Agents will continue to work.

Later on in the day, Confidential Assistant U.S. Attorney COHN advised that it would not be necessary for the New York Office to make available to him copies of the reports reflecting investigation in Mexico since he would be taking with him the summary report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR. and since he would be interviewing the witnesses in Mexico in person and would have available the guidance of the Legal Attache in Mexico.

Mr. SAYPOL said that he wished the Bureau to check the names of the special jury panel consisting of 300 names through the indices of the New York Office as well as the records of the New York Board of Elections.

WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., SA

*This will be discussed
with Saypol by Krawitz
& myself when he returns
whether.*

*Discussed + not the opinion of USA
that they are entitled to some
RRZ*

1155A

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-17828)

DATE: 1/29/54

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-12253)

SUBJECT: J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
IS - R~~SECRET~~

Rebulet 12/17/53 to WFO.

Enclosed herewith are copies of the report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, made at Washington, D.C., 1/29/54, in connection with instant matter. It will be noted that such report is classified "Top Secret", and sets forth extensive information called to attention by CORBIN ALLERDICE, Staff Director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, from among materials maintained by the Committee. Such information includes considerable data, extracted from a brochure entitled "Policy and Progress in the H - Program", which brochure bears a "Top Secret" - "Restricted Data" classification.

Mr. ALLERDICE has pointed out that dissemination of the above brochure has been very limited in view of the highly sensitive information contained therein. He noted that his records indicate copies of the brochure have been disseminated only to the following persons outside JECAR:

The President, Admiral STRAUSS and Commissioner MURRAY of AEC, and General CUTLER of the National Security Council.

The above is, therefore, being brought to the attention of the Bureau as a matter of information and for possible assistance and guidance in consideration of dissemination of the enclosed report.

JRC:BLC
2-Newark (100-31939) (RM-RRR)

~~EXP. PROC.~~

RECORDED - 68

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~~SECRET~~

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TOP SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C. JAN 8 1954	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 8 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/16, 17, 21-23, 28/53; 1/4-8, 11, 13, 15, 18-20/54	REPORT MADE BY JOE R. CRAIG JAG
TITLE DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R SECRET

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM L. BORDEN, former Staff Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE), directed a letter to the FBI 11/27/53 wherein states opinion "from years of study of available classified evidence...more probably than not J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER is a Soviet spy." BORDEN therein notes opinion considers security-type information previously developed as well as evidence indicating subject instrumental in influencing suspension of H-Bomb development 1946-1950 and used influence against post war A-Bomb and Atomic power development. BORDEN on 12/3/53 noted that classified information, formerly available to him, included AEC files containing FBI reports, MED documents and JCAE records. JCAE, Staff Director, has furnished information from records, regarded additionally pertinent, which includes information indicating OPPENHEIMER'S opposition to H-Bomb production as an AEC official and member of the General Advisory Committee to AEC. Review of JCAE records is stated to afford no substantiation of efforts by OPPENHEIMER to deter atomic power development. Records of T-3, another Government agency, contain copy of a letter dated 5/18/50 addressed to subject bearing return address and name of General L. R. GROVES, former MED Head. Such letter contains a statement attributed to GROVES to the effect that "GROVES ordered subject cleared for all atomic information after personally reviewing all known information concerning subject and that at no time did he (GROVES) regret his decision." Such item also contains statement "I have been pleased with...comments by various

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FORWARDED: *LJB*SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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100-17828-754
FEB 17 1954
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INDEXED 68

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persons in whose judgment I have more than average faith such as the reported statement of Representative NIXON that he has 'complete confidence in Dr. OPPENHEIMER'S loyalty.' Subject in visits to Washington, D.C., 12/21, 22, and 23/53 and 1/4, 6-8/54 was in lengthy contacts with JOSEPH VOLPE and HERBERT MARKS, known associates and legal advisors to the subject, and with CARL W. BERUEFFY, local attorney. BERUEFFY formerly represented ANN REMINGTON, wife of WILLIAM REMINGTON, and was regarded by ANN REMINGTON as "leftist and pro Russian."

(u)
WASH. D.C.

P

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

WILLIAM BORDEN, former Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE), directed a letter dated November 7, 1953, to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, wherein he states his considered opinion that "based upon years of study of available classified evidence...more probably than not J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER is a Soviet Spy." The contents of such letter are set forth as follows:

WASH. D.C.

(u)

"November 7, 1953

"J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"This letter concerns J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

"As you know, he has for some years enjoyed access to various critical activities of the National Security Council, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Research and Development Board, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Resources Board, and the National Science Foundation. His access covers most new weapons being developed

(u)

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by the armed forces, war plans at least in comprehensive outline, complete details as to atomic and hydrogen weapons and stockpile data, the evidence on which some of the principal CIA intelligence estimates is based, United States participation in the United Nations and NATO, and many other areas of high security sensitivity. (u)

"Because the scope of his access may well be unique, because he has had custody of an immense collection of classified documents covering military, intelligence, and diplomatic as well as atomic energy matters, and because he also possesses a scientific background enabling him to grasp the significance of classified data of a technical nature, it seems reasonable to estimate that he is and for some years has been in a position to compromise more vital and detailed information affecting the national defense and security than any other individual in the United States. (u)

"While J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER has not made major contributions to the advancement of science, he holds a respected professional standing among the second rank of American physicists. In terms of his mastery of Government affairs, his close liaison with ranking officials, and his ability to influence high-level thinking, he surely stands in the first rank, not merely among scientists but among all those who have shaped post-war decisions in the military, atomic energy, intelligence, and diplomatic fields. As chairman or as an official or unofficial member of more than thirty-five important Government committees, panels, study groups, and projects, he has oriented or dominated key policies involving every principal United States security department and agency except the FBI. (u)

"The purpose of this letter is to state my own exhaustively considered opinion, based upon years of study of the available classified evidence, that more probably than not J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER is an agent of the Soviet Union. (u)

"This opinion considers the following factors, among others:

- (a) He was contributing substantial monthly sums to the Communist party;

(b) His ties with Communism had survived the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the Soviet attack upon Finland;

(c) His wife and younger brother were Communists;

(d) He had no close friends except Communists;

(e) He had at least one Communist mistress;

(f) He belonged only to Communist organizations, apart from professional affiliations;

(g) The people whom he recruited into the early wartime Berkeley atomic project were exclusively Communists;

(h) He had been instrumental in securing recruits for the Communist Party; and

(i) He was in frequent contact with Soviet espionage agents.

"2.

The evidence indicating that

(a) In May, 1942, he either stopped contributing funds to the Communist party or else made his contributions through a new channel not yet discovered;

(b) In April, 1942 his name was formally submitted for security clearance;

(c) He himself was aware at the time that his name had been so submitted; and

(d) He thereafter repeatedly gave false information to General GROVES, the Manhattan District, and the FBI concerning the 1939-April, 1942 period.

"3.

The evidence indicating that

(a) He was responsible for employing a number of Communists, some of them non-technical, at wartime Los Alamos;

(b) He selected one such individual to write the official Los Alamos history; (u)

(c) He was a vigorous supporter of the H-bomb program until August 6, 1945 (Hiroshima), on which day he personally urged each senior individual working in this field to desist; and

(d) He was an enthusiastic sponsor of the A-bomb program until the war ended, when he immediately and outspokenly advocated that the Los Alamos laboratory be disbanded.

"4.

The evidence indicating that

(a) He was remarkably instrumental in influencing the military authorities and the Atomic Energy Commission essentially to suspend H-bomb development from mid-1946 through January 31, 1950.

(b) He has worked tirelessly, from January 31, 1950 onward, to retard the United States H-bomb program;

(c) He has used his potent influence against every post-war effort to expand capacity for producing A-bomb material;

(d) He has used his potent influence against every post-war effort directed at obtaining larger supplies of uranium raw material; and

(e) He has used his potent influence against every major post-war step toward atomic power development, including the nuclear-powered submarine and aircraft programs as well as industrial power projects.

"From such evidence, considered in detail, the following conclusions are justified:

"1. Between 1939 and mid-1942, more probably than not, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was a sufficiently hardened Communist that he either volunteered

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espionage information to the Soviets or complied with a request for such information. (This includes the possibility that when he singled out the weapons aspect of atomic development as his personal specialty, he was acting under Soviet instructions.) (u)

"2. More probably than not, he has since been functioning as an espionage agent; and

"3. More probably than not, he has since acted under a Soviet directive in influencing United States military, atomic energy, intelligence, and diplomatic policy.

"It is to be noted that these conclusions correlate with information furnished by ~~KLAUS FUCHS~~, indicating that the Soviets had acquired an agent at Berkeley who informed them about electromagnetic separation research during 1942 or earlier. (u) (u)

"Needless to say, I appreciate that probabilities identifiable from existing evidence might, with review of future acquired evidence, be reduced to possibilities; or they might also be increased to certainties. The central problem is not whether J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was ever a Communist; for the existing evidence makes abundantly clear that he was. Even an Atomic Energy Commission analysis prepared in early 1947 reflects this conclusion, although some of the most significant derogatory data had yet to become available. The central problem is assessing the degree of likelihood that he in fact did what a Communist in his circumstances, at Berkeley, would logically have done during the crucial 1939-1942 period--that is, whether he became an actual espionage and policy instrument of the Soviets. Thus, as to this central problem, my opinion is that, more probably than not, the worst is in fact the truth. (u)

"I am profoundly aware of the grave nature of these comments. The matter is detestable to me. Having lived with the OPPENHEIMER case for years, having studied and re-studied all data concerning him that your agency made available to the Atomic Energy Commission through May, 1953, having endeavored to factor in a mass of additional data assembled from numerous other sources, and looking back upon the case from a perspective in private life, I feel a duty simply to state to the responsible head of the security (u)

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agency most concerned the conclusion which I have painfully crystalized and which I believe any fair-minded man thoroughly familiar with the evidence must also be driven to accept. (u)

"The writing of this letter, to me a solemn step, is exclusively on my own personal initiative and responsibility. (u)

"Very truly yours,

"/s/ WILLIAM L. BORDEN

"WILLIAM L. BORDEN

"711 Saint James Street,
Pittsburgh 32, Pa."

It is noted that BORDEN was subsequently interviewed by agents of the Pittsburgh Office of the FBI on December 3, 1953, at which time he enumerated types of classified information formerly available to him as follows: (u)

"(1) Files of the AEC which contain FBI reports on the subject as well as AEC documents. BORDEN stated it was not possible to get the complete perspective regarding this matter without AEC documents. (u)

"(2) AEC documents and the documents of the Manhattan Engineer District. (u)

"(3) H. Bomb Chronology. BORDEN explained this was a study of the history of the H Bomb comprising sixty or more pages and was a compendium of data gathered by the Joint Congressional Committee containing some technical and policy material in which OPPENHEIMER'S role is highlighted. This H Bomb Chronology was compiled for the benefit of the President and gave him information on the H Bomb program. This was voluntarily prepared by the Committee and not at the specific direction of the President. (u)

"(4) Five hundred questions compiled by BORDEN. These questions resulted from his research and study of data (u)

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available to him concerning subject. This data consisted of the categories enumerated herein. BORDEN stated the questions were in the form of possible investigative leads. Examples were as follows: Why is no signed PSQ of OPPENHEIMER available in AEC files? What were OPPENHEIMER'S activities in Germany and what were his activities during the period 1939 to 1942? BORDEN stated his extreme interest in this case caused him to compile these questions just before leaving the Joint Committee. (u) 18/11

"(5) Joint Committee files on subject consisting of classified memoranda, reports and published material. (u)

"(6) The A Bomb Chronology. BORDEN stated this consisted of a document published by the Joint Committee, fifty or sixty copies of which were disseminated to the President and other ranking Atomic Energy officials in the Government about February, 1952. This Chronology dealt with nuclear fission weapons. (u)

"(7) Med physical surveillance records. BORDEN states he understood that these records had probably been destroyed but he did not recall his source of such information. (u)

"(8) Published material on subject." (u)

Information Contained in JCAE Records

CORBIN ~~ALLERDICE~~, Staff Director, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, was contacted by the writer on December 21, 1953, at which time a request was made of ~~ALLERDICE~~ for any additional pertinent data concerning OPPENHEIMER which might be contained in records of the Committee. (u) WASH. L.

ALLERDICE at such time volunteered information that WILLIAM L. BORDEN, former Staff Director, had furnished the Committee a copy of a letter from BORDEN dated November 7, 1953, directed to the FBI and that the Committee Staff was presently giving research attention to such letter in the interest of identifying and documenting Committee materials and data involved therein. ALLERDICE further noted that in giving attention thereto, a complete review is being made of all Committee material pertaining to OPPENHEIMER and that any information considered (u)

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additionally pertinent would be made available.

In connection with the above review Mr. ALLERDICE in subsequent recontacts has called attention to the following information and material.

Brochure Entitled "Policy and Progress in H-Bomb Program"

ALLERDICE noted that the above document was compiled by the Committee Staff and was completed on about January 21, 1953. It was noted that such brochure classified top secret bears a stamp indicating it also contains "restricted data." (S)

It is noted that the brochure sets forth chronology of events pertaining to the H-Bomb Program, including the participation of the subject both as an executive of the Manhattan Engineer District and the Atomic Energy Commission and later as a member of the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission until September 22, 1952.

In view of the complex and detailed nature of information extracted from the above document, the following explanatory and introductory data contained therein is set forth as a matter of guidance.

The above brochure contains an introductory page whereon contents of a letter dated January 21, 1953, from CARL T. DURHAM, Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, WASH. D.C. to the President is quoted as follows:

"Upon assuming the chairmanship of JCAE, I asked my Committee staff to collect helpful information on history of the hydrogen program from its origin in 1942 to the vital 1952 test detonation. In my own experience one of the great difficulties is assembling the wide range of facts that bear upon the hydrogen issues of the present.

"This document is the most complete account we could achieve indicating how and why the nation arrived at its present position in the hydrogen field. To the best of my knowledge no similar document exists in the Government. It is of course highly sensitive from a security viewpoint.

"...../s/ CARL T. DURHAM"

Policy and Progress in the H-Bomb Program

A Chronology of Leading Events

"Ten years have elapsed since hydrogen weapons were first seriously studied in the United States. Some informed observers hold that American H-Bomb progress, particularly since 1950, has been highly satisfactory; others maintain that as much as five years has been lost; still others take an intermediate position. (S)

"This chronology attempts (1) to set forth the major policy reports and events from the wartime period to the present; and (2) to set forth scientific reports and data showing the broad technical outlook for H-bombs at the time each policy decision was made. So far as known, no similar document is in existence.

Introductory Notes

"Much of the complex history that follows may be clarified if it is considered in terms of five questions about the H-bomb:

1. Can it be Done? Until recent months technical personnel were unable to state with certainty that an H-Bomb is possible at all. The element of doubt was removed by the successful May 9, 1951 and November 1, 1952, experimental explosions at Eniwetok Atoll.
2. Should it Be Done? The question most intensively debated during the first half-decade of the post-war period was whether or not the United States should make an attempt to achieve the H-bomb. This question was resolved on January 31, 1950, when the President directed the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed.
3. A Second Laboratory? Since World War II it has been presumed that a fully determined H-bomb development program might require facilities and scientific personnel on a scale akin to the

wartime Los Alamos Laboratory effort. Thus, since 1950, in particular, there has been a question whether a second major laboratory should be established to assist Los Alamos in hydrogen development. During the summer, 1952, such a second laboratory was undertaken at Livermore, California. (S)

4. When Produce Materials-Before or After Test? Should the nation wait until H-bomb prototypes are tested before steps are taken to produce key materials in quantity necessary for stock-piling these weapons? The extent to which an effort should be made to capsule the lead time between weapons testing and a stock-pile-in-being is a subject of controversy.
5. How Many H-Bombs Are Needed? One school of thought conceives of the H-bomb as a limited purpose weapon for specialized targets, largely strategic, and suggests that a stockpile numbered in two or three figures might be sufficient. The opposing school conceives of H-bombs as the primary nuclear weapon and, emphasizing tactical uses, suggests a stockpile numbered in four figures.

"The H-bomb has been called by a variety of names-- the 'super bomb,' the 'Thermonuclear bomb,' the 'deuterium bomb,' the 'Tritium bomb,' the 'fusion bomb,' and the 'hydrogen bomb,' among others. All these names refer to the release of energy in large amounts and involving the fusion of light elements at high temperatures. [In the fission process of an ordinary A-Bomb, all of the energy released is derived from the breaking up of heavy atoms.]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

N. A. E. V. b1 b3

- (S)
2. The 'Alarm Clock' - This model, proposed by EDWARD TELLER in mid-1946, was named the 'Alarm Clock' because it might 'Wake up the world.'

