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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 29, 1948

FROM : L. R. Pennington

SUBJECT: Edward U. Condon

103761

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

While discussing Dr. Condon with Mr. Gerald Ryan, Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce, he informed me that he was of a rather definite opinion that the reason Secretary of Commerce Harriman took the attitude he did, with reference to disclosing information to a Congressional Committee, was due to the fact that he appears to definitely have the Vice President bee in his bonnet. He asked that I not use his name in passing this statement along.

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6 APR 14 1948

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ON 08-07-2009

March 3, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GEORGE T. WASHINGTON
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL

In pursuance of your request, there is attached hereto a copy of a letter dated May 15, 1947, which I forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

CT:DSS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
MAR 3 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
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Pennington
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Room
Nease
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7 MAR 17

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ON 08-07-2009

COPY

May 15, 1947

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER - Liaison

Attention:. Mr. Thomas J. Scanlon

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter to the Attorney General dated May 6, 1947, there are attached copies of the following investigative reports setting forth information concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards:

✓ Report of Special Agent Lewis F. Russell, Dallas, Texas, dated March 26, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent Thomas C. Burke, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, dated March 25, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent Gerard K. Sandweg, St. Louis, Missouri, dated March 27, 1947;

✓ Report of Assistant Special Agent in Charge J. Sterling Adams, Honolulu, T. H., dated March 25, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent E. Hyatt Mossburg, Washington, D. C., dated April 7, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Griffin, Boston, Massachusetts, dated March 25, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent E. Hyatt Mossburg, Washington, D. C., dated March 20, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent Raymond J. Gorham, Newark, New Jersey, dated March 24, 1947;

✓ Report of Special Agent Richard E. Nichols, San Francisco, California, dated March 24, 1947.

The files of this Bureau further reflect that Dr. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent to have been engaged in espionage for

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ENCLOSURE

the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944. There is no evidence to show that the contacts between this individual and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities. It is also known that Dr. Condon was in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent.

It is known that Dr. and Mrs. Condon are associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among these are Mrs. Joseph Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy, Helen M. Harris, secretary at the Polish Embassy, and Ignace Zlotowski, former Counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish delegate to the United Nations.

With regard to Helen Harris, it might be noted she was a former secretary of the American Soviet Science Society during the period that organization was known as "Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship". In the fall of 1946, she took employment with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D.C., and she apparently received this position through Zlotowski, who was Counselor of the Polish Embassy at that time and former Executive Secretary of the American Soviet Science Society.

With regard to Zlotowski, it is noted that he is a Polish scientist who studied nuclear chemistry under Frederick Joliet Curie, a known member of the French Communist Party, and an outstanding nuclear scientist. Zlotowski is a member of the American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, and was Executive Secretary of the American Soviet Science Society. Zlotowski was in contact with Anatoli Gromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who has since returned to Russia. Gromov is known to have engaged in intelligence activities for Russia during his assignment in this country. It is known that in February, 1947, Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.

It is also reliably reported that in March of 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside of the United States, the dissemination of which had been restricted because of security reasons by the military authorities.

Another contact of Condon is Dr. Edwin S. Smith who until recently was head of the National Council of ~~the~~ American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. In may of 1945, Edwin Smith while in contact with Gromov

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who has been identified above, suggested three men as possible candidates to represent the American Soviet Friendship Incorporated at the Science Jubilee in Moscow. Condon was one of the three recommended by Smith and Gromov agreed with this recommendation and in June an invitation was extended to him by the Soviet Embassy to attend the Jubilee. Because of objections raised by the War Department, Dr. Condon was not allowed to make this trip.

In this connection, it is reliably reported that a letter was written by Dr. Condon to the President requesting that the President overrule General Groves' decision with regard to Condon's trip to Russia. In this letter to the President, Dr. Condon said "For several years I have keenly felt the importance of establishing cultural relations between American and Russian scientists. I have looked forward to the time when conditions would permit this. I have prepared myself by devoting much time to the study of the Russian language." It is not known whether this letter was actually ever sent to the President.

In connection with Dr. Condon's relationship with the War Department, Major General Leslie Groves, former head of the Manhattan Engineers District which of course was in charge of the atomic bomb project, an interview by agents of this Bureau in March, 1947, advised that Dr. Condon definitely took a disloyal and unpatriotic attitude during the war. He stated that when J. Robert Oppenheimer was made head of the Los Alamos installation of the atomic bomb project, Condon was hired to work at this installation as an industrial scientist. After working little more than a month, Condon suddenly quit stating that he did not like the work, despite efforts to have him remain longer, resulting in the loss of thousands of dollars and possibly some precious time. Later, Dr. E. O. Lawrence, of the University of California, inquired of General Groves whether there was any objection to Condon being hired by the University to do some experimental work. General Groves raised no objections and Dr. Condon was hired. Subsequently, Dr. Lawrence advised General Groves that he had let Condon out because Condon had made no progress in the experimental work and in fact had proven to be generally incompetent, or at least was not putting forth his best efforts.

General Groves added that after Dr. Condon was hired as advisor to the Senate Committee on atomic energy, Condon was persistent in endeavoring to secure restricted information from the Manhattan Engineers District. The President was finally consulted in the matter and he advised that the Committee should be informed in an executive session of the questions being propounded by Condon, and if the Committee insisted, General Groves should then give Condon the re-

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striated information. The executive meeting was held and the Committee voted ten to one that General Groves should not be required to answer the questions.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Field Division, Room 1706

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

April 1, 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

The following information was furnished on April 1, 1948, by LOUIS RUSSELL, investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, with a comment that it was strictly confidential and "off the record".

On March 31, 1948, ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator, accompanied by WILLIAM WHEELER and LOUIS RUSSELL, visited Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS at his home in New Jersey. THOMAS stated that he planned to return to Washington on Monday, April 5th and that on Tuesday, April 6th, he would hold a meeting of the full Committee. The principal matters to be discussed are:

1. The need for additional personnel for the Committee.
2. The investigations of subversive activities in the Panama Canal.
3. The CONDON case.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

With regard to the last item, THOMAS plans to state that since the Sub-Committee was responsible for releasing the CONDON report, subsequent investigation and handling of the hearing should be exclusively in the hands of the Sub-Committee. One reason for such action is that THOMAS feels that the fewer number of people who are familiar with the CONDON case, the less likelihood there will be of unfavorable publicity.

Although CONDON has been subpoenaed to appear on April 21, 1948, due to the pending Hollywood cases which will take up the rest of April and probably a part of May, it is quite likely that CONDON will not be heard at an open hearing until May. However, executive sessions will be held to obtain testimony of certain witnesses to be subpoenaed. These are

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. C. [illegible]
Mr. G. [illegible]
Mr. La[illegible]
Mr. V[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

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scheduled to start prior to April 21st. When CONDON appears on April 21st in answer to the subpoena he will be told that his hearing has been postponed due to the executive sessions being held. If deemed necessary he may be allowed to appear on the 21st at an executive hearing, and told that the open hearing will be held at a subsequent time.

The following persons are scheduled to appear at executive hearings either under subpoena or by invitation in the case of high Government officials:

1. Attorney General TOM CLARK. He is to be asked what information, if any, can be released by the Committee regarding the New York City Grand Jury case, especially with regard to SILVERMASTER, MARSALKA, NEWMAN and PERLO. If he says no information is to be released they will ask him when the Grand Jury is to complete its work. CLARK will also be asked about releasing the HOOVER letter of May 15, 1947. Even if NEWMAN, MARSALKA, et al are not to be subpoenaed their records will be read into the Committee Hearing. For example, Communist Party affiliations of SILVERMASTER and PERLO as reflected in Civil Service Commission files, MARSAKLA'S Government record and NEWMAN'S personal history, activities and associates.

2. Major General LESLIE GROVES will be requested to testify as to his knowledge of CONDON, particularly with regard to his dealings on the Manhattan Engineering Development. It is to be noted that Committee Investigator GASTON recently interviewed GROVES taking a question and answer statement, and found GROVES to be rather evasive. It is to be noted that GROVES is presently employed at the Advanced Laboratory of Engineering at the Remington Rand Corporation, Wilson Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut.

3. JOSEPH VOLPE of the Atomic Energy Commission. He is the individual who suggested that the Committee review the FBI file on CONDON.

4. ADRIAN FISHER, Atomic Energy Commission and formerly with the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board.

Approximately 15 representatives of the Bureau of Standards are being considered for subpoena, including DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF, Assistant Director, HUGH ODISHAW, Assistant Director, EUGENE C. CRITTENDEN, FREDERICK J. BATES, JOSEPH R. BROOKS, HUGH L. DRYDEN and HAROLD T. WENSEL. It is noted that the latter two have left the Bureau of Standards since CONDON arrived.

Director, FBI
RE: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Following a visit to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the University of Pittsburgh the question of issuing subpoenas to prospective witnesses at these two places will be considered.

CONDON'S letter of resignation from the Los Alamos Project which was submitted to J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, then Director of that project, will be introduced. In a prior letter it was pointed out that OPPENHEIMER agreed to release this letter to the Committee with the consent of CONDON. Apparently CONDON has given his consent. Mr. THOMAS stated that he is considering introducing into the record the Communist front activities of CONDON'S friend, Dr. HAROLD C. UREY of the University of Chicago. Two other prospective witnesses are WILLIAM CONSIDINE and LOUIS BUDENZ. CONSIDINE will be interviewed first. He is presently located at the National Newark Building, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, where he has a law office. He worked with General GROVES on the MED Project. Approximately one year ago he made a statement that CONDON would have been dismissed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation had he not taken his present position with the Bureau of Standards. The reason for this action was violation of company regulations in that CONDON actively participated in the development of civilian controlled legislation for atomic energy. CONSIDINE is reported to have either conducted the MED investigation regarding CONDON or to have had access to the MED reports.

BUDENZ will be interviewed and possibly subpoenaed. BUDENZ is an ex-Communist Party member presently at Fordham, New York, and is familiar with the activities of HARLOW SHAPLEY whom he characterized as the number one man in the United States for carrying out Communist orders. It is not known at this time whether BUDENZ is familiar with the association between SHAPLEY and CONDON.

The possibility of issuing an invitation to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER was mentioned by THOMAS but no definite action was taken in this regard.

Any additional information will be furnished the Bureau as received.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
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DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR D. M. LADD

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS-R. REURTEL MARCH EIGHTEENTH LAST. MURRAY BLANFORD HAS FAINT RECOLLECTION FORMER INFORMANT [redacted] b7D NO KNOWLEDGE WHEREABOUTS OR ACTIVITIES SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY OR OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AS INFORMANT THEN. NO RECOLLECTION [redacted] NO INFORMATION OF VALUE RE SUBJECT. E. P. MORSE REITERATED INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INFORMANT THAT CONDON ATTENDED MEETINGS WHITNEY'S HOME. MORSE OF OPINION THIS INFORMATION POSSIBLY RECEIVED FROM [redacted] CURRENT PHONE DIRECTORY LISTS [redacted] THERE. OFFICE INDICES INDICATE [redacted] POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH INFORMANT MENTIONED IN YOUR TEL. OFFERED SERVICES THIS OFFICE NINETEEN FORTY AND HAD BROTHER [redacted] NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION RE [redacted] THIS OFFICE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE ACTION DESIRED RE INTERVIEWS [redacted] AND [redacted] KIMBALL

RECEIVED 3-20-48 3:56 P.M.

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EX-46

cc-

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/2/48

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Jim Walter, now with the Un-American Activities Committee, advised me the following individuals were on the list of witnesses to be subpoenaed in connection with the hearings on Dr. Edward U. Condon. He said there would of course be others on the list.

Demetrov I. Venogradoff
W. Averill Harriman
Adrian S. Fisher
George R. Groves
Silvermaster
Joseph Roy Newman
Mary Jane Keeney
Albert S. Cohn
Henry S. Magdoff
Harold S. Glasser
Michael Nicholas Delman
Alger Hiss
V. Lewis Bassie
William Remington
Philip M. Hauser
Philip D. Keeney
John L. M. Marsolka
Joseph Volpe
David Wahl
Victor Perlo

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19 APR 6 1948

EX-46

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60 APR 14 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 6, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Re Washington Field teletype 3/27 last concerning testimonial dinner to be held in honor of subject by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Washington Field are clippings from the "New York Times" and "New York Herald Tribune" of 3/29/48 which reflect that CONDON will be guest of honor at a dinner to be held on Monday, April 12th at the Hotel Biltmore, "as a testimony of confidence by his scientific colleagues."

The announcement was made by DR. HAROLD C. UREY through the E.C.A.S.

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cc Washington Field (encs.2)

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Atomic Scientists to Give Dinner Honoring Condon

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists will give a testimonial dinner on April 12 at the Hotel Biltmore for Dr. Edward U. Condon, chief of the United States Bureau of Standards.

The dinner will be given as "a testimony of confidence by his scientific colleagues," according to Dr. Harold C. Urey, vice-chairman of the committee. Dr. Condon recently was subjected to attacks by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Dr. Urey said the dinner will be attended by nine Nobel Prize winners, including himself, seventy other members of the American Academy of Sciences, and fifty-seven other leading scientists from all sections of the country.

Dr. Albert Einstein is chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, which has New York offices at 625 Madison Avenue.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED 3-29-48

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SCIENTISTS ARRANGE DINNER FOR CONDON

Dr. Edward U. Condon, chief of the United States Bureau of Standards, who was recently attacked by the House Committee on Un-American Activities headed by Representative J. Parnell Thomas, will be guest of honor at a dinner to be given "as a testimony of confidence by his scientific colleagues." This was announced yesterday by Dr. Harold C. Urey through the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc., 625 Madison Avenue. The group includes 126 scientists, including nine Nobel Prize winners and seventy additional members of the American Academy of Science.

The dinner will be held in the Hotel Biltmore on Monday, April 12.

"Conservatives and liberals alike," Dr. Urey said, "have united in condemning the methods of Congressman Thomas and his associates of the House Committee, who have it in their power to destroy the reputation of any citizen by vague insinuations.

"The scientific community has reason to feel a special sense of outrage at the unwarranted attacks on the loyalty of our colleague. Many of us who have been closely associated with Dr. Condon over a long period—during his years of university teaching, his associate directorship of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, and especially his period of invaluable service to his country on the Manhattan District Project—have good reason to place full confidence in his complete integrity and loyalty to American institutions. We know of no reason for the attack that has been directed at him save a desire for publicity on the part of his attackers."

Dr. Albert Einstein is chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. Proceeds from the dinner will be devoted to strengthening the influence and circulation of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

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N. Y. Times
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DIRECTOR AND SAN FRANCISCO U R G E N T

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS-R. FRED W. KELLY, BAILIFF, STATE CIRCUIT COUR ADVISED EMPLOYED FOR B OF I NINETEEN SEVENTEEN TO NINETEEN TWENTYTWO WHERE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN INVESTIGATIONS OF IWW AND CASES OF CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, J. G. WIELER, AND J. H. OLSEN. KELLY ADVISES AFTER PASSAGE CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW, INFORMATION OBTAINED TURNED OVER TO EZRA DECOTO, ALAMEDA COUNTY ATTORNEY, AND ASSISTANT WHOSE LAST NAME BELIEVED TO BE BLAINE OR BLANE. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY OAKLAND PD UNDER SUPERVISION OF THOMPSON, AND INFORMANTS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN INFORMANTS OF OAKLAND PD AND KELLY NOT ACQUAINTED WITH INFORMANTS. RECALLED INFO. OBTAINED BY THE B OF I CONCERNING MEETINGS AT LORING HALL HAD BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH ACTIONS OF HIMSELF, AGENT MORSE, AND AGENT TAYLOR, FIRST NAMES NOT RECALLED, BY PERSONALLY ATTENDING MEETINGS AND INFORMATION THRU CENSOR LIST AT FERRY STATION P. O. KELLY UNABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION REGARDING UNKNOWN INFORMANTS, DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT INFORMANT WAS [redacted]. [redacted] PERSONALLY UNKNOWN TO KELLY. INFORMANT [redacted] TO KELLYS KNOWLEDGE DID NOT INFORM REGARDING WHITNEY, WIELER, ETC., AS [redacted] UTILIZED SOLELY ON IWW MATTERS IN CALIF., WASH., AND MONTANA. [redacted] KNOWN TO KELLY ONLY CASUALLY AND BELIEVES [redacted] INFORMED IN IWW CASES. KELLY SUGGESTS CONTACT WITH DECOTO, BLAINE, THOMPSON, OR DIRECTOR FOR DESIRED INFORMATION. SF HANDLE CONTACTS ABOVE INDIVIDUALS IF NOT ALREADY COVERED. REPORT BEING SUBMITTED AMSD THIS DATE.

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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

REPORT TO THE FULL COMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

Public Law 601

(Section 121, Subsection Q (2))

SECURITY DIVISION
-ROUTING-
Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Keay
Mr. Hurley
Mr. Mohr

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WASHINGTON : 1948

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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey, *Chairman*

KARL E. MUNDT, South Dakota	JOHN S. WOOD, Georgia
JOHN McDOWELL, Pennsylvania	JOHN E. RANKIN, Mississippi
RICHARD M. NIXON, California	J. HARDIN PETERSON, Florida
RICHARD B. VAIL, Illinois	F. EDWARD HÉBERT, Louisiana

ROBERT E. STRIPLING, *Chief Investigator*
BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. VAIL, Illinois	JOHN S. WOOD, Georgia

REPORT TO THE FULL COMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

When the Committee on Un-American Activities was reorganized in January 1947 it adopted an eight-point program of investigation. The fourth point of that program stated:

> Those groups and movements who are trying to dissipate our atomic bomb know-how for the benefit of a foreign power will have the undivided attention of our committee agents, as well as those who are seeking to weaken other aspects of our national security.

While your subcommittee is fully aware that it is not our responsibility to detect and counter the espionage activities of foreign countries in the United States, nevertheless in our continuing investigation of the extent and character of communism here, we necessarily have to check on the activities of Soviet agents, because of the integration and tie-up between so-called domestic Communist activities and that of the official Soviet Government.

That the Soviet Union and her satellite nations have been desperately attempting to not only secure our complete atomic know-how, but also to weaken or destroy our hold of this important knowledge, is plainly evident to this subcommittee. As the full Committee is aware, for over a year now, agents of the committee have been assigned to special investigations in this field, and while their investigation is not yet completed, the subcommittee feels that it should submit a preliminary report, particularly on one aspect of this matter which is of such importance that it demands immediate attention. It has to do with Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. From the evidence at hand, it appears that Dr. Condon is one of the weakest links in our atomic security. In substantiation of this statement, the subcommittee respectfully submits the following information:

PERSONAL HISTORY AND EDUCATION OF DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born at Alamogordo, N. Mex., on March 2, 1902. On November 9, 1922, he married Emilie Honzik, an American-born woman of Czechoslovakian descent. Dr. Condon is a graduate of the University of California, having received a bachelor of arts degree from that institution in 1924, and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1926. During the years 1926 and 1927, Condon studied at the Universities of Munich and Gottingen in Germany. In 1928, Dr. Condon was a lecturer on physics at Columbia University in New York City. In 1929, Condon was a professor of physics at Princeton University and during the years 1930 to 1937, he was associate director of the physics department at the institution. From September 1937, through November 4, 1945, Dr. Condon was employed by the

Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. While with the Westinghouse Laboratories, where he was employed as associate director, Condon was a consultant on war-research projects, being performed at the radiation laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and at the University of California, at Berkeley, Calif. Condon is principally regarded as a theoretical physicist which involves radar, nuclear physics, radioactive tracers, mass spectroscopy, and the elastic properties of metals. On November 5, 1945, Dr. Edward U. Condon was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon was recommended by Henry A. Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. The Bureau of Standards is a Bureau in the Department of Commerce.

In addition to the employment mentioned above, it should be noted that during the year 1940, Condon was a member of the National Defense Research Committee and that during the year 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research. During the Seventy-ninth Congress, Dr. Condon was scientific adviser to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy. In July 1946 Dr. Condon was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom-bomb test made at Bikini Atoll. Condon has also served as an adviser to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards is the principal agency of the Federal Government for research in physics, mathematics, chemicals, and engineering. It acts as custodian of the Nation's basic scientific standards and serves government and industry in an advisory capacity on any scientific and technical matters in the physical sciences. The Bureau's direct appropriations for the fiscal year totaled approximately $6,800,000, which was supplemented by approximately $10,800,000 in funds transferred by the Army, Navy, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the office of the Secretary of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and other Federal agencies.

The bulk of the Bureau's work is conducted at its laboratories in Washington, D. C. However, it has several field testing stations located at various points within the United States and its territorial possessions. Included in the research work presently being conducted by the Bureau of Standards is the field of radio propagation, which relates to guided missiles. In conducting its radio propagation activities, the Bureau of Standards maintains field stations at Sterling, Va.; Adak, Alaska; Punnene, Maui, T. H.; Palmyra Island; Guam Island; Trinidad, British West Indies; and Las Cruces, White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex. Research projects engaged in by the Bureau of Standards at the present time concern atomic energy, radar proximity fuzes, instrument-landing systems, and radiosonde. During the year 1947, the Bureau of Standards conducted research work on classified projects for the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

With reference to the work performed under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission, it should be noted that the background for this activity extends to the early years of the twentieth century, for in the atomic energy field, the National Bureau of Standards has

had the responsibility for conducting basic research associated with the scientific standards, the physical constances, and properties of substances, and methods of measurement and instrumentation. The atomic-bomb project itself originated in the Bureau in 1939.

Other national defense work carried on by the Bureau of Standards during the year 1947, particularly for the Army and Navy, consisted of basic studies of the properties of electromagnetic radiation in connection with communication and radar activities, the development of related instrumentation, and radio propagation research. The Bureau also conducted special research regarding jet fuels, the design and construction of new types of optical-range finders and methods of retarding gun erosion.

The Bureau of Standards is one of the most important national defense research organizations in the United States. Because of this, it has become the target of espionage agents of numerous foreign powers.

The subcommittee has in its possession a list of employees of the National Bureau of Standards who have been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission to perform work on atomic projects. Because of the fact that this list contains restricted data, it is not being included in this report. However, it is to be noted that when this list was issued at the end of November 1947, the name of Dr. Edward U. Condon was carried in a *pending status*. This list contains the names of all of those persons who are qualified to work on atomic-energy projects from a *loyalty* standpoint. The fact that the name of the Director of the Bureau of Standards was carried in a pending status by the Atomic Energy Commission as late as November 1947, becomes a matter of serious concern to us when it is recalled that he had, as early as 1941, held several important positions in the United States Government which related to the development of atomic energy. For instance, in 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research, and in July 1946 he was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which, as stated previously in this report, was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll.

It is of interest to note, that in May 1947, Dr. Condon reorganized the Bureau of Standards and set up 14 separate divisions. Despite the fact that he had not been cleared to perform work on atomic-energy projects for the Atomic Energy Commission, he appointed himself head of the Atomic Physics Division, one of the Divisions involved in the reorganization.

That the Atomic Energy Commission had reason to doubt the loyalty of Dr. Condon is evidenced by a letter, the original of which the subcommittee has in its possession, which letter was dated July 11, 1946, and is addressed to a Member of Congress, who at that time was a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress. This letter was written by a person who held a high post in the security division of the Manhattan project, and who is now a ranking official of the Atomic Energy Commission. The first paragraph of this letter is quoted in part as follows:

> Attached is a very hurried attempt which may be of some help. Unfortunately, the ——— group has loaded me down in preparation for Friday's meeting. May I suggest that you demand Dr. Condon's record of the FBI. It would be enlightening.

The associations of Dr. Condon and his wife have been cause for great concern to the agencies charged with the security of the United States. Dr. Condon, knowingly or unknowingly, entertained and associated with persons who are alleged Soviet espionage agents, and persons now reported to be under investigation by a Federal grand jury. So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been, that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a confidential letter to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. The letter is quoted in part as follows:

> The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among those are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy, Helen M. Harris, secretary of the Polish Embassy and Ignace Zlotowski, former counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish delegate to the United Nations.
>
> Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as science committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.
>
> Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947, Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.
>
> It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities.
>
> Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Cromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy who has since returned to Russia. Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1926, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn. Condon issued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland. He applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later canceled by the Army.

There are other instances in which Dr. Condon and his wife have been guests at the home of persons who are attached to the Embassies of Soviet satellite nations. Also present were the representatives of official Soviet agencies.

We have previously stated herein that the Bureau of Standards, because of its importance to the national defense, has become a focal point for espionage agents attached to foreign governments. For a great many years, the Bureau of Standards has been visited by representatives of many foreign governments.

In order to accomodate foreign visitors, shortly after his own appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Condon appointed Demetry I. Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as the liaison representative of the Bureau. Vinogradoff, prior to his affiliation with the Bureau of Standards was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. During the wartime years, he was in charge of liaison between the Westinghouse Electric Co. and the representatives of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

During the period July 1946 through March 31, 1947, a total of 238 visitors and 64 delegates from foreign nations, including Russia and Poland, visited the National Bureau of Standards. During this period, a total of 39 Russians and 3 Polish nationals visited the Bureau. Among these visitors, were the naval attaché and the assistant naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, and three representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Since March 1947, a total of 666 persons representing foreign governments have visited the Bureau. Very few Russians or Russian satellite nation representatives are included in this number. The reason for the decline in the number of Russian visitors to the Bureau of Standards is unknown to this subcommittee. However, it should be noted that during the month of December 1946, Demetry I. Vinogradoff, liaison officer of the Bureau of Standards, made arrangements with F. T. Orekahov, the first secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., to discuss the problem of exchanging books, pamphlets, and other written material. The arrangements for the discussion were made by Vinogradoff at the request of Dr. Condon, and it was agreed that the discussion between Orekahov and Vinogradoff would be informal because, otherwise, it would be necessary to obtain a clearance from the State Department.

It is also known that Vinogradoff has been in close touch with Capt. A. F. Belikov, Assistant Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy.

Your subcommittee would like to point out to the full committee that the exchange of scientific material with the Soviet Union is a one-way street, and that our Government is pursuing a dangerous and foolish policy of making scientific data available to the Soviet Union, since they will not permit us to inspect any of their bureaus, nor will they exchange any information with us. Early last year, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Thomas, disclosed that the Soviet Union, acting through its fronts, had secured hundreds of thousands of patents from our patent office, and our present investigation along these lines reveals that even today they are continuing to order thousands of patents. We are convinced from the information we have that what the Soviet Union is actually doing is setting up her own patent bureau by obtaining all of ours, at the rate of 10 and 25 cents each. We should like to point out that the Russian Government has refused to give the United States a single patent since 1928.

Your subcommittee, by a very diligent investigation, has determined that Dr. Condon has in the past 5 years been in personal contact and communication with a number of individuals who are American citizens, but who are members of the Communist Party. There is no evidence in our possession that Dr. Condon is a member of the Communist Party, however, but as a member of the executive committee of the American-Soviet Science Society, which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and which was recently cited as a subversive organization by Attorney General Clark, he has lent his name and influence to one of the principal Communist endeavors in the United States.

The extent to which he has aided and abetted this Communist front is illustrated by the following letter, dated March 7, 1946, addressed to certain employees of the National Bureau of Standards,

by Samuel Gelfan, for the membership committee of the American-Soviet Science Society:

AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY

Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East Street, New York 16, N. Y.

MARCH 7, 1946.

———— ————,

National Bureau of Standards,
United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

DEAR ————: It has been suggested by Dr. Condon, who is a member of our executive committee, that you might be interested in the activities of our society and membership in same.

We are, therefore, enclosing a brief statement concerning the objectives and activity of our organization, and under separate cover are also mailing you a copy of our last Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL GELFAN,
For the Membership Committee.

In response to this letter, 10 scientists of the Bureau of Standards joined this subversive organization. The subcommittee is cognizant, however, of the implied pressure which Dr. Condon, as Director of the Bureau, applied to his subordinates, and therefore it should not necessarily reflect upon these 10 employees. It does, however, indicate the dangerous extremes to which Dr. Condon has gone in an effort to cooperate with Communist forces in the United States.

Speaking before the Fifth Annual Scientific Institute, March 5, 1946, Dr. Condon stated, in speaking of Russia:

> We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed ours to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war.

This subcommittee is in possession of no evidence or information which indicates that the Soviet Government has in the past, or will in the future permit the scientists of the United States in their laboratories or to make available to them any information of any scientific importance. Any Government official who is not aware that the Soviet Union is bent upon the Stalinization of the world, is not qualified to hold a strategic position which affects the security of the United States.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In considering the case of Dr. Condon, we wish to emphasize that what is involved is not a question of freedom of speech or research. The ruthless rush of Stalin through Europe, in the opinion of this subcommittee necessitates a revision of the policy and thinking of this Government and the people of the United States, regarding communism. We should bear in mind, that the Government is charged not only with the administration of public affairs, but it is also charged with the security of the people and the institutions of the United States. Whether we like it or not, we are engaged in a great epochal struggle; not a struggle with guns, because the Communists don't fight that way. They didn't take over Czechoslovakia with guns, they merely employed the strategy of getting a few men in the

Government and then a few more, and then they took over the entire Government without firing a single shot or calling out a single regiment of soldiers.

They are conducting exactly the same kind of campaign in other countries. In this country they haven't gotten as far as they have in Czechoslovakia, but they got pretty far, because they got a man as Vice President of the United States, and he is now their candidate for President, and he is the same man who recommended Dr. Condon as Director of the Bureau of Standards.

It is the unanimous opinion of this subcommittee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forthcoming from the Secretary of Commerce, setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon, in view of the derogatory information which he has had before him.

We further recommend that the full committee address a communication to the President of the United States, calling to his attention, the fact that the situation as regards Dr. Condon is not an isolated one, but that there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States. It should also be pointed out to the President that the evidence before our subcommittee and the evidence which we are sure should be available to him, indicates very strongly that there is in operation at the present time in the United States an extensive Soviet espionage ring, and to permit this ring to continue, in view of the high atomic prizes which they are seeking, is folly, and can only lead to ultimate disaster.

We recommend that all of the evidence in the committee's possession be forwarded to the President for his consideration.

○

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

EX-122

March 30, 1948

RECORDED 62-58854-227

Mrs. Louise R. Williams
1661 Crescent Place, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I have received your letter of March 22, 1948 and I want to thank you for your interest in furnishing the information contained in your letter to me.