3. - Conceived by EDWARD TELLER in Spring, 1951;

It was this model--- in the form of a test device, not an actual weapon prototype--- that conclusively demonstrated the feasibility of H-bombs in the November 1, 1952, full scale explosion at Eniwetok."

Mr. ALLERDICE in connection with the instant matter called particular attention to substantive portions contained within the above brochure which portions were extracted by the writer and are set forth hereinafter:

I. THE WAR TIME PERIOD

"Tritium Suggested: In July and August, 1942, there was a series of meetings at the University of California in Berkeley called by OPPENHEIMER for the purpose of discussing bomb problems and laying down a program of work for a projected new laboratory (Los Alamos). At these meetings the idea of the 'super' was introduced by TELLER and Dr. E. ~~EX~~ KONOPINSKI and extensively discussed. According to Manhattan District History, TELLER presented his analysis of the mechanism as then proposed and argued that such a bomb is feasible. The History Adds: One further suggestion of great eventual importance was made by KONOPINSKI.

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"At war time Los Alamos work on the 'super' was carried on as a development second to that of the A-Bomb. Systematic theoretical studies led by Dr. TELLER date from fall, 1943,....

"First Tritium Production

"The Manhattan District History stated as to early 1944: 'In TELLER'S group further theoretical work was carried on, which confirmed the difficulty of igniting pure deuterium. In May, 1944, Dr. OPPENHEIMER discussed the matter of tritium with General GROVES and C. H. GREENWALT of the DU PONT Company. It was there decided that experimental tritium production would be undertaken using surplus neutrons in the Clinton [Oak Ridge] 'pile.'

"First Major Wartime Report

"The first major technical policy report involving the H-Bomb was written by VANNEVAR BUSH and Dr. J. B. CONANT and submitted to the Secretary of War on September 30, 1944.

Drs. BUSH and CONANT and General GROVES, also took this report to President ROOSEVELT. It stated in part:

'Some of our theoretical physicists believe that it is extremely probable that the energy generated by the fission [of an A-Bomb] could under certain circumstances produce such a high temperature as to initiate a reaction which has never taken place on the earth, but is closely analogous to the source of energy of the sun. This reaction involves the transformation of heavy hydrogen into helium. Enormous amounts of energy are released in this reaction. A Super Bomb using heavy hydrogen...and detonated by an atomic bomb... would be a different order of magnitude in its destructive power from an Atomic bomb itself. We may, therefore, designate it as a Super-Super Bomb. While such a possibility lies in the future, it could even happen that a bomb of this type would prove feasible within six months or a year after the first atomic bomb is constructed.

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"Second Major Wartime Report"

"A second major policy report was submitted at the War Department by the Committee on Post War Policy, Dr. RICHARD C. TOLMAN, Chairman. The report dated December 28, 1944, recommended under a heading of 'Military Weapons' as follows: (S) WASH DC

"The Government should continue development of nuclear weapons as a project of overriding urgency, so long as National Security may be in danger. Nuclear fission bombs of greatly improved efficiency are certainly in sight and thermo-nuclear bombs of ten-thousand fold greater power may even be feasible....

"Third Major Wartime Report"

"The Interim Committee headed by the Secretary of War was formed to advise on highest national policy in the Atomic field...this was the Committee which made recommendations to the President and which drafted legislation proposed for the post war period. A scientific panel under Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman, Counseled the Interim Committee. The major wartime report of this panel submitted June 16, 1945, stated that the 'recommendations submitted herewith are predicated on a vigorous healthy activity in the [Atomic Energy] field for National Security and well being.' The first recommendation in the report was on the H-Bomb as follows:

"We believe the subject of thermo-nuclear reactions among light nuclei is one of the most important that needs study. There is a reasonable presumption that with skillful research and development, fission bombs can be used to initiate the reactions of deuterium, tritium and possibly other light nuclei... work in the whole field bears some analogy to the development of the fission bombs, in that close cooperation of fundamental physical studies of semi-industrial technique and of rather novel, radical variations in ordnance procedures will be needed to carry the work through. Just for this reason it is the

intention of the New Mexico laboratory to do as much work in the field as is consistent with more immediate wartime commitments. It is quite certain that the close of the war will leave these problems in a preliminary and unresolved state.

"The First Atomic Explosion

"The first atomic explosion--the 'Trinity' Test Shot--- at Alamogordo, New Mexico, took place on July 16, 1945. For several months preceding, as confidence in the test increased, the H-Bomb project attracted growing interest. Once the test was a demonstrated success, many scientists assumed that the H-bomb presented the next challenge for the Los Alamos Laboratory. Detailed plans were made for a greatly augmented program.

"The Hiroshima bomb and the Nagasaki bomb were dropped on August 6, and August 9, 1945. The Japanese sued for surrender on August 14, 1945. At the conclusion of the war the MED history stated:

"The freeing of men from other work made it possible to bring thermo-nuclear work to a partial completion. The results obtained indicated, in a convincing but not decisive way, that such a weapon is indeed feasible.

II. THE EARLY POST WAR PERIOD

"September 28, 1945 (first major post-war report to the Military)

"The report of the Scientific Panel to the Interim Committee, a major report on over-all and long-range prospects, for Atomic Energy and Atomic Weapons, was submitted to the Office of the Secretary of War by Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman. Shortly, thereafter, Dr. E. TELLER expressed his opinions in a letter to Dr. FERMI dated October 31, 1945. Dr. TELLER had headed theoretical work on the H-Bomb at Los Alamos, but had not

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seen the official report. Because of the differing views given by the official document and Dr. TELLER on the super bomb program, the following points are set forth in contrast:

"1. Time and Certainty
Official Report

"In the tabular presentation of the reports recommendations, the 'super' bomb was rated as of 'highest' importance as a military matter and 'moderate' urgency [the lowest rate of projects included in the table.] The report estimated a fifteen year period to achieve the 'super,' if the policies recommended in the report were adopted. [Three senior scientists and two further scientists of doctorate level were considered needed for the fifteen year program together with fifty engineers.]

"The report also stated:

"It is by no means certain that a super bomb may be developed in a time of the order of five or ten years. At the present state of our knowledge, however, this possibility cannot be excluded.

"TELLER: When could the first super bomb be tried out? It is my belief that five years is a conservative estimate of this time. This assumes that the development will be pursued with some vigor. The job, however, may be much easier than expected, and may take no more than two years.

"2. Scope and Scale of Effort
Official Report

"The problem of the super bomb is comparable in size to the problem solved by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory of developing a fission bomb out of the fission materials. In one respect at least, the problem actually is more difficult. Indeed the very feasibility of a super bomb does not appear now, on theoretical grounds, as certain

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as the fission bomb appeared certain, on theoretical grounds, when the ~~Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory~~ was started. On the other hand it is reasonable to assume that the work would not be carried out on conditions of extreme urgency.

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"TELLER: The scientific effort is probably comparable to the work which has been done at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory on the Atomic Bomb. In addition a number of production jobs are required. Some of these will be undertaken anyway in connection with future development of the atomic bomb. Others, notably the production of tritium, can be accomplished by small changes in plants which are already projected. The total production effort needed is small compared to that which has so far gone into the atomic-bomb project.

"3. The Feasibility Question
Official Report:

"The interim report proposed a fifteen year program which 'would be necessary, primarily in the attempt to decide whether a super bomb is possible and, if this question should be answered in the affirmative in order to develop the general features that should be included in the design.'

"TELLER: ... 'In my opinion the chance of success is good enough at the present time to justify a large-scale program.'

"4. Morality and Recommendations
Official Report:

"We ourselves are convinced that the development even as it stands today, of atomic weapons has served to sharpen and

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deepen the crisis in international relations and to reinforce the conviction to which this last terrible war has brought such earnestness, that conceptions of National welfare which have dominated past centuries are inadequate for the maintenance of the peace and well-being either of this country or of the world. We do not believe that the improvements in present weapons, which are certainly possible, can add very much to the force of this argument; nor do we find it consistent with our hopes for the future to recommend the prosecution of a competitive armaments development in the field of atomic weapons. (S)

"...we should point out that for the most part the development of weapons is a fairly straight forward activity, closely related to Military developments in other fields. There is one exception. This is the Super Bomb. This weapon [and there is a reasonable possibility that it can be made] would bear to atomic weapons about the same relation as these do to Blockbusters. The development of these weapons is not an assured possibility; what is assured is that the problem of either developing them or establishing the futility of the effort is comparable in difficulty to that which has been studied at Los Alamos during the last years. It is our recommendation that no such effort should be invested in this problem at the present time, but that the existence of the possibility should not be forgotten and that interest in the fundamental questions involved should be maintained.

"TELLER: Most of the development and production work on the super bomb can proceed simultaneously with development and production of the Atomic bomb. The time needed by another country to produce a super bomb may not be much longer than the time needed by them to produce an atomic bomb...

"October 17, 1945: Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER resigned as Director of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and was succeeded by Dr. NORRIS BRADBURY. 'Time Magazine' report of October 29, stated as follows: '...Before OPPENHEIMER went to Washington from New Mexico to testify, a newspaperman asked him whether the atomic bomb had any significant

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limitations. Said he: "The limitations lie in the fact that you don't want to be on the receiving end. If you ask: 'can we make a lot of them?' the answer is yes. If you ask: Can we make them terribly more terrible? the answer is 'probably.'" (S)

Second Major Los Alamos Technical Report June 12,

1946

"Thirty-one scientists, including KLAUS FUCHS of Great Britain, reported on the April conference on the 'super' at Los Alamos. The report incorporated previous work on Thermo-Nuclear Weapons under the Manhattan District project and stated the following as the unanimous conclusions of the conference:

"It is likely that a super bomb can be constructed and will work...

"The detailed design submitted to the conference was judged on the whole workable...

"It has been estimated by members of this conference that...work would take time on the order of one or two years, performed by a laboratory the size of and functioning as efficiently as Los Alamos functioned at the war time peak...

"The June 12, 1946 report of the April conference on the 'super' concluded: 'further decision in a matter so filled with the most serious implications as is this one can properly be taken only as part of the highest National Policy.'

"What steps were, in fact, taken to determine the 'highest National Policy' are unknown. No Thermo-Nuclear issue was taken to the President of the United States until after detection of the first Russian explosion in September, 1949.

August 30, 1946: "Drs. TELLER, OPPENHEIMER, KRONOPINSKI and BETHE, filed a disclosure of invention of a series of H-bomb devices. This patent application stated '...it is deemed to be within the scope of the present

invention to employ any type of explosive fast chain reaction system as a detonator for a Thermo-Nuclear reaction and not to limit the invention to the various embodiments herein described. Among the six specific designs included in the application was a fission detonated Thermo-Nuclear bomb with a yield stated as ten million tons of TNT. (S)

III. BEFORE THE RUSSIAN EXPLOSION: (1947-1949)

A. General. "After the summer of 1947," Dr. BETHE stated in his memorandum on the History of the Thermo-Nuclear program dated May 28, 1952,

"work on a large-scale Thermo-Nuclear reactions was curtailed, first because no idea for a Thermo-Nuclear weapon seemed to exist that offered great and immediate promise, and second because it was felt that the Los Alamos Laboratory, with its limited scientific personnel, could not carry this work in addition to its more immediate responsibilities of improving fission weapons."

"TELLER on 1946-50 period.

Dr. E. TELLER, in his comments on the history of our Thermo-Nuclear program dated August 14, 1952, stated that:

"The Thermo-Nuclear work at Los Alamos was at an almost complete standstill between the spring of 1946 and January, 1950. Only one big scale device, the 'Alarm Clock' was considered in that period, and the work of only three senior people was involved [RICHMEIER for approximately eight months, NORDHEIM for approximately a month, TELLER approximately two months, and, in addition, the work of perhaps two or three computers for a full year.]"

B. The Long Range Objectives Report. "The second major report in this period is that of the Panel of Long Range Objectives for the Atomic Energy Committee of the Research and Development Board. Submitted by Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman, on August 18, 1948, it was the next major report

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of its kind after the Report of the Interim Committee made to the Secretary of War in 1945. It considered all possible military aspects of Atomic Energy through approximately 1958.—The section of the report dealing with Thermo-Nuclear warheads stated in part that: (S)

"The Panel recognizes the importance of work directed toward the development of this Thermo-Nuclear weapon, but in view of the magnitude and complexity of the problem, special personnel requirements, and the uncertainties as to the characteristics of a feasible weapon, it believes that this long-range objective cannot and will not be attacked at this time with the extensive scientific and industrial effort which characterized the wartime Manhattan District developments."

C. The General Advisory Committee: "During this period also the General Advisory Committee reported to the Atomic Energy Commission. The General Advisory Committee was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to advise the Atomic Energy Commission on 'scientific and technical matters.' In its report of February 4, 1947, submitted by Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman, the General Advisory Committee stated in part:

"The second point where we would wish to revise the [1945] Panel recommendation is this: In those recommendations it was suggested that work on Thermo-Nuclear explosives be pursued in a leisurely and rather scholarly manner, lest it interfere with the many other pressing developments in Atomic Energy. The encouraging results of preliminary study in this field, the existence of suggestive new proposals for Thermo-Nuclear explosives but above all, our conviction that, properly understood, the pursuit of Thermo-Nuclear problems would strengthen rather than weaken the quality of work on atomic weapons, would make us now wish to assign a higher urgency to this work..."

"We have...the following general suggestions: (S)

"That the development of the Thermo-Nuclear program be undertaken, not in competition with, but as a stimulation-to-improvement in the standards of lab work...

"That should it appear, as the Committee believes unlikely, that a strong group of men interested and qualified in the development of atomic weapons will be more willing to undertake this development at a site other than Los Alamos, this course should not be discarded as too costly or too dangerous."

"In its April 3, 1947, report the General Advisory Committee asked for bi-annual reports on the 'super' and commented as follows:

"Finally, in our discussion in the GAC and at Los Alamos, we have come to appreciate that rapid progress in the development of Thermo-Nuclear explosives is not to be anticipated; nevertheless, we are convinced that, at least for the present, studies bearing on this problem are contributing to the health of the Los Alamos project, and laying the foundation for further progress in the future."

"On October 10, 1947, as a 'Miscellaneous Recommendation' the General Advisory Committee stated as follows on the September, 1947, report of Dr. TELLER:

"Thermo-Nuclear Energy: The Committee considered the admirable report of Dr. TELLER on the status and prospects of weapons based on Thermo-Nuclear reactions. On the basis of this report we concluded that the program of basic studies recommended in the report should be encouraged as a healthy and useful part of the work of the Los Alamos Laboratory, and at least a necessary condition for progress in this field. The Committee wished to study the matter further before endorsing proposals for greatly increased tritium production on the one hand, or for a weapons test of Thermo-Nuclear reagents

on the other. These questions were made an order of business for the forthcoming meeting. The Committee did however, note that even with the most optimistic interpretation of present knowledge the realization of Thermo-Nuclear weapons is many years in the future, and that in many cases our knowledge of the subject is fragmentary and inadequate. We believe that the remoteness of the military application and the difficulty of the problem do not justify the high classification - 'Top Secret' - now attached to this work. We further believe that it is desirable precisely because of our inadequate understanding, to stimulate further participation in the study of these problems. We, therefore, recommend to the Commission that scientific work bearing on the development of Thermo-Nuclear reactions be classified not higher than 'Secret.'

"The General Advisory Committee also recommended 'declassification of all nuclear properties of tritium.' The first of four views given for the recommendation was as follows:

"As pointed out above, the military application of Thermo-Nuclear reactions, which alone might seem to justify retaining classification on the properties of tritium is a very long-range problem, to the solution of which a knowledge of the properties of tritium contributes relatively little."

"Questions of 'greatly increased tritium production,' and a weapons test of Thermo-Nuclear reagents, 'noted in the sixth report above, were reviewed in the tenth report, June 6, 1948, as follows:'

"General Advisory Committee Recommends Boosted A-Bomb:

"Thermo-Nuclear weapons: In accordance with our expectation, we considered a development of Thermo-Nuclear weapons and the related problem of tritium production. Of the various models of such weapons, for instance the Super and Alarm Clock, one and

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only one appears to be capable of fairly rapid development; this is the so-called Booster. With the scope of effort now available, the other weapons are at best in the remote future; and in the absence of clear well-defined, and over-riding military requirements therefor, and of an increase in the personnel available for their development, scheduled and active work upon them hardly appears practicable. On the other hand, the development of the Booster appears feasible leading to a test in two to five years from now. This will give some practical experience, and the corresponding discipline, in the field of Thermo-Nuclear reactions will serve to put the whole subject on a sounder basis and tend to reveal any errors in our views which might be relevant to the future... At the same time, such weapons, while not offering any immediate promise of radical improvement in cheapness or in effectiveness over those now available, may have certain economic or tactical advantages whose value can be determined only when design and performance are better known.

First A-bomb Military Requirements Set: 1953 Goal:

"In the fall, 1948, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Advisory Committee and the Military Liaison Committee agreed upon a test of a boosted A-weapon, which was scheduled for 1951. At the same time there was substantial agreement that this was the only avenue to be pursued by scheduled test. In June, 1948, Dr. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman, submitted the General Advisory Committee views to the Atomic Energy Commission in a report stating that the Super and 'Alarm Clock' are at best in the remote future; and in the absence of clear, well-defined and over riding military requirements therefor, and of an increase in the personnel available for their development, scheduled and active work upon them hardly appears practicable. Military views were preliminarily stated in August, 1948, when Dr. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman, submitted to the Defense Department the report of the Panel on Long-range Objectives, commenting that 'this long-range objective

[the H-Bomb] cannot and will not be attacked at this time with the extensive scientific and industrial effort which characterized the wartime Manhattan District developments.'

[Both the General Advisory Committee and the Panel specifically recommended the boosted A-bomb shot.]

IV. FROM THE RUSSIAN EXPLOSION TO THE PRESIDENT'S H-BOMB DECISION

"October 11, 1949: Following the discovery of Russia's achievement of the A-bomb, the Commission [AEC] instituted a review of the Atomic Energy program and consulted with the General Advisory Committee. The H-bomb problem was considered necessarily raised with the GAC by the following sentence in the Commission's letter to them on this date: 'The commission is, of course, asking itself afresh [in the light of the Russian explosion] if the presently planned program constitutes doing everything that is reasonable and possible for us to do for the common defense and security.'

"October 30, 1949: The General Advisory Committee unanimously recommended against pursuing the development of the super bomb with high priority.

"While the General Advisory Committee 'strongly' favored the boosted A-bomb program, it was the 'opinion of the majority that the super [H-bomb] itself should not be undertaken and that the Commission and its contractors understand that construction of neutron producing reactors is not intended as a step in the super program.' The General Advisory Committee further stated that 'no member of the committee was willing to endorse the proposal "to pursue" the development of the super bomb "with high priority."

"The General Advisory Committee reported further as follows:

"It is notable that there appears to be no experimental approach short of actual test which will substantially add to our conviction that a given model will or will not work, and it is also notable that because of the [redacted] extremely unfamiliar conditions obtaining, some considerable doubt will surely remain as to the

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soundness of theoretical anticipation. Thus we are faced with a development which cannot be carried to the point of conviction without the actual construction and demonstration of the essential elements of the weapon in question. This does not mean that further theoretical studies would be without avail. It does mean that they could not be decisive. A final point that needs to be stressed is that many tests may be required before a workable model has been evolved or before it has been established beyond reasonable doubt that no such model can be evolved."

"General Advisory Committee Comment on Feasibility"

"The Committee stated that it was 'unable to give a specific probability rating for any given model,' but that that 'an imaginative and concerted attack on the problem has a better than even chance of producing the weapon within five years.'"

"General Advisory Committee Raises Moral Issue."

"The report further stated: It is clear that the use of this weapon would bring about the destruction of innumerable human lives; it is not a weapon which can be used exclusively for the destruction of material installations of military or semi-military purposes. Its use therefore carries much further than the Atomic Bomb itself, the policy of exterminating civilian populations. It is of course true that Super Bombs which are not as big as those here contemplated could be made, provided the initiating mechanism works. In this case, however, there appears to be no chance of there being an economical alternative to the fission weapons themselves. It is clearly impossible with the vagueness of design and the uncertainty as to performance as we have them at present to give anything like a cost estimate of the Super. If one uses the strict criteria of damage area per dollar and if one accepts the limitations on air carrier capacity likely to obtain in the years immediately ahead, it appears uncertain to us whether the Super will be cheaper or more expensive than the fission Bomb."

"The report concluded as follows:

"Although the members of the Advisory Committee are not unanimous in their proposals as to what should be

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done with regard to the Super Bomb, there are certain elements of unanimity among us. We all hope that by one means or another, the development of these weapons can be avoided. We are all reluctant to see the United States make the initiative precipitating this development. We are all agreed that it would be wrong at the present moment to permit ourselves an all out effort toward its development. (S)

"We are somewhat divided as to the nature of the commitment not to develop the weapon. The majority feel that this should be an unqualified commitment. Others feel that it should be made conditional on the response of the Soviet Government to a proposal to renounce such development. The committee recommends that enough be declassified about the Super Bomb so that a public statement or policy can be made at this time. Such a statement might in our opinion point to the use of deuterium as the principle source of energy. It need not discuss initiating mechanisms nor the role which we believe tritium will play. It should explain that the weapon cannot be explored without developing it and proof-firing it. In one form or another the statement should express our desire not to make this development. It should explain the scale and general nature of the destruction which its use would entail. It should make clear that there are no known or foreseen non-military applications of this development. The separate views of the members of the committee are attached to this report for your use."

"Atomic Energy Commission Recommendation Against the H-Bomb"

"November 9, 1949:

"The commission referred the Hydrogen-Bomb issue to the President for decision, together with technical data, the views of the commissioners, the report of the General Advisory Committee on this issue, and the views of individual members of the GAC. [The Commission split on the issue, with the majority of three---commissioners ~~WILIENTHAL~~, ~~PIKE~~ and ~~SMYTH~~---recommending against an immediate major Hydrogen Program; and a minority of two, commissioners ~~SFRAUSS~~ and ~~DEAN~~ favoring such a program.] WASH C.

"It will be recalled that Commissioner STRAUSS on October 5, 1949, recommended maximum H-Bomb effort and that the commission immediately consulted the General Advisory Committee 'as to how we can proceed with expedition.' Six days later, on October 11, 1949, [according to testimony before the Joint Committee January 27, 1950] the Commission considered the H-Bomb issue 'necessarily raised' with the GAC by the following sentence in a letter to the GAC of that date: 'The commission is, of course, asking itself afresh in the light of the [Russian explosion] if the presently planned program constitutes doing everything that is reasonable and possible for us to do for the common defense and security.'

"The Commission further testified before the Committee that in making its referral to the President on November 9, 1949, the issue before the Commission 'was really framed by the General Advisory Committee' as follows:

"The General Advisory Committee recommended that we should not go ahead with [a high priority Hydrogen Bomb program], that the country should not go ahead with it, and that the President should make an announcement to the effect that we are not going ahead with it."

General Advisory Committee Comment on Time of H-bomb Test

"February 1, 1950:

"The General Advisory Committee submitted its 19th report, noting 'that the determination of national policy to proceed with the development of the Super-Bomb occurred during the course of this Meeting...'

"The General Advisory Committee commented as follows on the question of how much tritium should be produced:

"Los Alamos believes that it must have [redacted] this material within two years in order to meet the proposed test schedule."

It is clear to us that this requirement cannot be met by extending present methods of tritium production...

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"The approval of the Los Alamos Program thus depends either on Los Alamos accepting a reduction in requirements for tritium or on providing for a rapid conversion to enriched pile operation at Hanford, this operation is to start within six to nine months of the present date. Since this conversion involves problems of stock pile and production as well as the serious irksome problems of the conversion of an industrial enterprise to a new purpose, and the construction of plants not yet designed, we recommend to the commission that very serious attention be given to this point. If it does not appear that the problem can be solved within the indicated time, and if it likewise does not appear that a reasonable test can be performed [REDACTED] then it would be wise to defer the date of the test, and thus to revise the Los Alamos program."

V. EVENTS LEADING TO SPRING, 1951, TEST

"The General Advisory Committee (September 23, 1950,) commented on a detailed H-bomb report which had been submitted to the General Advisory Committee by Drs. EDWARD TELLER and JOHN WHEELER. The TELLER-WHEELER report covered schemes for the transfer of energy from an A-bomb to the Super; analyzed problems to be solved and man-power needs to solve them; presented the first calculations on the advantages of an 'Alarm Clock' [REDACTED] and stressed the importance of the GREENHOUSE-GEORGE test scheduled for spring, 1951 / referred to below as [REDACTED]."

The General Advisory Committee Commented:

2. A. "With regard to the reports made available to us on the thermo-nuclear program at Los Alamos, we are happy to note that

great progress has been made at Los Alamos in setting up quantitative methods for coping with the difficult problems of the Hydrogen Bomb. We urge the commission to support these efforts by making computational machinery available to the laboratory. We also note that there is at present a conflict between requirements of calculation on the hydrogen bomb and calculations on new models of fission weapons. In our opinion both of these activities must continue at very high priority. (S)

2. B. "We have some misgivings as to the value and relevance of the intensive work which is taking place, and which it is proposed to maintain for the next months, [REDACTED] [The GREENHOUSE-GEORGE Shot tested May 9, 1951], as a test of the initiation of thermo-nuclear reactions. We note with regret that because of the demands of this program on the theoretical division and also and particularly on the work in the research and development of explosives, and on preparation for test, there is infact interference between the thermo-nuclear program and the fission weapon program. We hope that before the actual test of the [REDACTED] is authorized, we may have an opportunity in our next meeting on October 30 to discuss these problems with the Los Alamos Laboratory. In general, in the light of the great promise of fission weapon development, and the present uncertainties with regard to the thermonuclear weapon, we hope that Los Alamos will find it possible so to schedule its work in critical areas that progress in fission weapons will not be delayed."

"By letter dated September 25, 1950, Senator MC MAHON had requested a detailed report from the Military Liaison Committee on its functions and activities and 'why the statutory right of appeal has never been exercised.' [The statute

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provides that the Military Liaison Committee may appeal through the Secretary of Defense to the President any Atomic Energy Commission action, proposed action, or 'failure to act' adverse to Defense Department responsibilities.]

"The report of the Military Liaison Committee submitted December 16, 1950, included two examples of 'Military Liaison Committee in action.' The MLC chose 'the thermo-nuclear tritium production explosion program' as an example of the MLC in action. (8)

"Item three of the report stated:

"In the early fall of 1949, the Department of Defense concluded that an accelerated program to determine the feasibility of a thermo-nuclear weapon might be indicated. On 17 October, 1949, the Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee informed the Atomic Energy Commission of its possibility and asked for an Atomic Energy Commission evaluation."

"4. During the month of October, 1949, the General Advisory Committee considered this problem and advised the Atomic Energy Commission thereon. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommended to the President that the thermo-nuclear weapon not be developed."

"It will be recalled that on August 18, 1948, the Department of Defense received a study on 'Long Range Objectives' in the military use of atomic energy prepared by the Long Range Objectives Panel, Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman. This report stated that 'The Panel recognizes the importance of work directed toward the development of this thermonuclear weapon, but in view of the magnitude and complexity of the problem, the special personnel requirements, and the uncertainties as to the characteristics of a feasible weapon, it believes that this long-range objective cannot and will not be attacked at this time with the extensive scientific and industrial effort which characterized the wartime Manhattan District developments.'"

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Third Major Policy Report To the Military:

December 29, 1950:

"The next major report following the 1948 report was that of December 29, 1950. Entitled, 'Military Objectives in the Use of Atomic Energy,' and submitted by Dr. OPPENHEIMER, as Chairman of the reporting group, to the Atomic Energy Committee of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. The Report contained the following conclusions:

"1. Victory in a general war in the near future is likely to depend on bringing to bear in all aspects of our military operations the maximum application of Atomic weapons...

"3. The most urgent requirements for research and development lie in the field of fission weapons...

"12. Intensive study of thermonuclear warheads has established that they are more uncertain and much more difficult of development and, if achievable, much more costly in nuclear materials than was thought a year ago.

"13. The determination of the feasibility of thermo-nuclear weapons is an important, but very definitely a long range undertaking [more than five years].

"14. Only a timely recognition of the long range character of the thermonuclear program will tend to make available for the basic studies of the fission weapon program the resources of Los Alamos laboratory..."

January 6, 1951:

"The General Advisory Committee stated as follows on the long-range objectives panel report submitted to the military on December 29, 1950:

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"The General Advisory Committee further commented that the panel report stated military objectives with clarity and with 'a keen insight into the realities of the present situation.' [Mr. WHITMAN and Dr. OPPENHEIMER, who participated in the Panel Report, abstained in the GAC from taking action on this matter.]"

Initial Lithium Plant Plans

The commission advised the Committee of Lithium-6 Plans in the following letter, August 27, 1951:

"Dear Senator MC MAHON:

"At a meeting in June at Princeton among members of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory the Commission, the General Advisory Committee, and consultants to the commission, the results of the Eniwetok tests, and the thermonuclear weapon development program were discussed. It was agreed that the approach involving the generation of tritium in situ in a weapon was promising enough to warrant immediate provision for quantity production of separated Li-6. Accordingly, plans for a production plant have been made."

"The Li-6 will be produced by a chemical-exchange isotope separation process being developed at the Y-12 plant in Oak Ridge. Pilot plant studies leading toward full-scale plant design are underway.

"Commencement of engineering design was authorized on August 9. Procurement of equipment and instruction of the production plant, which will be located at Oak Ridge, will be initiated upon approval by the Congress of the Commission's 1952 Supplemental Appropriation which includes funds for this project. The preliminary estimate of the cost of this plant is \$4,000,000. The estimate is necessarily preliminary since there are no pilot plants or engineering design data available yet and cost had to be extrapolated from bench-scale data.

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"We will be pleased to discuss this matter further with you if you desire."

General Advisory Committee Recommendation Against a Second Laboratory:

October 13, 1951:

"The General Advisory Committee, with a dissenting opinion, recommended against a second -- or thermo-nuclear --- laboratory. The GAC commented in part, as follows:

"The new laboratory seems to us unnecessary because the overwhelming proportion of scientist experienced in, qualified for, and interested in development work on weapons are now in fact in one way or another available to Los Alamos. The new laboratory would appear to be hardly feasible unless there were in fact a great many outstanding specially qualified scientist who could be persuaded to work there, and yet could not be persuaded to contribute to Los Alamos. It is our view that no such situation exists. Circumstances in the future may, of course, call for a re-evaluation; but we are convinced that, at the present time the establishment of a new 'Los Alamos' or a 'thermo-nuclear' laboratory' would tend to impair the effectiveness of Los Alamos and would not succeed in creating a new facility of comparable promise of achievement."

Fourth Major Report to Military:

November 12 - 14, 1951:

"The Vista report on the defense of Western Europe, a document largely prepared by civilian scientist under contract to the Defense Department --- was reviewed by presentation in the final meeting of the Vista group at Pasadena, California. As to the role of thermo-nuclear

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weapons, the introduction to the report, prepared by Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, found that: 'At the present state of the art, the value of thermonuclear weapons cannot be assessed. Therefore, they are not included in the Vista study.'

"In the chapter entitled 'Atomic Warfare of the Vista Report,' the section on thermonuclear weapons stated in toto as follows:

"The prospects of successful development of a thermonuclear weapon have very greatly improved in the last year. Several proposed models are now under study, all with anticipated yields of several megatons. These models have undergone enough examination to eliminate any obvious reasons for failure, and some tentative designs of working systems have been made. It is now proposed to test fire one of these designs late in 1952.

"It is not possible now to evaluate either the economy or the deliverable ability of these proposed weapons. They all involve the use of fairly large amounts of fissionable material, and they are all of such weight and size that they would require a carrier probably of the size of the B-36 to deliver by air. The proposed explosion is so large that a piloted carrier is unlikely."

"[The Vista Report referred to here is the 'second' Vista report. The first version of the report, and the introduction hereto, is unavailable]."

December 7 and 12, 1951:

"Commissioner MURRAY and Dr. EDWARD TELLER presented the memoranda to the General Advisory Committee in favor of the establishment of an independent thermonuclear laboratory. Commissioner MURRAY proposed the establishment of a laboratory gradually to take over the entire thermonuclear weapon research and development program. Dr. TELLER's

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memorandum stated that 'The very rapidity of recent progress is evidence of potentialities which have been neglected for years and which will not be fully exploited unless a new laboratory is established.'

Atomic Energy Commission Decision Against Second Laboratory:

January 9, 1952:

"Chairman DEAN wrote the Joint Committee the following letter on the thermomuclear program, rejecting proposals for a second laboratory. This letter said, in part:

"The creation of dual laboratories such as Los Alamos would dilute scientific talent and introduce difficult problems of coordination. Further, because of disassociation of talent and effort between two laboratories the rate of progress would be reduced.

"We further feel that the division of talent between Los Alamos and a competing laboratory would at this time retard rather than accelerate the development program. Scientists of the caliber necessary to man and administer another laboratory for the prosecution of development programs similar in scope to Los Alamos are limited in number.