An Agent of the Washington Field Office of this Bureau will contact you in the near future in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
MAR 30 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 MAY 5 1948

C[redacted]IAL.

MRS. CHARLES REDDING W[redacted]
1661 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W. WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

March 22, 1948.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Traut
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D,C.

Dear Sirs;

Although you are probably cognizant of the following, I feel it my duty to report that I have been told by those who were present and received letters attesting to the fact that:
Eugenia Holcombe Baker ~~Hyde~~ (Mrs. Mark ~~Hyde~~) is devoting her time exclusively to research work for the party (or some organization name of which I am not sure) and campaigning for Henry A. Wallace.

Mrs. Hyde stated at that time that she was working in Dr, Condon's department or office, (Dr. E. U. Condon) "working for Dr. Condon."

I have no further information regarding this and it is not rumor but told me by two friends who have been distressed by slant of Mrs. Hyde's conversation for some time past and are now no longer seeing Mrs. Hyde altho they have been friends for many years.

HANDLED BY STOP HOR

Yours sincerely,

Louise R. Williams

LOUISE R. WILLIAMS

EX-122 RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-227

37 APR 2 1948

" SNIF 226

Rec'd, sent WFO 4/1/48 Washington (Baltimore) Field 3:30 P.M.

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 30, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In a letter dated March 22, 1948, Louise R. Williams, who has not been identified in our files, furnished the following information:

She stated that she had received information that "Eugenia Holcombe Baker Hyde (Mrs. Mark Hyde) is devoting her time exclusively to research work for the party (or some organization name of which I am not sure) and campaigning for Henry A. Wallace." She further advised that, "Mrs. Hyde stated at that time that she was working in Dr. Condon's department or office, (Dr. E.U. Condon) 'working for Dr. Condon.'"

A review of the Bureau files reflects that Mrs. Mark Hyde is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Abel Plenn, Communist sympathizers. The Plenns are reported to have been friendly with Fedor Garanin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy and Gregory Dolbin, Soviet Consular to the Far Eastern Commission. Mark Hyde, her husband, is believed to be employed at the Department of Agriculture and in addition to knowing the Plenns referred to above, is a contact of Mary Jane Keeney, a reported Communist and suspected Soviet espionage agent. (65-56402-2326)

Bureau files also reflect that Selma and David Rein and Elizabeth and Richard Sasuly are believed to be contacts of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hyde. The Reins are reported to be Communist sympathizers and the Sasulys are reported to be Communists. (65-56402-1-2247, p. 3)

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to Mrs. Williams advising her that she will be contacted by an Agent of the Washington Field Office concerning the information contained in her letter.

It is also recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to the Washington Field Office instructing that office to interview Mrs. Williams re her allegation concerning Condon and to determine the present employment of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hyde. Upon receipt of the results of this investigation consideration should then be given to the opening of loyalty cases on Mr. and Mrs. Hyde.

RECORDED
INDEXED
62-58854-228
APR 2 1948

Attachments

EX-122

EHM:EHW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Washington Field

March 30, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED

62-58854-228

There are attached hereto for the information of your office copies of a self-explanatory letter dated March 22, 1948, received by the Bureau from Mrs. Louise R. Williams, 1661 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. There are also attached copies of the Bureau's outgoing communication to Mrs. Williams advising her that an agent of this Bureau will contact her relative to the information contained in her letter. The files of the Bureau fail to reflect any identifiable information concerning Mrs. Williams.

You are instructed to have an agent thoroughly interview Mrs. Williams and secure from her more detailed information concerning the allegations contained in her attached letter regarding Dr. Condon and Mrs. Hyde. Bureau files reflect that Mrs. Mark Hyde, believed to be identical to the individual of the same name, referred to in the attached communication from Mrs. Williams, is well known to your office. In particular, the Bureau files reflect that Mrs. Mark Hyde is well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Abel Plenn, Selma and David Rein and Elizabeth and Richard Sasuly, all of whom are known to your office as reported Communists or Communist sympathizers. The Bureau files also reflect that Mr. Mark Hyde was reported by your office as possibly employed at the Department of Commerce, and was reported to be a contact of Mary Jane Keeney, a reported Communist and suspected Soviet espionage agent.

You are instructed to ascertain the present employment of both Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hyde. The results of your interview with Mrs. Williams and your investigation concerning Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hyde should be furnished to the Bureau with a complete review of the files of your office relative to both Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hyde. This investigation should be given expeditious attention considering the allegation contained therein regarding Dr. Condon and the results thereof should be furnished to the Bureau in the very near future.

Enclosures

EHM:EHW

Tolson
A. H. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Sandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
P.M.

MAY 1 1948

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

CC-150

'RAL BUREAU OF INVE
STATES DEPARTMENT

EHM:map

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. URGENT

Transmit the following message to: APRIL 6, 1948

SAC, NEW ORLEANS

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. REMYLET MARCH EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO EXPEDITE THE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED IN MY REFERENCE LETTER AND SUBMIT THE RESULTS THEREOF TO THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

RECORDED 62-58854-229

F B I

APR 8 1948

Tolson
A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn
Leas
Gandy

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11 NOV 32 1960

50 APR 15 1948

APR 6 1948

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1948

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mockbee

The following information was furnished to Special Agent KENNERLY R. CORBETT by [redacted] INSISTS THAT HIS NAME BE PROTECTED.)

On April 1, 1948, [redacted] was attending a sewing group at the YWCA and met a woman whom she had not known before. She ascertained that this woman was the wife of the secretary to Senator HICKENLOOPER. This woman, whose name is not known, stated that she attended a bridge party with the CONDONs and appeared to be friendly with the CONDONs. She expressed an opinion that the House Committee on Un-American Activities "had nothing" on CONDON and that he was the victim of a "political frame-up."

b7D

This data is being furnished the Bureau for information, [redacted] action is being taken by this Office.

RGG:mjm
62-4108

RECORDED 62-58854-230
F B I
17 APR 8 1948

52 MAY 1 1948

E. I. R. 6

SAC, Washington

April 6, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Remylet March 30, 1948.

You are instructed to expedite the investigation requested in my reference letter. This matter must be given immediate attention and the results promptly furnished to the Bureau.

G. I. R. 6

EHM:map

HANDLED BY
CTOR DESK

RECORDED 62-58854-31
F B I
45 APR 9 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
APR 6 1948 P.M.
FBI - WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

San Francisco 2, California
March 19, 1948

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI - Attention: Assistant Director D. M. LADD

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to San Francisco AMSD letter of March 17, 1948 wherein it was noted that a review was being made of the issues of the "Socialist Labor World" for the period of interest in instant investigation. This review has disclosed no information of value. It is noted that the "World" was a weekly publication; issues were published for November 14, 19, and 21, 1919. The publication then lapsed until December 19, 1919, and again lapsed until January 23, 1920.

The available issues presented items reflecting the policy of the Socialist Labor Party and subsequently the Communist Labor Party; however, documents reflecting these same facts have been furnished in the photographic portions of the transcripts of the various criminal syndicalism trials.

A review of the "Oakland Enquirer" has disclosed the following items of possible pertinence to this matter; enclosed herewith are two photographic copies of the clippings listed hereinafter by date with a statement after each showing the reason for its possible interest to the Bureau. The Washington Field Office is being furnished one copy of each of these photographs together with a copy of this communication:

Date	Reason
November 10, 1919	This clipping contains a report of the convention held November 9, 1919 indicating that the "Enquirer" had an observer present.
November 12, 1919	This clipping contains a report of the "Legionnaires' raid" on Loring Hall.
November 18, 1919	This clipping contains a report of a speech made by MAX BEDACHT indicating that the "Enquirer" had an observer present to hear the speech.

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11 OCT 27 1964

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

March 19, 1948

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

November 19, 1919	This clipping tells of a police raid, claiming the raid was based on information developed by an "Enquirer" reporter.
November 19, 1919 (second clipping)	Only the portion immediately above the identification card in this clipping is believed pertinent in that it refers to a letter written by FRANZ ROEPCKE.
December 8, 1919	This clipping contains a reference to testimony by an "Enquirer" reporter, ED CONDON.
January 23, 1920	In the article concerning BEDACHT, the "Enquirer" mentions that it had an observer at a previous meeting where BEDACHT spoke.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball

HARRY M. KIMBALL, SAC HMK

CFB:emb
100-27737
cc Washington Field (with 7 enclosures) AMSD - P & C
Enclosures - 7 (in duplicate)

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11 OCT 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-232

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"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

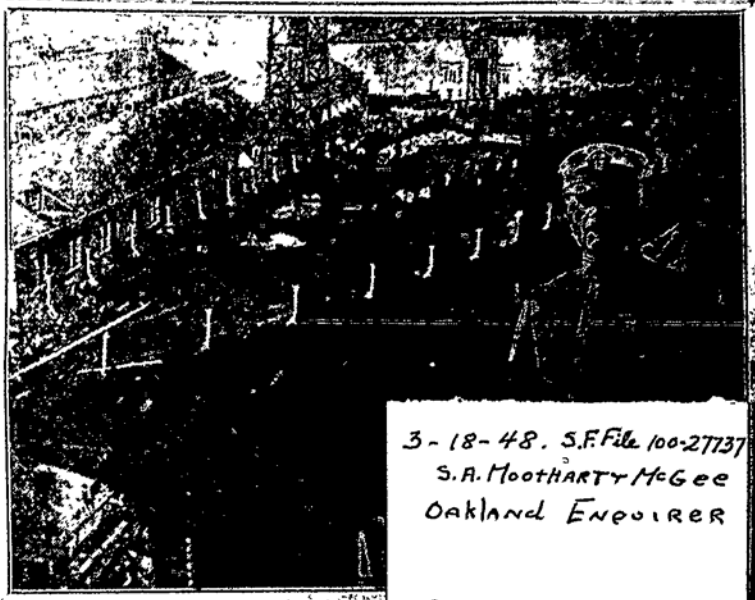
...DAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919 WEATHER: Fair Tonight and Thursday; Light Westerly Winds. NO. CXXII.

...UTION IS LOST

...zer of Communist Labor Party

COLOSSUS READY FOR WATER

THIS view of the dreadnought "California," which will be launched tomorrow noon at Mare Island, gives one an excellent idea of the size of this electrical leviathan. It is the largest war vessel afloat, and Admiral Jayne of the Twelfth Naval District is especially proud of her, as is every man in the yard. The inset portrait is of Captain E. L. Beach, commandant of the yard.



3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27137
S.A. MoothartyMcGee
Oakland Enquirer

Governor's Daughte... Sponsor Sea Fi...

MRS. RANDOLPH ZANE, daughter of Governor William D. Stephens, chosen as sponsor for the U. S. S. California at the launching tomorrow noon, will fly from San Francisco to Mare Island in a naval seaplane.

She will be taken to the launching by a naval pilot, who will leave San Francisco in time to reach Mare Island for the ceremonies at 12 o'clock.

She will be assisted by Captain Frank Clark, U. S. N., as her escort at the christening.

There have been launchings at Mare Island for years past, but there has never been such a launching as will be witnessed by the few thousand invited visitors and the workmen of the yards when the U. S. S. California, electric colossus, takes her dip into the waves.

Described as the largest warship afloat, it is of the size and class of the New Mexico, the great leviathan on which Admiral Hugh Rodman led the Pacific armada into the harbor of San Francisco last September.

And like the flagship New Mexico, the California will be an electric driven ship from top to stem, from the driving of the 28,000 horsepower turbine to the turning of the potato peelers and the heating of the bread toasters.

With a length of 624 feet the size of the New Mexico, the Idaho and the steam power di... reduction of speed secured through e... cal means. It is ... more efficient mach... steam power to ele...

SMOKELESS FEA...

The oil burners ... combustion, or the ... black smoke screen ... ment is desired, dep... er or not air is bur...

The California, w... destructive armam... afloat. This will ... 14-inch guns, called 51 caliber, breech loading rifles; four submerged torpedo tubes, twenty-five 3-inch rapid fire guns, four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, one 3-inch landing gun, and two 30-caliber machine guns.

The Oakland Chamber of Commerce will be represented at the launching by a number of officials and directors. Heading the party will be President H. C. Capwell and First Vice-President J. R. Millar.

Special invitations have been sent President Capwell and Vice-President Millar and their wives, and places have been reserved for them on the official launching platform and at the launching luncheon to follow the dip of the California.

SHOT BY INTRUDERS;

COAL STRIKE AGREEMENT THIS WEEK

BY RALPH F. COUCH
United Press Staff Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. ... coal operators ... will ... to

5 FALL INTO NET SPREAD BY LOYALTY SQUAD

DEVELOPMENTS in the crusade against radicalism on the east side of the bay came thick and fast this morning following the raid last evening on the headquarters of the California Communist Labor party at Loring hall, when leaders of that organization were taken into custody and several carloads of literature confiscated.

Those arrested on charges ... [illegible]

JOHN C. TAYLOR, former ... [illegible] ... the [illegible] Socialist party, the party he left to be a Communist.

JOHN L. SNYDER, editor of the "World," a Socialist publication, now defunct, but ... [illegible] ... Communist party.

JAMES H. DOBSON, ... [illegible] ... the police to be ... [illegible] ... Communists.

MAX BEDACHT, ... [illegible] ... Communist ... [illegible] ... party here by deliveryman.

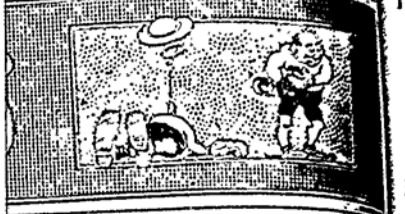
CYRUS ALWARD TOSEY, painter and alleged Communist.

HERR BEDACHT IN LAW'S TOILS

... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Smith Tonigh



Even the nick... "Red" has its d... these days.

Everything in Shoes
At the Greatest Shoe House in the We...
525 FOURTEENTH STREET
OAKLAND

On Wednesday and Thursday
We Will Sell
THIS $8.00 MEN'S
BLACK WINTER C...
LEATHER LINED E...
CHER LACE SHOE
$6.35



It's a dandy. Just the sh... are looking for, for the damp days to come. We a... mined to get our splendid shoes onto the feet of th... Oakland.

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND
825 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCI...

PROFESSOR IS LAID LOW DURING RAID ON COMMUNISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

...been sprawling around for Bel... station and a bottle of "red" pre... ...ported.

AMERICAN FLAG WAS DISHONORED

It was first brought to the attention of the authorities by a report in the form of a meeting held on [illegible] when Bolshevism was ... November 3, when Bolshevism and the flag were trampled and Americanism and the flag were dragged in the dust.

Several nights after this meeting the hall was raided by ex-service men and the meetings forbidden by the authorities but the communists have still been active, according to police reports.

Last evening sufficient evidence was collected, the police say, to justify the swearing of warrants for the leaders in the party and under Inspector Thompson the "loyalty" squad started on their raid.

Dashing up the stairs into Loring Hall the officers encountered no opposition at first and after collecting masses of alleged "red" literature started after Taylor, Snyder and Dolcen, the three men found in the place were sent to the city prison.

While the police were tying the literature in bundles, Colonel F. A. Post-Nikov arrived on the scene and questioned the officers as to their intentions.

He was informed that the trio were police officers and the place was under police supervision. But he refused to leave the hall, stating that "men who would carry out such tactics were no Americans anyway."

POST-NIKOV AN INSTRUCTOR

When Inspector Kyle approached him to order him from the premises for a third time, Post-Nikov is alleged to have struck the detective and a general melee resulted. Post-Nikov was badly beaten.

After the fight the officers noticed that their prisoner was wearing an American Legion button and soon obtained the information that he had served with the government at Washington during the war and was formerly an engineering instructor at a local college.

He was removed to the hospital for treatment and is still confined there with a charge of resisting an officer against him.

A thorough search of the premises disclosed every variety of socialist literature, ranging from the doctrines of Karl Marx to prohibited books on birth control by Margaret Sangster. Over two hours were required in collecting the various pamphlets, books and records stored in the building, while two trips of the patrol wagons were necessary to carry all the material to the police station.

Just to what extent the mass of literature infringes the anti-syndicalism law has not yet been determined by the authorities, but a careful investigation of all documents and records are being made. The police have a complete list of all the members of the communist party and numerous arrests are expected to follow.

GERMANS ARE ROUTED

Members of the American Legion emphasized their allegiance to the flag last night at the [illegible] when a band of 100 Germans [illegible] the first meeting of the German Socialist society at Loring hall.

Officers were sent to the scene by Inspector Kenton O. Thompson of the [illegible] squad. The initial meeting of the [illegible] was without any [illegible] the members [illegible] to the rules [illegible] ...ame of any German fathers [illegible] Sergt. Jack Sherry [illegible] time [illegible] to rip the [illegible] ...many [illegible] of Communists, who were [illegible] ...ing [illegible] meeting [illegible] Boston and [illegible]

For Superfluous Hair
Use DELATONE
The Leading Seller for 10 Years
QUICK—SURE—SAFE—RELIABLE
Use Fresh as Wanted
Ask Your Dealer — He Knows

Prefers Home in California to Governorship

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 19.—Culbreth Condit would rather be a citizen of California than Governor of New Jersey.

That explains why he cast his vote last week in Newark and immediately afterward boarded a train for Long Beach, where Mrs. Condit says he has promised to remain the rest of his days. Mrs. Condit, who preceded her husband here, tells the story.

Condit, as leader of the anti-saloon movement in New Jersey, was certain of nomination as "Dry Republican" candidate for governor. He had been nominated by the Republicans in June. Later Mrs. Condit arrived in Long Beach and, after giving it the once over, decided it was to be the future headquarters of the Condit family, regardless of who was governor of New Jersey.

She wired her husband to that effect and later a letter brought the result she desired. Condit agreed that if he could stay in New Jersey long enough to cast his vote at the election he would give up his campaign for governor and move to Long Beach. Mrs. Condit quickly purchased a home here and a week ago yesterday Condit voted and started for California.

School streets, were frightened off from holding a meeting last night at the sight of a policeman patrolling the front of the schoolhouse.

As a result of an investigation, Inspector Kenton O. Thompson of the "Loyalty squad" advised Chief of Police Frank J. Lynch that Fruitvale school was now the meeting place of the Communists since meetings at Loring hall were prevented.

Chief Lynch had an officer visit the schoolhouse. According to his report several persons approached the schoolhouse, but did not attempt to enter on seeing the officer.

It was reported that meetings were held at Fruitvale school for several weeks prior to the break-up of the Communists meeting downtown.

Chief Lynch and Captain Charles F. Book are investigating the "Red" situation in Oakland, personally, it was made known today. They are making nightly trips via automobiles and obtaining information that members of the "Loyalty squad" have been unable to secure.

In Hotel Lobbies

THE dancing season is on. Across the floor, through the lobby and out of the Oakland hotel in the evening from the rose room, from the tearoom, from the main dining room come sweet strains of music, lively music, jazz music, music that sets one's feet into rhythmic motion and invariably creates one in the direction of the dancers. Several private parties are scheduled for the week in this pleasant fraternity as well as the customary dinner dances where the music is of rare quality and the crowds delight...

You touched my hand in the whirl of the dance,
And once more a fleeting glance
My eager eyes found yours for a moment or two,
As we softly steamed time
Oh, no one knows in the whirl of the dance,
That lasts for a brief, sweet while,
How souls may meet, while two hearts beat,
By a glance — a touch — and a smile.
And when perhaps, in the whirl of the dance,
Once more you measure the time,
That self-same strain, may whisper again,
Of the night — your soul met mine
—N. I. F.

James Kulick, prominent fur buyer, just returned from London and is registered at the Hotel Oakland. Kulick is on his way to Manchuria and Siberia. He says the fur market still remains about the same, fewer furs and higher prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Guido Ciocolini, Italian singer, is at the Hotel Oakland during the ensuing week.

Oscar C. Lamp, one of Chowchilla's busiest real estate men, is in the city this week and registered at the Hotel Oakland. Lamp is closing a

STUDENTS WARNED BY U. C. PAPE...

BERKELEY, Nov. 19 — a warning to the ... variety of fa... but three weeks ... were until the beginning examination pe... ...ilorian asks ... feels itself slipping and ... dilent they w... ...versity opens next ...

deal to which he is ... acres of real estate.

C. W. Hetherington state ... ...er of physical education ... week from Sacramento ... ...ing at the Hotel Oakland.

Among other guests at ... Oakland are H. Thomas from ... Manitoba, Arizona, A. J. Ex... Oregon, and Burke Powell and ...

Wm. Brown and wife from Fresno are in the city and registered at the Hotel Touraine.

I. B. Greene and wife from Long Beach, California, have come up for the south for a ... city. They are guests at the Touraine.

At the Hotel Harvard as guests registered today, Mrs. M. G. Rickers from Boston, Mass.; I. C. ... and ... are R. Cassidy from Atla... and Mr. and Mrs. H. Ear... from ... York City.

Christian ... LECTU...
You and your friends are in... of Christ, Scientist, Oakland, ...
FRANK H. LEON...
of Chicago, Ill., member of ... of The Mother Church, The ... Scientist, in Boston Mass.,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. ... IN MUNICIPAL AUDIT...
THE LECTUR...

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27137
S.A. MoothartyMcGee
Oakland Enquirer
Nov. 19, 1919



—In—
"Fair and Warmer"
Adapted from Avery Hop... ...wood's Hilarous Farce

Why ... out ... ur Groc... ots of ...

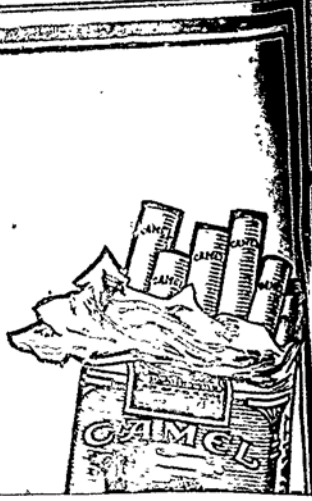
FOR cooking and b... used in millions of ... cooking and baking rec... Karo instead of sugar. ... delicate flavor and bring... flavor of the food.

Nothing better than Ka...

...cies in sc... ...n flavor, ...ied—that ...', become

...you ever ...rkish and ...y delights. ...ss and re... ...harshness! ...npleasant ...dor!

...s! Smoke ...our taste!



...the world

UNITED

3-18-48 S.F File 100-27737
S A MOOTHART-McGee
OAKLAND ENQUIRER
24?

HURTLING AUTO KILLS WOMAN, 'U' MAN IS JAILED

[illegible] Clara Tarpenin [illegible] was killed [illegible] by the police to [illegible] early today as [illegible] driven by Harold [illegible] Fraternity [illegible] of [illegible] struck and instantly [illegible] Mrs. Marion A. Perrott [illegible] home of her daughter [illegible] Street.

The force of the terrific impact [illegible] Mrs. Perrott to death [illegible] being dragged [illegible] by the car to the ultimate [illegible] point [illegible] basement. She was [illegible] mangled, the skull being [illegible] C. J. Crosby of the [illegible]

Crosby, who resides at [illegible] was placed under [illegible] charge by detailing the [illegible] in being held for [illegible] with the probability that a charge of manslaughter will be placed against him. A companion, James Lawson, also a student, residing at 1815 Highland avenue, was released after being questioned by the police. The death car is owned by Dean Holt.

(Continued on Page 2)

CO-EDS DISCLAIM FEMINIST CHARGE

BERKELEY, Jan. 23.—California co-eds are not downtrodden. This was the reply of University of California feminists today to charges made by women of the California Civil league that women of the state university are not receiving their [illegible] rights. Members of the league declared there should be eight members of the board of regents instead of one.

"Once woman on the board of regents is enough," said Katherine Richmond, president of the Associated Women Students of the university, today. "Mrs. Margaret Eastwick, the only woman regent, has been able to obtain reasonable concession for us."

SILVA SAYS BOOZE SIGNS MUST GO

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Simile [illegible] Silva, prohibition enforcement officer, stood out of his office window and observed across the street a sign on the wall of a hotel informing passersby of a cold, foaming beer that was "new and different."

"That sign will be new and different today," said Silva, announcing he will launch a campaign today to rid Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California cities of liquor signs that mean nothing. It had been practically removed until a few days ago, when [illegible] Silva says many are still appearing [illegible] and homes.

K RETURNS

ALLIES I(DUTCH RE TO SURRE EX-KAI

PARIS, Jan. 23.—[illegible] mation reached Paris [illegible] noon that the Dutch [illegible] reply to the supreme [illegible] quest for extradition [illegible] Kaiser will be a refu[illegible]

The Dutch reply [illegible] received here at a [illegible] afternoon.

LONDON, Jan[illegible] land's refusal [illegible] tradition of the [illegible] will not be accep[illegible] allies, it was learne[illegible] sources close to [illegible] head, the lord cl[illegible] Sir Gordon Hewa[illegible] ney general.

The refusal probably will be followed by a long series of secret legal arguments.

It was understood here the reply has been received in Paris by Paul Dutasta, secretary of the peace conference, who will deliver it to the allied leaders at their next meeting in London, at which time a future course will be decided.

It is intimated that legal representatives of the allies are prepared to answer Holland's principal objections, which are said to be

FIRST—The fact that America is not a party to the treaty.

SECOND—The rights of political refugees.

THIRD—Holland's unanimity to the treaty provisions because she was not a party to the treaty.

FOURTH—The rights of a neutral nation.

It was understood that the council of premiers probably will officially receive the Dutch note, but that the council of ambassadors hopefully will

(Continued on Page 12)

MISS GREIG AND J. H. LONG MARRIED

Relatives and friends today were surprised to learn of the wedding of James H. Long, well known [illegible] land merchant and Miss L. Isabelle Greig, 2815 Derby street, Berkeley, at Sierra, Wednesday.

The couple will leave immediately for a honeymoon trip to Yellowstone Park.

News of the wedding was telegraphed today to Oakland relatives.

Miss Greig left her home in Berkeley Wednesday morning, ostensibly to go to work. When she did not return her mother was greatly concerned until a telegram brought her the word that she was now Mrs. Long and was about to start for Minneapolis on the honeymoon trip.

It was stated that Long [illegible] ever had to pay [illegible] and the mother, Mrs. H. B. Long

Stone Says Union May Organize Bank

Quadruplets Are Born to Betrayed Lassie; 3 Live

Fathering quadruplets were born last night to a 20-year-old maid of the British Rest room of the Salvation army in East Oakland. Three of the girl infants are alive, while the fourth was stillborn.

She was deserted by a shipyard worker who had promised to marry her the young mother declared when she came to the salvation army home a few months ago. In expectation that her baby would be a girl she had already named it Dorothy, but the unexpected advent of two other like members at the same time [illegible] without names. They have been designated with blue and white ribbon in order of their arrival.

Normally the "extra" baby weighs four and a half pounds the [illegible] baby five pounds and the [illegible] baby three and a half pounds. The little mother of them all is but five feet tall and weighs 116 pounds.

Although the children are fatherless and the mother is dependent upon her new-found friends she wants to keep all her babies. She had made some preliminary [illegible] for one, and there was a general [illegible] about at Rescue Home when it was found there were three to be provided for.

The baby [illegible] to the Home several months ago and told of being deserted by a man worker at the Mare Island navy yard, who had promised to marry her. He said he was [illegible] years old. [illegible] Knox Hudspeth, the matron at the home, took the

OAKLAND'S MOST ACTIVE "RED" TO BE TRIED IN CHICAGO

MAX BEDACHT, considered by the police of Oakland and eastern cities as one of the leaders in agitation to overthrow the United States government, is held in San Francisco as a fugitive and will be taken east at once, following his indictment in Chicago. Thirty-seven others were indicted by the grand jury largely on evidence unearthed in Oakland.

Max Bedacht first came into prominence when he led an organization meeting in Long hall several months ago, during which the German openly urged the overthrow of the government. At that meeting were reporters of THE ENQUIRER, who made careful reports of the activities there.

This data was turned over to the police here and a campaign of extermination was launched. It resulted in uncovering a nest of dangerous agitators, some of whom were citizens of alien countries, notably Germany.

In raids on Long hall evidence of the Communist activities in Chicago was seized and forwarded to State's Attorney Maclay Haynes by Inspector Fenton Thompson.

[illegible] was no other action of [illegible] was executed and [illegible] by the grand jury on [illegible] He is [illegible] in Chicago [illegible] no bond [illegible] by [illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

South Carolina To Ban Public Smoking

[illegible] Jan. 23.—[illegible] private [illegible] today passed a [illegible] room of [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible] agreement [illegible] it.

The [illegible] was passed by a [illegible] of ninety votes to forty-[illegible]

LAST MINUTE NEWS

RECORD PRICES FOR CATTLE

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—Record prices as high as 26¾ cents a pound for Hereford feeder cattle were registered in yesterday's auction sales at the National Western Live Stock show here. Three hundred carloads, 9000 head, brought a total of $700,000 under the hammer. Additional sales today were expected to pass the million dollar mark.

ALLEGED DESERTER HELD FOR MURDER

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 23.—W. C. Meeks, 20, said to be [illegible] from the army, is being held here in connection

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...isk Brooms

at

29c

and

39c

Two styles of whisk brooms, both of a good grade new straw. The 39c style has a nickle ball and ring handle. The 29c style has a plush top.

Bob White Toilet Paper

Good grade toilet paper in rolls that usually sell at 8c each, tomorrow only, at

6 Rolls for 25c

Not over 12 rolls to a customer

t Your Table

ing table with Cellular Table ed heat and liquid proof. lence cloth. All sizes, to fit ecial price about one-quarter pad.

t Table top—...$2.50

ves, each 50c

—Second Floor.

White Cups and Saucers



15c

'S, Breuner's CLAY AT FIFTEENTH

Thin china tea cups, or heavier coffee cups. Pure white only. Very special at above price.

BEDACHT HELD AS 'RED' FOR CHICAGO

(Continued from Page 1)

chicago here and has been living in San Francisco.

Captain O'Hearn and Inspector Hunton Thompson, who has been in charge of the inspectors bureau here dealing with "red" cases, last night arrested Bedacht.

Associated with this man in the Communist Party here was J. K. Snyder, editor of an inflammatory newspaper openly urging the establishment of a soviet government; Anita Whitney, woman speaker on radical topics, and others here, all of whom are held for trials in Oakland as criminal syndicalists.