"The commission letter quoted extensively from the October 13, 1951, General Advisory Committee Report, recommending against creation of a thermonuclear laboratory."

General Advisory Committee Again Opposes Second Laboratory:

February 17, 1952:

"The General Advisory Committee submitted its 29th report. The General Advisory Committee, which had previously recommended against a second laboratory, again commented on this question:

"We continue to believe that the creation of a second independent laboratory would have damaging effects upon Los Alamos and would, at least for many years, have no compensating advantages. We are strengthened in this belief by the fact that, as anticipated, thermo-nuclear and fission weapons have become more and more closely interrelated in design and planning, and that a separation of functions based on the distinction between these two types of weapons would hardly appear to be technically meaningful.

"The General Advisory Committee also took note of the possibility of controlled thermo-nuclear reactions for peacetime uses, stating that the 'prospects, however remote and obscure, are not without interest...' The GAC stated its opinion that work on controlled thermo-nuclear reactions should be declassified as had been recommended by the Senior Responsible Reviewers to the Atomic Energy Commission. The General Advisory Committee noted that 'we hope that by declassifying work in this field and by encouraging participation wherever qualified workers may be interested, a larger group of investigators may be led to address themselves to the problems.'

February 21, 1952:

"The Committee met with the Commission (Executive Session) to review the hydrogen program. Discussion in the meeting related a staff memo which stated, in part, that 'the present hydrogen program is too little and too late in the following respects:

"(1) Of five promising types of H-bombs, only one is being vigorously developed today.

"(2) There is today little or no effort to reduce the time lag between a successful experimental test and the achievement of

a practical weapon---years may elapse between the two.

"(3) The sole material now deemed crucial (lithium 6) is to be produced in limited test quantities only. Again, years may elapse between a successful experimental test and stockpiling of H-bombs in quantity.

"(4) Not nearly enough scientific manpower is being applied to the hydrogen program. Example: Of 12,000 Ph.D. physicists today working in the United States, less than one in 200 is working full time upon H-bomb problems.

"(5) In a word, although the situation has gradually improved since 1949, there is still no real sense of urgency about the hydrogen program.

"The Committee staff is firmly convinced that the minority in this [the second laboratory] controversy is right and that establishment of a second laboratory is the greatest single step which could be taken to hasten the H-bomb effort.

"In response to the comment on sense of urgency, Chairman DEAN stated that progress in the last two years had been 'sudden' and 'remarkable.' Senator HICKENLOOPER stated as follows:

"I might tend to agree with your statement that you made some substantial progress. I mean I may be restless for not going faster, but the General Advisory Committee in 1949 was against the hydrogen project. A majority of the Commission was against the hydrogen project.

"If you will read the minutes, which you probably have, you will find it stopped on

dead center there, and it never even got started until late 1949 or perhaps, I think, the Chairman went after them and raised the devil, and the Committee expressed its thinking we ought to move on that project.

"But I do think there was an inertia there for a long period of time, which, to say the least, has not been picked up except in the last couple of years.

"Mr. DEAN. This is true.

"Senator HICKENLOOPER Comments on Sense of Urgency:

"Senator HICKENLOOPER: So the whole hydrogen project has suffered from an inertia since 1946. Based upon the limitations of the experiments and the knowledge at that time, in 1946, we had two or three expositions of the feasibility of this hydrogen project and flat statements from reliable people that in their opinion a hydrogen explosion was feasible, based upon what they had learned up to that time.

"They said there were things that they had to prove. That is very true. But there was a complete inertia, and the General Advisory Committee was partly responsible for that and the Commission was partly responsible for that because both of them by majority vote advised against going into the hydrogen project.

"Some of the reasons were put on moral grounds; others were put on a question of the feasibility; but there was that inertia, and I think that has contributed to not being farther along than we are at the moment...

March 19, 1952:

"The Secretary and Undersecretary of Defense and other key Defense Department Officials were briefed by Dr. TELLER and by Rand Corporation on the thermonuclear program, views as to a second laboratory and implications of H-Bomb information passed by FUCHS to the Russians...

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April 15, 1952:

"The TELLER-RAND thermonuclear briefing was given to the Policy Planning Group of the State Department."

April 28, 1952:

"A panel was established to assist the State Department and other government agencies in connection with work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. The panel elected Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman."

"It will be remembered that on October 13, 1951, and on February 17, the General Advisory Committee had recommended against the establishment of a second laboratory to work on thermonuclear problems. In the report of April 30, 1952, the General Advisory Committee restated its position as follows:

"We had the benefit of a detailed and current report of the thermonuclear program from Dr. BETHE of the Los Alamos Laboratory, and in more general discussion with the Director of the Laboratory (Dr. NORRIS BRADBURY) and the Director of the Division of Military Application (General KENNETH FIELD). We also had occasion to examine the correspondence addressed to the Commission by the Secretary of Defense and by the Acting Secretary of Defense expressing a strong dissatisfaction with the scope and adequacy of the thermonuclear weapons development program. We have, in the past, expressed concern lest any steps taken to increase the level of activity in this field impair or destroy the effectiveness of Los Alamos, which has at this time a sound, varied, constructive program very likely indeed to lead to success. This consideration is still for us determining. We reiterate our conviction that the work of Los Alamos itself should be broadened and our impression that this can best be done by creation of an advanced

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development activity. We do not believe the steps toward this end being taken at Los Alamos are either as rapid or as far reaching as is called for, and we hope that the commission will find ways to improve the situation. We further believe that our earlier recommendations for removing from Los Alamos as much of the routine and fission weapon development as possible need further effort."

GAC COMMENTS ON RADIATION LABORATORY
AS SITE FOR THERMO-NUCLEAR WORK

"We should like to supplement these suggestions with another. During the GREENHOUSE test a year ago, the radiation laboratory at the University of California made very important contributions to the difficult and subtle instrumentation of test of the thermonuclear devices. We understand that Dr. YORK of this laboratory is interested in continuing and extending this effort, and that he has a specific interest in the so-called complementary test for thermonuclear development and ~~thermonuclear development~~ and in other aspects of the thermonuclear weapons development. We recommend to the Commission that the University of California Radiation Laboratory be asked to undertake this work and that the Commission support it to the full. We further recommend that the University of California Radiation Laboratory be encouraged to devote its attention to broader problems in the field of thermonuclear weapons and to assemble those scientists who are competent in and are interested in this work, PROVIDED ONLY THAT THESE STEPS SHOULD NOT DEPRIVE THE LOS ALAMOS LABORATORY OF THE SERVICES OF ITS PRESENT PERSONNEL, CONSULTANTS AND SUBCONTRACTORS. Should these steps lead, as we believe they probably will, to proposals on the part of the University of California Radiation Laboratory for undertaking further specific development programs in the field of thermonuclear weapons, these, upon proper discussion with the Commission and the Los Alamos Laboratory, should be encouraged."

"September 22, 1952:

"The President announced the appointment of three new members to the General Advisory Committee. The new members were: Dr. E. P. WIGNER, J. V. FISK, and Dr. JOHN C. WARNER. These appointments filled the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of Doctors I. R. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman; JAMES H. CONANT and LEONARD BRIDGE. Subsequently Dr. I. I. RABI was elected Chairman of the General Advisory Committee.

"Meanwhile proposals originating with members of the State Department Panel on Disarmament (Dr. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman) were being made that the Fall, 1952, test of the ~~test~~ be deferred in light of non-technical and international considerations. For example, one proposal was to the effect that the United States invite Russia to agree that neither nation ever conduct further thermonuclear tests---with the United States to rely upon long-range detection for notice of violation of any such agreement. Fears were also expressed as to Soviet reactions were the United States to test without an immediate and concurrent H-Bomb capability. After careful consideration of all proposals for test deferment, it was decided to proceed to test on schedule."

ENERGY ADDITIONAL DATA FROM JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC

In addition to the above data Mr. ALLERDICE called attention to the following items of information contained in records of the Committee pertaining to OPPENHEIMER, the substantive contents of which he furnished as a matter of information:

1. A memo dated May 7, 1950, from HAROLD BERGMAN, JCAE Staff Member, to Mr. WILLIAM BORDEN, Staff Director. Such memo concerns a previous conversation which BERGMAN had had with Dr. EDWARD TELLER and reflects the following:

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(u)

"TELLER explained that anything he said should be considered in the light of the knowledge that he and OPPENHEIMER 'did not get along' and that relations between them were always strained. Although TELLER is undoubtedly influenced by the fact he considers OPPENHEIMER largely responsible for dropping the H program at the end of the war, in spite of TELLER'S opposition as indicated by the letter I asked him to send to you. According to TELLER it was 'common knowledge' that OPPENHEIMER was 'far to the left.' He says that OPPENHEIMER was unusually close to his (OPPENHEIMER'S Brother FRANK,) and that although TELLER has no personal knowledge on this point he feels certain that FRANK'S political views must have been well-known to ROBERT and that indeed FRANK would not have become a member without the tacit approval of ROBERT. TELLER says he has some vague recollection of ROBERT one remarking (during MED days) when there was griping by scientists about the censorship, 'what are they griping about I'm not even allowed to talk to my own brother.' Later, however, TELLER believes that ROBERT used his influence to get FRANK up to Los Alamos. TELLER was careful to explain that he did not himself have any idea that ROBERT was disloyal or intended to injure the best interests of the country according to his lights, however, he did say that were ROBERT by any chance found to be disloyal (in the sense of transmitting information) he could of course do more damage to the program than any other single individual in the country."

2. Committee records contain a memorandum by CORBIN ALLERDICE reflecting a conversation by ALLERDICE with T-1, an individual who, according to ALLERDICE has been closely associated with the Atomic

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Energy program over an extended period of time, whose reliability has been previously affirmed and whose identity ALLERDICE desired to protect.

In the above memo it was indicated that ALLERDICE was in conversation with T-1 on or about July 15, 1953, at which time ALLERDICE asked T-1 what his opinion of the subject was. T-1 replied, "I think he is a dedicated man." ALLERDICE then asked T-1 what sense of "dedicated" he meant. T-1 replied, "He is dedicated to a cause." ALLERDICE then asked of T-1 what he meant by "cause." T-1 said he meant "subject is motivated by a cause." ALLERDICE asked whether T-1 thought that cause was internal or came from some external source. The memo further notes that T-1 replied "I believe it is an external cause he is dedicated to." ALLERDICE asked on what evidence he based that belief. He stated that T-1 indicated that it was partly on his knowledge of the background of the subject and of his (subject's) wife, but more on his (T-1's) inability to see how subject could have taken positions on Atomic Energy and other policy matters which he has taken in the past without dedication to an outside cause. (u)

3. ALLERDICE also called attention to information contained in a memo dated August 4, 1953, prepared by GEORGE MORRIS and FRANK COOPER, members of the Committee Staff, reflecting comments of T-2, an informant who formerly was in close and official contact with the subject. ALLERDICE likewise requested protection of this individual's identity, but characterized the informant as one whose reliability had been previously affirmed. (u)

According to the information attributed to T-2, OPPENHEIMER was most aware of counter intelligence measures by the Counter Intelligence Service at Los Alamos during wartime and was constantly probing to find out the extent of coverage afforded through such service. T-2 indicated it was his understanding that General GROVES (M&D Head) had approved certain intelligence measures concerning OPPENHEIMER at Los Alamos, but T-2 added his feeling of assurance that GROVES felt that because of the high position OPPENHEIMER occupied at Los Alamos, OPPENHEIMER, would not betray his country. (u)

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~~W. J. MORRISON~~
In regard to OPPENHEIMER'S acquaintances during World War II, T-2 stated there was a rather intimate circle consisting of the MORRISONS (PHILLIP J. and wife), the SERBERS (ROBERT and wife), the HAWKINS (DAVID and wife) and the DAVISES (ROBERT and wife). T-2 stated that JOAN HINTON was on the outside of the circle, but known to each of these people. (u)

T-2, in the above information, indicated that he had doubts about OPPENHEIMER'S loyalty primarily based upon the fact that OPPENHEIMER brought such people as HAWKINS to Los Alamos. (u)

~~W. J. MORRISON~~
The PHILLIP MORRISON, ~~DAVID HAWKINS~~ and ROBERT SERBERS, have been previously identified in earlier reports in this matter, as known associates of the subject during World War II. (u)

It is noted that ROBERT RAYMOND DAVIS, referred to above, worked at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley in 1943, later going to Los Alamos. He has been previously identified with information contained in a publication entitled, "Hearings Concerning Infiltration of the Radiation Lab and Atomic Bomb Project at the University of California, Berkeley, California," published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Congress of United States, in 1949. (u) CALIF. N. MEXICO

Volume I of the publication reflects that DAVIS on April 21, 1949, testified before the Committee, that while employed at the Radlab in Berkeley, he was recruited into the Communist Party by G. ROSSI LOMANITZ, in approximately January or February, 1943. (u) CALIF.

On the same date DAVIS' wife, CHARLOTTE, testified before the Committee that she was also employed at the Radlab in Berkeley in 1943, and was recruited into the Communist Party by G. ROSSI LOMANITZ, in approximately January or February, 1943. (u)

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General, pursuant to executive order 10450. (u)

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On January 5, 1954, Mr. ALLERDICE advised that a member of his staff had made a review of reports in the Committee's files from 1947 (formation of the General Advisory Committee under the Atomic Energy Act) to the end of Dr. OPPENHEIMER'S chairmanship (September 22, 1952) of the General Advisory Committee. (u)

ALLERDICE noted that such review failed to note any reports which could be seriously interpreted as implying or connoting any effort by Dr. OPPENHEIMER to slow down or deter any atomic power development. He stated that, likewise, such review located no information to indicate any such action on OPPENHEIMER'S part prior to 1947. (u)

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

T-3, an official representative of another Government agency, has called attention to a copy of a letter contained in the records of T-3 dated May 18, 1950, addressed to Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, which letter bears the name and return address of L. E. GROVES, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army (retired) as the addressor. The contents of the letter are quoted as follows: (u)

"Remington Rand, Inc.
Laboratory of Advanced Research
South Norwalk, Connecticut
May 18, 1950

"Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey (u)

"Dear Dr. OPPENHEIMER:

"If at any time you should feel that it were wise, I would be pleased to have you make a statement of the general tenor of that which follows:

"General GROVES has informed that shortly after he took over the responsibility for the development of the

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(u)
atomic bomb, he reviewed personally the entire file and all known information concerning me and immediately ordered that I be cleared for all atomic information in order that I might participate in the development of the atomic bomb. General GROVES has also informed me that he personally went over all information concerning me which came to light during the course of operations of the atomic project and that at no time did he regret his decision.

"I don't believe that you will find any need to make use of any such statement, but you might. You might wish to show it to some individual for his use in handling unpleasant situations, if any arise.

"I have been very much pleased with the comments that have been made by various persons in whose judgment I have more than average faith, such as the reported statement of Representative NIXON that he has 'complete confidence in Dr. OPPENHEIMER'S loyalty.' This was made in a speech at Oakdale, California.

"I am sure of one thing, and that is, that this type of attack, while it is unpleasant, does not in the end do real damage to one's reputation.

"I wonder if you saw the editorial in the Washington Post to the effect that the way to cripple the U. S. atomic energy program would be to single out a few of the foremost nuclear physicists and dispose of them by character assassination. When I remember how the Post has written about me, it makes me wonder just who wrote this particular editorial.

"I do hope that you are finding life enjoyable and not too hectic and that I will have the pleasure of seeing you again before too long.

"My very best to Mrs. OPPENHEIMER.

"Sincerely yours,

"/s/ L. R. GROVES
Lt. General U. S. Army (Ret.)"

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RECENT ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

On December 18, 1953, T-4, an official representative (u) of another Government agency, advised that the subject had an appointment scheduled with Admiral LEWIS L. SRAUSS, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, for 3:00 p.m. on December 21, 1953. WASH. D.C.

On December 21, 1953, T-5, an informant of known reliability, determined that the subject had departed from the AEC Building, 1901 Constitution Avenue, N. W., at about 3:40 p.m. and thereafter proceeded to a building at 1701 K Street, N. W. which he entered and remained therein for about one hour. (u)

It is noted that JOSEPH H. VOLPE, a known personal contact and legal advisor of the subject, maintains offices in the above building. WASH. D.C. (u)

On the same date T-5 learned that the subject was later in contact with HERBERT MARKS, a known personal friend and legal advisor. T-4 reported that the subject met MARKS at the latter's office located in the Ring Building, 18th and M Streets, N. W., and later accompanied MARKS to the latter's residence, 2918 Olive Street, N. W. T-4 further determined that the subject departed from Washington at Union Station en route to Trenton, New Jersey, at about 7:00 p.m. (u)

On December 22, 1953, T-6, of known reliability, determined that the subject accompanied by his wife, had arrived at Union Station at 6:35 p.m. at which time they were met by JOSEPH VOLPE and HERBERT MARKS. According to T-6 subject and his wife later registered at the Hotel Statler, 16th and K Street, N. W. and thereafter had dinner with VOLPE and MARKS. According to T-6, the group later proceeded to the building located at 1701 K Street, in which building VOLPE'S office is located. T-6 reported that subject and the above persons remained in the building at the above address until about 11:35 p.m. (u)

On December 23, 1953, T-7, of known reliability, reported that the subject visited the Atomic Energy Building.

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1901 Constitution Avenue, from about 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. According to T-7 the subject later rejoined his wife at the Statler and both proceeded to 1701 K Street in which building they remained for about one hour. (u)

T-7 determined that the subject and his wife subsequently departed from Washington from Union Station at about 2:00 p.m. (u)

On January 4, 1954, T-8, of known reliability, determined that the subject arrived at Union Station at 2:47 p.m. where he was met by HERBERT S. MARKS. Subject later proceeded to the Union Trust Building, which building he entered and proceeded to the seventh floor and entered the law offices of Covington, Burling and O'Brian. T-8 further determined that the subject departed from the above building about 4:09 p.m. and thereafter contacted HERBERT MARKS at the Ring Building, 18th and M Streets, N. W. According to T-8, MARKS later accompanied the subject to Union Station from where the subject entrained at about 5:30 p.m. WASH. DC. (u)

On 1/6/54 T-9, of known reliability, reported that the subject and his wife arrived at Union Station at 2:30 p.m. where they were met by HERBERT MARKS. According to T-9, the subject and his wife registered at the Hotel Statler and the subject and MARKS thereafter proceeded to the Union Trust Building, 15th and H Streets, N. W. where they remained about forty minutes. (u)

It is pointed out previously herein that the subject had contacted the law offices of Covington, Burling and O'Brian in the above building on a previous visit. (u)

T-9 further determined on January 6, 1954, that MARKS and the subject, after departing from the Union Trust Building, rejoined subject's wife who then accompanied the subject and MARKS to the Ring Building in which building MARKS' office is located. (u)

T-9 further reported that the subject, his wife and MARKS had dinner at a nearby restaurant later in the day, January 6, 1954, at which time they were accompanied by another male individual subsequently identified as (u)

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CARL W. BERUEFFY. According to T-9, the above individuals returned to the Ring Building following dinner where they remained until about 10:00 p.m. (u)

CARL W. BERUEFFY referred to above is an attorney who maintains offices in the Wyatt Building, 14th and New York Avenue, N. W. (u)

According to records of the Credit Bureau, BERUEFFY was born March 24, 1911, and received an AB and LLB Degrees from the University of Colorado. He came to Washington, D.C., from Colorado in about March, 1942, and was employed as a Senior Attorney for the Office of Price Administration. In 1945 he was appointed Enforcement Attorney for the Office of Price Administration. (u)

The records of the Washington Field Office contain information reflecting that Mrs. ANN REMINGTON, former wife of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON who has been convicted of perjury, WASH. D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent JULIUS E. MATSON of the Washington Field Office, FBI, May 17 and 19, 1950. At such time Mrs. REMINGTON admitted she had previously been a member of the Young Communist League and of the Communist Party. (u)

The Communist Party and Young Communist League have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (u)

Mrs. REMINGTON advised that she and her husband separated in 1947 and in connection with her subsequent divorce action she was represented by CARL W. BERUEFFY a former Office of Price Administration Attorney. (u)

Mrs. REMINGTON stated that in her opinion BERUEFFY was "very leftist and pro-Russian" in his views and that he made statements to her indicating he did not desire that ELIZABETH BENTLEY be proved correct in her allegations concerning a Soviet conspiracy. According to Mrs. REMINGTON, BERUEFFY indicated that this was another "witch hunt." Mrs. REMINGTON stated further that although BERUEFFY was her attorney, he was very sympathetic toward her husband who had been accused by BENTLEY as part of the Soviet espionage conspiracy. (u)

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She noted that BERUEFFY suggested that she not testify against her husband on the basis of the immunity afforded a wife concerning instances during the marital relationship and on the basis of the 5th amendment. Mrs. REMINGTON stated that in 1950 she discontinued the use of the services of BERUEFFY as her attorney. (u)

On January 7, 1954, T-10, of known reliability, reported that the subject and his wife visited the Ring Building, 18th and M Streets, N. W., and were later observed in the company of HERBERT MARKS and CARL W. BERUEFFY at about 1:35 p.m. T-11, of known reliability determined the above persons re-entered the Ring Building shortly thereafter where they remained until about 6:33 p.m., that they thereafter had dinner at a nearby restaurant where a second woman, believed to be Mrs. HERBERT MARKS, was observed in their company and was also observed to re-enter the Ring building with the subject and the other above individuals. T-11 reported that the subject and the above persons left the Ring Building at about 8:50 p.m. (u)

On January 8, 1954, T-12, of known reliability, determined that the subject and his wife proceeded to the Ring Building at about 10:00 a.m. where they remained for about one hour. Thereafter they proceeded to Union Station where they departed from Washington at 1:00 p.m. (u)

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This report is classified top secret as it contains information extracted from a brochure, contained in the records of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, entitled "Policy and Progress on the H-Bomb" which bears a top secret classification and a stamp reflecting the document contains Restricted Data within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act. It will also be noted that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the AEC have classified this matter "top secret," as stated in Bureau letter, December 17, 1953. (U)

Items attributed to T-1 (ARNOLD KRAMISH), T-2 (ANDREW WALKER - AEC, Sandia), and Dr. EDWARD TELLER, as well as information concerning a letter addressed to the subject from General GROVES dated May 18, 1950, as furnished by JCAE, was previously set forth in detail in WFO letter to the Bureau dated January 5, 1954. Information, furnished JCAE, by WALKER concerning MED technical coverage involving OPPENHEIMER, has been omitted from the details of instant report in the interest of discretion. (U) WASH. D.C.

Information concerning testimony of ROBERT RAYMOND and CHARLOTTE DAVIS, to HCUA, April 21, 1949, set forth herein was previously reported in "CINRAD, IS - C" report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD at San Francisco, October 10, 1949 (Bufile 100-11264). (U) WASH. D.C.

Information reporting ANN REMINGTON'S comments concerning CARL W. BERUEFFY, set forth herein, was originally set forth in the report of Special Agent JULIUS E. MATSON at Washington, D.C., May 25, 1950, in the matter entitled "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON - Perjury;" WFO file 74-106-2. (U)

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1: ARNOLD KRAMISH Remington Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.	7/15 - Information to CORBIN ALLERDICE, JCAE	1/5/54	JOE R. CRAIG	WF 100-12253
T-2: ANDREW WALKER Security Officer-AEC Sandia Base, N.M.	Info. re associates of subject at Los Alamos, as contained in records of JCAE.	1/5/54	JOE R. CRAIG	WF 100-12253
T-3: CORBIN ALLERDICE Staff Director, JCAE	Letter from General GROVES to subject 5/28/50	1/5/54	JOE R. CRAIG	WF 100-12253
T-4: BRYAN LaPLANTE, Security Chief, WASO - AEC	Subject had appoint- ment for 12/21/53 at AEC.	12/18/53	JOE R. CRAIG	WF 100-12253
T-5: Physical surveil- lance by WFO: SA's RICHARD LEE ZAPP, LEWIS E. GLENN, WILLIAM H. ATKINSON, ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR., HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., HOLLIS W. BOWERS and THOMAS A. MENDENHALL	12/21/53			WF 100-12253- Sub B
T-6: Physical surveil- lance of subject by SA's LEWIS E. GLENN, CARLTON A. GIOVANNETTI, WILLIAM W. DUKES and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON	12/22/53			WF 100-12253 Sub B

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-7: Physical Surveillance of subject by SA's THOMAS A. MENDENHALL, MAURICE A. TAYLOR, JOHN T. CONWAY and JOHN E. MULVANEY	12/23/53			100-12253-Sub B
T-8: Physical surveillance of subject by SA's LEWIS E. GLENN, ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR., WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and HOLLIS W. BOWERS	1/4/54			100-12253-Sub B
T-9: Physical Surveillance of subject by SA's HOLLIS W. BOWERS, LEWIS E. GLENN, CHARLES A. MAY, JOE R. CRAIG and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON	1/6/54			100-12253-Sub B
T-10: Physical surveillance of subject by SA's CHARLES A. MAY, CARLETON A. GIOVANETTI, ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. and HOWARD FLETCHER, JR.	1/7/54			
T-11: Fisur of subject by SA's LEWIS E. GLENN, TROY H. GIST, HUGH G. BERRY and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON	1/7/54			100-12253-Sub B
T-12: Fisur of subject by SA's MAURICE A. TAYLOR, CARLETON A. GIOVANETTI, HOLLIS W. BOWERS and CHARLES A. MAY.	1/8/54			100-12253-Sub B

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will maintain contact with CORBIN ALLERDICE, Staff Director, Joint Committee for Atomic Energy, to obtain and report any further pertinent information called to attention in instant matter by ALLERDICE.

In the above regard it is noted that ALLERDICE has previously called attention to testimony of OPPENHEIMER January 20, 1950, before an Executive Session of JCAE. ALLERDICE is currently giving attention to minutes of Executive Sessions of the Committee toward identifying and furnishing a summary of pertinent data included in the above testimony as well as any other pertinent data appearing in such minutes.

REFERENCES

Bureau letters dated December 17, 1953; January 11, 1954, and January 12, 1954.

Telephone call from Inspector HENRICH December 21, 1953, giving surveillance instructions.

Buairtel to WFO dated January 7, 1954.

WFO airtels dated December 22, 1953; January 4, 5, 7, 8, and 18, 1954, to the Bureau.

WFO letters to the Bureau dated January 5, 15, and 18, 1954.

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral
Department of
Energy

No. 3

Department of Energy. Head quarters
 Department of Energy Appeal Panel
 Freedom of Information Officer REFERRAL
 Washington, D.C. 20545

Reviewed by: Amf/200AGENCY Dept of EnergyNo. of Pages
Actual Released

Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual Released	
Urey (HQ) 116-18315	89	6/11/54	Internal Memo BATES TO ROACH	1	1
" " " "					
Urey HQ 116-18315	132	10-14-54	HQ TELETYPE to London	1	0
UREY (HQ) 116-18315	132	10-14-54	HQ TELETYPE TO LONDON (PROCESS ADVIS. DATA)	1	1
" " " "	NR	11/8/51	NY. Memo to CG	1	1
" " " "	23	1/17/52	C.G. Letter to HQ	1	1
" " " "	25	1/27/52	C.G. Letter to HQ WITH ONE COPY OF LETTER	1/1	1/1
Urey (HQ) 116-18315	29	3/6/53	C.G. Letter to HQ WITH ONE COPY OF LETTER	6/6	6/6
" " " "	41	10/15/53	C.G. report to HQ	19	90
" " " "	41	10/15/53	copy of cover sheet of above	2	2
Black (HQ) 65-55181	356	8/6/53	S.E. Letter to HQ	1	1
Urey (HQ) 116-18315	NR	12/13/54	HQ Letter to AA.G	3	3

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency Department of Energy
Packet No. 3

Rosenberg Et Al.

HQ or field Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	DELETIONS (S)
HQ	116-18315	132	10/14/54	(b) (1) This document has been classified by Executive Order 11652 on 2/23/78 and it bears classification officer's number 4913.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

FROM : C. W. Bates

SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 11, 1954

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

On June 9, 1954, Harry Traynor, Assistant General Manager, AEC, advised Liaison Agent Bates that he had just heard that Urey was contemplating travel to Europe in the near future. Traynor was somewhat concerned and stated he intended to write a letter to the Bureau and possibly CIA asking that Urey's activities while in Europe be covered.

Traynor was advised that the Bureau had received this information on May 18, 1954, regarding Urey's travel and that we have alerted CIA and our representatives in Europe and have arranged for coverage of Urey's activities.

This investigation is being handled by Supervisor Brennan of the Espionage Section.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

CWB:lw

1 - Mr. Brennan

RECORDED - 28

116-18315-89

- 107

13 JUN 16 1954

CWB

H/O-2

OCTOBER 11, 1954

116-18315-132

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

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116-18315

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CABLEGR

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10-14-54

OCTOBER 14, 1954

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

UNRECORDED - 5

116-18315-132

[REDACTED]

HOOVER

116-18315

NOTE:

C. Arthur Rolander, Jr., Deputy Director, Division of Security, advised Liaison Agent Bates on 10/13/54, that Urey had returned to the United States.

EAB:alp

cc: Foreign Service Desk

NR.

ENC. 1920-20 BY 1/5

CK 3030 BY 2/2

APPROVED BY

TYPED BY

FILED BY

#931

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

63 OCT 26 1954

Sent via cable 10-14-54, 4:22 am per ch

OCT 12 11 57 AM '54

SAC, Chicago

November 8, 1951

SAC, New York (116-2741)

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

15 - 26943

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE

SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet to New York dated June 6, 1951.

Mr. ALVIN F. RYAN, Chief, Personnel Clearance Branch, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, advised that the records of the AEC reflect that this person did have a "Q" clearance for employment at the Brookhaven National Laboratory but that this "Q" clearance was terminated on June 11, 1949 and that the file concerning this person was forwarded to the Chicago Operations Office of the AEC.

In view of information developed during the Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation indicating that the applicant may be a security risk in his present position, the Bureau has requested that the local AEC Security Office should be checked and that the Bureau be advised of this person's present clearance status.

Arrangements should be made with the local AEC Office to notify you of any subsequent change. Every six months thereafter, the AEC Office should be recontacted and the Bureau advised whether any change has occurred. In addition, the Bureau should be immediately advised in the event additional information bearing on this person's loyalty comes to the attention of your Office.

In view of the fact of the New York Operations Office of the AEC does not have the person's file in New York City, no further contact will be made with the New York Operations Office of the AEC concerning this person's clearance status.

RUC.

6-1 UG 1/22/51
5-20-51
7-12-51

cc: Bureau (116-18315) ✓

116-18315-NR

JEZ:MJF

CE#

DEC 11 1951

Office Memorandum • UNIT

U.S. GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (116-1788)
SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
15-26943
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: January 17, 1952

Re New York letter to Chicago dated November 8, 1951.

On January 2, 1952 Mr. ARTHUR W. BERG, Chief of Personnel, Security and Visitors Control Branch, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission, Lemont, Ill. was contacted by SA RICHARD A. WRIGHT and he advised that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY possesses a "C" clearance with the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, and is employed by them as a Consultant.

A letter has been directed to the Chicago Operations Office of the AEC requesting that they notify the Chicago Division of any change in the employment or clearance status of UREY.

No CINRAD letter is being prepared by the Chicago Division in this matter unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

This case is being placed in a pending status so that a complete review of all references in the Chicago Division, pertaining to UREY, can be made.

PENDING.

RAW:bjh

RECORDED - 76

EX - 8

CC: New York (116-2741)

116-18315-23

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (116-1788)
SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY - 15 - 26943
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: October 27, 1952

Remylet 3-24-52.

Mr. ARTHUR W. BERG, Chief, Personnel Security and Visitor Control Branch, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lemont, Illinois, advised SA THOMPSON BERRY WEBB on October 20, 1952 that UREY continues to be employed as a consultant to Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, and is also a consultant to Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. According to BERG, UREY is also carried as a Security Monitor and Principal Investigator. BERG stated that UREY had requested clearance to make a trip to Europe for six weeks commencing September 10, 1952 to visit France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and England but that according to UREY he cancelled plans for the trip on 8-21-52.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, this case will be followed on a six months basis.

CLOSED.

TEW:tw

RECORDED - 47

116-18315-25

DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)

October 27, 1952

SAC, CHICAGO (116-1788)

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY - 15 - 26943
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C

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CLOSED.

TBW:tw

25
COPY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)

DATE: March 6, 1953

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (116-1788)

SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY - 15-26943
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYER;
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet to Chicago dated January 6, 1953 instructing Chicago Office to prepare a Cinrad letter in this matter.

There is set forth below information pertaining to the Cinrad investigation.

Status on Atomic Energy Project

Mr. ARTHUR W. BERG, Personnel Security and Visitor Control Branch, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lemont, Illinois, advised that UREY was originally granted "Q" clearance December 1, 1947 while employed as consultant to Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York. This clearance was terminated June 11, 1949. UREY was reinstated through Oakridge on February 3, 1949 and reaffirmed by the Chicago Operations Office, July 1, 1950. BERG stated that at the present time UREY is carried as a security monitor and principal investigator to the Argonne National Laboratory. He continues to possess class "Q" clearance.