Miss Whitney, a wealthy member of the civic center, came into prominence of a sort when she appeared as a champion for James Mollugo, notorious I. W. W. leader in the West. He was arrested as a criminal syndicalist convicted on Inspector Thompson's evidence and sent to San Quentin for a term of fourteen years at hard labor.

Miss Whitney went on this man's bail and there immediately arose a storm which had its center in the powerful Civic League of Women's clubs. When Miss Whitney was selected to discourse on the negro question many protests were heard and police interference sought.

The resulting furore all but disrupted the Civic Center. Miss Whitney defied the police and members of the opposing faction in the club and after her speech was arrested, not on the grounds of her address, but on evidence the police declared they had of other and more serious activities. She was held for trial as a criminal syndicalist.

It developed that the woman was one of the organizers in California of the Communist Labor party.

She posed as a martyr to the cause of free speech and declared she would go to jail in order to test the constitutionality of the new law under which she was charged.

She relented, however, after spending several hours in custody and reluctantly consented to accept her liberty on bonds.

Monday of this week the home of Miss Whitney was entered by detectives, armed with search warrants, and a mass of literature was hauled away to the police station.

Throughout the search the woman adopted a defiant attitude.

In summing up the evidence against Max Bedacht, German member of the Communists' net here, the police point to the fact that this barber came to Oakland with orders from agitators in the East and representatives of the most violent "red" element, to make Oakland the center of agitation on the Pacific coast. This he was in a fair way to do when the press and Inspector Thompson stepped in and broke up the party.

In all of the law and order activities directed against radicals in Oakland Inspector Thompson has been backed up by co-operation of the department of justice, under U. S. Blanford, and also by Commissioner of Public Health and Safety Morse. The latter established a neutrality bureau and directed the work of purging the city from the department headed by Captain of Inspectors W. J. Peterson.

Under the orders of Morse Inspector Thompson, Tyler and Leete have repeatedly conducted raids on communist headquarters in Boring hall and much evidence secured has been turned over to the United States government.

Indeed it is said that recent raids by federal posses all over the country were inspired by evidence first unearthed after that memorable first meeting of the Communist organizers here in Oakland last fall.

HE CALLS HIM SUNNY

To cure [illegible] wholesome [illegible] a fine old Father?

Then [illegible]

[illegible] Fruit-a-tives [illegible]

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
S.A. MacHARTY McGee
Oakland Enquirer

Jan. 23, 1920

Y.W. TO B... ON SUNDAY, JAN. 25

The new building of the Y. W. C. A., located at Allston way and Union street, just opposite Father Gate, is to be dedicated next Sunday, January 25, at 4:30 p. m. This building is one of three, the others being at Teachers College, N. Y. and Chicago, given by the National Y. W. C. A. for student centers. Miss Julia Morgan was the architect for the building which contains rest room, writing room, two hospitality rooms, lunch room and foreign foyer. There being students of twenty nationalities at the University of California it is expected this Foyer will be much appreciated. The furnishings and equipment were given by friends of the Y. W. C. A.

The Advisory committee of the Berkeley Student Y. W. C. A. is composed of Mrs. Ralph P. Merritt, chairman; Mrs. G. A. Mattern, Mrs. Wm. P. Thorsen, Mrs. Benj. Ide Wheeler; Mrs. David Barrows; Mrs. W. C. Kofoid; Mrs. Alice Pottfield; Mrs. E. Cajon, Mrs. Mary Blossom Davidson, Miss Lucy Ward Stebbins

NAME "BAYER" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

Safe, proper directions in each "Bayer" package



The "Bayer Cross" placed on tablets means you are getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" proved safe by millions of people—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years.

In every hard "Bayer" package are proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis and for pain generally.

Ten Tablets of 12 tablets cost only a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

...ATCH

FOR THE BIG OPENING OF OUR

...W DOWNTOWN STORE

1920 Wall Papers

IN conjunction with our East Oakland store we will display one of the largest and most complete lines of Imported and Domestic Wall Paper hangings on the Pacific Coast.

...NTS - VARNISHES - BRUSHES

...tributors of Bass-Heuter's Products, Berry Bros.' Varnishes, ...pencer-Kellog's Linseed Oil, Carter and Dutch Boy Lead.

...RIS NELSON COMPANY

Factory Representatives and Jobbers of Wall Paper.

...WNTOWN STORE
...8-20 Jefferson St.
...one Oakland 7901

EAST OAKLAND STORE
2330-32 East 14th St.
Phone Fruitvale 156

Women's Co... Union Suits—
Low neck, with tight a... knee. Band ... top. These ar... and white. A... in bodice sty... ular sizes.....
Extra sizes in ab...

Women's Pin... Lisle Vests—
Some band finis... needle weave, and 6 only at, each .....

Men's Golf Shir...
Madras, soise... percales, in ne... and stripes A... bargain for to... morrow at ..

Men's Flann... Gowns—
Cut full and ... heavy flannele... cial for tomorr...

Announcing
M...
in Silk...
Be...
Only Oakl...

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Oakland Enquirer

Delivered at Homes Forty Cents a Month

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER [illegible]

War Chiefs Defy; Allies Recede in

DS" TELL COMMUNES

Accused I. W. W. Admit Activities of Miss Anita Whitney as Communist

BY CLEVER strategy of the arresting police, usual court procedure was reversed this morning in the case of Miss Anita Whitney, Civic Center leader and alleged radical, when the prosecution in order to prove the prisoner's connection with the California Communist Labor Party, introduced as unwilling witnesses J. G. Reed, acting secretary of state; Rev. J. G. Weiler, I. W. W. agitator, and other officials of the party, who were forced on the witness stand, much against their will, to tell of her affiliation with their organization.

Reed, also one of the delegates to the Communist State convention said:

"Miss Whitney was a duly authorized delegate from Oakland local of the Communist Labor Party. She was also a member of the committee on resolutions.

"I give this testimony unwillingly as I have been forced to appear."

REV. WEILER ADMITS SHE IS MEMBER

Rev. J. G. Weiler, another delegate and at present under indictment on a charge of criminal syndicalism, said:

"Miss Whitney was present at the organization meeting of the California Communist Labor Party and served with me on the committee on credentials."

Edward Alverson, a prominent member of the party, refused to give evidence.

"I refuse to testify on the grounds that my answers may incriminate myself," he declared before the court in taking advantage of his constitutional rights, and no answers could be obtained from him.

Although attempts were made by the witnesses to deny the connection of the local Communist Labor party with the national organization, the prosecution placed in evidence a charter issued in New York to the California body, which was re-

(Continued on Page 9)

SELLS $815,000 OAKLAND BONDS

The board of [illegible] $815,000 worth of [illegible] bonds today [illegible] premium of [illegible]

[illegible] of Oakland, [illegible] the proposition, the papers [illegible]

Of the amount [illegible] school district [illegible] and electricity [illegible] of high school [illegible] Italy was [illegible] case, the [illegible] $415,000 [illegible] The bids [illegible] an [illegible] Bank of [illegible] & Co. [illegible] $8137.50; [illegible] Anglo & London [illegible] $2774.15.

The bids [illegible] were: Bank of [illegible] & Co., $8995.50; [illegible]

RESTORE WAR GE[illegible] RESTRICTIONS ON COAL TODAY

[illegible] Beats [illegible] Terrorizes [illegible] Jailed

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
S. A. Moothart-McGee
Oakland Enquirer

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PRESS LEASED WIRE

VOL. LXXV.—33RD YEAR. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER

Woman Who Offered Son Instead o

SYNDICALIST EVIDENCE BY COMMUNE

(Continued from Page 1)

...ral late after the police had ...ded the local headquarters.

...he prosecution completed the ...e while the defense rested without ...ntroducing any evidence.

CASE IS TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

...Walter Miss Whitney's fate ...s in the superior court now rests ...e Police Judge Samuels, who has ...en the case under advisement and ...o render his decision on Thurs... morning December 11.

The court room was jammed to ...ckers at the opening of the case, ...representatives of every branch ...al grade of society showed radi... sympathy freely with Oakland so... women and members of the ...ment is an education league of ...his fraternal ... of whom Miss Whit... is chairman.

...ecorders ... the police court ... Judge Samuels finally had to ...er the rest closed of all who could ...d was able but the corridors ...side were jammed with spectators ...ho patiently awaited until the ...ecision was completed.

PRISONER REPRESENTED BY WOMAN ATTORNEY

Miss Whitney was represented by ...R Pemberton, former district attorney of Mendocino county, and Miss G...l Langdon, woman attorney. She however, only occupied an ...inary position in the case. Deputy ...rosecuting Attorney Wade Sneck ...ndled the case for the State.

In opening the trial, Edward Con... newspaper reporter, who was ...ent at the Communist convention ...November 9 on behalf of THE EN... which published an exclu... ...ry of the affair, was the ...st witness.

Conlon identified Miss Anita Whitney ...s the delegate who ...d a report on resolutions and ...ed that she was a member of this ...anization.

He also described the appearance ...f the ...ering hall where the convention ...s held, and told of the pictures ...n the walls and other ...ings which lined the ...

ENQUIRER REPORTER TELLS WHAT HE SAW

...Marie Richardson ... was ...e of the persons ...ally ...ed ...d ...ed, ...ed by ...

VISIT OUR BIG
CAN AND DO
EVENT
Wednesday, Dec. 10th
WHITHORNE & SWAN
...ation St. at 11th.

MISSIONARY IN KOREA SENT TO PRISON BY JAPS

UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE

SEOUL, Dec. 5 (delayed).—The conviction of Rev. Eli Miller Mowry, Presbyterian missionary of Mansfield, O., on charges of sheltering Korean agitators during the recent Korean revolt, was confirmed by the supreme court.

The missionary was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or spend twenty days in jail.

...cal syndicalism, was greeted with loud ...applause.

This speech called upon "the forces ...f revolution to unite that the existing order might be overthrown," according to his testimony.

A copy of the manifesto of the third Communist International of Moscow was also identified by Conlon as being the platform indorsed by the meeting, at which Miss Whitney was a prominent factor.

This manifesto summons the workers of the world to overthrow all existing forms of government and substitute the communist brand of Bolshevism.

It is from "the enslaving proletariat of Russia to the enslaved masses of the world."

J. G. Reed, a cripple, who stated that he was the acting organizer of the Communist party, was the next witness called to the stand.

In all his replies Reed apparently tried to evade the issue and would only respond evasively. He finally drew a severe admonition from Judge Samuels.

WITNESS IS REBUKED BY JUDGE SAMUELS

"It appears to me," said his Honor, "that you are deliberately trying to evade the questions. You talk and talk but say nothing. I do not want any more thinking on your part. I want decisive answers."

Reed was compelled to identify credentials submitted by Miss Anita Whitney and certain other delegates and stated that Miss Whitney had been elected a member of the ...n the Communist Labor party of California.

The letter of authorization was signed by him as acting secretary of the organization. It revoked the appointment of the delegates and delegates from the Oakland local.

Mrs. Gertrude Wardell, John C. Weller, John ...E. Snyder, Eleanor Wendland, Helen Walker, Louis N. ...Vinney, John ...R. Hayes, Carl Gerden, John Buchanan, C. Alward Tobey, Miss Anita Whitney, Norman H. Talentire, Paul C. Elliot, A. B. Cowdery and J. G. Reed.

When questioned by Judge Samuels as to the activity of the Communist at the present time, Reed ...

...proved. ...

...

PERTINENT QUESTION IS PUT BY JUDGE

"Do you understand," ... Judge Samuels, "that you legally face ... and something ... and something worse, when you testify?"

"I rest on my constitutional ... reserved. Absolutely ... I ...

(Continued on Page 13)



TELEGRAPH AVE. TO KEEP NAME

Owners of property owners along the ... a protest to the proposal of the ... to change the name ... to Roosevelt avenue in honor of the late former President Theodore Roosevelt were squelched by the council this morning on the recommendation of Commissioner of Streets W. Chester J. Bacon, who reported that the opposition to the change was almost unanimous.

Instead, the council took preliminary steps to carry out the plan of commemorating Roosevelt's memory by changing the name of Foothill boulevard to Roosevelt boulevard and a hearing on the proposal was set for December 29. Recommendation for the change in plan was made by Commissioner Bacon, to whom the project was referred, when Mayor John L. Davie suggested several weeks ago that this means be taken to keep alive Roosevelt's memory.

Hearing of protests of property owners against the manner of operating the Aluminum Products company plant at East Eleventh street and Third avenue was again postponed, and the case will be heard before the council on January 12 1920. Residents in the district have complained to the council against aluminum fumes from the concern, which are alleged to be ruining foliage in the neighborhood, and against an unsightly building erected on the property in alleged violation of an agreement entered into when the

OAKLAND HOSPITAL CORPORATION
Capitalization
3000 shares, ... $100 per share
TEMPORARY OFFICE:
Phone Oakland 1718
512 Oakland Bk. of Savings Bldg.

SCARRED RELIC OF SOLDIE HERO HELD ABOVE WARRIN FACTIONS OF CIVIC CENT

Holding up the battle-scarred helmet of her son, who fought ... Private Mrs. E. C. Street of the Oakland Civic Center, almost pre... another catastrophe at the "peace meeting" scheduled for last Saturday at the Hotel Oakland.

Mrs. P. G. Law, president of the Center, presided at the meeting. During the discussion of the "One Hundred Per Cent American Peace Resolution" Mrs. Street asked permission to address the assemblage.

She was recognized by the chair. Whereupon she proceeded to the platform, carrying with her a basket. She dramatically took from it a battle-scarred helmet, which she held aloft while she addressed the women present.

As the helmet was seen the tenor of Mrs. Street's coming address was apparent, and there were cries of "out of order" from many parts of the room.

"Let her go on" ruled the president. "We all feel better when we hear these differences out of our systems."

Thereupon Mrs. Street began

STATEMENT OF AN AMERICAN MOTHER

"This is the helmet worn by my son on the battlefields of France, when he fought for the American ... her son ... for the flag. And ...

I want to ... your attention ... difference between the American ... and the red flag the latter ... which has brought such ... to our country.

The red flag stands for ... Destruction and death.

The American flag—the flag ... country, stands for liberty, ... all the blessings that name ...

And I am told by the police ... in our own city, this red flag ... solution was found entwined ... splendid stars and stripes ... Federal land. And I do not ... this matter before the ... ever be permanently settled ... any one in sympathy with the ... of the reds remains in its ... ship.

Miss Anita Whitney's name ... not remain on the roster of the ... land Civic Center."

Mrs. George Frederick ... that a motion to that effect ... of order as it was a called ... and no new business could be ... up. "And," she added, the ... now taking care of Miss ... Whitney."

THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION WAS IN ORDER

Mrs. Eleanore Chayne, one ... leading members of the ... thought there could be ... pression from the members ... Center, expressing confidence ... board, the members of which

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
S.A. MoothartyMcGee
Oakland Enquirer

Reich and Lievre
RICH AND LEE-A-VER

December G
Sale Cont

Augmented by many additions, and ... pleted lines replenished from our ... Heavy as the selling has been these ... plete assortments in all sizes!

Fur-trimmed SUITS and DRESSES at
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

Suits in all new popular materials and colors, and in those individual and distinctive Reich and Lievre styles! Dresses that bespeak Paris, in all silk and woolen fabrics! And many fur trimmed!

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

...ing in ... Feeling ... Blind ... the dark. Blind ... the fields ... within a comfortable distance of them — ... a hum and a ... the girls were unable ... Board over the ... By nightfall they ... from fright, hunger ... Miss Whitcomb re... her coat and with ... Mary Fernandi to the blind ... her from falling into the ...

... how we managed to ... awful night that fol... Miss Whitcomb, telling ... experience. "I would ... to feel myself slipping into ... Twice I screamed out in ... was all so cold and dark ... My chum was uncon... of the night and once I ... she was dead and fell to ... I think I fainted also al... I was mostly too frightened to ... reason for fear of being ...

... yesterday morning an Italian ... from Martinez, rowing ... blind, saw a movement in ... Realizing that there was ... near by he rowed to the spot ... that there might be some ... marooned there. There he found ... girls, delirious with cold ... suffering and hardly able to ...

... fisherman took the two girls ... shack, on the Martinez water ... where they were revived and ... bed by his wife. Miss Witha... recovered sufficiently to send ... to the ... and ... that, ... girls ... exhaus... where ... the ... the ... and ...

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
S.A. MoothartyMcGee
Oakland Enquirer
Dec 8, 1919

MERCHANT CHIEFS BACK FROM EUROPE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8. — Returned Saturday morning from a long visit to Europe, C. W. Steines, head of the merchandise departments of the Emporium, was received with a cordial welcome by the thousands of employees of the great establishment on Market street. Steines was accompanied back to San Francisco by B. F. Schlesinger, general manager of the Emporium, who met his colleague in New York city on his arrival.

Throughout the day both Steines and Schlesinger received various officials of the departments and numerous personal friends called to bid them welcome back to the city.

When he entered the big establishment the morning the fact and, in... over judg... in the ... at the ... to attract ... was the ... hundreds ... guardians ... "kiddies ...

...HTES

...National ... charge in... maximum ... law, ... decided. ... by the ... my bank ... of Swan... general in ... mailing ... amount ... value a ... cent ... the ... Dan ...

SIZE OF CHICAGO PAPERS REDUCED

CHICAGO, Dec. 8. — Chicago newspapers [illegible] today reduced the size of all newspapers [illegible] the shortage of white paper and to cut [illegible] Ward Canaday [illegible] ...

ANITA WHITNEY CASE UP TO JUDGE

(Continued From Page 5)

law student. He was excused from the stand.

The identification of numerous documents, resolutions, minutes of meetings and propaganda seized during a raid on the headquarters of the Communist party was accomplished by Inspector William Kyle, who told of searching the files and finding a mass of material.

TILT FOLLOWS SUBMISSION OF THESE

The presentation of these papers precipitated a lively legal tilt between J. B. Pemberton and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Wade Snook, the former holding that those documents were not admissible in evidence. Upon the prosecution disclosing that Miss Whitney's signature was present, however, on a number of the papers, Judge Samuels overruled the objection.

This closed the case of the prosecution and Attorney J. B. Pemberton for the defense announced that he had nothing to say nor any evidence to introduce.

Among the spectators who were present at the hearing this morning were Dane Coolidge, local author, Mrs. Mary Robert Coolidge, Mrs. Louise Rodgers, Mrs. M. J. Erickson, Mrs. Sarah E. Ames, Mrs. Evaline Webster, Mrs. Mary F. Merrill, Mrs. E. A. Stone, Mrs. C. G. Uzatovage, Mrs. Helen M. James, Mrs. L. W. Owen, Mrs. Lucy Barker, Dr. Susan B. Fenton, Mrs. Alma Bower, Mrs. Florence Sully, Mrs. Kate Cronin, Dr. Henriette Duggan, Miss Ellen Kleinschmidt, Miss Bertha Kleinschmidt, Mrs. Rounsevell, Mrs. Halvor Hauck, Mrs. Agnes Regan Sears, Mrs. M. F. Mullen, Mrs. Minnie McCarthy, Mrs. J. V. Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Crossan, Mrs. Margaret O'Conner, Mrs. Mary Colmar, Mrs. Sheila Dennehy, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, Mrs. W. M. Sullivan, Mrs. Anna Hickey, Mrs. M. MacRae, Mrs. Helen Sullivan, Mrs. Katherine Reidy, Mrs. Wilcen Hickey, Mrs. Nellie Reidy, Mrs. Kathleen O'Brennan and Mrs. Anna McMahon.

FENTON THOMPSON IN CHARGE OF EVIDENCE

Inspector Fenton Thompson, chief of the police "loyalty" squad, who succeeded, with Prosecuting Attorney Decoto, in connecting James McHugo, I. W. W. chief, of syndicalism, had charge of the prosecution's case. Miss Whitney's name was on a letter soliciting financial defense aid for this man.

In relation to the charges brought against Miss Whitney, the Women's Irish Education league of San Francisco, of which she is chairman, has passed a resolution at a special meeting expressing confidence in her and stating their belief that she is on the side of right and justice.

The league further states that in view of the present "wave of witch hysteria" and protests against such a trial of an American born radio against her. The resolution also contains a hope condemnation of the authorities for their action in the matter.

...gers' victory was a distinct surprise. Only a week or two ago the Olympic team was looked upon as the real runner-up in the league.

At the end of the first day of the Alameda contest the score stood 1 to 0 in the Rangers' favor, as a result of a goal by McGavin. A tough scrimmage near the Rangers' goal sent the ball in for the Olympic's tally, although no one individual could be credited with the shot. McAdams put over the winning score for the Rangers a little later.

In the Thistle-Burn game, everything went nicely for the Scotchmen from beginning to end. Gibson, Finlayson, Edlin and Roberts all participated in the scoring. Jenkinson was the outstanding star for the losers, and was responsible for their only score.

A long cross from Duncan, put through the net by Towns, was responsible for one of the prettiest goals of the day for the Iron Works eleven.

The Celtics had a fairly easy time of it in their game and at times it looked as if the score would be even more lopsided than actually turned out to be the case.

Smoking Stove, Sulphurous Words Lead to Arrest

BERKELEY, Dec. 8.—So strong was the language used by Charles Fischel yesterday at and outside his home at 1923 Bonita street, that Policeman Herbert P. Lee declares that he regretted he had no gas mask to avoid the sulphurous adjectives.

George Stoddard, a well-known citizen, heard Mr. Fischel, who is 26 years of age, send out such a string of expletives that he called up the police and Lee was dispatched.

The policeman's own words will explain the situation. Said Lee:

"On arrival at 1923 Bonita street I saw three small boys within hearing.

"Taking a seat behind the fence I heard some very beautiful remarks uttered by Charles Fischel. The front door was open and Mrs. Fischell, mother of Charles, was in the house.

"After a while his lordship came out, still cursing. He walked down the steps and I told him he had said enough to warrant my arresting him.

"At the station he said that a stove was smoking and that caused him to use the vile language.

"The air was certainly blue. I ought to have had a gas mask."

Mr. Fischell was held in $25 and will appear before Judge Robert Edgar to explain about the smoking stove and his gaseous language.

NOTABLES WATCH U. OF C. CADETS IN ANNUAL REVIEW

BERKELEY, Dec. 8. — The annual review of the University of California cadets was held this morning on the campus in presence of President David Prescott Barrows, Congressman James Kent and Colonel M. M. Tull, district inspecting officer of the United States army.

The cadets marched with swinging precision and soldierly bearing that [illegible] being remarked [illegible] done, [illegible] and the public at which these [illegible] to be [illegible] ...

...Six ... Jail, For ...

Six mon... fine is th... the new ... which pro... ditious lan... disturb th... effective i... adopted ... council.

Copies o... placed in ... patrolmen ... Lynch.

"Section ... any person ... land to uti... ing of one ... tious langu... to address ... presence o... guage or c... marks, ha... breach of t...

"Section ... violate any ... ordinance ... meanor, an... shall be pu... ceed $500 o... ceeding six ... fine and im...

"Section ... take effect ...

"Passed ... of Oakland ...

BETTE... TO SO...

Because of... because som... wealth and ... radicalism is ... United State... Howard L. K... Presbyterian ... before "red" ... we must ell... Dr. Kerr's ... Wilson, what ... militate agai... the grievance... Rev. Dr. Fi... Presbyterian ... hall its and d... ing off a ... ...ous words.

Robert New... of the Ban... pulpit, ban... nized and d... the anarchist...

GIRLS A... I...

Two young ... ...ceive gifts ... ...ing when ... ...ers were ... ...ing to E... ...Terrill, pastor ... ...Bible Mission ... ...Mrs. Terrill ... ...Mrs. Bowers ... ...Mrs. Bowers ... ...Mrs. Terrill ... ...Mrs. Bowers ... ...Mrs. Terrill ... ...Mrs. Bowers ... ...Mrs. Terrill

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? to Stamp Out Radicalism in Oakla

ERK SON UTS

Restraining Order Given Anti-Dry Forces

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
S.A. MOOTHART-McGee
OAKLAND ENQUIRER

REN DEZVOUS OF REDS IS RAIDED BY LEGIONAIRES

"The time has come when Oakland must face radicalism and call the issue. We are face to face with one of the greatest problems of the day, which can neither be avoided or relegated to future action. This city has evidently been selected by the Bolshevik element as a meeting place, and the question of deciding between Americanism and Bolshevism is thrust upon us."

This was the statement of Commissioner of Public Health and Safety J. J. Morse this morning on receiving a complaint from Communist Labor party officials regarding the raid on their hall last evening. The commissioner was invited to view the havoc wrought by the Legionaries, but delegated his secretary to inspect the ruins instead, pleading press of business.

"While I deplore violence in every form," said Commissioner Morse, "I have no sympathy with this extreme element."

IN retaliation for alleged anarchisitc and bolshevistic remarks at a recent meeting coupled with a display of the red flag and anti-American sentiments, 400 members of the American Legion and loyal sympathizers raided the headquarters of the Communist Labor party at Loring hall, Eleventh and Clay streets, shortly after midnight this morning and completely demolished the place. Pictures of Emma Goldman, Leon Trotsky and other leading lights of the socialistic world, red literature and flags were piled in the middle of the street and burned amid the cheers of the raiders.

A police riot call was turned in and several carloads of officers rushed to the scene, but so well had the raid been planned, with almost military precision, that not a single one of the raiders was in sight five minutes after the fire was started.

REDS DISHONOR AMERICAN FLAG

The raid was planned, former service men state, because they had confirmed reports that the communists had shrouded the American colors in red flags and had made speeches in favor of transforming the American government into a soviet.

Last evening it was decided that the alleged Bolsheviats must be taught a lesson, and the word was passed at the Auditorium, where a dance was in progress, that a raid was pending. Leaving their girl partners, and gathering comrades from all sides, the men collected by twos and threes in front of the hall, and just after midnight, with a shout, broke down the doors.

HUN EMBLEMS IN EVIDENCE

Furniture, banners, charters of German lodges, insignia of fraternal rank, pictures of Russian leaders, and other junk was hurled from the windows

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

LAXITY OF TRAFFIC LAWS IN OAKLAND

CHIEF OF POLICE F. J. LYNCH, who today launched a searching probe into activities of the I. W. W. and other lawless radical element here.



BANK BANDITS ASK LENIENCY OF COURT

When Wallace Hall and Clifford Jackson, youthful Emeryville bank bandits, appeared before Judge Church this morning, a plea for probation was made by Attorney Cedric Peterson. This was opposed by the juvenile probation officer, who recommended that the boys be sent to the School of Industry at Preston until they reach their majority. Judge Church took the matter under advisement until tomorrow.

The bank through Manager Barham, told the details of the holdup, which was one of the most spectacular in local police annals. The two young desperadoes entered the bank in the afternoon several months ago, and with guns forced the girl employes into the vault and gathered all the cash in sight.

They got away with $6000, which they spent in women and wine in Los Angeles. They also confessed to the

"NO EFFORTS WILL MADE TO BRING R LEADERS OUT AL

UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 12.—Centralia forming posses here this afternoon to go to the M of Elmer Smith, who is said to be the attorney for I. W. W., where five or six alleged participants in shooting are reported to be barricaded.

It is an open secret that if the Industrialists are fo attempt will be made to bring them back alive.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 12.—Chief of Police A. C. tively declared to the United Press at noon that the man w near here last night was ne...dick Smith, alleged I. W. "We have Smith here in jail," Hughes added.

The chief said he does not know the name of the lynched

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 12.—With state tr the jail and patrolling the streets, Centralia was quie Until company F of the state militia arrived fr midnight it was feared the small forces of law and be unable to protect the nineteen alleged I. W. W A mob estimated at 2000 swarmed about the jail cries of "Lynch them!" and did not entirely disper daylight.

"The situation is well in hand," said John Ber

The break of dawn showed the dead body of Britt Smith, secretary of the Centralia I. W. W., hanging from a railroad bridge just outside the city limits

Smith Led I. W. W. Who Fired Shots

Smith was the victim of an enraged mob of citizens who stormed the city jail, secured the prisoner and hanged him last night. Smith is said to have been the leader of alleged I. W. W. who fired on members of the American legion who participated in an Armistice day parade here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of four former overseas soldiers and the wounding of three others.

The Armistice day massacre of former soldiers in this city was apparently carefully planned by members of the I. W. W., who gathered for the purpose during the last week, according to developments today.

From statements made by "Brick" Smith, the man who was lynched, just before he swung to his death, it seems that members of the Centralia organization deliberately had planned to kill as many of the soldiers in the parade Tuesday as they possibly could.

Crash of Glass, Signal to Fire

A special meeting of the combined Centralia and Chehalis I. W. W. locals was held yesterday, according to the police, and at that time the high-powered rifles, with which the shooting was done, were smuggled into the building whence came the bullets. Desultory firing on the members of the legion followed a terrific crash of glass—apparently a prearranged signal. The firing a second later developed into a regular volley.

Simultaneously, a spokesman opened fire from Seminary hill, at least half a mile away. This man apparently fired his rifle only a dozen, and deliberately fired, four 30-30 cartridges later being found at the spot.

Fired From Office of I. W. W. Local

The shots which tragically halted the marchers came from the headquarters of the local I. W. W. in the Tower building, on Tower hill, overlooking the business district of the city. Police officials declared that the shots were fired from the windows of the second floor of the building, which is occupied by the I. W. W. local.

Toll in I Riot in

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University of
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ARTHUR
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BEN CASA
Greek bootblack
with the Ninety-
in France.
DALE HUBB
soldier and neph
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BRITT SMITH
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German W Claims $1 Tip from

MEET REDS RDER

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s to follow up
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general in or

wherever violations are flagrant. The headquarters of the districts will be Albany, N. Y., New York city, Richmond, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and Little Rock.

Aged Oakland Capitalist Is Benedict

Announcement was recently made of the marriage of W. H. Wellbye, aged local capitalist, and Miss Alice Swanson, their wedding taking place at San Jose on October 31.

The groom is one of Oakland's best known business men, whose home has been for some years at the Hotel Oakland. Wellbye is a member of the chamber of commerce, and of many leading fraternal organizations on this side of the bay.

His bride is very attractive and well known in her former home in Washington, D. C.

Wellbye and Miss Swanson were married in the picturesque Trinity Episcopal church at San Jose by Dr. A. Noel Porter. There were no attendants.

Mr and Mrs. Wellbye are now at Del Monte, where they will spend some time before returning to Oakland.

Their future home will be established in this city

ASSASSINATION OF KING GEORGE PLOT STOPPED BY ARREST

UNITED PRESS
LEASED WIRE
LONDON, Nov. 12.—A plot [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible]

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

School Boys Get Good Advice from District Attorney

District Attorney Fred W. Decoto addressed the students of Oakland high school assembled to the number of about 500 in Exeter Hall this morning and told them never to attempt crime. He said that no matter how carefully a criminal may think he has covered his tracks there is always some little loophole he has left unguarded and discovery is almost certain.

Decoto was the speaker for the regular monthly gathering of the students, his subject being, "Where the Mind of the Criminal Fails."

He said the brightest criminal he had known in his sixteen years of experience was a woman, Mrs. Jessie J. Martin. He renewed Mrs. Martin's career, telling of her alleged plan to dynamite Police Judge George Samuels' home and of the crime for which she was sentenced to a term in San Quentin, the dynamiting of the home of the late Superior Judge Frank H. Ogden, through her 13-year-old son, "Baby John." He also outlined the activities of the Burr Wright group of alleged arsonists, who were trapped through their failure to pay a bill for the furniture bought from a local store and used in their scheme of removing the contents of a home before setting fire to it.

Decoto kept his youthful hearers enthralled for nearly half an hour with his stories of crime and was vigorously applauded at the finish. Darwin Kiley, vice president of the student body, presided.

J. A. MUNRO & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
1067 Clay St., cor. 10th St., phone Oakland 4671. Will pay highest price paid for merchandise, furniture, etc., or will sell on commission. Sales every Friday at 10:30 a. m.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE
On the premises, 5414-16 Telegraph Ave., nr. 55th St., Oakland. Open for inspection daily between 2 and 5 p. m. Sale Saturday, November 15th, at 2 p. m. This is a choice piece of property, comprises a pair of flats, the finest in Oakland, 5 rooms each, double garage, fruit trees. One block from Key Route station. Special terms if desired.
12. B.—This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
J. A. MUNRO & CO., Auctioneers.
Telephone Oakland 4671

FURNITURE AUCTION SALE!
Of the furniture, carpets, etc., of A. Peracchia and others. Sale at auction rooms, 1067 Clay St., nr. 11th St., Oakland. Sale Friday, November 14, at 10:30 a. m. Open for inspection Thursday afternoon and evening. Consisting in part: Parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, carpets, rugs, chinaware, etc., etc. Also one Maxwell Automobile, late 1917 model, in excellent condition.
12. B.—We will sell 96 boxes of sweet potatoes right from the vineyard.
J. A. MUNRO & CO., Auctioneers

War Impends in Chinatown Over Alleged Insult

There is a whetstoning of knives and a furbishing of weapons in Chinatown today. All along Washington street the doors are closed and mysterious long men flit from dingy corridors to silent rooms in the most approved manner of the east.

War looms. All the efforts of the Gung Ne Fan Toy League to maintain peace have been brought to naught and the Sen Suey Hui, sworn that vengeance must be repaid by the Suey Sings.

Matters reached a climax this morning when Jewy Ling Ho, duly approved potentate of the Gung Ne Fan Toy League, which in other words is a league of the Chinese Six companies, found in open court that little Lie Wing, scion of the Sen Suey Sings, was deliberately shoved from the sidewalk by Han Low Fow, six-year-old Suey Sing protege.

Jewy Ling Ho announced that the Suey Sing tong must pay a "soothing sum" to the Sen Suey Sings in recompense for the insult. But they refused, claiming that Lie Wing induced the offense by prominently displaying her tongue in the direction of the aggressor.

There were extenuating circumstances, they claim. And they will not pay. Consequently, extra policemen have been detailed to Chinatown, fan tan houses have closed their doors, Han Low Fow has been soundly spanked and grim war is at the doors of little Shanghai.

BERKELEYAN DROPS DEAD ON STREET

"Pop" E. C. Eaton, one of Berkeley's best known citizens, is dead. He dropped dead of heart trouble in front of the First National bank of Berkeley, where he had been employed as director of information since resigning from the police force in October, 1918.

Eaton was 72 years old and a native of Vermont. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he was considered one of the most able members of the Berkeley police force by Chief Auzerais.

It was at his own request that he was retired from the department ago. He had been a member of the force for the past seven years.

Eaton had lived in Berkeley fifteen years and in the state twenty-one years. He made his home in San Jose before coming to Berkeley city.

Surviving Eaton is a wife, Charlotte, living at 1211 Hearst avenue, Berkeley, and two stepsons, J. Wales and Cy Wales, both residents of Berkeley and serving in one capacity on a Berkeley paper.

Funeral services will be conducted Thursday afternoon from the Ellsworth Heart avenue. Deputy Coroner Frank Berg has charge of the body.

Communist Hall Raided

(Continued from Page 1)

into the street, and, while wondering householders nearby stood on with astonishment, the torch was applied.

Then the order for dispersement was given and as silently as the legionaires had gathered, they scattered. Consequently the only sight that greeted the eyes of the police on their arrival was the smouldering fire and wrecked hall.

REDS HAVE A FRIEND

Earlier in the evening before the raid took place, a delegation led by Tony Quintal, secretary of the Alameda Metal Trades Council, visited the police station and told the authorities that he had heard the hall was to be raided. He demanded police protection on behalf of the communists, who usually do not believe in the police, and stated that the municipality would be held responsible for any damage resulting.

"If any of the men who attended the meeting last Sunday broke the federal, state or municipal laws, they can be held accountable by the proper tribunals," said Quintal.

The police, however, naturally had no knowledge of the impending raid and informed the delegation to that effect.

Chief of Police Frank J. Lynch said today:

"There are further facts to be gathered regarding the raid, and I intend to have police inspectors investigate the case.

"If I see that arrests should be made I will instruct my men to make the arrests. If the law has been violated, the police must act.

"I haven't learned fully about the matter this morning, but I hope to know more after the inspectors have made a complete investigation."

Chief Lynch said he had been advised that many members of the I. W. W., who have been regularly attending the trial in Oakland superior court, make their headquarters at Loring hall.

"As to the nature of the activities at Loring hall, I have little knowledge," said Chief Lynch. "I am advised, however, that there is a radical element holding forth at these quarters that is very detrimental to the government."

COAL MINERS EXPECTED TO GO BACK TO WORK TODAY

BY J. L. O'SULLIVAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—Coal miners who have been on strike since November 1 were expected by officials of the United Mine Workers of America to start returning to work today.

Normal production of coal, union leaders here believed will not be reached for some time. A few miners may even stay out until the negotiations to open in Washington Friday are completed.

Union leaders who have been in session here since Monday dispersed today. The scale committee of the central competitive district and representatives of other bituminous districts, meet next in Washington at the call of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Several district leaders were evidently dissatisfied with the action of the meeting in complying with the demands of United States District Judge A. B. Anderson that the strike order be rescinded.

PERTURBED MENTALLY

"I'm fine physically, but sore mentally," Alexander Howat of Pittsburg, Kansas, president of the Kansas district, said. Howat and Frank Farrington of Illinois are known to have taken the lead in the fight to defy the court's order.

At a meeting late yesterday the union heads agreed to give the scale committee a free hand in negotiating an agreement at the Washington conference, it was reported.

The miners, by rescinding the strike order, believed their case now with the government, and ex-Secretary of Labor Wilson to [illegible] the operators make concession on the questions of compensation, hours of work.

[illegible] rescinding the strike order in the mails before 6 o'clock tonight, thereby complying in full with the court's instructions.

[illegible] REPORTS
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.—Reports [illegible] return to work of striking miners unanimously awaited by officials here today while Secretary of State Wilson went ahead with his plans for the mediation conference of coal operators, called for Friday.

[illegible]ough, on the surface, the governor believes the men will return to work as soon as revocation of the order is thoroughly discussed, there were many who privately voiced the belief that thousands would be likely to remain out, as the call was rescinded under orders the federal court and under pro-

[illegible] operators were quiet to-day. Wilson's statement to a Washington [illegible] unless something unforeseen occurs, representatives of [illegible] will begin arriving here to-morrow for negotiation of a compact

[illegible] ARE IDLE
[illegible]bama, the mines for the most part were idle [illegible] [illegible] were engaged in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

...State Librarian opposes Miss...cially Miss Whitney's removal from ...librarian. She says she is a ...woman and it is only her womanly for the down trodden that has led Miss Whitney into associations that are causing criticism.

Mrs. R. H. Jones, president of Federation of Mothers clubs, and on the Civic Center board however, says:

"I would not want any one on the program for the civic center afternoons in any way connected with the I. W. W. movement."

Mrs. J. George Short, woman member of the board of education, has just returned to town. She states:

"I cannot form an opinion until I have fully investigated the subject. But I hope Miss Whitney will not appear on the platform unless the matter is fully cleared up."

SOCIALIST MIX-UP

Socialists have been heard on the platform of the civic center, following the plan that the club will hear all sides of every question presented. But at meetings last year there were almost riots, and in one case in particular the police were on the point of being summoned.

For a socialist remarked:

"You will take our doctrines now,—or they will be thrust down your throats."

As the doctrines were violently red,—indignant protests arose from the women of the audience, and confusion reigned.

It is a question now before the Civic Center, how far a socialist may go when he presents his side of the argument.

...visability of recalling the council members as he understood a movement to bring on a recall was already under way.

LEAGUE IS ENDORSED

"If this move has been started elsewhere it is 'best as well,' said Booker, "the policy of the League is to refrain from dabbling in politics until absolutely necessary." It was this motion that was finally adopted and such a committee will be appointed today, reporting back to the general meeting next Tuesday night.

Recent action of the League in joining with the "League of Democrats" in an endeavor to control nominations was heartily endorsed by the meeting and an additional committee of five will be appointed to confer with [illegible] ...

...CWA [illegible] ...

...LETTER FROM RADICAL ...

...

...

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

CLEMENCEAU RULE O. K.'D BY FRENCH AT POLLS

By HENRY WOOD
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

[illegible] was becoming apparent today.

[illegible] Clemenceau [illegible] an emphatic reversal of sentiment [illegible] experts of the political [illegible] a parliamentary majority.

[illegible] returns from Sunday's [illegible] this afternoon indicated the following elected to the new chamber of deputies by the various parties.

Conservatives, 114.
Progressives, 181.
Republicans, 174.
Radicals and Radical Socialists, 118.
Republican Socialists, 29.
Extremists, 77.
Total, 617.

That a substantial majority of the votes so far in reconstruction ministry seemed to have executed a complete "about face" is also written "Polish" upon the era of destruction and discord. Clemenceau supporters declared. They saw in the sweeping vindication of the policies of the "Tiger" a reassertion of the traditional French characteristics of thrift and conservatism.

Responsible on the brink of Bolshevism French police went to the polls Sunday and sent an unmistakable call to the government that the veterans were behind it in its fight on radicalism.

Incomplete returns [illegible] the number of Socialist deputies to 200, as the Socialists had predicted, returns indicated their representation had been reduced from 116 to a possible united front of 16 or less.

The electors also showed a tendency to put business men in office rather than those following the professions—especially that of politics. Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons and Marseilles were among successful candidates.

The defeat of Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Extreme Socialist and chairman of the foreign relations committee of the chamber of deputies by Captain Andre Tardieu, a staunch Clemenceauist, was especially pleasing to the followers of the "Tiger."

The writer now has undisputably returned from war to work, in the opinion of the editorial writers.

Socialists Lead Italian Cities

By CAMILLO CIANFARRA
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

ROME, Nov. 17.—Incomplete returns [illegible] today showed the Socialists leading in the new elections for the chamber of deputies held Sunday. Catholics were second and the Nationalists third. Late returns showed candidates supporting the [illegible] were gaining.

[illegible] returns from Genoa, Turin, Milan and Bologna indicated a great [illegible] victory in those cities.

[illegible] from Troyes declared [illegible] Deputy Turati had been re-elected. Socialists appeared to be [illegible] throughout northern Italy, while Catholic, moral and supporters of the government third.

[illegible] Premiers Salandra and Orlando apparently have been re-elected [illegible] as has Nitsolati, a former cabinet minister.

[illegible] elected [illegible] it was [illegible] Premier Nitti has been reelected.

Belgian Catholic Forces Reduced

[illegible] Nov. 17.—[illegible] returns [illegible] that the Catholic party may [illegible] the number of representatives virtually [illegible] but virtual [illegible] returns [illegible] six seats. Incomplete returns indicated the composition of the new chamber will be: Catholics, 73; Liberals, 24; Socialists, 69; other groups, 4.

HOTEL SHATTUCK SOLD FOR MILLION

[illegible] one of the biggest real estate deals on the records of Berkeley, W. S. Whitecotton, former manager of the Hotel Shattuck and later of Los Angeles, purchased the Hotel Shattuck property from W. B. Woolsey for $1,000,000.

The most fashionable hotel in

How the Hun Spreads His Poison

Overthrow of Government Is Urged

Communists Active in Our Midst

In order to dispel any doubt of the German origin of the so-called Communist or Labor party, which is causing a furore about this section, THE ENQUIRER sent a reporter to one of its meetings. Here is [illegible]

BY THE OBSERVER

[illegible] with the hope a guest [illegible] as [illegible] the eastern radicals [illegible] purpose to America to tell [illegible] how little we know—how [illegible] our fathers knew, what price [illegible] have paid those founders of our [illegible] whom we have been taught to venerate and revere.

"Our government is wrong, fright[illegible] is wrong, and always has been, our religions are wrong, yes, the whole list of creeds and beliefs that those under our Uncle's tolerant protection are wrong and rotten. We ourselves merely are slaves and don't know how to think or act or talk.

"We are all of these and then some for our guest told the world so Sunday night.

He delivered an address at Marx hall, 225 Valencia street, San Francisco. His name is Max Bedacht.

MAX PROBABLY IS A GERMAN

It wouldn't need a Sherlock Holmes to guess whence Bedacht came, for his name is clew enough. But hear him talk and there is no further need for guessing.

"Der vorld haas two greadt heroes, —Karl Marx und Frederich Engle," he said.

There is the evidence of his nationality as plain as sauerkraut or wienerwurst.

Herr Bedacht lectured under the auspices of the communist labor, or soviet party, whatever that is. Marx hall, where the comrades gathered, is also the Rhine-inspired name of a place of assembly in an American city.

There was a fairly good-sized crowd to hear Herr Bedacht. Germans predominated and there were quite a few Russians with an occasional Italian. A few even spoke our language without foreign accent. There was not a sign of a Frenchman at the meeting, which is taken as further evidence of its origin for a Frenchman can detect signs of the Hun that usually are invisible to the naked eye.

Before Herr Bedacht—Herr Max Bedacht—rose to speak, a young Hun played the piano. His head was as square as that of any Uhlan who raised a baby on his lance as the Kaiser's hordes trouped through Belgium. He played "Die Wacht am Rhine."

RESEMBLES PARLOR BOLSHEVIK

Herr Bedacht—Herr Max Bedacht—is quite a young man, even modest and diffident in appearance, before he got warmed up to his subject of telling how to overthrow this and all other governments and all forms of authority. He has a receding chin, very much like that of the German Clown Prinz, and wears a little mustache. His appearance fits him for an ideal parlor bolshevik, for he looks much more like a society lounge lizard than a workingman.

And this particular slave of the capitalistic press who attended the meeting and writes this story is willing to bet a week's salary against a dime's worth of bologna "sixsidges" that Max never did a real day's work in all his life.

But he sure can talk. If he could only hide the Hun accent he might be able to draw a bigger salary from his employers, wherever they may be located.

"It vass in 1847 dot Karl Marx und Frederich Engel make der greadt discovery of der scientifeek socialism," he said. "Up to dot time dere vass vot vass called der Utopian socialism. But Karl Marx made the discovery of the scientifeek socialism."

It seems from the remarks of Herr Bedacht, that there is a schism in the ranks of the reds. Many of the socialists opposed the war and condemned Germany for starting it, but Max, evidently German, favors reading all such apostates out of the party. Hence the schism.

Herr Max told his audience about Rome. He said the working slaves rose up and defeated the capitalistic class and "vhere ine Hrome today?"

"Und even in dis country dey are trying to brule us mitt some off der laws dot ancient Hrome hat."

TELLS OF THE FALL OF ROME

Using that Hun accent, Herr Max couldn't tell his audience that it was not the slave "class" that overthrew Rome, that the great empire was overthrown by Hun barbarians who lurked in the Black Forest and drank beer out of skulls of their enemies when they were not busy despoiling and ravaging whatever of civilization existed at that time.

Nor could he compliment the constructive genius of Roman statesmen, some of whose laws actually have

SOUSA TO PLAY HERE THURSDAY

[illegible] Thursday night, [illegible] and his band will play in the [illegible] auditorium, [illegible] Sousa will [illegible] the [illegible] concert [illegible] Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with a real soldier's band. Sousa's men will be dressed as a crack cavalry regiment with [illegible] and [illegible] and will play [illegible] the world's "March King" and his men will play during their visit here.

Mary Baker, the splendid coloratura soprano [illegible] Sousa's band, internationally famous violinist, will appear at all concerts. The program is as follows:

Ballet Suite "Alice" ..... Verdi
Cornet Solo "Student's Sweetheart" ..... Bellstedt
Suite "Last Days of Pompeii" ..... Gounod
Vocal Solo "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Gounod
American Indian Rhapsody ..... Orem
A mixture "Showing off Before Company" ..... Zetlowitz
Serenade ..... Zetlowitz
March "The Liberty Loan" ..... Sousa
Violin Solo "Polonaise" ..... Wieniawski
Caprice "Old South" ..... Zamecnik

AGED PIONEER IS CALLED BY DEATH

A companionship that began in childhood and endured into an inseparable association in the Old Folks' Home, came to an end when Carl Otto Hahn, pioneer of San Francisco, died in the Alameda Home here, where he and his wife had lived for many years.

He was 83 years old, and during his long residence in California had engaged in a number of commercial enterprises in San Francisco.

He is survived by his widow, a son Carl D. Hahn, 1422 Fourthfield avenue; a daughter, Mrs. Pinkie Wismer, and a brother.

[illegible] will be held tomorrow [illegible] Cremation.

DEVOTION ENDS AT PLEASANTON CHURCH

[illegible] against the Southern [illegible] all lands that would [illegible] perhaps $[illegible] to [illegible] the case had been won [illegible] titles the forfeiture of [illegible] declares that the com[illegible] of the oil character [illegible] was guilty of at-

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
S. A. Moothart-McGee
Oakland Enquirer

Co-eds to Hold Football Rally Friday Evening

[illegible] The [illegible] will be held [illegible] meeting each [illegible] The arrangements [illegible] assemblage of [illegible] girls is to [illegible] the [illegible] Everett Wall [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] will begin [illegible] o'clock and [illegible] at the [illegible] hall where the [illegible] company of the Misses Ina Crawford, Margaret Laughlin, Lois Hoffman, Alice [illegible] Gertrude Frost, Violet Rheem, Eleanor Tyrell and Lorraine Schwarzer, will lead in the college yells and songs.

MEET TO PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE

BERKELEY, Nov. 18.—A [illegible] meeting of citizens was held in the city hall last night to protest against the Japanese invasion of residential sections of the city. The meeting was called by the Fulton Avenue Improvement club, and members of the city planning commission were present. Resolutions were adopted asking the commission to devise some way by which Japanese could be excluded from certain districts.

THIS WOMAN FOUND RELIEF

Men and women suffering from backache, rheumatic pains, stiff and sore joints, lameness and soreness, will be glad to read how one woman found relief from kidney and bladder trouble. Mrs. G. Hyde, Homestead, Pa., writes: "I have been troubled with weak kidneys, and several times in the last ten years I had that terrible backache and tired out feeling, scarcely able to do my work. Foley Kidney Pills made me feel like a new person." For sale at Osgood Bros., druggists.—Adv.

[illegible]CHNE
Washington Street,
[illegible]DNESDAY
[illegible]G SPECIALS

UNDERWEAR
Men's Heavy Cotton Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—Regular $1.25 value. Garment 89c
Men's Medium Weight Wool Shirts and Drawers—Regular $1.50 value. Garment $1.39
Men's Heavy Weight Glastenbury Wool Shirts and Drawers—Regular $2.00 value. Garment $2.45
Men's Heavy Wool Shirts and Drawers—Regular $2.00 value. Garment $1.69
Men's Light Weight Wool Medium Shirts and Drawers—Special, garment $2.89
Men's Medium Weight Medium Wool Shirts and Drawers. Special, per $3.29
Men's Heavy Weight Medium Wool Shirts and Drawers. Special, per $3.79
Men's Heavy Wool Winter Shirts

SHIRTS
Blue or Gray Chambray Work Shirts—Special $1.05
Men's Khaki Work Shirts—Regular $1.50 value Each 89c
Men's Black Sateen Work Shirts—Regular $1.50 value. Each $1.15
Men's Khaki Heavy Weight Work Shirts—Regular $2.00 value $1.39
Men's Blue or Gray Chambray Shirts—Regular $1.75 value $1.35
Men's Flannelette Shirts—Military collar, khaki color. Regular $2.50 value $1.95

SWEATERS
Men's Gray Sweater. Regular $2.50 value $1.95
[illegible] $2.59
[illegible] 19[illegible]

MEN'S SOX

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

POLICE IGNORE LOCAL MEETING OF

EASTERN STAR ELECTS OFFI

...al election of ...
...m of El Vesta ...
...der of Eastern ...
was held last night. The ...
were elected: Augusta M. ...
matron, Henry D. Vest, patron; ...
nabeth Turner, associate ...
Hattie H Lawry, secretary; ...
Thoms, treasurer, Elizabeth K...
conductress, Doris Austin, ...
conductress

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COMMUNISTS ADOPT THIS CITY AS CENTER

While federal officers are conducting raids on radical headquarters all over the country, 100 of the most radical leaders of an embryo revolutionary movement in California met in Loring hall at Eleventh and Clay streets, here yesterday and organized themselves as the Communist Labor party of California.

Delegates were present from San Francisco, Richmond, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Fresno and Lodi. In all of these places the local organizations of the Socialist party have dissolved themselves and reorganized as locals of the Communist Labor party. Germans and near-Germans were there in full force.

Before adjourning yesterday afternoon the radicals adopted a constitution which is identical with that of the Third Communist International of Moscow. By doing this a platform of action is adopted which directly advocates destruction of private property rights by force and the setting up of soviets in the United States.

And while all this was going on there was not a policeman in evidence. Apparently detectives had ignored the meeting.

Mimeographed song sheets were passed out and the audience loudly and sonorously joined in a song which began:

"Glor—ious; Glor—ious!
We'll make the Bolshevik victorious."

Five verses urging the workers to raise and demand their rights and to "shed their manacles" follow and the song concludes with this verse:

"All who right and justice seek,
Burst your bonds, no longer weak,
Unite and join the Bolshevik,
Rise— Rise— Rise—"

Of the hundred present a majority were foreign-born. Beside Huns, a large number of Poles, Russians, Frenchmen and few so-called Americans took part in the discussions.

Some passionate talk of revolutionary methods marked the session. On the other hand, these radicals quietly prepared their plans of organization. Coolly they discussed the wholesale purchase of propaganda literature and means of sending agitators into the labor unions in order to try and bring them to join as locals of the Communist Party. And the police were still not in evidence.

Several lengthy speeches were made in which the American Federation of Labor was denounced and the I. W. W. "one big union" idea strongly supported.

GERMAN SPEAKS

At the morning session, Max Bedacht, former editor of the Pacific Vorwaerts, a German magazine which stopped publication when the United States entered the war, who is now a national organizer for the Communist Labor Party, made the principal speech.

This typical German propagandist wore a crafty smile as he glided from one part to another of the speaker's platform all the while talking glibly of the necessity of obtaining unity among the forces which he said, were to overthrow the government and break forth on a crime carnival.

He deplored the split which occurred in Chicago convention of the socialist party and practically resulted in the breaking up of the national party.

And right here he made the statement upon which the whole program of radical action seemed to be based:

"We should not have allowed the conservatives to gain a majority. As soon as we found what they were we should have thrown them out and," with a wide grin, "Thus the minority is always a majority."

"That was why the Socialist party broke up. Not because we allowed everybody to join but because we did not throw out those who do not believe as we do."

In the afternoon the report of the propaganda committee was read by J. E. Snyder, editor of the Socialist World, a weekly, in which he recommended the organization of a large body of professional agitators to try and spread radical propaganda in the more conservative labor unions.

The American flag hung in one corner of the room in an antique cabinet and over it was a naval service flag with one star. But during the noon hour, a huge red cloth was hung over the case so that the American flag was no longer visible while the radicals prepared to adopt their un-American constitution.

Resolutions demanding withdrawal of troops from Russia, indorsing the Plumb plan and condemning the bolshevik Socialist party, were adopted.

Drive Starts to Aid Inmates of County Hospital

In order to further the work being done by the Alameda County Hospital Federation in bringing cheer into the lives of the inmates of the County Infirmary and Arroyo Sanitarium, a campaign for memberships and cash donations is being waged by the federation.

Throughout the year the organization provides entertainment features at both institutions and provides many special comforts that are not covered by county funds for the care of patients and inmates. Holidays, birthdays and other events are observed by the federation in order to relieve the monotony of those without friends or relatives, and on the fourth Sunday of each month the Arroyo Sanitarium is visited and a program is given to help strengthen the morale of the tubercular patients at that institution.

A special committee consisting of B. F. Gavica, chairman; Mrs. Norman de Vaux, and Mrs. J. B. Schathirt is in charge of the membership campaign.

In Hotel Lobbies

Mrs. B. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell and B. A. Campbell, motored across from Ogden, Utah, arriving yesterday at the Hotel Oakland, to spend a few days in our midst.

Mrs. Cutherberton and Miss Gascoil, tourists from London, England have taken a handsome suite of rooms at the Hotel Oakland. They will remain in our midst for some time, enjoying the beauties of California.

Miss Edna C. Fammell arrives from Ames, Iowa, today and will register at the Hotel Oakland. Miss Fammell's engagement to R. A. Needham of Patterson, California, was recently announced. Mr. Needham will meet his bride-elect at the Hotel Oakland where the wedding will take place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Haas and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Spilman of Philadelphia are registered at the Hotel Oakland and will be here a few days.

Among other arrivals are W. S. Dent from Denver and C. S. Atwater from New York.

The Assembly dance will be held in the Rose room and the meeting of the Laurel Institute will be in the Blue room tonight.

On Tuesday the Rockridge Woman's Club will give a luncheon at the Hotel Claremont. About a hundred guests are expected.

Mrs. T. E. Graham and son of Greenville, Texas, have taken a suite of rooms at the Hotel Claremont for the winter. Mrs. Graham's son will enter the University.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Marx of San Francisco are guests at the Hotel Claremont. They are visiting Mrs. Marx's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Schoenwasser.

W. Hammond Williams, president of the Greeter's club in San Francisco and Auditor of the Fairmont hotel is at the Hotel Claremont fo rseveral days. In fact, it has been said by the stroller in the lobby that Mr. Williams is soon to take unto himself a bride. The girl of his choosing residing in Berkeley. Hence one of the reasons for Mr. Williams sojourn at the Hotel Claremont.

SWEDE VICE-CONSUL SUICIDES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A Masonic funeral was arranged today for Cary A. Miller, United States vice-consul to Sweden, who shot himself last night at the Waldorf hotel.

Miller, who was to have sailed for Sweden with his wife within a few days, directed the nature of the funeral in a note which he wrote a few minutes before he committed suicide.

SERVICE MEN IN PARADE TOMORROW

THE Civic Welcome parade, in which 15,000 are expected to participate in celebration of Armistice Day, will start promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, on the discharge of fusillade of bombs. All the stores and business places will be closed until 12:30.

Aeroplanes will drop programs of the celebration during the progress of the "Civics Parade." The planes will be piloted by Lieutenants F. E. Harding, J. T. Cumberpatch and E. V. Pickup.

Thirty-two pieces of pyrotechnics will be exploded at Lake Merritt at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening by the Civic Welcome committee in charge of the Armistice Day celebration.

A Red Cross emblem, a military service button, and a Welcome Home motto will be included in the display, which will be completed in an hour.

ESCORTS TO EX-SERVICE MEN

Civic, fraternal and war organizations will parade as escorts to the ex-service men. More than 1500 ex-service men will be seen in the line of march. Col. J. K. Ritter will be the grand marshal of the day. L. H. Clay will be the chief of staff and Maj. W. D. Barbee the chief aide.

Registration for ex-service men in the parade closes at the Liberty Hut, Fourteenth and San Pablo avenue at 9 o'clock tonight. Relatives of the men who lost their lives in the war also many register at the Liberty Hut for the memorial services in the Municipal Auditorium theater.

The Memorial services will be held at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills college, and Arthur M. Free, district attorney of Santa Clara county, will be the speakers at the services. Jesse Robinson will preside.

Boat crew from Mill college, the University of California, California Rowing club and the Oakland High schools will participate in the regatta and water sports on Lake Merritt at 2 o'clock. Included on the program are tub races flotilla drill, shell rowing and surf board riding.

GRAND BALL IN EVENING

Ex-service men will be honored with a grand ball in the municipal auditorium, following the display of fireworks on Lake Merritt.

Only ex-service men and their partners will be allowed on the floor during the ball.

The line of march follows: South Washington street, from Eighth, marching north on Washington to Fourteenth street, east on Fourteenth street to Broadway, south on Broadway to Seventh street, counter marching north on Broadway to San Pablo to Fifteenth and Washington, south on Washington to Fourteenth, west on Fourteenth to Clay, south on Clay to place of respective formation, disband.