The Argonne National Laboratory is under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Results of Investigation

The following information was obtained from the report of SA ALBERT J. RUSHING dated August 6, 1947 at Chicago entitled HAROLD CLAYTON UREY - 15-26943, AEAE, Chicago file 116-1788.

The files of the Chicago Office reflect that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY is known to have been a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, known Soviet espionage agent. HISKEY has also been closely associated with Communist Party members. In 1941 HISKEY joined the staff of Columbia University at the request of Doctor UREY who was the executive officer in the Department

dwr/jcn

REGISTERED MAIL

cc:

1 - San Francisco, (100-16980) (REGISTERED)

INDEXED
RECORDED

116-18315-29

MAR 9 1953

53 MAR 19 1953

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

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Doctor EDWIN B. ALLEN, Mathematics Department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York (carried under T symbol), advised that at the specific request of Doctor HAROLD C. UREY, then Director of SAM Laboratory, Manhattan District, a release was granted to Doctor W. RAMPFER and his wife, Mrs. GERTRUDE FLEMING RAMPFER from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, which enabled them to be employed under Doctor UREY at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. RAMPFER were employed at the Laboratory from February 5, 1944 to January 20, 1945.

A highly confidential source advised that both ROBERT WEIR RAMPFER and Mrs. GERTRUDE FLEMING RAMPFER were known Communist Party members and were believed to have conducted Communist meetings in their own home. According to this informant, they were also active in recruiting members for the Communist Party.

The following information was obtained from the report of SA WILLIAM D. TEMPLE dated March 18, 1952 at Washington, D. C. entitled HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, Applicant, Ordnance Corps, Department of the Army, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, Washington Field file 121-23263.

An anonymous source, of known reliability, furnished information in 1940 reflecting that one HAROLD C. UREY was a member of the Board of Sponsors of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which organization in June, 1940, was merged into the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that Professor HAROLD CLAYTON UREY was a speaker at the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (Source, "New York Times", November 8, 1943, page 19, and November 6, 1943, page C3).

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

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"In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations such as American Friends of Spanish Democracy."

A letterhead dated May 28, 1946 listed HAROLD CLAYTON UREY as a member of the Board of Directors, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, house report number 1954, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949.

A letterhead dated March 2 and 3, 1940, Fourth Annual Conference, Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C., listed HAROLD CLAYTON UREY as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

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DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

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Mr. THORPIN R. HOGNESS, Professor, Department of Chemistry, and Director of the Chicago Midway Laboratory, advised that he has been a close friend and associate of UREY for a number of years. HOGNESS stated that Doctor UREY openly admits former affiliations with numerous organizations which were later found to be Communist front and Communist dominated organizations. He further stated that Doctor UREY was sincere in allowing his name to be affiliated with so-called Communist front and Communist dominated organizations because he believed that some of these organizations were actually interested in the welfare of the individual and the security of the United States. He stated that soon after Doctor UREY found these organizations to be Communist fronts or Communist dominated, he immediately withdrew from such organizations.

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On April 23, 1949 Doctor HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, University of Chicago, testified before the State's Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, Illinois.

The following statement was made by Doctor UREY before this Commission and appears on page 268 of the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission proceedings.

"I think the Communist Party is a conspiratorial party. I believe that it reports directly to Moscow and I believe its objective is to bring a revolution the world over in favor of Communism, by fair means or foul - by foul mostly. I thoroughly abhor the

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

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During 1948 Doctor THORFIN R. HOGNESS, Professor, previously mentioned in this letter, advised that he was acquainted with MC CORMICK and recalls that she came to the Argonne National Laboratory from Columbia University in 1943 as secretary to Doctor CLARENCE HISKEY.

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Status of this Case

In accordance with instructions set out by the Bureau in SAC letter number 39, dated April 22, 1952, this case is being placed in a closed status. This case will be followed on a six months

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

basis and the Bureau will be advised of any additional information that may result in the future regarding loyalty of Doctor HAROLD CLAYTON UREY.

C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)

DATE: March 6, 1953

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (116-1788)

SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY - 15-26943
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE;
SECURITY MATTER - C

116-18315-26

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G.I.R.-8

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dwr/jcn

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cc:

1 - San Francisco (100-16980) (REGISTERED)

INDEXED
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DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

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Re: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

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C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Origin: CHICAGO

Report Made At CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	Date 10/15/53	Period 9/22-25; 10/1, 5-9/53	Report Made By ELMER W. LARSON, JR. EWL:bab
Title HAROLD CLAYTON UREY		Character ATOMIC ENERGY ACT; SECURITY MATTER - C; ESPIONAGE - R	
<p>SYNOPSIS</p> <p><i>GREENWOOD</i></p> <p>UREY resides 4900 South Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, and is a professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago. He has been associated with the Atomic Energy Commission since 1947 and presently holds a "Q" invite clearance to Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois. He also acts as a consultant to Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Investigation indicates that UREY has visited Argonne National Laboratory twice since 1948 and has no classified documents charged out to him. No indication that such documents are missing. UREY's only relation to the Chicago Operations Office of Atomic Energy Commission at present time in connection with his work on an unclassified contract under the Participating Institutions Program through the University of Chicago. On September 14, 1953 UREY was interviewed by JAMES R. YORE, Director, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office, AEC, relative to his failure to advise AEC of his foreign travel July and August, 1953. UREY advised he had traveled to</p> <p>ENCLOSURE</p>			
Approved: <i>W</i>	SAC:	RECORDED - 69	
		INDEXED - 69	
Copies		<p>116-18315-41</p> <p>OCT 19 1953</p>	
<p>(5) - Bureau (116-18315) (Registered)</p> <p>2 - Knoxville (Registered)</p> <p>2 - Washington Field (Registered)</p> <p>4 - Chicago (3 - 117-134)</p> <p>(1 - 116-1788)</p>			

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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Denmark, Sweden, The Netherlands, Switzerland and England and identified persons contacted and institutions visited. Dr. WARREN C. JOHNSON, Professor and Chairman, Chemistry Department, University of Chicago, met subject in Denmark and was with him in Sweden until August 6, 1953. JOHNSON advised he had no knowledge of any documents subject may have had in his possession.

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DETAILS:

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Background Information Concerning the Subject And
His Association with the Atomic Energy Commission

JAMES R. YORE, Director, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission, on October 5, 1953 advised that Dr. HAROLD CLAYTON UREY was born April 29, 1893 at Walkerton, Indiana. He resides at 4900 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and is employed as a professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago.

On October 6, 1953 Mr. BERNARD WHELPLEY, Assistant Director, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission, furnished the following information:

Dr. UREY received a "Q" invite clearance from AEC, Washington, D.C. on December 1, 1947. He was a consultant to Brookhaven National Laboratory but the relationship was terminated on January 11, 1949. His clearance was reinstated by Oak Ridge Operations Office on February 3, 1949 and since then he has served as a consultant to Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company at Oak Ridge. His clearance was reaffirmed by the Chicago Operations Office on July 1, 1950 and since that time he has had a relationship with the Argonne National Laboratory under the Participating Institutions Program through the University of Chicago. However, he has not been active in the program of Argonne National Laboratory.

Mr. WHELPLEY advised that the subject was working under AEC Contract AT-(11-1)-101, which is a basic contract on research let to the University of Chicago and which covers "Deuterium and Isotopic Abundancies in Nature as Related to the Phenomenon of Isotopic Exchange". This contract is not classified.

Mr. WHELPLEY explained that under the Participating Institutions Program of the Atomic Energy Commission, certain contracts are let out to various universities and colleges which conduct basic research. This research is often conducted under the leadership of some of the faculty members such as Dr. UREY but the actual research is done by students. Mr. WHELPLEY stated that the particular contract let to the University of Chicago in which research is under the leadership of Dr. UREY has been very inactive.

Mr. WHELPLEY advised that Dr. UREY is currently acting as a consultant with Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and he believed that UREY had been active there in a "reactor school" within the last several months.

Mr. WHELPLEY stated that the records of the Chicago Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission, do not indicate that any classified documents have been charged out to UREY nor is there any evidence that such documents are missing. Mr. WHELPLEY also stated that UREY had visited

the Argonne National Laboratory twice since June 30, 1948. On June 5, 1951 he visited WINSTON MANNING, a chemist at the Laboratory. On January 29, 1952 UREY delivered a paper to the Chemistry Division Seminar held in Building 200. The title of his paper was "Some Chemical Evidence Relative to the Origin of the Solar System".

Information Concerning UREY's European Trip
from July 23, 1953 to August 19, 1953

JAMES R. YORE on October 5, 1953 advised that he had interviewed Dr. UREY on September 14, 1953 because of UREY's failure to advise the Atomic Energy Commission of his recent foreign travel. YORE stated that UREY admitted that he was aware of this AEC regulation but through an oversight had not complied. The following information was obtained by YORE through interview:

UREY departed from New York City on July 23, 1953 and returned August 19, 1953. He visited Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and England. The chief purpose of this trip was to attend and deliver a paper at the International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry in Stockholm, Sweden and to attend the Geochemical Conference at Zurich, Switzerland. UREY gave the following account of his activities in the countries he visited:

Denmark

UREY stated he visited the Astronomical Observatory, the Mineralogical Institute, and the Agricultural College, all in Copenhagen.

Sweden

In Sweden UREY contacted NILS BOHR and BENGT STROMGREN. He attended and delivered a paper at the International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry which was held in Stockholm and lasted one week. This Congress was attended by 1400 persons. While in Sweden UREY visited the Technical High School, the Geological Museum and the Atomic Energy Commission Laboratory, all in Stockholm. He also visited the University of Uppsala. Among the individuals whom he contacted in Sweden were TAG SVEDBURG, President of the Congress, ARNE TISELIUS, also an official of the

CG 417-134

Congress, Professor F. E. WICKMAN of the Geological Museum. During UREY's stay in Sweden Professor WALTER WAHL made a special trip from Finland in order to discuss meteorites with UREY.

The Netherlands

During his stay in The Netherlands UREY visited the country home of F. A. VENING-MEINESZ, a physicist, and also contacted Professor J. CLAY, Professor Emeritus at the University of Amsterdam.

Switzerland

In Switzerland UREY attended a Geochemical Conference with 50 delegates from various nations. MICHAEL FLEISCHER of the United States Geological Survey was one of the presiding officers of the group which met in a four day conference. Also in attendance was a Professor BARTH. During his stay UREY had dinner with Professor KLAUS CLUSIUS, University of Zurich. He also paid short visits to the Technical High School in Zurich and the Physics Laboratory of the University of Zurich.

England

In England UREY contacted Professor FRED HOYLE, Cambridge University, and Professor FRANZ SIMON of Oxford University. He delivered a short informal lecture to a chemical group at the atomic energy establishment in Harwell, England. While in London he visited PAUL ROSEBUD of the Pergamon Press.

Professor WARREN C. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Chemical Department, University of Chicago, on October 9, 1953 advised SA WILLIAM M. KOGER that he had met Dr. UREY in Copenhagen, Denmark by accident on July 28, 1953 and that he and UREY had taken a plane to Stockholm, Sweden on that date, arriving in Sweden at about 6:00 p.m. They attended the International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry in Stockholm until August 3 or 4, 1953, at which time the Congress was moved to Uppsala, Sweden. This meeting lasted until August 7 or 8th but UREY left for Stockholm on August 6, 1953, after advising JOHNSON that he was going to see some scientists in Amsterdam in order to discuss his theories on the moon and the origin of the universe.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHNSON returned to the United States on August 14, 1953 and did not see UREY until the latter returned to Chicago about August 21, 1953. JOHNSON advised that while he and UREY were together in Sweden they stayed at the same hotel. He stated that he knew of no documents which UREY may have been carrying with him. JOHNSON advised that there were some 1600 persons in attendance at the Congress in Stockholm and Uppsala, Sweden, and that among these was IRENE CURIE, wife of French scientist JOLIOT CURIE. Inasmuch as he was not with UREY at all times JOHNSON was unable to state whether or not UREY had been in contact with Madame CURIE.

Dr. JOHNSON stated that he had no personal knowledge of a conference of scientists which was held in Switzerland but pointed out that the National Research Council located at 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., maintains the records of all such scientific conferences and the persons who attend.

Miscellaneous

It is to be noted that Professor JOHNSON in March, 1952 advised SA MARIO GREGORIO that Dr. UREY had been invited to France by Dr. JOLIOT CURIE, an admitted member of the Communist Party and an atomic scientist, but that Dr. UREY stated that he was not interested in a discussion with CURIE inasmuch as CURIE is a known member of the Communist Party, and that Dr. UREY did not wish to have any conference with known members of the Communist Party. Dr. JOHNSON stated that should Dr. UREY have any contact with CURIE or any other Communist Party member he feels certain that Dr. UREY would not divulge any secret information nor would he perform any act which would endanger the security of the United States.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 117-134

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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In view of the Bureau's instructions, it is requested that leads set out in this report be given expeditious handling.

It is to be noted that a re-investigation of the subject under an AEAE classification was requested by bulet to Chicago under AEAE caption dated August 11, 1953 with carbon copies to Knoxville and Washington Field Offices.

[REDACTED]

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INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

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CG 117-134

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

THE KNOXVILLE DIVISION

At Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Will, through the Oak Ridge Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, ascertain the status and activity of the subject at installations under the control of that office.

Will determine if any classified documents have been charged out to the subject or if there is any evidence that such documents are missing.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D.C.

Will review records of the Passport Division, U.S. State Department, in an attempt to ascertain further details concerning the trip abroad made by the subject in July and August, 1953, and to determine, if possible, specific dates of his presence in the various foreign countries he visited.

Will search the files of your office for information concerning MICHAEL FLEISCHER, United States Geological Survey, and in the absence of any derogatory information, will locate and interview FLEISCHER concerning the Geochemical Conference held in Switzerland in August, 1953, and also concerning subject's attendance and activity at the Conference.

Will also attempt to obtain the identity of delegates attending this Conference.

If unable to obtain any information concerning the Geochemical Conference held in Switzerland from FLEISCHER, will contact the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C.

CG 117-134

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Lemont, Illinois

Will interview NORMAN HILLBERRY, Assistant Director, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, for information concerning UREY's European trip and his possible access to classified documents or information.

Will maintain contact with the Security Division of the Chicago Operations Office, AEC, in the event information pertinent to this matter comes to their attention.

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to Chicago dated 9/17/53.
Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 9/22/53.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 10/15/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/22-25; 10/1, 5-9/53	REPORT MADE BY ELMER W. LARSON, JR. EWL:bab
TITLE HAROLD CLAYTON UREY			CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT; SECURITY MATTER - C; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED SECTION]

UREY resides 4900 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, and is a professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago. He has been associated with the Atomic Energy Commission since 1947 and presently holds a "Q" invite clearance to Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois. He also acts as a consultant to Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Investigation indicates that UREY has visited Argonne National Laboratory twice since 1948 and has no classified documents charged out to him. No indication that such documents are missing. UREY's only relation to the Chicago Operations Office of Atomic Energy Commission at present time in connection with his work on an unclassified contract under the Participating Institutions Program through the University of Chicago. On September 14, 1953, UREY was interviewed by JAMES R. YORE, Director, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office, AEC, relative to his failure to advise AEC of his foreign travel July and August, 1953. UREY advised he had traveled to Denmark, Sweden,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (116-18315) (Registered) Knoxville (Registered) Washington Field (Registered) Chicago (3 - 117-134) (1 - 116-1788)		This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.	

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Netherlands, Switzerland and England and identified persons contacted and institutions visited. Dr. WARREN C. JOHNSON, Professor and Chairman, Chemistry Department, University of Chicago, met subject in Denmark and was with him in Sweden until August 6, 1953. JOHNSON advised he had no knowledge of any documents subject may have had in his possession.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAMES R. YORE, Director, Security Division, Chicago Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission, on October 5, 1953, advised that Dr. HAROLD CLAYTON UREY was born April 29, 1893, at Walkerton, Indiana. He resides at 4900 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and is employed as a professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-59181)(116-349212) REC.

DATE: August 6, 1953

FROM : SAC, Seattle (65-3095)

SUBJECT: THOMAS L. BLACK
ESPIONAGE - R

Re my let to Director dated 7/16/53, concerning the relationship of subject with [REDACTED] - HA, an employee of the Atomic Energy Commission at the Hanford Operations Office, Richland, Washington.

Mr. [REDACTED] Chief Analyst, AEC Security Division, advised that a Loyalty Board Hearing was held on July 7, 1953. The Board's conclusion was a recommendation that applicant be given Security Clearance. This recommendation has been forwarded to Washington, D. C. for final action.