The formation of the participating organizations will be:

FIRST DIVISION

Will form on the west side of Washington street, resting on Eighth. Platoon of police in command of Chief Lynch

Naval Training Station Band
Grand Marshal Col. J. K. Ritter and staff

California Grays
Fire Department in command of Chief Whitehead (without apparatus)

SECOND DIVISION

G. E. Sheldon, Division Commander

Division will form on south side of Eighth street, right resting on Washington street, and in the following formation:

University of California Band
B. P. O. Elks
Salvation Army
Emerson School Band; Albert Humphrey, leader
French Societies
Y. M. C. A. secretaries afoot
K. C. secretaries, with float

THIRD DIVISION

John W. Phillips, division commander

This division will form on the north side of Eighth street, right resting on Washington street, in the following formation:

Musicians' Union Band
Chamber of Commerce
Rotary Club
Lions' Club
The Boys' Band, Fred J. Johnson
Junior Naval and Marine Boy Scouts, John W. Phillips, Commander
Ladies' Drill Team commanded by Miss Marie Lees

FOURTH DIVISION

L. H. Hoppe, Division Commander

Fourth division will form on south side of Ninth street, right resting on Washington street, and in the following formation:

Fruitvale School Band; John Smith,

Gung Ne League Tongma

Following the Wilson, Chinese deavoring to es Nations," or "Tongs" in this ca differences of C merly were adj use of tong me

So far the "le actly a success, for conversation bers of each of t averted one ton

Today it will justing the diffic Sings, who are a offspring of the sidewalk. Both the shoving affe violence until "league" was de

LUTHERA AN

Delegates fro churches around First Lutheran the San Francis Lutheran Young

The churches new organizatio Francisco, Oakla da and San Jose

WILLOWS, las Brown Tu discharged fro of the United S ...ained the pas dist church in was formerly dist church in

Following is programme
10 a. m.—Parade
2 p. m.—Ragat
2:30 p. m.—Ce services; Mu theater; pub
8 p. m.—Grand Lake Merrit
9 p. m.—Gran auditorium. and their p lowed on the public is inv gallery.

3-18-48. S.F. File 100-27737
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Nov. 10, 1919

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 10-15-81 ans

FROM : SAC, Boston

DATE: April 10, 1948

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to the Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated November 26, 1947, in which the Boston Division was requested to identify Dr. WINFIELD W. SALISBURY and furnish any information available in the files of the Boston Division concerning this individual.

A review of the Boston indices indicates that Dr. WINFIELD W. SALISBURY is identical with WINFIELD WYMAN SALISBURY, the Subject of Bureau file 116-30568. For the completion of the files of the Washington Division, a copy of the report of SA JAMES G. WOODS in this case dated October 18, 1947, is being furnished the Washington Field.

The Boston Division has earlier furnished the Bureau and the Washington Field Office with information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] concerning the efforts of HARLOW SHAPLEY and other scientists located at Cambridge, Massachusetts to aid EDWARD U. CONDON. The following additional information, which will summarize that which has gone on before, was obtained from Confidential Informant [redacted] on April 8, 1948. At that time SHAPLEY conversed at length with ALFRED SCHENKMAN, Program Chairman of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers. The following information was gained from this conversation: (C)U

Earlier SHAPLEY had been contacted by one JAMES NEWMAN, a close associate of EDWARD U. CONDON. NEWMAN had excitedly told SHAPLEY that CONDON was in peril of putting up a poor defense before the House Committee on Un-American Activities because he lacked funds with which to pay competent investigators and attorneys. SHAPLEY in equal excitement had contacted SCHENKMAN and instructed him to take a letter prepared by SHAPLEY calling upon local scientists to contribute to CONDON's defense and have it first approved and signed by PETER BRIDGMAN, Harvard Physicist; KIRTLEY MATHER, Harvard Geologist, and BRADLEY DEWEY, Cambridge industrialist and trustee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The statement was then to be circulated generally in the Greater Boston area and contributions in the form of checks made payable to CONDON were to be forwarded by SCHENKMAN to the former. C U

In the interim, SHAPLEY has been to Washington and New York, where he has conferred with persons associated with CONDON but not with CONDON personally. SCHENKMAN, in turn, has sent a letter to CONDON and has corresponded with THURMAN ARNOLD and ABE FORTAS. KIRTLEY MATHER has also corresponded with FORTAS and has directed a letter to CONDON. C U

The Washington Division is advised that SCHENKMAN is closely associated with several Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists and known to be Communist Party members, and KIRTLEY MATHER is the Subject of a security file in Boston. C U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE OF DECL 10-15-91

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As a result of these communications, it has been learned that THURMAN ARNOLD and ABE FORTAS have donated their legal services to CONDON. All other expenses which will be incurred and which have been incurred to date are being paid for from a donation made by "a friend" to Mr. PAUL PORTER, who is now practicing law with ARNOLD and FORTAS.

FORTAS and ARNOLD have directed letters to the above-named Cambridge men, requesting that they solicit prominent scientists in the Greater Boston area to address statements to either CONDON's defense office or to Congressman J. PARNEL THOMAS. The latter statements would set forth the individual scientist's definition of "My legal rights" or would outspokenly defend EDWARD U. CONDON in the present controversy. These statements would contain an offer on the part of the author to voluntarily appear before the House Committee and testify either as to his personal beliefs or to his conviction that EDWARD U. CONDON is innocent of the charges alleged.

SHAPLEY asserted that he had learned from NEWMAN that NEWMAN had appealed for funds without consulting CONDON because he felt that CONDON in pride would have objected to solicitation. When CONDON learned of NEWMAN's move, he asserted that he would return all checks forwarded to him. SHAPLEY further learned, while in Washington, that the Washington Association of Scientists, Division of FAS, had expended its treasury in CONDON's behalf. Therefore, SHAPLEY suggested that any contributions which were received by SCHENKMAN, including the $25 SHAPLEY had already donated, should be forwarded the WAS, to replenish their treasury.

SCHENKMAN revealed that PETER BRIDGMAN, who has already participated in the work of a committee set up by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for defense aid to CONDON, refused to sign a statement prepared by SHAPLEY. BRIDGMAN flatly declined stating that he would not sign anything initiated by SHAPLEY nor would he join either SHAPLEY or MATHER in signing any statement in a similar case. BRIDGMAN had further described BRADLEY DEWEY as "queer too."

SHAPLEY stated that while he was in Washington, he learned that for a long time the House Committee on Un-American Activities argued among themselves as to whether SHAPLEY or CONDON would be the "goat" of an inquiry similar to that now going on. SHAPLEY noted that the Committee had made the wrong "guess". He asserted that they had bypassed him when they had learned that he was not classified as a nuclear physicist. He had further received information that the Committee was having a most difficult task in preparing a proper case and was unable to substantiate its public allegations.

CONFIDENTIAL

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER "gave them the business. They have been unable to prepare a list of twenty competent witnesses as publicly announced. Accordingly, the House Committee will probably postpone the scheduled hearing of April 20-21 and will continue to postpone the matter until it is no longer in the public eye." C & U

SHAPLEY further stated that he had discussed CONDON with the officers of the American Physics Society. This distinguished group has reacted favorably to SHAPLEY's suggestion that CONDON be again elected to the Chairmanship of the organization on a national basis. The latter move is calculated to demonstrate the faith the scientists have in CONDON and to further repudiate the allegations of the House Committee. C & U

The conversation concluded when SCHENKMAN accepted an invitation from SHAPLEY to become a member of the "Committee of 1000", after having learned that HAROLD UREY had joined this committee solely because of his interest in the CONDON case. C & U

As indicated above, the foregoing is furnished the Bureau and the Washington Division for informative purposes. No investigative action is requested by Boston.

ENCLOSURE: TO WASHINGTON FIELD

Report of SA JAMES G. WOODS dated 10-18-47, Boston, in the case entitled "WINFIELD WYMAN SALISBURY -3-43102, ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE"

BSG:MCG
100-18335
cc - Washington Field (Encl.)
cc - Boston 100-16321
100-22583
100-554
100-19119
100-PETER BRIDGMAN

CONFIDENTIAL

SPEECH OF HONORABLE RICHARD B. VAIL
A Member of the Committee on Un-American Activities
In the House of Representatives
On: APR 1 1946
In the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Mr. Speaker -

Throughout recent weeks the Committee on Un-American Activities has been the target of continuous vicious attacks by various organizations and individuals as well as by certain Members of this Body, few in number, it is true, but blatantly vocal and chronically unsympathetic to the aims and objectives of the Committee and as chronically blind to its accomplishments.

The very nature of the assignment entrusted to the Committee to keep the Congress informed of subversive activities affecting the security of our country is sufficient of itself to draw the fire of those whose interests lie in establishing and maintaining a curtain of secrecy concealing the movements of organizations and individuals who seek to destroy our Government - a curtain that has been thrown aside times without number by the Committee and its investigators, permitting the scorching glare of publicity to sear and wither the well-laid plans of our enemies.

It is the penalty of service on the Committee to be reviled and blasphemed by persons and groups sympathetic to the aims of the Soviet Union, by so-called Liberals and by weaklings who have been influenced by Communistic propaganda. That penalty we accept in good grace in the knowledge that were we less effective we would not be so cordially hated by those elements.

It is my very great honor to be a member of your Committee on Un-American Activities, and I have a keen appreciation of the important responsibilities that such a membership entails. I was and I am deeply gratified by my appointment to that Committee since selection to serve thereon implied the confidence of our leadership in my judgment, general capacity and patriotism.

I am now serving my second year and I have come to know well my associates on that Committee and I have conceived a very great measure of respect for each of them and all of them, Republican and Democrat alike, for the intensity of their devotion to their country for their high intelligence, for the wisdom of their decisions, for their temperate self-control in the face of epithet and insult hurled from the witness chair and for the uniformly wholehearted cooperation and the fine esprit de corps that has characterized the Committee throughout my period of service.

We have been described as bug-eyed witch hunters, vilified and excoriated as intent upon destruction of individual liberties, but I submit to you that, on the contrary, the members of the Committee individually and collectively are conservative, conscientious, and possessed of a rare degree of calm, deliberate judgment and common sense, and their unceasing efforts are concentrated upon the preservation of every right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution.

Its members have been accused of using the Committee as a [illegible]

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publicity. Let me point out that considering its potentiality for press interest the Committee has been exceptionally reserved and the majority of its members are rarely quoted or even mentioned in the press in connection with Committee activities.

Your Committee has been patient and tolerant of unfair criticisms from the Floor in the light of their sources and in the knowledge that complete vindication of its acts awaited only the opportunity for formal presentation of the evidence in its possession.

It should not be necessary to defend the Committee or its actions since the past record reflects the fact that the Committee has without exception been sustained in its findings by preponderant vote of the House and subsequently by Court decisions.

It would seem in the light of these facts that the Committee has earned your confidence - at least to the extent that judgment be withheld until the full facts are made known in public hearing.

However, we take the Floor today, departing from precedent, because there appears to be some question in the minds of Members who have consistently indicated their confidence in the Committee as to whether or not, at long last, the Committee has for once moved too hastily with respect to the release concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon. We appreciate that limited knowledge of the facts makes it difficult for such Members to adequately reply to critics from their districts in the period intervening before the hearing is held - hence this statement.

First, let me point out that when the Committee on Un-American Activities levels a charge against any individual or organization the reputation of that individual or organization is not alone involved. The reputations of each Committee member and of the Committee itself hang in the balance and if our charges are not fully substantiated, we would be discredited as individuals and as a Committee, a fate we would richly deserve.

With that frequently accepted risk in mind and with a natural repugnance toward publicizing the shortcomings of any person, but with a deep sense of our obligation to protect our national security, our subcommittee met for consideration of the Condon case.

Dr. Edward U. Condon is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, which acts as custodian of the nation's basic scientific standards and is one of the most important national defense research organizations in the United States. It is engaged in projects at the present time concerning atomic energy, radar, proximity fuses, instrument landing systems, jet fuels and other vital and secret projects that affect the security of our nation. The Director of this agency has access to the confidential records not only of the atomic bomb but to other information that constitutes the objective of the prying activities of every Soviet espionage agent in the United States.

Dr. Condon was recommended to the vital post he now holds on November 5, 1945 by Henry Wallace who was then Secretary of Commerce. In submitting his name, Mr. Wallace by-passed the visiting Committee of three who ordinarily pass upon the appointment of the Director of the Bureau of Standards, and when Mr. Wallace was challenged by a member of the Committee he stated he "did not know it was customary."

Dr. Condon, while with the Manhattan Project, wrote a letter to his superior registering his impatience with the security regulations set up to protect the secret of atomic energy.

Dr. Condon is a member of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Inc., an organization cited several years ago as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities and recently also cited as such by the Attorney General of the United States. His name, as a suggester of potential members is used by the organization in recruiting to its ranks scientists employed by the Bureau of Standards - successfully in at least ten instances.

A member of Dr. Condon's immediate family is a member of an organization cited by the Attorney General as a Communist front and is active in another organization similarly designated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Dr. Condon has frequently associated with diplomatic representatives of the Russian, Polish and Czechoslovakian Governments. He has been entertained at the homes of diplomatic representatives of the Bulgarian Government. It is a well known fact that all of these governments are controlled by the Communistic leaders of Soviet Russia. Dr. Condon has entertained diplomatic representatives of the Russian, Czechoslovakian and Bulgarian Governments in a home that has been supplied to him by the Government of the United States.

Dr. Condon has been associated with persons known to be subjects of investigation for espionage activity. He has associated with numerous persons who in turn have associated themselves with known agents of the Soviet Government. He has been associated with an individual who was considered such a security risk, that he could not obtain a passport to leave the United States. This person was discharged from the United States Government service because he was considered so pro-Russian that he could not be trusted to guard certain files of the United States Government against Russian encroachment.

Dr. Condon has also been associated with an individual who was dismissed from a non-Government agency because of his Communist tendencies. The identities of all of the persons to whom I have referred will be disclosed at the forthcoming hearing. However, the instances that I have cited should be sufficient to establish the character of the people with whom Dr. Condon has elected to associate himself.

It is conceivable that a person might associate with one or two individuals and have no knowledge of their Communist affiliations. However, when a person having access to vital information relating to atomic energy associates with thirty or more individuals, whether directly or indirectly, who are engaging not only in the dissemination of Communistic doctrine, but who are engaged in espionage activity on behalf of the Soviet Russian Government, such association becomes a matter of National concern.

Dr. Condon has made a number of speeches indicating an interest in Russia, one of which was made on the occasion of the Fifth Annual Science Institute on March 5, 1946, in Washington D. C. from which I quote. Condon speaking of Russia, said:

"We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed us to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations.

I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war."

In the same address Condon made the statement:

"We must regain for all scientists that freedom from military domination if science is to be used for peaceful ends."

Condon's belief in the free exchange of information among world scientists is indicated by the following quotation from his article "Is War Research Science?" which appeared in the Saturday Review of Literature of January 15, 1945:

"The restoration of freedom to science is one of the elements in the civilization we have been fighting for - freedom from secrecy and freedom from national barriers."

So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sent a confidential letter on the subject to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. Our investigator was able to copy hastily only part of the contents of Mr. Hoover's letter, which was 3½ pages long. That part, which we believe to be essentially accurate, we quote as follows:

"The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington D. C., from 1941 to 1944.

"Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington D. C. Among those are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy, Helen M. Harris, secretary of the Polish Embassy, and Ignace Zlotowski, former counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish delegate to the United Nations.

"Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American-Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as science committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.

"Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American-Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947, Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.

"It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities.

"Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Cromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who has since returned to Russia. Condon applied for passport June 4, 1946 to Russia which was issued but was later canceled by the Army."

I do not deem it proper to disclose at this time the full facts upon which the Committee acted since hearings are scheduled for April 21st when the entire compilation will be introduced in evidence. I feel that sufficient material has been presented in this statement to enable you to reach the conclusion to which the Committee arrived, namely that "it is the unanimous opinion of the subcommittee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forthcoming from the Secretary of Commerce setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon in view of the derogatory information he has had before him."

Since the issuance of our report there has been a hue and cry from certain quarters that our Committee was intimidating American scientists and as a result retarding scientific development. When the safety of our nation is involved, so far as our Committee is concerned, no individual or class of individuals enjoy any immunity from exposure - a scientist is accorded the same treatment as the butcher, baker or candlestick maker.

It is the belief of our Committee that Government service is a privilege and not a right and that an individual who occupies the position of Director of the Bureau of Standards and acts as the custodian of scientific standards and developments, having under his direction projects dealing with secret scientific data vital to our National existence should not hold membership in an organization authoritatively declared to be subversive nor should he cultivate association with card-carrying Communists, and that also holds true of the members of his household.

Because we dared to call attention to Dr. Condon's dangerous associations and affiliations, we have been charged with retarding science.

Was J. Edgar Hoover retarding science when he wrote a $3\frac{1}{2}$ page letter to the Secretary of Commerce, in which he detailed Dr. Condon's associations?

Was General Leslie Groves, Director of the Manhattan Project, retarding science when he had Dr. Condon taken off a Soviet-bound plane in 1945, and refused to permit him to go to Russia, notwithstanding authorization of the trip by the State Department?

We grant that science may have been retarded by the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for ten years of Alan Mum May, Professor of Nuclear Physics at Cambridge University, who was found guilty of the charge that he was a Soviet spy. His is not an isolated case - other scientists are serving sentences in Canadian prisons for the same offense.

Let me recapitulate the events that followed release of the report of the subcommittee that occurred at 4 P.M. on March 1st. Several hours later, Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster, issued a public statement to the effect that Dr. Condon had been unanimously cleared by the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board on February 24, 1948, six days before the issuance of the report.

On March 3rd, the Committee on Un-American Activities served a subpoena upon Mr. John L. Towne, Secretary of the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce, calling upon him to appear before the Committee and to bring with him the letter of May 15, 1947, from J. Edgar Hoover, to W. Averill Harriman, together with all records and files pertaining to Dr. Edward U. Condon. Mr. Towne appeared before the Committee and submitted a letter from the Secretary of Commerce Harriman, in which the Secretary said:

"I have after careful consideration reached the conclusion that the release of the documents and information called for in this case would in fact be prejudicial to the public interest."

He further stated:

"I have instructed the Secretary of the Loyalty Board of this Department to appear in response to the subpoena which you have caused to be served upon him and to report to you that he is not authorized or empowered to produce the papers in question. I have further instructed him, in view of the considerations mentioned above, including the importance of avoiding any action which might prejudice the review of the case by the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, respectfully to decline to testify concerning the subject matter of the subpoena."

The members of the Committee on Un-American Activities feel that it was in the public interest that the entire text of Mr. Hoover's letter be made public. Mr. Nixon, a member of our Committee, sent telegrams to the Attorney General and to Mr. Harriman, requesting them to make public Mr. Hoover's letter. They declined to do so. Another member of our Committee, Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, called upon President Truman to instruct the Secretary of Commerce to make the letter public. Now I submit, why won't they make the full text of this letter public? It does not contain the names of any informants. No confidences will be violated by its disclosure.

Now let us understand it - this entire letter deals with the activities, the associations and indiscretions, if you please, of Dr. Edward U. Condon. This letter is a report from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the activities and associations of one of the key government officials. What is there in the letter the President, the Attorney General and Secretary Harriman desire to keep from the Congress? They have defied a subpoena of this House in order to cover up these facts. If they are so convinced of Dr. Condon's fitness and loyalty, and do not consider him a security risk in these perilous times, then why, in fairness to him and in fairness to the Congress and the people, don't they release the content of Mr. Hoover's letter?

Now I would like to say a few words about this unanimous decision of the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board (the members of which were appointees of Henry Aagard Wallace) which was supposed to have been made February 24th. After the Secretary of Commerce refused to submit Mr. Hoover's letter, we sugpoenaed before us the three members of the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board, the Secretary of the Board, the Under Secretary of Commerce, the shorthand reporter of the Board, the investigating officer of the Board and the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and while they all informed us that they had been instructed by Mr. Harriman not to give any testimony regarding Dr. Condon, we did determine the following facts, which I think are very important:

1. It developed that Dr. Condon was not unanimously cleared by the Loyalty Board on February 24th, as Mr. Foster announced, but he was, in fact, unanimously cleared several hours after the issuance of the subcommittee's report on March 1st.

2. That two members of this Board were not employees of the Department of Commerce when their finding was made, and in order to make it unanimous, one of the former employees was called by telephone in Illinois and permission to place his name on the Board's decision was obtained.

3. It developed that the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board had been considering the case of Dr. Condon for ten months; that they reached their decision as a result of the report of May 15, 1947, from J. Edgar Hoover, supplemented by a report of one investigator employed by the Department of Commerce.

Now in this important case, they called one witness during the entire ten months. That one witness was Dr. Condon. In other words, during this ten months that Dr. Condon was under investigation, no steps were taken by the Loyalty Board or the officials of the Department of Commerce, to deny him access to top secret material on atomic energy. As a matter of fact, in October of 1947, while the Board was considering Dr. Condon, and after they had received J. Edgar Hoover's letter, they permitted Dr. Condon to attend secret meetings at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and here is what is important about this unanimous opinion of the Loyalty Board. The Chairman of the Loyalty Board, Mr. Adrian S. Fisher, who is now General Counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, having resigned as Solicitor of the Department of Commerce on February 25th, testified before us that his Board made a finding purely as to the individual loyalty of Dr. Condon. In other words, they made no finding as to whether through his associations, his affiliations or his indiscretions, he was a security risk, or unfit for the strategic position he held. The very essence of our report concerning Dr. Condon had to do with his associations, affiliations and indiscretions. We did not charge Dr. Condon with being disloyal. We clearly stated that there was no evidence that Dr. Condon was a Communist, but we did state that Dr. Condon had been associating with individuals who were agents of the Soviet Government. In other words, so far as the Loyalty Board is concerned, Dr. Condon, a person who had access to highly confidential data, can associate every night with Soviet espionage agents, entertain them and be entertained by them, visit their embassies, their homes, entertain them in turn at his Government-owned home at the Bureau of Standards, associate with them socially and he and his family may hold membership in Communist front organizations. They do not take these matters into consideration in reaching their decision. They make their determination purely on whether or not he, as an individual, is loyal to the United States. He might be negligent and irresponsible in his conduct - they do not take that into consideration. They do not take into consideration whether or not he constitutes a security risk. To emphasize this point let me read you what the Chairman of the Commerce Department Loyalty Board said in this connection:

"Mr. Nixon. What we want to know is what your Board has decided. As I understand it, then, from my question your Board has decided only the narrow issue of individual loyalty of the man before you.

Mr. Fisher. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. In other words, you have not made a decision one way or the other as to whether the man before you - and understand this is theoretical because I do not want you to refuse to answer this - whether or not the man before you may have been guilty of indiscreet associations over a period of time and might, for that reason, be a questionable security risk for top secret documents.

Mr. Fisher. May I cite a suppositious case which, I think, will clear it up. Let us assume we had a case of a man, I will say -

Mr. Nixon. Yes.

Mr. Fisher. ---economic conservative; also, if I may state this, a religious man, and a southerner of which there are not economically radical people, I think. Yet, he had the bad habit of getting drunk, telling all he knew whenever he was given a drink. I think that is a suppositious case.

Mr. Nixon. Right.

Mr. Fisher. It is my interpretation under the Executive Order that in that case we would have no alternative but to state his failings -

Mr. Nixon. But to clear the man for loyalty.

Mr. Fisher. That is correct. His failings are not before us."

I say that the issue here is not whether Dr. Condon fundamentally is loyal. The question is, can we entrust the very security of our Nation in the hands of an individual who apparently sees nothing wrong in associating with card-holding members of the Communist Party, with associating with persons who are known to be agents of the Soviet Union, and who affiliates with an organization which is in control of Communists? Is he not placing the security and the welfare of the people of the United States in jeopardy through such associations? If Dr. Condon, as a private scientist, wishes to engage in activities in which I know he has been engaged, that is his business, but when he, as a Director of the Bureau of Standards, engages in this activity, it becomes not only the concern of the Congress of the United States, but likewise the concern of every citizen of this country. We are playing for keeps now, and misfeasance can be just as disastrous as malfeasance.

In making this statement, I call upon the President to "unfreeze" Mr. Hoover's letter of May 15th. Let the Congress and the people see what J. Edgar Hoover reported to Mr. Harriman on May 15, 1947. Let us see what was in the file of Dr. Condon that caused Mr. Fisher, the Chairman of the Loyalty Board to refer to it as "a hot potato" in his testimony before our Committee.

As a result of this case, President Truman has seen fit to ring down an iron curtain between the important information in the files of the Executive Departments of the Government and the Congress. If we permit his action to go unchallenged, then we are surrendering one of our historic prerogatives, that of the investigative authority of the Congress.

In the Washington Post of Thursday, March 25, 1948, there is an article on page 1 under the by-line of Alfred Friendly. I want to read to you a portion of this article:

"The subcommittee report on Condon was released on March 1st. Two days later, the Washington Post disclosed that when the subcommittee quoted 'in part' from the now famous Hoover letter, it omitted a key sentence. It was not until yesterday, however, that it was discovered that the subcommittee also inserted three sentences which Hoover did not write.

"The passage is a supposed summary of passport applications of Dr. and Mrs. Condon for foreign travel. Sources known to be familiar with the text of the Hoover letter assert that the sentences do not appear in that communication.

"The Commerce Department has refused a request of the Un-American Activities Committee Subcommittee to make the Hoover letter public." End of quotation.

Here we have a strange situation indeed. We find that the Washington Post is able to refer freely to a document which has been denied to the people's representatives in Congress. The Washington Post is able to say what this document contains and what it does not contain, yet the Congress is refused by the Department of Commerce and Secretary Harriman the right to learn anything whatsoever concerning it. At precisely what point does the people's rights in this regard end and the privileges of the Washington Post begin? This situation calls for a thorough investigation and removal from office of all responsible and condoning parties, including the Secretary of Commerce if he fails to take action immediately.

What is there in the file of an official of the Government or an employee of the Government that should not be subject to inspection by Members of Congress? To say that we who create these agencies and appropriate the money for their operations do not have an obligation to determine whether or not these agencies are being properly administered or whether the employees of these agencies are loyal or disloyal, or whether or not they constitute a security risk, is absurd. Certainly these are matters of pertinent inquiry to the Committees of Congress. The country would never have known about the Teapot Dome or Benny Myers or Gerhart Eisler or Hanns Eisler, if the Congress had not had access to the files of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The very authority of the Congress has been defied. It is incumbent upon us to override the President's action and the dangerous precedent thereby established.

Your Committee has described Dr. Condon as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." If there are weaker links in our security chain and the same Presidential and Departmental safeguards are thrown up to protect them from exposure, the Committee can only suggest that the Congress and the people of the United States join together in the fervent prayer, "God Help America."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: March 30, 1948

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

On March 12, 1948 MAX DORIANI, 16 Broadway Terrace, New York City appeared in the office and advised of the following information:

Sometime between December 1947 and January 1948, he attended the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in Washington, D.C. At the time he was teaching Russian at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. During one of the recesses at the above-mentioned meeting, a third party, whose name he could not recall, introduced him to DR. EDWARD CONDON, head of the Bureau of Standards. Dr. CONDON took an immediate interest in him and after a few background questions suggested that he might like to work as a teacher in an ONI school. DORIANI expressed no interest in this suggestion advising Dr. CONDON he had been accused frequently of being a Russian spy and did not want to become involved with ONI because if something went wrong they would blame him. Dr. CONDON then suggested working for the Commerce Department and gave DORIANI the name of a man in the Commerce Department in Washington, D. C. and told him to write him and then write to Dr. CONDON and advise him of what occurred. DORIANI said he wrote to the man in the Commerce Department, whose name he could not recall, but received a negative reply. DORIANI said he never wrote to Dr. CONDON and forgot the whole matter until recently when he saw Dr. CONDON'S photo in the newspaper.

DEFERRED RECORDING

DORIANI said that inasmuch as he has been accused of being a Russian spy and has been investigated by the F.B.I. he wanted the Bureau to know his connection with Dr. CONDON.

The files of the New York office reflect that DORIANI, alias MAX TISCHKOVSKY was in May 1947 subject of an Espionage - R investigation, Albany origin. In May, 1947 following the suicide of his wife at Syracuse, New York, when questioned by the Syracuse, Police Department, DORIANI stated that he was a Russian spy and would plead guilty as such in court if guaranteed execution instead of a jail term. The New York file generally reflects DORIANI to be mentally unbalanced, that he has had at least two nervous breakdowns and on two occasions was rejected after pre-induction physical examinations for "constitutional psychopathic inferiority, irremediable" and "psychoneurosis severe, neurospsychiatric

HANDLED BY STOLL DESK

62-58854-235
FBI - BY II
29 APR 1948

JMS:HMJ
100-87011

INDEXED & UNINDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964
7 APR 15 1948

reject, not to be returned."

This is submitted for your information.

cc Washington Field

xc NY 100-85853

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

422 - Federal Office Building, Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California
March 17, 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

Re: Edward Uhler Condon
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Transmitted under separate cover is one roll of 35 mm film containing approximately 300 exposures. These are photographs taken of pages of the transcript of testimony in the three cases in Alameda County Superior Court entitled "The People of the State of California versus CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, J. G. WEILER and JOHN C. TAYLOR".

In addition to the film enclosed herewith, an additional roll of film reflecting identical photographs is being retained by the San Francisco office and is being developed locally. If the copy being developed in San Francisco proves to be legible, it will be assumed that the Bureau copy is likewise satisfactory. No prints of these photographs will be required by the San Francisco Office.