The Board, in their conclusions, stated:

1. [REDACTED] denied none of the charges.
2. Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] were unaware of the subversive nature of the Independent Progressive Party at the time they signed a nominating petition in 1948.
3. Testimony does not establish a sufficient connection between [REDACTED] and BLACK to indicate that [REDACTED] knew of BLACK's subversive activities or was in any way involved in them.
4. [REDACTED] voluntarily brought to the attention of his superiors the matter of his previous association with Mr. BLACK as soon as he became aware of BLACK's subversive activities.

[REDACTED] on a confidential basis, advised that his information indicated that members of the Board were highly critical of the officials of the AEC Operations Division who counseled the applicant not to bother to inform the Security Division of his associations with BLACK until he was asked to do so. [REDACTED] advised that his offer in this regard definitely appeared to have influenced the Board members in their feeling that he was sincere.

The Board concluded that the applicant had no sympathetic associations with members of the Communist Party or with any leading members of any other subversive organizations.

The Bureau will be advised of the AEC's final security clearance decision.

DJK:mac

RECORDED - 78

65-59181-356

AUG 10 1953

EX-110

326

Aug 17 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-349212-116

SECRET

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

December 13, 1954

Director, FBI

**MONTHLY REPORT TO THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY**

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 10, 1954, your file WFT:WTB:ldm, 146-41-15, which lists eight cases, the status of which the Atomic Energy Commission advised it plans to report to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy for the current month.

Referenced memorandum requested this Bureau's observations, especially as may relate to the effect of disclosure at this time to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy on the conduct of any pending investigation. The cases listed in referenced memorandum are set forth as follows, together with the present status of the investigations:

1) Internal Security - R. - 146-41-15-1127

This case is in a pending status. A reply to your memorandum of December 6, 1954, will be transmitted to you in the immediate future.

2) Atomic Energy Act, 146-41-15-1101

No further investigation is being conducted in this case. Your attention is invited to your letter dated November 16, 1954, which advised that prosecution of [redacted] is not possible.

3) Unknown Subject; Theft of Samsonite
Suitcase Containing Restricted Data from
Wrecked Car of [redacted] between
9:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M., February 28, 1954,
Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Atomic Energy Act, 146-41-15-933

No further investigation is being conducted in this case. Your attention is invited to your memorandum dated November 16, 1954, which advised that prosecution of [redacted] is not possible.

cc - 105-31250 cc - 117-1786
117-1730 117-1749
117-1678 87-242080
116-18315 117-1611

EAB: [redacted] 12/13/54

116-18315-
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 20 1954

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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12/13/54

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Atomic Energy Act
Security Matter - C
Espionage - R. 146-41-15-880

No further investigation is being conducted in this case. Your attention is invited to my memorandum dated November 29, 1954, addressed to Captain John A. Waters, Director of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, a copy of which was designated for the Records Administration Branch, Attention Internal Security Division, which advised that in view of the determination of the inadequacy of the information on which this case was based, no further investigation is being conducted regarding the incident involving ~~██████████~~ reported to have occurred on August 4 or 5, 1953, in Lausanne, Switzerland.

5)

Unknown Subject; Loss of Twenty
Hundredths Gram of Enriched Uranium
at the Metals and Controls Company,
Attleboro, Massachusetts, October 1, 1954
146-41-15-1225

No further investigation is being conducted in this case. Your attention is invited to my memorandum dated November 3, 1954.

6)

~~████████████████████~~
Atomic Energy Act. 146-41-15-1296

This case is closed. Your attention is invited to the report of Special Agent Douglas J. Krauter, dated October 15, 1954, at Seattle, Washington, which was furnished to the Records Administration Branch on November 9, 1954.

7)

~~████████████████████~~
The Commission is apparently referring to the investigation captioned ~~████████████████████~~ with alias ~~████████████████████~~ with aliases ~~████████████████████~~ Unknown Subject, with alias ~~████████████████████~~ (Phonetic), Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property." There are

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attached copies of the following reports, under this caption:

Report of Special Agent Inness R. Carlson,
dated August 19, 1954, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Report of Special Agent William V. Traeger,
dated November 8, 1954, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent D. Farris Jones,
dated November 24, 1954, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

This investigation is continuing and you will
be kept advised of future pertinent developments.

- 8) Missing Classified Document, Battelle
Memorial Institute, Report 854 Copy 18A,
July 14, 1953;
Missing Classified Document, Report on
Metallurgical Team Visit to Harwell and
other AERE Contractors, Property of U.S.
Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee;
Missing Classified Document, ANP Research
Conference of July 21, 1953
Atomic Energy Act. 146-41-15-860

This case is closed. Your attention is
invited to the report of Special Agent Carl A. Ekblad, dated
November 26, 1954, at Cleveland, Ohio, which has previously
been furnished to the Records Administration Branch.

This Bureau has no further observations concerning
the above-listed cases and the propriety of releasing information
concerning these cases is being left to your discretion.

Attachment

62-83626

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral
Department of
Energy

No.

4

APPEAL TO —
 Department of Energy Headquarters
 Department of Energy Appeal Panel
 Freedom of Information Officer
 Washington, D.C. 20545

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: Amf / mro

AGENCY Dept of Energy

PACKET # 41

Subject and File Number

Serial

Date

Document Description

No. of Pages

Actual Released

Urey (HQ) 116-18315

66

2/23/54

KX report + to HQ

5

5

" " " "

76

3/29/54

W.F.O. Letter to HQ
and 1 copy of letter

1/1

1/1

" " " "

NR

AFTER 80-X

2/19/54

HQ Letter to A.A.G

2

2

" " " "

81

5/17/54

C.G. Letter to HQ
and 1 copy of letter

1/1

1/1

" " " "

84

5/24/54

HQ Letter to ANOTHER GOVERNMENT
AGENCY

2

2

" " " "

85

5/24/54

HQ Letter to A.A.G

1

1

Urey (HQ) 116-18315

58

12/23/53

C.G. report + to HQ

2

2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO**

~~SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE	DATE WHEN MADE 2/23/54	DATE FOR WHICH MADE 1/14, 15, 20, 22/54; 2/15, 19/54	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM M. FILMER
TITLE HAROLD CLAYTON UREY		AGENCY U.S. AEC F. O. L. 1-27-54 REF. FORW. 1-17-54 BY 113	CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT; SECURITY MATTER - C; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Informants advise Dr. UREY holds consultant contract with Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., Oak Ridge, since 6/1/51. Contract to expire 5/31/54. Informants furnish list of documents charged out to UREY from Oak Ridge, Tenn. One informant furnished dates of Oak Ridge visits by Dr. UREY since 12/51. 10-1

- RUC -

DETAILS: **AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:**

The files of Confidential Informant Knoxville T-1, another government agency maintaining personnel files, reflect that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY of the Institute For Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, holds a sub-contract with Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, serving as advisor and consultant in Technical Problems at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The files of T-1 contain a letter dated September 30, 1953 from Director of Security Division, Oak Ridge, to Director of Division of Security, Washington, D. C. The letter, in part, stated that "Dr. UREY has been a member of the Advisory Committee on Isotope Separation since its inception. He attended a meeting at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, February 21-23, 1951, which included a discussion of all methods of separation of Uranium isotopes, the overall changes in the K-25 complex and the 'C' plants. This meeting also covered the initial proposal on Lithium 6 separation by the Elex process. It is presumed that the minutes of this meeting were forwarded to the members of the committee by [redacted] the committee secretary." 66

AGENCY FILE - C-1
 REQ. REC'D - C-1
 REP. T. FORW. BY [signature]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 7 - Bureau (116-16315) (RM) 1 - Chicago (117-134) (RM) (1 - file 116-1788) 2 - Knoxville (117-258)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 116-118315-66 FEB 25 1954 RECORDED-19 INDEXED - 105
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PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

63 MAR 9 - 1954

~~SECRET~~

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Review: 2/22/58

"On July 11, 1951, Dr. UREY attended a meeting on Lithium isotope separation at which all possible methods were explored. It is not known whether he received a copy of the minutes of the meeting.

"In addition to the foregoing, the records of the TIB (Technical Information Service) at Oak Ridge show that the following secret, restricted data documents have been sent to Dr. UREY on the dates indicated:

"NNES-I-1, "Developments in the Centrifuge Separation Project," sent 1/23/52.

WASH-115, "Classified Conference on Thermo-Nuclear Reactors held at Denver on 6/28/52" - sent 2/19/53.

NNES-II-1, "Liquid Thermal Diffusion" - sent 1/23/52.

NNES-III-4E, "Commercial Production of Heavy Water" - sent 2/6/52.

NNES-III-1A, "The Theory of Isotope Separation as Applied to the Large-Scale Production of U235" - sent 7/3/51.

YB30-73, "The Diamine-Amalgam System as a Possible Alternative to the Electroexchange process for separating Lithium Isotopes" - sent 1/8/52.

YB30-62, "Factors Influencing Cost of Producing 95% Lithium 6 by the Electroexchange Process" - sent 6/22/51. (Twenty-four copies of this document were made of which Dr. UREY received copy #8-A. All copies were recalled in January, 1952 for reclassification as Top Secret, Serial LXXXVI-7. Copy of this document was not returned to Dr. UREY after reclassification."

The above letter, dated September 30, 1953, set out the following additional information:

"I Dr. UREY has been under continuous consultant contract status since June 1, 1951 with Carbide. Consultant services primarily connected with ORNL Research Programs. Present contract expires May 31, 1954. Last visited ORNL exclusion areas at Y-10 and Y-12 locations on April 24 and 25, 1953.

"II Laboratory Records Department reports that Dr. UREY has no classified ORNL reports presently charged to him, but he has received Research and Development reports during contract status since 1951.

"Other Carbide classified reports departments reflect that the following K-25 Area Research and Development reports are presently charged to Dr. UREY:

- K-829 "Separation of Uranium Isotopes by Distillation"
- K-830 "U.P. of Differences of Normal and Enriched UF_6 "
- K-867 "U Isotope Distribution Miscibility Gap of the System UF_6-H_2O "
- K-874 "U.P. of D_2O and U.P. Differences of D_2O and H_2O from 200-374° C"
- K-979 "The U.P. of Mixture of H_2O and D_2O "
- K-896 "High U.P. and Critical Constants of Normal and Enriched UF_6 "

"III Dr. UREY's scope of access includes:

- A. All data and plans on Homogeneous Reactor Program.
- B. All data on ADP Research and Development.

"IV Dr. UREY's present access to Production or weapons data includes:

A. Access to complete information on:

- (1) Research programs on OREX, ELEX, COLEX.
- (2) Details of construction of ELEX production plant and OREX pilot plant.
- (3) Access to the scheduled but not actual production rate of ELEX plant.
- (4) Familiar with some phases of Barrier research.
- (5) Does not have production rates for U^{235} operation, but could arrive at approximate figures due to his familiarity with the process."

The files of T-1 reflect a notation to the effect that, at the request of Dr. UREY, he is to be sent no documents, either classified or unclassified, in the future. In addition, Dr. UREY advised that he has turned over all documents in his possession to the Chicago Operations Office of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, regardless of from where they were obtained originally. (S)

Confidential Informant Knoxville T-2, of known reliability, advised that he maintains a list of all classified documents sent to Dr. UREY from the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. His list, effective January 14, 1954, contained one additional secret document charged out to Dr. UREY by the K-25 Plant to those set out by T-1. This document is as follows:

K-796, "Distillation Report" dated 8/24/51. J

~~SECRET~~

T-2 advised that the following documents were charged out to Dr. UREY from the X-10 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as of January 21, 1954:

<u>Document</u>	<u>Copy No.</u>
CF-51-3-126	1-B
CF-51-3-127	2-A
CF-51-5-200	1-B
CF-51-6-155	1-A
CF-51-6-156	1-A
CF-51-7-184	1-B
CF-51-7-185	1-A
CF-51-9-169	10-A
CF-52-1-181	7-A
CF-52-8-164	17-A
CF-52-9-4	21-A
CF-52-9-24	12-A
TID-5038	129-TA

T-2 stated that as of January 12, 1954, no restricted data is charged out to Dr. UREY from the Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

According to T-2, Dr. UREY has turned in all documents charged to him to the Chicago Operations Office of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and that it would not be known if any of the documents are missing until a complete inventory of the documents is made by that office. He stated that his records do not reflect that any documents charged to Dr. UREY have been missing in the past.

T-2 advised that, according to his records, Dr. UREY's contract originated June 1, 1951 and will expire on May 31, 1954, and as far as is presently known, probably will be extended. He stated that Dr. UREY has made the following official visits to the various plants at Oak Ridge, Tennessee:

December 20-21, 1951
 July 7-12, 1952
 July 20-25, 1952
 August 3-8, 1952
 August 17-22, 1952
 April 24-25, 1953.

HUC

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Instant report is being classified "Secret" inasmuch as the information set out in the letter dated September 30, 1953, appearing in the files of the Security Division, USAEC, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is classified as "Secret" in those files. U

INFORMANTS

CI Knoxville T-1 is the Security Division, USAEC, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. U

CI Knoxville T-2 is [REDACTED] Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. U

REFERENCE

Report of SA ELMER W. LARSON, JR., Chicago, dated 10/15/53. U

~~SECRET~~

Office

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S GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)

DATE: March 29, 1954

FROM : SAC, WFO (121-23263)

SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY-WA-78205
AEA-E
SM-C

Re New York letter to Bureau dated December 16, 1953.

Mr. BRYAN F. LAPLANTE, Chief, WASCO, AEC, advised on March 24, 1954, that UREY is presently employed in the capacity of a Consultant in the Division of Research, AEC, and his "Q" clearance granted on November 8, 1950, is still in effect.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, Washington Field Office has requested the WASO, AEC, to furnish any information which may develop concerning UREY'S clearance status.

This case is being carried in a closed status in this office. However, in accordance with instructions contained in SAC letter #39, series 1952, dated April 22, 1952, a six month administrative tickler has been prepared for handling the recheck of UREY'S AEC clearance. C.

WGS:dm

- 1-New York (116-2741) (INFO)
- 1-Chicago (116-1788) (INFO)
- 1-WFO 100-13401 (CINRAD)

*Posted on 5/R card
4-2-54*

116-18315-76

63 APR -7 1954

March 29, 1954

DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315)

SAC, WFO (121-23263)

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY-WA-78205

AEA-E

SM-C

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GS:dm

- 1-New York (116-2741) (INFO)
- 1-Chicago (116-1788) (INFO)
- 1-WFO 100-13401 (CINRAD)

116-18315-76

CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 19, 1954

116-18315-
Director, FBI

MONTHLY REPORT TO THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 18, 1954, your reference WO:CHO:tm, 146-41-15, requesting observations regarding the following cases, especially as may relate to the effect of disclosure at this time to the Joint Congressional Committee on the conduct of any pending investigations:

Harold Clayton Urey, Atomic Energy Act,
Security Matter - C, Espionage - R

[REDACTED]

Unknown Subjects; Disclosure of Classified
Information in "Fortune" Magazine, Issue of
November, 1953, Article Captioned "Notes on
R-Age," Espionage

Your attention is invited to my memorandum dated February 17, 1954, advising you that in response to the request contained in your memorandum of January 22, 1954, an official of "Fortune" magazine had been interviewed and stated he would check on the source of the material in question. Information developed will be forwarded to you when it is available.

Unknown Subject; Loss of Billet Bag of
Uranium No. 17/1290, P/1044, Lot 1253,
305 Building, 300 Area, Hanford Operations
Office, Richland, Washington, January 2,
1954, Atomic Energy Act

Your attention is invited to my memorandum

cc - 116-18315
65-62349
117-1635

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Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Miss Gandy _____

U S MAR 10 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

116-18315

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3696-1411

CONFIDENTIAL

dated January 12, 1954, advising of the loss of a billet egg of uranium discovered on January 7, 1954, upon removal from the 313 storage area. The report of Special Agent Douglas J. Krauter, dated February 2, 1954, at Seattle, Washington, related the results of our inquiries to date. Additional investigation is being conducted in an effort to recover the lost uranium and to identify the unknown subject.

The propriety of releasing information in the above cases is being left to your discretion.

62-83626

- 2 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (116-18315)

DATE: May 17, 1954

FROM : SAC, Chicago (116-1788)

SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY-OR-26943

AEA-E

SM-C

Remylet dated 10-28-53.

ARTHUR W. BERG, Chief, Personnel and Visitor Control Branch, Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Lemont, Illinois, advised SA D. WILLIAM RUNKLE that UREY's clearance is still in effect. He is carried as a Security Monitor to the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, although he has not been very active as such.