The Bureau should request the FBI Laboratory to prepare such copies of these photographs as may be required for the Bureau's purposes and also to prepare one copy of each photograph for the Washington Field Office file.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball

Harry M. Kimball
Special Agent in Charge

1 ENCL
ENCL ON BULKY FILM
End destroyed per Memo Gamache to Belmont 6-20-54

HANDLED BY COURIER

cc - SAC, Washington Field

RECORDED 62-58854-236
INDEXED

cc - Package (REGISTERED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED) (AMSD)

APR 7 1948

CFB:mhr
100-27737

321

JUN 1 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

(U)

The Polish Embassy sent the following radiogram to the Polish Government in Warsaw on March 8, 1948:

"NEW YORK TIMES DATED MARCH 7. 'ATOMIC PAPERS OPEN TO PUBLIC REFUSED TO POLE. DR. ZLOTOWSKI LINKED TO CONDON BY FBI SAYS U.S. REJECTED HIS NINETY-NINE DOLLARS. FOR "ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS" DEPARTMENT COMMERCE HAS REFUSED TO SELL POLISH SCIENTIST DIPLOMAT COPIES OF ATOMIC ENERGY PAPERS WHICH WERE PUT ON SALE TO GENERAL PUBLIC MORE THAN YEAR AGO IT WAS LEARNED HERE YESTERDAY. PROFESSOR IGNACY ZLOTOWSKI DELEGATE UN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DURING POLANDS 1946 47 SERVICE THERE REVEALED TURNDOWN IN INTERVIEW IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT AT WAY HIS NAME HAD BEEN USED IN FBI LETTER ABOUT DR. EDWARD CONDON DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS. FBI DOCUMENT BY EDGAR HOOVER SAID DR. CONDON "ASSOCIATED" WITH POLISH SCIENTIST WHO UNTIL LAST APRIL FIRST WAS ALSO COUNSELOR OF POLISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON. IT ADDED THAT DR. ZLOTOWSKI HAD "STUDIED" UNDER FREDERIC JOLIOT CURIE NOW CHIEF OF FRANCE'S ATOMIC PROJECT AND POLITICALLY COMMUNIST THAT HE HAD "PURCHASED" COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ATOMIC PUBLICATIONS THAT HE HAD "OFFERED" USE OF POLISH DIPLOMATIC POUCH OF RESTRICTED SCIENTIFIC MATERIAL AND THAT HE HAD BEEN "IN CONTACT" WITH ANATOLE GROMOV THEN FIRST SECRETARY OF SOVIET EMBASSY. DR. ZLOTOWSKI FIRST CAME TO U.S. ON ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP FOR 1941 42 RESEARCH IN PHYSICS AT UNIVERSITY MINNESOTA. HE WAS PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT VASSAR FROM 1942 TO 1944 AND OHIO STATE FROM 1944 TO 1946. HE HAS BEEN MEMBER OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS HERE AS AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, AMERICAN ELECTROMICROSCOPE SOCIETY AND SIGMA XI. EXPRESSING AMAZEMENT AT ANY OBJECTION TO "ASSOCIATION" AND DENYING STATEMENT ABOUT DIPLOMATIC POUCH DR. ZLOTOWSKI REVEALED HE HAD NOT EVEN BEEN ABLE TO BUY COMMERCE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS. HOOVER LETTER DATED MAY 15 1947 SAID DR. ZLOTOWSKI HAD BOUGHT 270 BOOKS FROM DEPARTMENT PREVIOUS FEBRUARY. ACTUALLY DR. ZLOTOWSKI SAID HE HAD ONLY INQUIRED ABOUT 270 ITEMS LISTED FOR SALE IN DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF JANUARY 22 1947 AND CATALOGUE HAD BEEN SENT TO POLISH EMBASSY. IT WAS NOT UNTIL SEPTEMBER 9 HE SAID THAT HE SENT LETTER TO DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICE LISTING 39 PHOTOSTATS DESIRED WITH CATALOGUE NUMBERS AND ENCLOSING CHECK FOR 99 DOLLARS. NO RESPONSE CAME BACK FOR MONTHS HE SAID. RECENTLY HE WROTE TO DR. RICHARD TOLMAN, CHAIRMAN OF DECLASSIFICATION BOARD OF US ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WONDERING WHAT HAD HAPPENED. DR. TOLMAN HAS NOT YET REPLIED BUT THEREAFTER DR. ZLOTOWSKI

Classified by SpechtOms
Declassify on: OADR 3(b)(2),(3)

62-58854-237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI

APR 10 1948

50 APR 9 1948
62-41108

INDEXED 47

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11 OCT 27 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI
RE: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED FOLLOWING LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 13 FROM KENNETH SHAW CHIEF ORDER SECTION LIBRARY DIVISION COMMERCE DEPARTMENT. "WE ARE RETURNING HEREWITH YOUR ORDER OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1947 AND CHECK IN AMOUNT OF 99. DUE TO ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO FILL THIS ORDER." THERE WAS NO FURTHER EXPLANATION. AMONG CATALOGUE ITEMS DR. ZLOTOWSKI HAD ORDERED WERE PAPERS SUCH AS "ELEMENTARY PILE THEORY" BY S.K. ALLISON "RESEARCH PROGRAM BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE" BY A M BRUES "THEORETICAL DISCUSSION OF SMALL HOMOGENOUS ENRICHED REACTOR" BY R. R. CHRISTY "ELEMENTARY THEORY OF PILE " BY ENRICO FERMI "ROLE OF INSTRUMENTS IN ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT" BY WILLIAM P. JESSE "ATOMIC BOMB ENGINEERING" BY A.C. KLEIN AND SEVERAL ON RADIATION CHEMISTRY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS IN ATOMIC WORK. ALL WERE AMONG FIRST 270 PAPERS DECLASSIFIED BY US ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OR ITS PREDECESSOR MANHATTAN ENGINEER DISTRICT. JOHN C. GREEN DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES ANNOUNCING THEIR AVAILABILITY FOR SALE IN PHOTOSTATS OR MICROFILM JANUARY 22 1947 SAID THEY "CONSTITUTE FIRST SIZEABLE RELEASE OF ATOMIC ENERGY INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN MADE SINCE EARLY DAYS OF WAR WHEN TOP SECRET CLASSIFICATION WAS SLAPPED ON EVERYTHING TO DO WITH NUCLEAR PHYSICS. MOST WERE THEN TERMED OF EXTREMELY HIGH SCIENTIFIC LEVEL ALTHOUGH THERE ARE FEW SEMI-POPULAR ARTICLES SUCH AS BETHE PAPER PLANNED FOR PUBLICATION AS LOW PRICED BOOK. ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MANY HAD ALREADY APPEARED IN VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS." (C)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-148

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 3, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

RE: Title EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Field Office Washington Field
Symbol Number CONF. DT [redacted] b2
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~or Microphone~~)

1. Subject's name and address:

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
3535 Van Ness Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

2. Location of technical operation:

Chastleton Apartments

DEFERRED PENDING

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

March 13, 1947 - initial authorization
March 14, 1947 - Installation

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None

G.I.R.-7

HAND DELIVERED BY STUDLEY

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-338

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

See attached pages

F B I

15 APR 13 1948

EX-103

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11 OCT 27 1964
53 APR 20 1948

Letter to Director
Re: Item No. 5

April 3, 1948

Due to the fact that CONDON resides within the grounds of the Bureau of Standards, physical surveillances are generally not considered favorable. Due to his wide-spread associates in the scientific and educational fields, who are located in various parts of the United States, he is in frequent contact with them by telephone. Possession of information obtained from this source has enabled CONDON's associates to be identified, especially those in satellite embassies.

On October 6, 1947, an unidentified woman, probably DAUBRAVKA HAJSMAN, invited EMILIE CONDON and her husband to dinner stating that JOSEF JORDAN WEISSKOPF, DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF and a Mr. and Mrs. BOR (ph) would also be present.

On the same date EMILIE CONDON requested the address of the Yugoslavian Relief from the Yugoslavian Embassy. She requested to speak to Mr. STERN (MONROE STERN), Press Relations Officer.

On October 11, 1947, EDGAR MOURER (ph) advised CONDON that he had just returned from Lake Success and that an interesting situation had come up in which CONDON could be helpful through his friends and former associates. He invited CONDON to his home to discuss this adding that a foreign correspondent, HELEN KIRKPATRICK, would be present.

On the same date Dr. NOVAK (believed identical with Dr. CARL NOVAK, formerly of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh) contacted CONDON stating that he would like to see him. A meeting was agreed on. He was subsequently identified in a conversation as a Czech from the Carborundum Company of Czechoslovakia.

On October 12, 1947, Mrs. CONDON advised FRANCIS MAY of Dr. NOVAK's visit. She requested MAY for information as to having the Idaho potato growers of Czechoslovakian descent donate some potato crop to help the Czechs. He referred her to the Czechoslovakian-American Alliance in Chicago for financing such a project.

On October 17, 1947, in a conversation with LILLIAN WATFORD, Pittsburgh, EMILIE stated that CONDON had just returned from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and that she did not feel they would be able to visit the WATFORDs in the immediate future. She advised WATFORD, however, that "her bed was always ready whenever Mrs. WATFORD might be in Washington".

On October 22, 1947, EMILIE CONDON contacted STANISLAV KLIMA of the Czech Embassy requesting several additional copies of a pamphlet "Hello".

62-4108

RGG:NPB

Letter to Director
Re: Item No. 5

April 3, 1948

On October 27, 1947, EMILIE CONDON advised Mrs. MARTIN (HELEN) AGRONSKY that on her last visit to the AGRONSKYs she had left some letters received from Mrs. PINCHOT (Mrs. CORNELIA BRYCE PINCHOT, who had been traveling in Greece and writing of her experiences there.) EMILIE stated she desired to get the letters to show them to somebody else. EMILIE agreed to get together soon with HELEN AGRONSKY as she had several other letters from Mrs. PINCHOT.

On October 30, 1947, HERBERT S. WOOD, of the Cooperative Broadcasting Company, suggested that CONDON might be interested in promoting a listener controlled radio station. He told EMILIE that shares were being sold at ten dollars each and that the investment was rather speculative. He added that they had collected approximately sixty thousand dollars from Washington persons and "some of the liberals". He added that the station was to insure an outlet for liberal views to which EMILIE commented "Well, it sure needs it." There was considerable discussion of the plan of financing this station and its proposed course of action. EMILIE added she would have to discuss the matter with her husband. WOOD arranged to visit the CONDON's home that evening.

On the same date EMILIE CONDON advised Mrs. VLADIMIR HOUDEK, of the Czech Embassy, that she had just received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to attend a reception on November 7, 1947. CONDON and HOUDEK agreed that they would attend this reception together, possibly accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE.

On November 6, 1947, Mrs. HOUDEK told EMILIE CONDON that it (dinner at HOUDEKs) had been postponed since the LATTIMOREs could not come. They agreed that therefore they would be able to stay longer at the Soviet Embassy. They then discussed the situation in Czechoslovakia.

On November 11, 1947, in connection with the proposed sending of a letter by Dr. LEO SZILARD, Atomic Scientist from the University of Chicago, to Stalin relative to improving the relations between the Soviet and United States, Dr. CONDON and members of the Embassy Committee of Atomic Scientists to which SZILARD belongs, were quite concerned that the publication of this letter would react unfavorably to Atomic Scientists and to civilian control of Atomic energy; therefore, Dr. CONDON contacted several members of the Embassy Committee and newspaper friends in an attempt to play down this letter in the event it should be published. He also attempted to have SZILARD cease from publishing this letter. The following individuals were among those he contacted:

62-4108

RGG:NPB

April 3, 1948

Dr. T. R. HOGNESS, Co-trustee of the Embassy Committee; Dr. LINUS PAULING, California Institute of Technology; PHILIP M. MORSE; L. FRIENDLY, Washington Post Reporter; MARQUIS CHILDS, Commentator; VICTOR FREDERICK WEISKOPFMIT; HANS BETHE, Cornell University; WARREN AUSTIN, United Nations Delegate; FERDINAND KUHN, Washington Post; MARTIN AGRONSKY, WMAL, etal.

Details of these conversations were previously submitted to the Bureau.

On November 21, 1947, EMILIE CONDON had a lengthy discussion with a woman, probably DAUBRAVKA HAJSMAN. HAJSMAN advised EMILIE she found it difficult to discuss the Russian situation with her husband, JAN, stating that JAN believed that Russia was always right whereas she believed in discussing the situation. EMILIE suggested that HAJSMAN not get into arguments with her husband in this matter.

On November 17, 1947, EMILIE CONDON contacted the Washington Bookshop Association to ascertain why she had not received some reprints which she had paid for stating that she needed them to give to LILLIAN WATFORD, who travelled extensively and who will distribute the reprints.

On November 19, 1947, EMILIE CONDON spoke to Mr. KENT of the Multigraph Corporation and furnished him the address of GEORGE SATRIOFF at the United Nations. She further discussed the appointment of MEVORAH as Bulgarian Minister with him. EMILIE CONDON added that she and her husband had met Mr. and Mrs. BOYAN ATHANASSOV of the Bulgarian Legation. EMILIE added that ATHANASSOV had told CONDON that Eastern Europe is just full of bedbugs and wanted CONDON to help him in some way to get DDT cheaper so that they could get some. KENT and CONDON further discussed the relative position of people in agrarian states as compared to those in industrial states.

On November 26, 1947, EMILIE CONDON, in a conversation with Mrs. HAJSMAN, ascertained that the HAJSMANs intended to remain in the United States for another year. EMILIE asked Mrs. HAJSMAN to make apologies for her at the Yugoslavian Embassy inasmuch as she would be out of town and unable to accept the invitation to attend a social function. She regretted this as it was her first invitation to this Embassy and she was anxious to meet the Ambassador, SAVA N. KOSANOVIC. She added that she knew Mr. STERN and a Miss POWELL.

62-4108

RGG:NPB

April 3, 1948

On November 27, 1947, Dr. CONDON contacted THURMAN ARNOLD, stating that "something has come up in connection with this loyalty hysteria which affects my position at the Bureau". ARNOLD agreed to render him some private counsel. CONDON has been in frequent contact with ARNOLD subsequent to this date.

On December 3, 1947, CONDON contacted Dr. N. A. HUNTER, Dean of the Faculty, Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. They discussed the possibility of CONDON's taking over HUNTER's position on the latter's retirement. They agreed to get together to discuss this matter. Shortly thereafter, CONDON contacted JOHN C. TATE of the University of Minnesota regarding CONDON's pending visit to that institution. They discussed the possibility of CONDON's becoming associated with this university.

On December 4, 1947, CONDON called ROBERT M. HUTCHINS at the University of Chicago, relative to the possibilities of obtaining employment at that university and referred to the possibility of working at the University of Minnesota and Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute. He added that he preferred the University of Chicago. CONDON also asked HUTCHINS as to the possibilities of obtaining employment at Clinton (probably refers to the Clinton Engineering Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.).

On December 6, 1947, CONDON received a call from ABRAHAM N. SPANEL, who was at the Statler Hotel. SPANEL is the owner of the International Latex Corporation at Dover, Delaware. He stated that he would like to visit CONDON. It is noted that SPANEL has been in touch with CONDON on several occasions subsequent to this date.

On December 8, 1947, the Washington Bookshop called EMILIE CONDON and advised that her membership had expired. EMILIE agreed to attempt to have somebody contact the Bookshop that day.

On December 15, 1947, CONDON's daughter, [redacted] advised her parents that she was being married on Christmas Eve in California. CONDON stated he would be unable to attend, that EMILIE CONDON would be there. b6 b7C

On January 15, 1948, Mrs. JOSEPH HANC, wife of the Czech Minister, invited EMILIE CONDON to luncheon at her home on Sunday, January 19, 1948.

62-4108

RGG:NPB

Letter to Director
Re: Item No. 5

April 3, 1948

On January 18, 1948, an individual, believed to be identical with ISAAC KOLTHOFF of the University of Minnesota, advised CONDON that the scientists at this university would be extremely happy if CONDON became Dean of their Institute of Technology, and that such a position would probably be a life-long job. KOLTHOFF added that he and other more progressive scientists would like to see someone with objective and progressive views like CONDON's join the staff. KOLTHOFF stated he was active in a small group for the WALLACE for President Committee and asked CONDON if he had any idea as to what WALLACE's policy would be regarding Russia, since he stated that CONDON knew him.

On March 1, 1948, CONDON advised his wife that he planned to go to New York to see ALLAN B. URICH of Stanford University. Subsequent conversation indicated that this visit was with regard to obtaining a position with that university.

On the night of March 1, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities released a report on CONDON indicating that he was "one of the weakest links in the Atomic Security". From that time until the present, this report and the planned committee hearings regarding CONDON have been the cause of considerable conversation on this line most of which has been furnished the Bureau by letter. It is noted that most of this information would not have been available from other sources.

62-4108
RGG:NPB

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

No additional expense - Chastleton Plant

10. Remarks (By SAC):

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

62-4108
RGG:NPB

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

It is recommended that the technical surveillance on Dr. Condon be continued until the conclusion of the un-American Activities Committee's case against Dr. Condon. At that time, consideration will be given to discontinuing this surveillance.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

OK V.
Edd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Boston

April 2, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON;
INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
BY BUREAU IN LOYALTY ORDER PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED 62-58854-239

Reurlet March 20, 1948.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau in detail of any additional information known to informants of your office concerning the obtaining, by Judge Charles Wyzanski, of a transcript of the House Committee record on Shapley.

It is not clear whether the information reported by you in this instance pertains to a confidential file on Shapley which is not available to the public. You are also instructed to clarify the source of this information contained in your referenced letter pertaining to this matter.

In the event this file has been obtained illegally, such information, it is believed, would be of interest to the Attorney General. No distribution of this information in your letter regarding this matter will be made until you advise the Bureau of the results of your inquiry requested above.

This matter should, of course, be handled with extreme discreetness, and the Bureau advised as rapidly as possible.

EHM:hls

5 I.R-7

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
☆ APR 3 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room

327

APR 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/20/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

INDEXED

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON;
INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
BY BUREAU IN LOYALTY ORDER PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

(U)

The following information is believed of value at the instant moment in view of the widespread publicity concerning the CONDON case.

CONF. INFT. [redacted] attended a combined meeting of the Boston-Cambridge Chapter American Association of Scientific Workers and the Cambridge Association of Scientists, local division of the Federation of American Scientists. The meeting was held on March 16, 1948 at the Littaeur Center, Harvard University. The principal speaker was HARLOW SHAPLEY who discussed the National Science Foundation bill now pending in Congress. He left his announced subject, which was the NSF, to urge the 100 scientists and faculty members of MIT and Harvard present to join the Committee of 1000. He admitted the responsibility for the creation of this committee and declared its prime purpose was to eliminate the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. He further asserted that the activities of the latter committee together with the activities of this bureau under the Loyalty Order program were discouraging scientists from accepting Government positions. He further asserted that 25 per cent of the Civil Service positions open to scientists were unfilled because scientists would not subject themselves to the Loyalty program.

b2
b7D

DEFERRED RECORDING

He referred to charges made against him by Professor JAMES BURNHAM of Columbia in Philadelphia on March 13, last and also to the CONDON case. He told those present that any scientist in the room could find himself in the same unfortunate position.

Thereafter, BERNARD TAUB FELD, a MIT staff member who has been the subject of a 116 investigation, read a statement prepared by the Washington Association of Scientists, a division of the FAS in Washington, D. C. The Washington statement declared that in so far as CONDON was concerned, the following facts had been developed: (1) that Condon associated with an individual attached to the Polish Embassy, (2) that Condon was alleged to be in contact with an agent of the USSR, (3) that Condon was alleged to be a member of the American-Soviet Science Society, (4) that Condon was alleged to have appointed persons of Russian

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 3-24-48

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-54854-239

FBI

HANDLED BY CTCH DES

10 APR 12 1948

BSG:md
116-115 DATE 10-15-81
cc Washington
CC 100-19119, 100-13490, 100-2031, Bernard T. Feld, 100-17742, Ignace Zlotowski, 100-16321, 100-17042

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10-15-81 Sp7 mas/Eon
REASON FCIM 1.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-15-91
FOIPA # 73,500

CONFIDENTIAL

extraction and/or sympathy to the Bureau of Standards, (5) that Condon had been indiscreet, allegedly, (6) that Condon was alleged to be the weakest link in the security chain protecting atomic information.

The Washington statement further declared that whether or not any of the charges were true it was grossly unfair to have released them before Condon had been given a fair trial or at least an opportunity to present a defense. The Washington paper further alleged that the Government had made no effort to substantiate any of the six points enumerated above. CONDON himself had already denied squarely at least two of the allegations.

The Washington Association of Scientists were, therefore, adopting a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government and particularly the House Committee in this case because as a matter of principle CONDON should be afforded a trial and/or an opportunity to defend himself before the charges were publicized. FELD moved that those present endorse the above outlined statement prepared by the Washington Association of Scientists.

Speaking on the motion, VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF, another staff member at MIT who has also been the subject of a 116 investigation, asserted that he knew the following: that IGNACE ZLOTOWSKY had attempted to secure 39 different Government reports listed as available by the Government Printing Office. Some of these were to be furnished interested parties at no cost and some of them were burdened with a sufficient fee to cover the cost of printing. Most of the documents sought by ZLOTOWSKY had been released by the Department of Agriculture and concerned improved methods of agricultural production.

Continuing, WEISSKOPF related that in each instance, with reference to each one of the 39 pamphlets, ZLOTOWSKY had been advised by the Government Printing Office or the Department concerned that the pamphlet he wished was out of print or otherwise unavailable. WEISSKOPF inferred that the Government's response to ZLOTOWSKY's request had not been true and that this means had been adopted of preventing ZLOTOWSKY from obtaining any information of a scientific nature, even that pertaining to agriculture. ZLOTOWSKY was, therefore, ridiculed by WEISSKOPF as an effective Russian agent. WEISSKOPF strongly inferred, but did not definitely state, that if the Government was that careful with ZLOTOWSKY in not permitting him to obtain printed and public documents it was ridiculous to assume that he would be permitted to obtain information of a more confidential nature.

The group voted to endorse the Washington statement described above. Thereafter, the B-C branch of the AAScW introduced a resolution addressed to the Congressmen from this area condemning the activities of the House Committee in the CONDON case as an indictment of Congress rather than of CONDON. The resolution condemned the Congressmen who voted approval of the House Committee's activities in that they voted an appropriation to the Committee. The resolution further alleged that continued existence of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities would have the following undesirable results:

(1) would discourage competent scientists from accepting Government assignments to the detriment of the Government and the security of the nation, (2) would incite similar irresponsible action on the part of smaller, local witch-hunting groups, (3) that the Committee's activities bear an uncomfortably close resemblance to similar tactics in totalitarian countries, (4) the Committee's continued existence would undermine the reputation of American democracy in the eyes of scientists abroad.

ISADORE AMDUR, a staff member at MIT and the subject of a security investigation in Boston, then announced in a speech on the foregoing resolution that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was initiating a committee to investigate the alleged violations of civil liberties similar to the Condon case but resulting from the Loyalty program. In order to obtain a specimen case for examination which would not touch on a Government employee, the Committee of the AAAS had attempted to secure the House Committee file on HARLOW SHAPLEY. Unsuccessful in a direct approach, the Committee members had contacted Federal Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI of Boston, who is an AAAS member. He had successfully, through unnamed Washington contacts, obtained a transcript of the House Committee record on SHAPLEY on file in Washington. That file was now being analyzed by this committee, but AMDUR did not state that either he or WYZANSKI was a part of the Committee.

Earlier, [redacted] had advised that he learned from HARLOW SHAPLEY on February 24, that SHAPLEY as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science had appointed MAURICE VISSCHER as chairman of a similar committee of that organization to conduct an inquiry identical with that now being carried on by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. VISSCHER is associated with the University of Minnesota, is a known leader in the PCA and is also the national president of the American Association of Scientific Workers. The same informant advised that SHAPLEY had prepared the resolution of the AASoW described above. b2

(U)

The membership present was asked not to publicize the Washington Association of Scientists' resolution until it had been similarly endorsed by similar groups in New York and elsewhere. When all groups have endorsed it, it is to be publicized along the eastern seaboard and particularly in Washington.

(U) The foregoing is furnished the Bureau for informative purposes and a carbon copy is directed to the Washington Field Office for the completion of their file. Inasmuch as no specific cases appear to be presently under consideration no further inquiry is requested at this time in Boston. [redacted] will continue to furnish additional information as it is devel ped and it will be promptly transmitted to the Bureau and interested offices. b2 b7D

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1948

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulets March 30 and April 6, 1948.

Mrs. CHARLES REDDING (LOUISE R. WILLIAMS, 1661 Crescent Place, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., sent the following letter to the Bureau under date of March 22, 1948:

"Although you are probably cognizant of the following, I feel it my duty to report that I have been told by those who were present and received letters attesting to the fact that: Eugenia Holcombe Baker Hyde (Mrs. Mark Hyde) is devoting her time exclusively to research work for the party (or some organization name of which I am not sure) and campaigning for Henry A. Wallace.

"Mrs. Hyde stated at that time that she was working in Dr. Condon's department or office, (Dr. E. U. Condon) 'working for Dr. Condon.'

"I have no further information regarding this and it is not rumor but told me by two friends who have been distressed by slant of Mrs. Hyde's conversation for some time past and are now no longer seeing Mrs. Hyde altho they have been friends for many years.

"Yours sincerely,

/s/ Louise R. Williams"

In accordance with Bureau instructions, Mrs. WILLIAMS was interviewed at her apartment, No. 403, at the above address. She is a rather elderly woman, whose hearing is somewhat impaired. She is the widow of an Army Colonel who was attached to the Judge Advocate's Office of the War Department. Except for foreign travel, she has resided at the above address for 25 years. She appears to be socially prominent. She is quite outspoken and indicated that if she feels a thing is wrong, it is wrong, and that there can be no compromise. She is definitely opposed to Communism, Communists, and those sentimentalists who let their emotions run away with their better judgment. This latter class are dangerous in her opinion since they are apt to be influenced by the Communists to take a Communist line or support the Communists. She believes further that the real danger of Communism in the United States is that it tends to create dission between races, colors, creeds, laborers and capitalists, etc., and may eventually destroy the liberties which the founding fathers of this country fought for. She was also opposed to disbanding our armies so soon after the war and presently is in favor of strengthening the Army.

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EX-116

Director, FBI April 8, 1948

WFO 62-4108

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that she knew EUGENIA HOLCOMBE when the latter was quite young and knew her family in a casual way. Both Mr. and Mrs. HOLCOMBE have been dead 12 years or more and since that time she has had little contact with EUGENIA. EUGENIA married a man named BAKER and is presently married to MARK HYDE. Mrs. WILLIAMS does not know HYDE. Her information regarding Mrs. HYDE is based on conversations with two of her women friends who have played bridge with Mrs. HYDE. These two women are Mrs. FRANK CURTISS and Mrs. WILLIAM (MARY) GOODMAN, both of whom reside in the same apartment building as Mrs. WILLIAMS. Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that Mrs. CURTISS is quite ill at present but if interviewed at some later time could furnish some information regarding Mrs. HYDE. She added that Mrs. CURTISS and Mrs. GOODMAN dislike the thoughts of reporting Mrs. HYDE, as they knew her family. However, both are loyal Americans and could possibly be influenced to talk to Bureau representatives. Mrs. GOODMAN, according to Mrs. WILLIAMS, may be a little difficult to interview, as she says contradictory things, and should be questioned carefully to be certain to obtain facts. Mrs. WILLIAMS added that both these women have received information, probably in the form of a letter or propaganda (pro-WALLACE), from Mrs. HYDE. Mrs. WILLIAMS told Mrs. GOODMAN to hold onto the material as it might be needed someday. Another woman who is a member of this bridge group is Mrs. GEORGE NEWGARDEN, 1633 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Mrs. NEWGARDEN was formerly Mrs. ROBERTA "BOBBIE" BURNETTE. Mrs. WILLIAMS has not talked to her regarding Mrs. HYDE but stated that Mrs. NEWGARDEN is a very loyal, straightforward, outspoken American woman who is rather indignant at Mrs. HYDE for statements she has made while playing bridge. Also, Mrs. NEWGARDEN is not believed to have known Mrs. HYDE's parents and so would have no reticence in talking for that reason. Mrs. WILLIAMS believes she would be the best person to talk to regarding Mrs. HYDE.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that she did not object to her name being used if she could be of any help but preferred in this instance that if these women are contacted, such be done without using her name. She added that since Mrs. NEWGARDEN is a member of the Army-Navy Country Club, this might be a possible entree.

The only information Mrs. WILLIAMS has regarding Mrs. HYDE, as stated above came from Mrs. GOODMAN and Mrs. CURTISS. They stated that during the war Mrs. HYDE had Russian guests at her house. After the war she left the city for some time and was believed to have been in Mexico and New York City. On her return from this stay, she on one occasion said that she had been working hard in New York for the "Party" but did not amplify this further. On another occasion she said that she was back in Washington doing research work for HENRY WALLACE or the HENRY WALLACE group. She also made a remark that she

was working for Dr. CONDON. Mrs. WILLIAMS took this to mean that she was working in Dr. CONDON's office at the Bureau of Standards. Mrs. WILLIAMS does not know CONDON and has no additional details in this regard.

As a result of Mrs. HYDE's statements, these bridge-playing friends of hers are keeping away from her, as they are opposed to her ideas.

Investigation is continuing in this matter, and as soon as additional details are received, the Bureau will be appropriately advised.

RGG:mjm

62-4108

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 9, 1948

FROM : SAC, Knoxville

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Reference is made to the letter from Washington Field to the Director, dated April 2, 1948.

The following paragraphs represent a summarization of the information available to the Knoxville Division on the persons reflected in reference letter.

FREDERICK SEITZ was a member of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists, Executive Committee, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and was a consultant with the Monsanto Chemical Company at Oak Ridge. He was born July 4, 1911, San Francisco, California, listed his permanent address as 4800 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and, prior to his employment at Oak Ridge, had been employed at the MET Lab, University of Chicago. An investigation concerning SEITZ was initiated in response to Bureau letter to Pittsburgh dated September 15, 1947 (Bureau file No. 116-21002), which reflected that FREDERICK SEITZ, 103 Marion Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, appears on the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Scientists at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and the report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN dated October 29, 1947, in the case entitled "FREDERICK SEITZ - 1, AEAE", reflects that SEITZ' employment as Director of Training School with the Monsanto Chemical Company was terminated June 30, 1947, for the reason "resigned to go with the Physics Department at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania". The rest of the investigation reflected nothing derogatory.

EUGENE PAUL WIGNER. The following information is set out inasmuch as it is believed that AVIGNA (phonetic) referred to in reference letter is, in fact, identical with EUGENE PAUL WIGNER. An investigation of EUGENE PAUL WIGNER was instituted by the Knoxville Division in connection with his employment as a consultant by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission with the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. This in response to Bureau letter to Newark dated October 20, 1947 (Bureau file No. 116-13641), under the caption "EUGENE PAUL WIGNER - 1, AEAE, INTERNAL SECURITY". A copy of this letter was furnished to the Washington Field Office, and particular reference is made to it inasmuch as a considerable amount of derogatory and possibly derogatory information was furnished with the letter, which is not being repeated; however, attention is called to the indication that the telephone number of KATHERINE WAY at MET Lab, believed to be identical with KAY WAY, was obtained from WIGNER. Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent THEODORE A. SANDERS dated November 14, 1947, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the above captioned AEA case, which sets forth WIGNER's employment

WFO cc received in error + fwd to WFO 4/13/48 VMB

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10 APR 14 1948

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EX-61

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11 OCT 27 1964

as Director of Research at Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, his reported friendship with PHILIP MORRISON, an alleged Communist, and some contact at Princeton with Dr. ALAN MAY. The report further reflected that WIGNER's name appeared on the Scientific Panel, as indicated by a program of the National Committee on Atomic Information which sponsored an Institute on World Control of Atomic Energy at Washington, D. C., in July, 1946. In this connection, it is suggested that the Washington Field Office search its indices thoroughly, it being specifically noted that the report of Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS dated February 28, 1948, lists E. P. WIGNER, 163 Outer Drive, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as a member of the Federation of American Scientists, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, this on page 84. During the investigation at Knoxville, ARTHUR SNELL, Group Leader, Physics Division, Clinton Laboratories, advised that he had known WIGNER both at the Clinton Laboratories and formerly in Chicago and could recommend him highly. The rest of the investigation was innocuous.

KATHERINE WAY aka KAY WAY. It is believed that the KAY WAY (phonetic) referred to in reference letter is identical with KATHERINE WAY, one time Co-Editor of "One World or None" and with KATHERINE WAY aka KAY WAY, who is employed as a Senior Physicist at the Monsanto Chemical Company, Clinton National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Investigation of this individual was predicated on Bureau letter dated October 8, 1947, (Bureau file No. 116-14460), directed to Chicago with copy to the Washington Field Office. Reference is made to this letter inasmuch as it contained a considerable amount of derogatory and possibly derogatory information and, of course, sets out available background information. Investigation disclosed that KATHERINE WAY was well and favorably known to Dr. GALE YOUNG, Group Leader, Physics Division, Clinton Laboratories, who has known her since 1943, first becoming acquainted with her at the MET Lab, Chicago, and presently having her under his supervision. It was observed that, during the investigation, Dr. ARTHUR SNELL, also a Group Leader in the Physics Division, advised he has known WAY for five years and also became acquainted with her at the MET Lab in Chicago. Both of these individuals recommended her highly. Investigation at Oak Ridge was, for the most part, innocuous. However, the files of the Knoxville Division reflect KATHERINE WAY's membership on the Executive Committee of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists, her interest in an organizational meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, her activity on the Committee on Social and Political Implications and the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, and acquaintance with ALEXANDER SUSS LANGSDORF, JR. It is further reflected that WAY has recommended as loyal Americans both LANGSDORF and PHILIP MORRISON. If further specific information is desired, reference is made to the Bureau file in this matter and to the report of Special Agent THEODORE A. SANDERS dated November 6, 1947, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

ARTHUR HOLLEY SNELL. This individual is believed to be probably identical with the SNELL (phonetic) referred to in reference letter inasmuch as SNELL is well acquainted with both WIGNER and WAY and is an associate and fellow-employee of these persons at the Clinton National Laboratories. Investigation of ARTHUR HOLLEY SNELL was initiated upon receipt of Bureau letter dated September 12, 1947, (Bureau file No. 116-26688), directed to the Chicago Division and captioned "ARTHUR HOLLEY SNELL - 1, AEAE"; this in connection with his employment as Chief Physicist, Monsanto Chemical Company, in the field of experimental nuclear physics. During the investigation, it was observed that the employment records of the Clinton Laboratories reflected that SNELL was born March 10, 1909, at Montreal, Canada, and was a Canadian citizen. The investigation at Knoxville disclosed nothing of a significant nature beyond the fact that the name A. H. SNELL has appeared on the Information Committee of the Federation of American Scientists and on the membership list of Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists.

MORRIS EDGAR ROSE. It is believed probable that this individual is identical with the ROSE, other name unknown, set forth in reference letter, due to his employment and acquaintance with A. H. SNELL. Investigation was instituted, based on Bureau letter to Chicago dated January 28, 1948, (Bureau file No. 116-55665), in the case captioned "MORRIS EDGAR ROSE - 1, AEAE"; this in connection with ROSE's employment as Principal Physicist, Monsanto Chemical Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Reference is made to the above Bureau letter and particularly to the lead set out to the New York Division for the purpose of determining whether or not the employee is identical with one MORRIS ROSE, apparently a member of the Palestine Resistance Committee. The investigation conducted by the Knoxville Division, as reflected in the report of Special Agent WILLIAM BOARDMAN dated February 26, 1948, disclosed no derogatory information aside from membership in the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists but did disclose that A. H. SNELL was an acquaintance of this employee and recommended him highly. The files of the Knoxville Division further reflect that M. E. ROSE, 435 East Drive, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, who is identical with MORRIS EDGAR ROSE, appeared on the membership list of the Federation of American Scientists at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as per the report of Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, Washington, D. C., dated February 28, 1948, and captioned "FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

WENDELL CLAIRE PEACOCK. This individual is possibly identical with the person referred to only as PEACOCK in reference letter. Investigation was initiated on the receipt of Bureau letter dated February 11, 1948, and directed to Knoxville, captioned "WENDELL CLAIRE PEACOCK - 1, AEAE", which reflected this man's employment as a Physicist at the Monsanto Chemical Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; however, the investigation was discontinued February 26, 1948, inasmuch as PEACOCK had terminated his employment at the Monsanto Chemical Company to accept employment elsewhere.

RALPH POOLE JOHNSON. This individual is possibly identical with the RALPH JOHNSON referred to in reference letter. The only information available was found in the Security Index of the Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which reflects that one RALPH POOLE JOHNSON is now a Physicist with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, and whose last known address was 1144 Van Curler Avenue, Schenectady. This index reflects only that RALPH POOLE JOHNSON was born at Saint Pauls, North Carolina, November 2, 1909, that he has apparently visited the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Berkeley, California, since a clearance was granted in December, 1944, and, further, that a clearance was granted January 6, 1948, for a visit to Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It does not appear that this individual was ever employed at Oak Ridge, and it is believed that the above notation as to clearances arose from the fact that, while the Atomic Energy Project was under control of the Manhattan Engineer District, the Oak Ridge Security Office was the central clearance point. No further information is available indicating any probability that the above RALPH POOLE JOHNSON is in fact identical to the RALPH JOHNSON referred to in reference letter.

It is believed probable that a search of the above names through the indices of the Washington Field Office will be productive of additional information since it appears, from a review of the Knoxville Division files, that the investigations, possibly those reported by Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG, will reveal a considerable amount of information concerning all or some of the above listed people, which information may not be presently available to the Knoxville Division.

cc: Washington Field

SA:jlb
100-2322

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Mr. Hall
Mr. Lossburg

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

Date: April 9, 1948

To: Atomic Energy Commission
Room 38
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Rear Admiral John T. Dingrich
Director of Security and Intelligence

RECORDED
58-54-242

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Please refer to your letter of April 7, 1948, requesting additional information concerning Edward Uhler Condon.

This Bureau is now conducting an investigation of Dr. Condon under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 pertaining to the loyalty of Government employees and when [illegible] be furnished the results of that investigation.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
APR 12 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AK

APR 21 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
GMSI-PS:JF

APR 7 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

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

Attention: Mr. Victor P. Keay

Subject: CONDON, EDWARD UHLER

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The investigation required under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 in the case of Dr. Condon was completed on April 25, 1947. As you perhaps know, the Commission's final determination as to Dr. Condon's eligibility for security clearance has, by agreement with the Secretary of Commerce, been postponed.

In order that the Commission's record in this case may be complete, it is requested that such further investigation as is deemed appropriate to cover the intervening period be accomplished and that the Commission be advised.

Sincerely yours,

John Gingrich

John Gingrich
Director of Security & Intelligence

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1F 1B 1K
10 APR 14 1948

Let to Mr. Edgar Hoover re Uhler 4/9/48

Butler
Mossbacher
Wall - Pursuit
5-B

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

TO : Director, FBI DATE: April 1, 1948

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

66405

Re Washington Field letter to Bureau, 3/27/48.

There are enclosed for the Bureau the original and two photostatic copies, and for the Washington Field Division, two photostatic copies of the following items:

(1) Letterhead of Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated October 8, 1943, bearing typewritten signature of MARION HATHWAY, Chairman. This letterhead, source unknown, lists Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as Corresponding Secretary, and Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON as a Board Member of the above organization. Further study of this item would indicate that it is not an original letterhead but rather a typewritten copy. However, this cannot be stated with certainty since, as set out above, the source of the item is unknown.

(2) Letterhead of Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated June 15, 1944, bearing the signature of Dr. JOHN MARSALKA. This letterhead lists Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as Board Members of the above organization. This item was furnished to the Pittsburgh Office by [redacted] b7D on June 30, 1944. [redacted] gained possession of this item in a confidential manner but advised that the letter had been addressed to an undisclosed firm in Pittsburgh.

(3) Letterhead of Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated January 20, 1945, bearing mimeographed signature of MARION HATHWAY. This letterhead lists Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as Board Members of the above organization. This item was obtained on January 28, 1945, from a confidential trash cover maintained at the office of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

None of the above items bear any further identifying data.

Encl.
JTM:MAW
62-957
cc - Washington Field (62-4108) (Encl.)
PG 116-88
121-95
100-2223

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-243
APR 19 1948
APR 20 1948

53 APR 20 1948

PITTSBURGH COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP — File

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Mrs. Edward U. Condon
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Rev. Hugh W. Weston
Cong. James A. Wright
Dr. Verne Wright

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

October 8, 1943

66406

Dear

The Pittsburgh council of American-Soviet Friendship is part of a national movement to promote understanding and friendship between this country and the Soviet Union. It is important that this work be done to hasten our victory over the Axis powers and to insure peace and progress in the years ahead.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Council has planned an extensive program for this area. This includes public meetings with nationally-known speakers, the exhibition of Soviet films on the war, and the distribution of literature on Soviet life and American-Soviet relations.

The enclosed pamphlet containing the constitution of the USSR is one type of literature which is being distributed. You will note that it serves to answer questions Americans are asking, such as: Is the Soviet Union a democracy? Is there religious freedom in the Soviet Union? Is there freedom of press and assembly? What rights are guaranteed to the Soviet people?

The expense involved in this local program is considerable, and must be financed by people in this community. You are one of a number to whom we are turning for financial assistance in carrying on this important work. Your contribution will be appreciated by our sponsors and the members of our Board.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Hathway
Chairman

MH:ER
reply to
3054 Iowa Street

INDEXED

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send all names

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F B I
OCT 25 1943
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship

14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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66408

January 20, 1945

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Vice-Chairman

WILLIAM R. OLIVER
Vice-Chairman

REVEREND PETER KRETA
Vice-Chairman

ALFRED L. OYLER
Vice-Chairman

GERTRUDE GREENWALD
Secretary
6611 Northumberland St.

CHARLES C. ARENSBERG
Treasurer

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MRS. EDWARD U. CONDON
MRS. JOHN CONLEY
EERO DAVIDSON
MRS. ELIZABETH F. EWENS
ANTHONY J. FEDEROFF
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REV. IRVING MURRAY
WILLIAM R. OLIVER
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DR. A. L. ROBINSON
FLORENCE P. SAUL
CONG. THOS. SCANLON
MRS. JOSEPH SHUMAN
REV. HUGH W. WESTON
CONG. JAMES A. WRIGHT
DR. VERNE WRIGHT

Dear Board Member:

I am very happy indeed to write to tell you that the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship is to have a visit from Miss Elizabeth Moos, Educational Director of the National Council on Monday and Tuesday, January 29th and 30th. Miss Moos comes to Pittsburgh at our invitation and will spend two days conferring with community representatives and meeting with committees and our Board. Her visit here will be under the general auspices of the School and College Committee which has recently been organized.

Arrangements are being made for a dinner and discussion meeting with Miss Moos on Tuesday, January 30th, at 6:30 P.M. at the Webster Hall Hotel. (Dinner - $1.75) This will be an opportunity for our Board and our School and College Committee to meet with Miss Moos. Other Board business, including election of officers for 1945, will also take place at this time. Will you be good enough to sign the enclosed postcard indicating whether or not you can be present on that occasion? We sincerely hope that you will be able to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Hathway

Marion Hathway
Chairman

MH:ER
Enc.

U.S. Army
1-26-45

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-2142

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11 JUL 27 1964

Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship

9

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Chairman

DR. VERNE WRIGHT
Vice-Chairman

WILLIAM R. OLIVER
Vice-Chairman

REVEREND PETER KRETA
Vice-Chairman

ALFRED L. OYLER
Vice-Chairman

MRS. DELLA A. SCHREIB
Secretary
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JOHN P. ROBIN
DR. A. L. ROBINSON
CONG. THOS. SCANLON
MRS. JOSEPH SHUMAN
REV. HUGH W. WESTON
CONG. JAMES A. WRIGHT
DR. VERNE WRIGHT

June 15, 1944.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

66409

[redacted]

Dear Sir:-

Pittsburgh's Council for American Soviet Friendship as a part of its effort to promote Good Neighbor relations with our Ally Soviet Russia is planning to offer Russian language study in this community.

You may know that English is offered in the Russian Universities and in the urban high schools and language institutes. The mutual good will to be gained from a reciprocal effort will go far to promote the desired good neighbor attitudes aside from the future business possibilities that knowledge of the Russian language offers.

Will you help us by making known to your personnel this Russian language course through announcements or special displays on your bulletin boards.

Enclosed are 10 cards for posting on boards or the use of those interested. You may wish to have someone in your organization contact us for further information, which we shall be happy to supply.

Respectfully yours,

Dr John Marsalka

Dr. John Marsalka

[redacted]

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11 OCT 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-3

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

April 8, 1948

Director, FBI.

RE: HONORABLE WARREN R. AUSTIN,
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Loyalty Investigation of DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, it was necessary to interview the HONORABLE WARREN R. AUSTIN, United States Representative to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. This interview was conducted by Special Agents Albert J. Klein and Warren T. Marchessault.

Mr. AUSTIN advised that DR. CONDON'S actions and statements to him were such that would give him no cause for believing DR. CONDON to be disloyal to this country. He indicated that on the contrary some of his actions were such to reflect DR. CONDON to be loyal and to illustrate he referred to a letter which a scientist was attempting to publish and the fact that DR. CONDON had tried to secure Mr. AUSTIN'S assistance in suppressing the letter, feeling that it was against the best interests of the United States to have the letter published. Details concerning this matter will be reported in the case on DR. CONDON.

As a result of the statements made by Mr. AUSTIN, it was pointed out to him by the agents that the F.B.I. is very much interested in this particular phase of the matter because the F.B.I. is as much interested in securing information reflecting on the loyalty of DR. CONDON as it is in securing information reflecting possible disloyalty on his part. Mr. AUSTIN immediately spoke up and stated that "the F.B.I. is famous for its justice and fairness and we are all proud of it." He further stated that what this country needs is more organizations of the caliber of the F.B.I. 77-5885-244

I felt that you would want to know of Mr. AUSTIN'S high regard for the F.B.I. as expressed to the above-mentioned agents. It should be noted that the interview with Mr. AUSTIN was very friendly and he showed an extreme interest in attempting to assist the F.B.I. Mr. Marchessault accompanied Mr. Klein on this interview due to the fact that Mr. AUSTIN is a friend of the family of Mr. Marchessault.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC.

WTM:DJG

71 MAY 8-1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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RECORDED 77-5885-244
21 APR 15 1948

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 16, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is attached a summary brief relating to the captioned individual. The information contained therein was obtained from many different sources, including confidential informants, microphone and technical surveillances, and highly delicate sources having access to the effects and premises of organizations and individuals. The vast majority of derogatory information contained therein was furnished to the Bureau on a confidential basis by reputable individuals.

It is strongly recommended that the above be given full consideration in connection with any action taken.

A blind memorandum is being prepared, setting forth all the information in the files of the Bureau which has not been furnished to the Department of Commerce. This information is set out in various portions of the attached brief, and the purpose of the blind memorandum will be to put this information all in one memorandum for your consideration, having in mind that you may wish to forward it to the Department of Commerce.

The Bureau's files are now being reviewed to determine if all information has been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission, and if not, it will be put in the form of a blind memorandum for your consideration.

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 10, 1948, in which you comment, "We must be certain that every portion of that letter and of the enclosures included therein were accurate and will stand an acid test." You referred to Bureau letter of May 15, 1947, sent to the Secretary of Commerce. As outlined in the attached brief, every portion of the letter and its enclosures were accurate with the following exception:

It was stated in the letter of May 15, 1947, as follows: "It is known that Dr. and Mrs. Condon were associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington. Among these are Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador, and Virginia Woerk, a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy." This statement was based on a letter from the Washington Field Office dated May 25, 1947, prepared by Special Agent E. H. Mossburg, which lists various contacts of the Condons as revealed by a technical surveillance on their residence. This letter specifically sets out the name of Virginia Woerk and identifies her as a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy, and also lists the name of Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, who is identified as the wife of the Polish Ambassador. In support of the acquaintanceship

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HBF:cmw

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APR 22 1948

62 JUN 3 1948

of the Condons with these two persons, the technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Condon on March 21, 1947, revealed a telephone call from Emilie Condon to Virginia. The log entry reads as follows:

> "EMILY CONDON (?) to VIRGINIA _____? (at office?) EMILY said to tell 'her' (Mrs. WINIEWICZ at Polish Embassy?) 'I' will be there at 10:30 and would like to take RAYMOND WILSON along. VIRGINIA said 'she' said to bring anyone EMILY wishes. EMILY said to call and tell her that she (EMILY) is bringing him; that he is a quaker and that the quakers have done a lot of work in Poland. VIRGINIA looks up the address of the Embassy as 2640 16th St., N.W. (POLISH EMBASSY)."

It is noted that by letter dated March 8, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that by a technical surveillance on the Polish Embassy a conversation took place between a Mr. Frymar and Mr. Jaworski on March 2, 1948, and they made reference to a Detroit newspaper item on Dr. Condon which mentions Madam Winiewicz's connection with Condon. Frymar stated that he had many calls about this and he had answered that she knew Condon as well as he knew Secretary Marshall. Jaworski said that they are making a lot of her knowing Condon when at the most she may have met him socially. The same letter from the Washington Field Office reflected that a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Condon on July 1, 1947, reflected lengthy conversations between Emilie Condon and a woman, Balanca Redfern. During this conversation, Balanca stated that she was going to call on Mrs. Winiewicz (believed to be Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador) and asked Mrs. Condon to go with her. Mrs. Condon said she would like to call on Mrs. Winiewicz and she would be free any afternoon. As noted, it cannot be positively stated that the Condons are associated with Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador, and/or Virginia Woerk, a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy. Further, it is understood that the correct spelling of the name Virginia Woerk is Virginia Worek.

memo. reviewed and approved by Courson in Training Div.

2-

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 16, 1948

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to letter to the Director from the New Orleans Office dated March 15, 1948, which set out that WALDO DUBOSE, Terry, Mississippi, had stated that Dr. CONDONmight be identical with the person whom DUBOSE met about twenty-five years ago in New Orleans, which individual called himself, Dr. DE MONTELEON, and was later seen by DUBOSE at Ellisville, Mississippi, at which time this individual denied being DE MONTELEON but claimed to be Dr. CONDON.

Bureau letter dated March 18, 1948, set out that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, the present time Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born March 2, 1902, in Alamogordo, New Mexico. He attended the University of California from 1919 to 1926.

By teletype dated April 6, 1948, the New Orleans Office was instructed to expedite the investigation in this case and report the results to the Bureau immediately.

On April 7, 1948, Mr. WALDO DUBOSE was located at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was appearing as a witness in a case in Civil Court. On being interviewed, he stated as follows:

In about 1923 or 1924, exact date not known by him, but in any event, a few years after the close of World War I, he had occasion to be in New Orleans, at which time, in company with a Mrs. HEDDA von MEYSENBERG of New Orleans, he attended a lecture given by a person calling himself Dr. MONTELEON, which lecture took place in a building somewhere on St. Charles Avenue, exact address not now recalled. He has no idea of the organization, if any, sponsoring this speech, or if, indeed, it was under the sponsorship of any organization.

DEFLECTED RECORDING

About two years after the above event (this would be about 1925 or 1926), he was at the railroad station at Ellisville, Mississippi, when he again saw this person, known to him as Dr. MONTELEON. He approached this individual and addressed him by that name. The man immediately said that his name was not MONTELEON but that he was Dr. CONDON. Inquiry by him at this time revealed that this person calling himself Dr. CONDON was staying at the Alice Hotel in Ellisville, in which city he seemed to be highly regarded by everyone. About one month after this meeting at the station, Mrs. WARREN COLLINS, wife of the then proprietor of the said Alice Hotel, called DUBOSE and said that this alleged Dr. CONDON had turned out to be a thorough crook, having expressed his intention to leave the hotel at a time when he owed a bill there. He was not permitted to depart with his valise. Accordingly, on his departure, the valise was left at the hotel. It was later opened by Mr. WARREN COLLINS, who stated to DUBOSE "this valise is full of MONTELEON stationery". DUBOSE continued by saying that he took this to mean that it had been ascertained that this Dr. CONDON was, in fact, the man whom he had seen in New Orleans about two years previously under the name of Dr. MONTELEON.

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FILE

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DUBOSE went on to say that he had ascertained that while in Ellisville, this so-called Dr. CONDON had borrowed money from CLINT COLLINS and ERNEST PETTIS, the former still residing in Ellisville while the latter is deceased. DUBOSE said that he had never seen a photograph of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and cannot, therefore, make a comparison of his recollection of the alleged Dr. CONDON and Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. He reported this matter because he had recently read in the newspapers of some proposed investigation relative to a Dr. CONDON who had worked on the Atomic Bomb. He stated that on reading these articles, his association of memories went back a quarter of a century to the above recorded event and he thought this matter should be reported to the FBI though he has no way of knowing whether or not the herein mentioned Dr. MONTELEON, alias Dr. CONDON, may be identical with Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

At this time DUBOSE suggested that additional information might be obtained from his sister, Mrs. WYATT GRANTHAM of Terry, Mississippi, who was present when the alleged Dr. MONTELEON delivered the speech in New Orleans as mentioned herein; further, he believes that CLINT COLLINS, former manager of the Alice Hotel, is still available for interview at Ellisville, as well as will be Mrs. WARREN COLLINS. DUBOSE furnished the following description of the individual who made the speech in New Orleans and whom he later saw at Ellisville, Mississippi, which description, of course, would be of the period about 1923-1925:

Age	25-30
Beard	Dark, short cut, black
Eyes	Dark, penetrating
Height	5'10"
Weight	160 lbs.
General appearance	That of a foreigner, perhaps of Greek origin, gruff, overbearing

Attention is here called to information furnished by the Bureau to the effect that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON was attending the University of California from 1919 to 1926 and that in 1923 or 1924 Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON was approximately twenty-one years of age.

On April 10, 1948, Mrs. WYATT GRANTHAM was interviewed at Terry, Mississippi. She said that she saw this Dr. DE MONTELEON only one one occasion, that being when he made a speech of some kind at some forgotten address in New Orleans, about 1924. She fixes this time as being when an automobile show was held in New Orleans and that shesaw and heard Dr. DE MONTELEON at the request of Mrs. HEDDA von MEYSENBERG of New Orleans; that on this occasion Mrs. GRANTHAM and her husband stayed with a Mrs. GAUTIER, corner of Phillips and Camp Streets in New Orleans; that Mrs. GAUTIER was infatuated with Dr. DE MONTELEON. One evening Mrs. GAUTIER called Mr. and Mrs. GRANTHAM into her apartment to meet Dr. DE MONTELEON. As she recalls, this individual was short, stocky, having very black hair and wearing a goatee. His most striking features being his very black penetrating eyes. He appeared to be about forty years of age and spoke

with a slight accent. It was her understanding that Dr. DE MONTELEON was a psychologist and lectured on that subject.

The aforementioned WALDO DUBOSE was present at Terry, Mississippi, during the interview with his sister, Mrs. WYATT GRANTHAM. At this time DUBOSE said that he believed the lecture was given in New Orleans during either the fall of 1923 or February or March of 1924. He also recalls that Dr. DE MONTELEON was afforded a hearing of some sort by the New Orleans Police Department relative to some trouble with an automobile. DUBOSE further recalled that while in Ellisville, Mississippi, Dr. DE MONTELEON, alias Dr. CONDON, conducted some hypnotic tests on patients at the feeble-minded institute in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Dr. RAMSEY was superintendent at the institution at that time. Neither DUBOSE nor his sister knew anything concerning the background, nativity or education of this person known as Dr. DE MONTELEON. They believed that Mrs. GAUTIER is still residing in New Orleans.

It will be stated here that WALDO DUBOSE, though unquestionably appearing entirely sincere, has all the indications of having a mind with a great imagination. He talks at length and does not appear to recall distinctly events that have happened years before.

Inquiry at the vicinity of Camp and Phillips Streets in New Orleans revealed that Mrs. LOUISE GAUTIER owned the house at this address and resided there from about 1919 to about 1936. Further inquiry revealed that she died in New Orleans in 1944.

Mrs. HEDDA von MEYSENBERG was interviewed at her home, 5527 South Saratoga Street, New Orleans. She said that shortly after World War I, she would put it within three or four years, DUBOSE and his sister and the latter's husband, as she recalls it, were in New Orleans. One afternoon DUBOSE called her and invited her to accompany them to hear a lecture given at some place near St. Charles Avenue in New Orleans. With the passing of the years, she has forgotten exactly what address this was. In any event, the three of them did attend this lecture, which to her, was completely a wasted evening. The lecture was given by an individual on some subject which she no longer recalls. This man claimed to be a Dr. DE MONTELEON and she took him to be definitely a foreigner, probably of Hindou extraction. He had a definite foreign accent and she would put his age at that time as "beyond that of a young man." She would hesitate to state any exact age, but he was certainly no longer a young man and probably a middle-aged man. She knows nothing whatever relative to the background of this individual or his travels and life following this single occasion on which she saw and heard him. She has no idea if this person's lecture was sponsored by any organization. She has no additional information.

Inquiry has revealed that the Dr. RAMSEY, mentioned herein as the former superintendent of the Institute for Feeble-Minded at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, left that Institution in 1929 and his present address is as follows:

April 16, 1948

Dr. H. H. Ramsey
Utah State Training School
American Fork, Utah

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Salt Lake City Division but whether interview with Dr. RAMSEY appears merited, is being left to the discretion of the Bureau. No undeveloped lead, therefore, is being set out in this letter.

It may be noted from the result of the investigation set out herein, there is nothing whatsoever to indicate that the individual known as Dr. DE MONTELEON who was in New Orleans in about 1923 or 1924 and later reported to be the same as one Dr. CONDON at Ellisville, Mississippi, about two years later, is identical with Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

4/20/48
Memorandum
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Condon
Mr. Egan

cc:Salt Lake City

100-0-10806F
MCF:vjr

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

THE DIRECTOR

March 16, 1948

D. M. LADD

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached a summary brief relating to the captioned individual. The information contained therein was obtained from many different sources, including confidential informants, microphone and technical surveillances, and highly delicate sources having access to the effects and premises of organizations and individuals. The vast majority of derogatory information contained therein was furnished to the Bureau on a confidential basis by reputable individuals.

It is strongly recommended that the above be given full consideration in connection with any action taken.

A blind memorandum is being prepared, setting forth all the information in the files of the Bureau which has not been furnished to the Department of Commerce. This information is set out in various portions of the attached brief, and the purpose of the blind memorandum will be to put this information all in one memorandum for your consideration, having in mind that you may wish to forward it to the Department of Commerce.

The Bureau's files are now being reviewed to determine if all information has been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission, and if not, it will be put in the form of a blind memorandum for your consideration.

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 10, 1948, in which you comment, "We must be certain that every portion of that letter and of the enclosures included therein were accurate and will stand an acid test." You referred to Bureau letter of May 15, 1947, sent to the Secretary of Commerce. As outlined in the attached brief, every portion of the letter and its enclosures were accurate with the following exception:

It was stated in the letter of May 15, 1947, as follows: "It is known that Dr. and Mrs. Condon were associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington. Among these are Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador, and Virginia Woerk, a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy." This statement was based on a letter from the Washington Field Office dated May 25, 1947, prepared by Special Agent E. H. Mossburg, which lists various contacts of the Condons as revealed by a technical surveillance on their residence. This letter specifically sets out the name of Virginia Woerk and identifies her as a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy, and also lists the name of Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, who is identified as the wife of the Polish Ambassador. In support of the acquaintanceship

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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Gandy

HBF:cmw

of the Condons with these two persons, the technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Condon on March 21, 1947, revealed a telephone call from Emilie Condon to Virginia. The log entry reads as follows:

> "EMILY CONDON (?) to VIRGINIA_____? (at office?) EMILY said to tell 'her' (Mrs. WINIEWICZ at Polish Embassy?) 'I' will be there at 10:30 and would like to take RAYMOND WILSON along. VIRGINIA said 'she' said to bring anyone EMILY wishes. EMILY said to call and tell her that she (EMILY) is bringing him; that he is a quaker and that the quakers have done a lot of work in Poland. VIRGINIA looks up the address of the Embassy as 2640 16th St., N.W. (POLISH EMBASSY)."

It is noted that by letter dated March 8, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that by a technical surveillance on the Polish Embassy a conversation took place between a Mr. Frymar and Mr. Jaworski on March 2, 1948, and they made reference to a Detroit newspaper item on Dr. Condon which mentions Madam Winiewicz's connection with Condon. Frymar stated that he had many calls about this and he had answered that she knew Condon as well as he knew Secretary Marshall. Jaworski said that they are making a lot of her knowing Condon when at the most she may have met him socially. The same letter from the Washington Field Office reflected that a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Condon on July 1, 1947, reflected lengthy conversations between Emilie Condon and a woman, Balanca Redfern. During this conversation, Balanca stated that she was going to call on Mrs. Winiewicz (believed to be Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador) and asked Mrs. Condon to go with her. Mrs. Condon said she would like to call on Mrs. Winiewicz and she would be free any afternoon. As noted, it cannot be positively stated that the Condons are associated with Mrs. Josef Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador, and/or Virginia Woerk, a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy. Further, it is understood that the correct spelling of the name Virginia Woerk is Virginia Worek.