It is noted that UREY is also a consultant to the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Reference is also made to the Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 29, 1954 reflecting UREY's capacity with the AEC as a consultant in the Division of Research and is carried under a "WA" Atomic Energy Commission symbol. The WFO letter also points out that they are following UREY's status on a six months basis in accordance with Bureau instructions.

It is further noted that there is a pending case in the Chicago Division entitled "HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, AEA, SM-C, ESPIONAGE-R".

It is requested that the Bureau advise the Chicago Office if it is necessary for Chicago to follow this matter on a six months basis in view of the fact it is also being followed by WFO.

CLOSED

RECORDED - 78

116-18315-81

RECORDED
12 MAY 19 1954

DWR/kfc

del to SAC, CO

5-25-54

HJJ/PLB

ESP SEC

1004111

Director, FBI (116-18315)

May 17, 1954

SAC, Chicago (116-1788)

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY-OR-26943

AEA-E

SM-C

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It is requested that the Bureau advise the Chicago Office if it is necessary for Chicago to follow this matter on a six months basis in view of the fact it is also being followed by WFO.

CLOSED

DWR/kfo

116-18315-81

~~SECRET~~

116-18315

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date:

May 24, 1954

84540

To:

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached copies of the following reports dealing with alleged espionage activity by the subject:

Report of Special Agent Elmer W. Larson, Jr., dated October 15, 1953, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Elmer W. Larson, Jr., dated November 17, 1953, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Elmer W. Larson, dated December 23, 1953, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Howard Fletcher, Jr., dated December 24, 1953, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Howard Fletcher, Jr., dated February 3, 1954, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent William A. Miller, dated February 23, 1954, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

cc - 2 - Legal Attache
Paris, France
- 2 - Legal Attache
London, England

SECRET AIR COURIER

NOTE: Legal Attaches

SECRET AIR COURIER

cc - Foreign Service Desk

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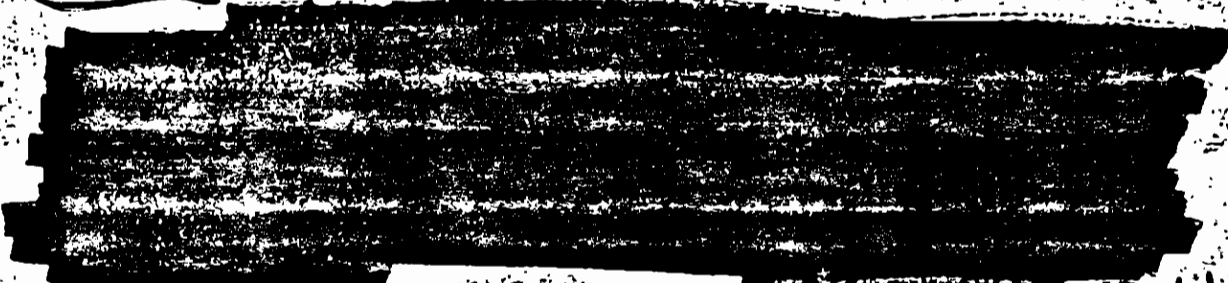
63 JUN 1 - 1954

(Cont. page two)

~~SECRET~~

84541

This Bureau was advised on May 18, 1954, that Dr. Urey contemplates travel to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland, and Italy on a 2½ months' trip beginning July 21, 1954. The purpose of the travel was given as pleasure and to attend a scientific meeting in Rome, Italy.



Additional details concerning Urey's proposed trip will be furnished upon receipt.

Attachment

cc - 1 - Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE
(Attachment)

cc - 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Attachment)
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE TO LEGAL ATTACHES CONT.



- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 24, 1954

Director, FBI

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

84539

Reference is made to my memorandum dated August 21, 1953. Reports reflecting the results of subsequent investigation have been furnished to the Records Administration Branch during the progress of our inquiries.

The Division of Security, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, advised on May 18, 1954, that information had been received on May 17, 1954, that Dr. Urey contemplated travel to Europe. Urey planned to depart on July 21, 1954, and remain in Europe for 2 1/2 months. The purpose of the travel was given as pleasure and to attend a scientific meeting in Rome, Italy.

Additional investigation is being conducted and you will be kept advised of the developments.

116-18315

EAB:ecg

RECORDED 70

MAY 28 1954

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MAY 25 1954

COMM. FBI

68 JUN 1 - 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

84530

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO	DATE WHEN MADE 12/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/25, 27; 12/11, 14, 18, 21/53	REPORT MADE BY ELMER V. LARSON EWL:imr
TITLE HAROLD CLAYTON UREY			CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT; SECURITY MATTER - C; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reports that a physical inventory of documents kept by UREY's office reflect none missing. Inventory of documents in possession of [REDACTED] who shares office suite with UREY also being made. b6

DETAILS:

T-1, another government agency, on November 4, 1953 advised that a listing of research and development reports had been obtained and compared with the log record of classified documents kept by Dr. UREY's office. In addition a physical inventory of such documents was made and none were found to be missing.

T-1 further advised that inasmuch as Dr. UREY shares a suite of offices and a safe repository with [REDACTED] General Advisory Committee member, an inventory was also being made of documents in [REDACTED] possession. Preliminary reports on this inventory indicate that several of the documents charged to [REDACTED] cannot be immediately located. T-1 advised that this inventory of documents in [REDACTED] possession was continuing and that the FBI would be advised of the results as soon as the inventory was completed. b6

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: COPY IN FILE	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 116-18315-58	NOTED IN THESE OFFICE RECORDED-1
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau (116-18315) (Registered) 1 - Knoxville (Info) (Registered) 1 - Washington Field (117-172) (Info) (Registered) 5 - Chicago (4 - 117-134, 1 - 116-1788)		

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1

Director, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., who made the information available to the Director, FBI in a letter dated November 4, 1953.

LEADSTHE KNOXVILLE DIVISION - InformationTHE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION - Information

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Knoxville and Washington Field Divisions for information purposes inasmuch as leads are presently outstanding in those divisions.

THE CHICAGO DIVISIONAt Lemont, Illinois

Will maintain contact with the Security Division of the Chicago Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission in the event information pertaining to this inquiry comes to their attention.

REFERENCE

116-18315-46
Report of SA ELMER W. LARSON dated November 17, 1953 at Chicago.

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral
Department of
Energy

No.

5

Appeal to: Department of Energy Headquarters
 Department of Energy Appeal Panel
 Freedom of Information Officer
 Washington, D.C. 20545

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: Any (initials)

Packet is

AGENCY Dept. of Energy

Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Released
Urey (HQ) 116-18315	31	5/26/53	A.E.C. Letter to HQ w/ENCLOSURES	1/4	1/4
" " " "	37X1	8/21/53	" " " "		1
" " " "	39	9/22/53	AEC Letter to HQ AEC INTERNAL MEMO w/ENCL. & Related to GATES ^{copy} of ENCL.	1/3/3	1/3/3
" " " "	40	9/21/53	A.E.C. Letter to HQ w/2 COPIES	2/2/2	2/2/2
" " " "	42	10/19/53	A.E.C. Letter to HQ	2	2
" " " "	44	11/4/53	" " " "	1	1
Urey (HQ) 116-18315	NR	2/18/53	AA-6 Letter to HQ	1	1
" " " "	83	5/17/54	SA MEMO to file w/3 COPIES	1/3	1/3
" " " "	101	7/2/54	AEC. Teletype to AEC HQ	3	3
" " " "	180	10/28/55	A.E.C. Letter to HQ w/ENCLOSURE	1/10	1/10
" " " "	185	12/14/55	AEC LETTER TO HQ w/COPY & ENCLOSURE	2/2/10	2/2/10
Perl (NY) 65-15387	514	4/23/51	AEC LETTER TO HQ CAPTIONED J. ROSENBERG	3	3

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: Amf / whs

Packet: 5

AGENCY

Dept. of Energy

Subject and File Number

Serial

Date

Document Description

No. of Pages

Actual Released

Per (NY) 65-15387

499

3/30/51

A.E.C. Letter to HQ
w/ENCLOSURE

3/12

3/12

5.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SP:FH

May 26, 1953

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. G. C. Callan

Subject: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, 26943-OR REINVESTIGATION

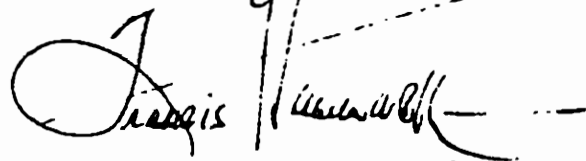
Dear Mr. Hoover:

There are attached hereto ^{one copy} ~~three copies of~~ Personnel
() fingerprint card
Security Questionnaire and () FBI Form T-1
() FBI Form T-2

for the above-named individual who has been investigated
previously by the Bureau under the provisions of the Atomic
Energy Act of 1946.

It is requested that a reinvestigation relative to this
individual be conducted and that we be furnished with the
results at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,



Francis Hammack, Chief
Personnel Security Branch
Division of Security

Enclosures:

(FPC, T-1 or T-2 not available)
One PSQ.

116-18315-31

THE BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN WEST

INSTRUCTIONS: All regions must be placed. Write Name, organization, address and telephone number of contact person in each of the following columns. Attach a supplemental sheet to this form if all addresses cannot be placed on this form. Indicate the State.

[illegible]

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 3. **IDENTIFICATION DIVISION**
 4. **INTELLIGENCE DIVISION**
 5. **LABORATORY**
 6. **LEGAL COUNSEL**
 7. **PLANNING AND POLICY DIVISION**
 8. **RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION**
 9. **TRAINING DIVISION**
 10. **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
 11. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**
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SUBCONTRACTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SV:WRB

August 21, 1953

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Subject: FOREIGN TRAVEL OF DR. HAROLD UREY

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm information furnished your organization
on August 17 and 20, 1953, concerning subject.

Dr. Urey left the United States July 22, 1953 for Stockholm,
Sweden, to attend the International Congress of Pure and
Applied Chemistry. Following this, he planned to visit
[REDACTED] of the Netherlands and then to continue
to Zurich, Switzerland to attend Geo-Chemistry Conference.
From there he expected to travel to England to visit Harwell
and thence to Cambridge and Oxford. Dr. Urey was due back
in Chicago on August 19 or 20.

The above is forwarded for your information.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. R. [Signature]

J. A. Waters
Director
Division of Security

This material contains information affecting the
national defense of the United States within the
meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C.
Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation
of which in any manner to an unauthorized person
is prohibited by law.

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SEP 8 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1953

TO: *Rec. from Rolander*
ack 9-25
ewb
Charles Bates

September 22, 1953

FROM: C. A. Rolander, Jr.

Harold Clayton Urey (u)

Definitely

The attached copy of a memorandum to this Division from our Chicago Security Office should be of interest to the Bureau in connection with the current case on Urey. I note that Urey indicated that he received a letter from the State Department advising that his passport application in connection with his contemplated August 1952 trip to Europe would not be issued because of his "Communist associations", and that he stated he then telephoned a scientific contact in the State Department and that one week later he received a letter advising his passport had been renewed.

In this connection I recall that [redacted] and [redacted] contacted me in August 1952 relative to Urey's passport application and that they were advised that the Commission had not objected to Urey's travel in the past and that it was not AEC policy to interfere with travel on the part of personnel, presently "cleared" for the AEC project, to the countries he had indicated an intention of visiting (England, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and Monaco). I don't recall any mention by [redacted] or [redacted] however, of interest by "a scientific contact" of Urey's in the State Department, which might have prompted them to contact the AEC.

Attachment:

cy memo dtd 9/16/53 to Dir of Security
frm COO Security

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, the transmission or the revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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116-18315-39

5 OCT 26 1953

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: J. A. Waters, Director, Division of Security DATE: September 16, 1953
Washington, D. C.

FROM: James R. Yore, Director, Security Division
Chicago Operations Office

SUBJECT: FOREIGN TRAVEL OF HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, AEC # 26943-OR-CH

Confirming our teletype of September 14, 1953, the following are pertinent data relative to the recent foreign travel of Harold Clayton Urey:

Dr. Urey was born on April 29, 1893 at Walkerton, Indiana, and he presently resides at 4900 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone: Butterfield 8-0658. He is Professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago and his business telephone number is Midway 3-0800.

On September 14, 1953, he was interviewed at his office by J. R. Yore. Dr. Urey advised that he departed from New York City on July 23, 1953 and returned on August 19, 1953. He stated that he was aware of the Commission's rule concerning contemplated foreign travel and it was through an oversight that he did not report his latest foreign travel. He stated that he regretted this occurrence and in the future would give advance notice to the Commission. While on his foreign travel, he visited Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland and England. While in Denmark he visited the Astronomical Observatory, the Mineralogical Institute, and the Agricultural College, all located in Copenhagen. While in Sweden, he visited with [redacted] and [redacted]. He indicated that [redacted] had mellowed with age and had given up all personal efforts to bring about international control of atomic energy.

When he visited Sweden, he attended and delivered a paper at the International Congress on pure and applied chemistry at Stockholm. He said this Congress lasted a week and was attended by approximately 1400 delegates from many nations, including Russia. Dr. Urey indicated that he himself does not talk German, but that the U. S. delegate, John Hurkevich of Princeton University, does talk German and talked to many of the foreign delegates.

While in Sweden he visited the Technical High School, the Geological Museum and the Atomic Energy Commission Laboratory, all located in Stockholm. He said that he had contacts with [redacted] who was the President of the Congress, and also with [redacted]. His contact at the Geological Museum was Professor [redacted]. He advised that when he visited the Atomic Energy Commission Laboratory in Stockholm, he had a short visit with the head of the Laboratory.

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This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794, and the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

whose name he does not recall. While he was in Sweden, a Professor [redacted] made a special trip from Finland to Sweden in order to discuss meteorites with Urey. While in Sweden, Urey also visited the University of Uppsala, located at Uppsala, Sweden.

While in the Netherlands, he visited no institutions, but he did visit the country home of [redacted] a geophysicist, and Professor [redacted] who is Professor Emeritus of the University of Amsterdam. While in Switzerland, he attended a geochemical conference attended by approximately 50 delegates from several nations. Michael Fleischer of the U. S. Geological Survey was one of the presiding officers of this group. He advised that this conference lasted approximately four days. While in Switzerland, Urey stated that he had contact with a Professor [redacted] and had dinner with [redacted] of the University of Zurich. He made a short visit to the Technical High School in Zurich, Switzerland and also visited the Physics Laboratory of the University of Zurich where he did not meet any of the older men but a few of the younger men took him on a tour.

While in England, Urey visited Professor [redacted] at Cambridge University and Professor [redacted] at Oxford University. He also delivered a short informal lecture to the Chemical Group at the atomic energy establishment at Harwell. While in London, he had a visit with [redacted] of the Pergamen Press. Dr. Urey indicated that the chief purpose of his trip was to attend and deliver a paper at the International Congress on pure and applied chemistry at Stockholm and to attend the geochemical conference at Zurich, Switzerland.

Dr. Urey received a "Q" invite clearance from the Commission in Washington on December 1, 1947. He was a consultant to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, but this relationship was terminated on June 11, 1949. His clearance was reinstated by the Oak Ridge Operations Office on February 3, 1949, and since that time he has served as a consultant to the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. His clearance was reaffirmed by the Chicago Operations Office on July 1, 1950, and since that time he has had a relationship with the Argonne National Laboratory under the participating institution program through the University of Chicago. However, he has not been active in the program of the Argonne National Laboratory.

Dr. Urey stated that on his recent trip to Europe, he travelled on a passport which he had renewed approximately one year ago. He volunteered the information that when he originally applied for the passport at that time, he received a letter from Miss Bess Shipley of the State Department, advising him that his passport would not be issued because of his "Communist associations." Urey stated that he then telephoned a scientific contact of his in the State Department, and, approximately one week later, he received a letter from Miss Shipley, advising him that his passport had been renewed. He did not indicate who his contact was in the State

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Department. Urey stated that approximately one year ago in New York he was interviewed by Mr. Roy Cohn of Senator McCarthy's staff, who questioned him concerning his relationship with the State Department in connection with his request for renewal of a passport. Mr. Cohn asked Urey to give the name of the party whom he had contacted in the State Department and Urey advised the writer that he informed Cohn that he had forgotten the name of the individual. Urey said that it was his belief that he was questioned by Cohn because of his activities in regard to the Rosenberg case. He concluded the discussion on this subject by stating to the writer, "McCarthy must have his spies all over the place."

The writer emphasized to Dr. Urey the desire of the Commission to be advised of all contemplated foreign travel by persons associated with the Commission. Urey then concluded the interview by stating, "A rule is a rule and we should live up to it. This was an oversight on my part and I will see to it that it does not happen again."