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 7, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Edward U. Condon

Mr. McGuire
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Congressman J. Parnell Thomas asked that I see him at 9:30 yesterday morning prior to an executive session of his committee. I saw him.

He is still most anxious to get a copy of the Bureau's letter to Harriman dated May 15, which they so badly garbled. I told Thomas that of course the Bureau could not give him a copy of the letter, that the President had issued specific instructions that formal requests for such material should be relayed to the White House and that so far as the letter is concerned it would appear that the decision had already been made, to which the Bureau must comply. He then wanted me to tell him what was in the letter. I declined to do this. He then expressed the thought if he could have a copy of the letter no one need know where he got it. I told him that we appreciated his confidence and friendship but that we could not circumvent instructions.

Thomas then asked if the portion of the letter quoted in the report was satisfactory. I told him that I had previously furnished him with the two sentences that were omitted from the second paragraph, that other portions of the letter were not verbatim and, in fact, the third and fourth paragraphs were summaries and that the major portion of the last paragraph which deals with Mrs. Condon's application for passports is not even in the letter, that it possibly was taken from investigative reports, that he could of course check on the passport details with his contacts at the State Department. I frankly told the Congressman that I thought he had been most injudicious in permitting the committee to release what purported to be a copy of the letter when it was not a copy of the letter and it was things like this that really set back the cause. The Congressman agreed that this was correct and again related how the letter was secured.

In this connection, Jim Walter, who is working for the committee, confidentially told me on Monday that the investigator who got the letter is a chap by the name of Wheeler, who formerly was employed by Secret Service, and that Wheeler had absolutely no recollection about the contents of the letter. While talking to Thomas I predicated all of my remarks upon the general premise that if he would talk to his investigator he would probably find out the information above set forth.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-247 FBI APR 22 1948

The Congressman then stated that they were going to have hearings beginning April 21, that they were going to make an issue out of the letter. I frankly told him I thought he was being a little late in making an issue out of the letter when he did not

59 APR 26 1948

HANDLED BY CRIME DESK

G.I.R.-10

quote the letter correctly, that if he was so determined to quote from the letter what he should have done was quote in the narrative and summary form. He agreed that this was correct.

He then stated that he thought that what they should do was to call the AG, Harriman and the Director before the committee. I told him that if the Director were called before the committee all he could say was that he could not produce the letter and refer them to the White House, that I thought this would be an extremely bad tactic on his part, that I did not think he should call the Director or place the Director in the embarrassing position of probably having to decline to furnish anything to the committee, that this simply would not be a good tactic. The Congressman calmed down considerably and reverted to his usual, friendly self and stated that he, of course, would not want to do anything that would in any way, shape or form embarrass the Bureau. I told him the greatest embarrassment would come not to the Bureau but to his committee in forcing Mr. Hoover to take a position that he could not furnish information to the committee.

Thomas then asked who had copies of the letter. I told him to my knowledge the letter was sent only to the Commerce Department although it was entirely possible a copy could have been furnished the AG, that obviously on a broad, legal ground the AG has custody of the Bureau's files and could say whether or not the files should be made available unless, of course, this ran counter to the President's recent directive.

He told me that the meeting of the committee would have to do primarily with legislation.

I was surprised at how well Thomas looked. He said he was bound and determined that he would make Condon look like the fool that he was. He did express some fears on Groves not coming through and confided in me that Groves from time to time has come in to see him and has told him amazing stories. This of course confirms what we have always suspected as being the source of some of the material that Thomas put out, particularly at the hearings last fall in connection with the allegations of Soviet espionage on the atomic bomb.

Thomas then stated that he would like very much for me to discuss the above-mentioned matter regarding Condon with the Director and see if the Director had any views on how he could get the letter. I told him of course I would be forced to mention this to the Director since he had specifically requested it but that I thought it was improper to even ask the Director when the decision had already been made. He then stated that he also wished I would take up with the Director the thought that the committee will be

hiring some additional investigators and that he would certainly like some names of former Agents who might do a good job. I told him I would mention this to the Director and if we could think of any names I knew the Director would be glad to pass them on. He then stated in connection with the program of hiring additional investigators he assumed that he could call us on a personal and informal basis and have us check our files for any information. I made it clear that what he had in mind was not an investigation but merely a file check. I told him I felt certain the Director would be very glad to have this done.

LBN:hmc

If Thomas calls me he can count on no further assistance, direct or indirect. I do not intend to recommend anyone for employment because the Investigative Staff is run improperly — as shown in Hollywood & Condon cases. The Committee could serve a very useful purpose but never will as long as it conducts inquiries in such slap happy manner

H.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 17, 1948

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

CONF. INFT. [redacted] furnished the following information re CONDON'S administrative changes at the Bureau of Standards to explain to some extent the reasons he believes were responsible for these changes: b2 b7D

RE: Dr. CONDON'S taking over the Atomic Physics Division:

Prior to CONDON'S appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards, Division IV was a miscellaneous section which included such fields as spectroscopy, light, physical optics, sugars, polarimetry, radium studies, X-rays, atomic energy etc. This was headed by Dr. F. J. BATES, now retired. With the increase in work in the field of atomic energy, it was believed desirable to separate this from the miscellaneous group mentioned above. Therefore, CONDON did so and then attempted to find a capable, qualified man to head the Atomic Energy Section. He could find none within the Bureau of Standards. ([redacted] stated that he personally agrees with CONDON that there was nobody capable to handle this position). CONDON sought an outsider to fill the position. Among those he contacted was ALEX ELLETT. ELLETT, formerly a professor at the University of Iowa, was engaged during the war on National Defense Research Council project on the proximity fuse. This work was done at the Bureau of Standards. ELLETT, though a very capable physicist, was not successful as an administrator. ELLETT declined the offer for several reasons including financial considerations. He is presently employed at the Zenith (Radio) Corp., Chicago. b2 b7D

DEFERRED RECORDING

CONDON then named EUGENE C. CRITTENDEN, an Associate Director, to head the Atomic Physics Division, aided by Dr. L. S. TAYLOR. This was only a temporary arrangement, and was later changed with Dr. RICHARD HUNTOON being named Assistant Chief and CONDON as Chief. [redacted] believes that this was done so that the position of chief would be available when and if he could find a man to fill the position. b2 b7D

TAYLOR, who is a Section Chief in the X-ray Section of the Atomic Physics Division, is a self-claimed friend of CONDON and CONDON'S Publicity Director, HUGH ODISHAW. TAYLOR has been at the Bureau of Standards for many years. According to [redacted] TAYLOR has been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission. This source knows nothing derogatory re TAYLOR. b2 b7D

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19 APR 21 1948

62-4108

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11 OCT 27 1964

53 APR 27 1948

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
April 17, 1948

RICHARD "BUTCH" HUNTOON had worked at the Bureau of Standards during the war under HARRY DIAMOND in Division XIII, working on proximity fuses. This source considers HUNTOON to be a capable physicist and does not know that he was a personal friend of CONDON. HUNTOON is originally from the mid-west. He has taught at New York City following which he worked for a radio corporation.

RE: HUGH ODISHAW:

[redacted] stated that ODISHAW was brought into the Bureau of Standards to handle public relations. He added that he believes that the draft board was requested to defer him so that he could obtain this position. It is to be noted that this source does not personally like ODISHAW, but stated that he does feel him to be qualified. b2 b7D

RE: DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF:

[redacted] stated that VINOGRADOFF is an old man whom CONDON knew and liked, and so brought him in and practically created a job for him. VINOGRADOFF'S position has gone to his head and he now tries to run the show. b2 b7D

This data is for information only. If any additional details are received they will be reported to the Bureau.

RGG:dmc
62-4108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

103-760

On April 5, 1948, DR. I.I. RABI, Pupin Physics Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City was contacted by Special Agent ALBERT J. KLEIN in connection with a loyalty investigation of CONDON. At this time, DR. RABI furnished a letter signed by HAROLD C. UREY, dated April 2, 1948, describing a dinner to be held in honor of CONDON on April 12 in New York City. The letter, the original of which is attached, contains the names of the sponsors of the dinner. A photostatic copy of the above-mentioned letter is attached to the copy of this letter which is being designated for the Washington Field office.

The above is submitted for information purposes.

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1 ENCL

enc. 1

ENCL. ATTACHED

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cc Washington Field (enc.1)

HMJ
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APR 27 1948

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DATE 7/26/85 BY 9145 al/50
246999

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-249

DINNER TO EDWARD U. CONDON

AS A TESTIMONY OF CONFIDENCE
BY HIS SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUES

ROOM 523, 625 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PHONE ELDORADO 5-0904

April 2, 1948

SPONSORS

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JAMES FRANCK
University of Chicago
W. H. FURRY
Harvard University
PAUL GROSS
Duke University

(continued on inside page)

Dear Friend:

The undocumented and irresponsible attacks made by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Dr. Edward U. Condon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, have disgusted all fair-minded Americans. Conservatives and liberals alike have united in condemning the methods of Congressman Thomas and his associates, who have it in their power to destroy the reputation of any citizen by vague insinuations.

The scientific community has reason to feel a special sense of outrage at the unwarranted attacks on the loyalty of our colleague. Many of us who have been closely associated with Dr. Condon over a long period -- during his years of university teaching, his associate directorship of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, and especially his period of invaluable service to his country on the Manhattan District Project -- have good reason to place full confidence in his complete integrity and loyalty to American institutions. We know of no reason for the attack that has been directed at him save a desire for publicity on the part of his attackers.

As an expression of our confidence in our colleague, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, has invited a number of prominent scientists to unite as sponsors of a dinner in Dr. Condon's honor, to be held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on Monday, April 12th. Leading scientists and educators, to whom this question of the right of the American citizen to freedom of speech and freedom of research is of vital importance, will speak, warning that both the liberty of the citizen and the free progress of science are seriously threatened by the methods of the Thomas Committee. Our main speaker will be Dr. Condon himself. At his wish, the proceeds from the dinner will be devoted to strengthening the influence and circulation of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

I hope that you will be present to join with us in showing your confidence in Dr. Edward Condon and your profound disapproval of the methods pursued by Congressman Thomas and his committee, acting in the name of the American people. I enclose a reservation card for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Urey

Harold C. Urey
Chairman, Dinner Committee

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COMMITTEE OF SPONSORS—*Continued*

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The Institute for Advanced Study
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Mass. Institute of Technology
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Institute for Advanced Study
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Harvard University
M. W. ZEMANSKY
College of the City of New York
CLARENCE ZENER
University of Chicago

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: April 8, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated April 3, 1948, advising that one F. L. Moller at the Bureau of Standards who has custody of restricted data shows this data to Condon, who allegedly is not cleared to receive such information, and recommending that the matter be discussed with Admiral Gingrich, of the Atomic Energy Commission, to determine the status of Dr. Condon's clearance for access to restricted data.

Admiral Gingrich, on April 7, 1948, advised Special Agent R. W. Lawrence that Condon was cleared for access to restricted data by MED and that that clearance is still effective under Atomic Energy Commission until such clearance is actually denied. The Admiral stated that as of the present time such clearance has not been denied and it does not appear that Condon can be prohibited from seeing this restricted data.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: April 3, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Captain Sabalot, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, advised Special Agent Doherty that he had received information from a source considered to be highly reliable to the effect that F. L. Moller was in charge of a group of about ten people at the Bureau of Standards who have custody of restricted data. According to Sabalot, his source reported that Moller shows these records to Condon, who allegedly is not cleared to receive such information.

Captain Sabalot advised that he was going to bring this matter to the attention of Admiral Gingrich, of the Atomic Energy Commission.

It should be noted that Condon was cleared by the Manhattan Engineer District on December 28, 1944, and that no action should be taken by this Bureau inasmuch as it would be only an administrative violation of the Atomic Energy Act if Condon was not cleared.

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3 APR 22 1948

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this matter be discussed with Admiral Gingrich, Security Officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, for the purpose of determining discreetly if Dr. Condon has been cleared for access to restricted data by the Atomic Energy Commission, and if not, whether or not the clearance by MED would be sufficient to afford him access to restricted data.

52 MAY 4 1948

JFH:tlc

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operating out of the Embassy. The papers, he said, were proof of the spy ring's work, documents that he had encoded and decoded.

The Ottawa Journal decided he was a "nut" and threw him out. He tried again the next day. No luck. He tried the Canadian Government. Still no luck. That night, September 6, 1945, he took his baby out of apartment 4, at 511 Somerset Street, Ottawa, to the next-door apartment of Sgt. Harold W. Main, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and asked Main to look after the child because he, the code clerk, expected to be killed before the night was over.

But Sergeant Main had more sense than the Ottawa Journal or the Government of Canada, both of which had flatly refused to listen to the little man.

Sergeant Main went on a bicycle for the neighborhood cops.

The cops came around to apartment 4, at 511 Somerset Street, shortly after 11 p. m., September 6, 1945, and there found:

Vitali G. Pavlov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy and chief of the Soviet secret service in Canada, Lt. Pavel Angelov, assistant military attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Rogov, air attaché, and Alexander Farantov, cipher clerk.

They had broken in and were tearing up the apartment. One was under the bed. One was in the clothes closet.

They were after those papers the little man had been trying so desperately to push into the hands of Canada. Thus broke the greatest spy case in North America, and it may yet turn out to be the most important in world history.

For the little man with the papers was Igor Gouzenko, the Embassy's code clerk. The papers were evidence of how the Soviets had stolen samples of uranium with which the United States of America had been making atom bombs. And of how they had stolen military secrets on radar, radio, high explosive, and other scientific weapons of war.

One of the papers the little man had was a coded cablegram to the headquarters of Soviet espionage in Moscow, reading:

"To the DIRECTOR:

"Facts given by Alek: (1) The test of the atom bomb was conducted in New Mexico (with "49," "94–239"). The bomb dropped on Japan was made of uranium 235.

"It is known that the output of uranium 235 amounts to 400 grams daily at the magnetic separation plant at Clinton. The output of "49" is likely two times greater (some graphite units are established, planned for 250 mega watts, i. e., grams, each day). The scientific work in this field is scheduled to be published but without the technical details. The Americans already have a published book on this subject.

"Alex (note: Spelling is from the original—FCW.) handed over to us a platinum with 162 micrograms of uranium 233 in the form of oxide in a thin lamina. We have had no news about the mail.

"Grant."

Decoded and translated, that message said that a Russian spy had furnished Russia with samples of United States atom-bomb material.

The name of the spy was Alan Nunn May.

Dr. May was an Englishman of the upper class, a professor in nuclear physics at ancient and honorable Cambridge university. His family had an ancient and honorable name in Britain. Dr. May was one of Britain's trusted scientific experts on the bomb, frequently in Washington, D. C., during the war.

And he was a Soviet spy. So much so, in fact, that the head of the Soviet spy ring in Ottawa, a Col. Gregory Zabotin, got a direct cable from Moscow to expect May's arrival.

May's spy name was "Alek." Zabotin's spy name was "Grant." And "the director" was the spy headquarters in Moscow.

Dr. May is now doing 10 years in a British prison. He should have been shot for the traitor he was. Numerous other scientists in the very heart of United States-Canadian war work, some Canadians by birth, some British by birth, were all caught in the same net he was.

They are doing time in various Canadian prisons as traitors.

Who smeared science in this case?

One further question: Where did Alan Nunn May get that sample of uranium he slipped to Spymaster Zabotin in Ottawa, Canada?

Uranium for bombs was manufactured only in the United States of America. And May was down here. Who gave him that stuff? There is but one answer possible.

What has science to say for itself? When the first atom bomb drops on America, science can accept the credit, for it was a scientists who gave the uranium to Russia in 1945.

Gentlemen of science, speak up.

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Morning Call of Monday, March 8, 1948]

TO RELAX NOW MAY MEAN TO WEEP LATER

Dr. Edward Condon, whose alleged association with Soviet agents is under congressional scrutiny, blithely advises us that he is "entirely reliable" and that "the country can relax." However, there is something in the record against him now before the House Un-American Activities Committee which makes us question the soundness of his advice.

Being Director of the United States National Bureau of Standards, Dr. Condon has access to all our atomic science records and files, and as a scientist has confidential knowledge of the mysteries of the atomic bomb, the one weapon Stalin longs for to speed up the Communist program of Europe's and then the world's subjugation. He of all people should be so beyond suspicion of disloyalty that no voice from any governmental quarter could be raised against him. Not only should he be "not disloyal" as he claims. He should be positively and passionately loyal to the United States, whose Government he is serving in so responsible a position of trust.

But the congressional committee, thank heavens, is not so easily taken off guard, for they have garnered evidence of questionable associations which belie his assurance that "the country can relax." This evidence points to some of his friends and intimates as "alleged Soviet espionage agents." It points to contacts with men and women, who while American citizens are said to be members of the Communist Party, and also to representatives of the Soviet and her satellite nations. It has reference to his membership in a society affiliated with an organization branded by the United States Attorney General himself as subversive.

Certainly these associations of Dr. Condon are not very conducive to inspiring public confidence in his assertion that "the country can relax," while he flits about among those who make no secret of their intent to overthrow our American democracy. Our Congress is right therefore in calling the administration to task for thus letting down its guard at so critical a moment in our Nation's history. It is surely not the time to throw our vigilance out of the window by giving to indiscreet officials in high places, with atomic bombs in their pockets, the benefit of every doubt. With Communist plotters to the east, west, north, and south of us, even cause for the slightest doubt calls for a searching and never-relaxing investigation.

Washington's patriotic advice to be vigilant in the hour of danger won us our liberty. Dr. Condon's unpatriotic advice to relax is the surest way of having it stolen from us.

(Mr. VAIL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include two editorials.)

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois for his very excellent and very factual and very informative statement on this matter. May I also ask the gentleman from Illinois if he has taken cognizance of the many, many accusations to the effect that the committee has attacked scientists all over the Nation, and that scientists have been warned they may be subject to attacks and smears and one thing and another?

Mr. VAIL. I am quite aware of that.

Mr. McDOWELL. I wonder if the gentleman from Illinois knows how many scientists have been named in any matters ever issued by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. VAIL. I recall of no other scientist.

Mr. McDOWELL. There were two, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois, the moon-gazing, left-wing, fellow-traveling gentleman from Harvard University, Dr. Harlow Shapley, and Dr. Condon.

There is one other matter that ought to be cleared up. The accusation has been made by some radio commentators than an irresponsible subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities issued this release. I would like to point out that the subcommittee consists, of course, of the gentleman from Illinois, who is known to the other members of the committee as being one of the most energetic, one of the most able fact-finders, one of th[redacted]working members of the committee and also one of the most conservative members of the committee. The other two members of the committee consist of the chairman of the full committee who has been a member of the Committee on Un-American Activities ever since it was first established in 1938. The third member of the committee was the minority member, the Honorable JOHN S. WOOD, of Georgia, known to this House for many years for his integrity, his ability, and who most certainly as chairman of the full committee was cautious about those things he did.

Again I wish to thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. EATON submitted the following conference report and statement on S. 2022:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2202) to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend, and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

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mission to place his name on the Board's decision was obtained.

Third. It developed that the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board had been considering the case of Dr. Condon for 10 months; that they reached their decision as a result of the report of May 15, 1947, from J. Edgar Hoover, supplemented by a report of one investigator employed by the Department of Commerce.

Now in this important case, they called one witness during the entire 10 months. That one witness was Dr. Condon. In other words, during this 10 months that Dr. Condon was under investigation, no steps were taken by the Loyalty Board or the officials of the Department of Commerce, to deny him access to top secret material on atomic energy. As a matter of fact, in October of 1947, while the Board was considering Dr. Condon, and after they had received J. Edgar Hoover's letter, they permitted Dr. Condon to attend secret meetings at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and here is what is important about this unanimous opinion of the Loyalty Board. The Chairman of the Loyalty Board, Mr. Adrian S. Fisher, who is now General Counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, having resigned as Solicitor of the Department of Commerce on February 25, testified before us that his board made a finding purely as to the individual loyalty of Dr. Condon. In other words, they made no finding as to whether through his associations, his affiliations or his indiscretions, he was a security risk, or unfit for the [redacted] position he held. The very essen[redacted] report concerning Dr. Condon had to do with his associations, affiliations, and indiscretions. We did not charge Dr. Condon with being disloyal. We clearly stated that there was no evidence that Dr. Condon was a Communist, but we did state that Dr. Condon had been associating with individuals who were agents of the Soviet Government. In other words, so far as the Loyalty Board is concerned, Dr. Condon, a person who had access to highly confidential data, can associate every night with Soviet espionage agents, entertain them and be entertained by them, visit ther embassies, their homes, entertain them in turn at his Government-owned home at the Bureau of Standards, associate with them socially and he and his family may hold membership in Communist front organizations. They do not take these matters into consideration in reaching their decision. They make their determination purely on whether or not he, as an individual, is loyal to the United States. He might be negligent and irresponsible in his conduct—they do not take that into consideration. They do not take into consideration whether or not he constitutes a security risk. To emephasize this point let me read you what the Chairman of the Commerce Department Loyalty Board said in this connection:

Mr. NIXON. What we want to know is what your Board has decided. As I understand it, then, from my question, your Board has decided only the narrow issue of individual loyalty of the man before you.

Mr. FISHER. That is correct.

Mr. NIXON. In other words, you have not made a decision one way or the other as to whether the man before you—and understand this is theoretical because I do not want you to refuse to answer this—whether or not the man before you may have been guilty of indiscreet associations over a period of time, and might, for that reason, be a questionable security risk for top secret documents.

Mr. FISHER. May I cite a supposititious case which, I think, will clear it up. Let me assume we had a case of a man, I will say.

Mr. NIXON. Yes.

Mr. FISHER. Economic conservative also, if I may state this, a religious man, and a southerner of which there are not economically radical people, I think. Yet, he had the bad habit of getting drunk, telling all he knew whenever he was given a drink. I think that is a supposititious case.

Mr. NIXON. Right.

Mr. FISHER. It is my interpretation under the Executive order that in that case we would have no alternative but to state his failings——

Mr. NIXON. But to clear the man for loyalty.

Mr. FISHER. That is correct. His failings are not before us.

I say that the issue here is not whether Dr. Condon fundamentally is loyal. The question is, can we entrust the very security of our Nation in the hands of an individual who apparently sees nothing wrong in associating with card-holding members of the Communist Party, with associating with persons who are known to be agents of the Soviet Union, and who affiliates with an organization which is in control of Communists? Is he not placing the security and the welfare of the people of the United States in jeopardy through such associations? If Dr. Condon, as a private scientist, wishes to engage in activities in which I know he has been engaged, that is his business, but when he, as a director of the Bureau of Standards, engages in this activity, it becomes not only the concern of the Congress of the United States, but likewise the concern of every citizen of this country. We are playing for keeps now, and misfeasance can be just as disastrous as malfeasance.

In making this statement, I call upon the President to "unfreeze" Mr. Hoover's letter of May 15. Let the Congress and the people see what J. Edgar Hoover reported to Mr. Harriman on May 15, 1947. Let us see what was in the file of Dr. Condon that caused Mr. Fisher, the Chairman of the Loyalty Board, to refer to it as "a hot potato" in his testimony before our committee.

As a result of this case, President Truman has seen fit to ring down an iron curtain between the important information in the files of the executive departments of the Government and the Congress. If we permit his action to go unchallenged, then we are surrendering one of our historic prerogatives, that of the investigative authority of the Congress.

In the Washington Post of Thursday, March 25, 1948, there is an article on page 1, under the byline of Alfred Friendly. I want to read to you a portion of this article:

The subcommittee report on Condon was released on March 1. Two days later, the Washington Post disclosed that when the subcommittee quoted in part from the now famous Hoover letter, it omitted a key sentence. It was not until yesterday, however, that it was discovered that the subcommittee also inserted three sentences which Hoover did not write.

The passage is a supposed summary of passport applications of Dr. and Mrs. Condon for foreign travel. Sources known to be familiar with the text of the Hoover letter assert that the sentences do not appear in that communication.

The Commerce Department has refused a request of the Un-American Activities Committee Subcommittee to make the Hoover letter public.

Here we have a strange situation indeed. We find that the Washington Post is able to refer freely to a document which has been denied to the people's representatives in Congress. The Washington Post is able to say what this document contains and what it does not contain, yet the Congress is refused by the Department of Commerce and Secretary Harriman the right to learn anything whatsoever concerning it. At precisely what point does the people's rights in this regard end and the privileges of the Washington Post begin? This situation calls for a thorough investigation and removal from office of all responsible and condoning parties, including the Secretary of Commerce, if he fails to take action immediately.

What is there in the file of an official of the Government, or an employee of the Government, that should not be subject to inspection by Members of Congress?. To say that we who create these agencies and appropriate the money for their operations do not have an obligation to determine whether or not these agencies are being properly administered or whether the employees of these agencies are loyal or disloyal, or whether or not they constitute a security risk, is absurd. Certainly these are matters of pertinent inquiry to the committees of Congress. The country would never have known about the Teapot Dome or Benny Myers or Gerhart Eisler or Hanns Eisler, if the Congress had not had access to the files of the executive branch of the Government.

The very authority of the Congress has been defied. It is incumbent upon us to override the President's action and the dangerous precedent thereby established.

Your committee has described Dr. Condon as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." If there are weaker links in our security chain and the same Presidential and departmental safeguards are thrown up to protect them from exposure, the committee can only suggest that the Congress and the people of the United States join together in the fervent prayer, "God help America."

[From the Washington Times-Herald of March 21, 1948]

WHO SMEARED SCIENCE?

(By Frank C. Waldrop)

Who smeared science? Who has got people wondering about the loyalty of scientists to the Government of the United States?

On September 5, 1945, a little man walked into the office of the Ottawa (Canada) Journal.

His English was terrible. He had under his arms a large package of papers written in a foreign language. His story was fantastic.

He said that he was a code clerk at the Russian Embassy and that he wanted to report the existence of a Russian spy ring

have been fighting for—freedom from secrecy and freedom from national barriers.

So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a confidential letter on the subject to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. Our investigator was able to copy hastily only part of the contents of Mr. Hoover's letter, which was 3½ pages long. That part which we believe to be essentially accurate we quote as follows:

The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944.

Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among those are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy; Helen M. Harris, secretary of the Polish Embassy, and Ignace Zlotowski, former counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish delegate to the United Nations.

Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American-Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as science committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.

Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American-Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947 Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.

It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947 Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities.

Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Cromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who has since returned to Russia. Condon applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia, which was issued but was later canceled by the Army.

I do not deem it proper to disclose at this time the full facts upon which the committee acted, since hearings are scheduled for April 21, when the entire compilation will be introduced in evidence. I feel that sufficient material has been presented in this statement to enable you to reach the conclusion to which the committee arrived, namely, that it is the unanimous opinion of the subcommittee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forthcoming from the Secretary of Commerce setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon in view of the derogatory information he has had before him.

Since the issuance of our report there has been a hue and cry from certain quarters that our committee was intimidating American scientists and as a result retarding scientific development. When the safety of our Nation is involved, so far as our committee is concerned, no individual or class of individuals enjoy any immunity from exposure, a scientist is accorded the same treatment as the butcher, baker, or candlestick maker.

It is the belief of our committee that Government service is a privilege and not a right, and that an individual who occupies the position of Director of the Bureau of Standards and acts as the custodian of scientific standards and developments, having under his direction projects dealing with secret scientific data vital to our national existence should not hold membership in an organization authoritatively declared to be subversive nor should he cultivate association with card-carrying Communists, and that also holds true of the members of his household.

Because we dared to call attention to Dr. Condon's dangerous associations and affiliations, we have been charged with retarding science.

Was J. Edgar Hoover retarding science when he wrote a three and one-half page letter to the Secretary of Commerce, in which he detailed Dr. Condon's associations?

Was Gen. Leslie Groves, Director of the Manhattan project, retarding science when he had Dr. Condon taken off a Soviet-bound plane in 1945, and refused to permit him to go to Russia, notwithstanding authorization of the trip by the State Department?

We grant that science may have been retarded by the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment for 10 years of Alan Munn May, professor of nuclear physics at Cambridge University, who was found guilty of the charge that he was a Soviet spy. His is not an isolated case—other scientists are serving sentences in Canadian prisons for the same offense.

Let me recapitulate the events that followed release of the report of the subcommittee that occurred at 4 p. m. on March 1. Several hours later, Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster, issued a public statement to the effect that Dr. Condon had been unanimously cleared by the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board on February 24, 1948, 6 days before the issuance of the report.

On March 3, the Committee on Un-American Activities served a subpena upon Mr. John L. Towne, secretary of the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce, calling upon him to appear before the committee and to bring with him the letter of May 15, 1947, from J. Edgar Hoover, to W. Averell Harriman, together with all records and files pertaining to Dr. Edward U. Condon. Mr. Towne appeared before the Committee and submitted a letter from the Secretary of Commerce Harriman, in which the Secretary said:

I have after careful consideration reached the conclusion that the release of the documents and information called for in this case would, in fact, be prejudicial to the public interest.

He further stated:

I have instructed the Secretary of the Loyalty Board of this Department to appear in response to the subpena which you have caused to be served upon him and to report to you that he is not authorized or empowered to produce the papers in question. I have further instructed him, in view of the considerations mentioned above, including the importance of avoiding any action which might prejudice the review of the case by the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, respectfully to decline to testify concerning the subject matter of the subpena.

The members of the Committee on Un-American Activities feel that it was in the public interest that the entire text of Mr. Hoover's letter be made public. The gentleman from California [Mr. NIXON], a member of our committee, sent telegrams to the Attorney General and to Mr. Harriman, requesting them to make public Mr. Hoover's letter. They declined to do so. Another member of our committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], called upon President Truman to instruct the Secretary of Commerce to make the letter public. Now I submit, why would they not make the full text of this letter public? It does not contain the names of any informants. No confidences will be violated by its disclosure.

Now let us understand it—this entire letter deals with the activities, the associations, and indiscretions, if you please, of Dr. Edward U. Condon. This letter is a report from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the activities and associations of one of the key Government officials. What is there in the letter the President, the Attorney General, and Secretary Harriman desire to keep from the Congress? They have defied a subpena of this House in order to cover up these facts. If they are so convinced of Dr. Condon's fitness and loyalty, and do not consider him a security risk in these perilous times, then why, in fairness to him and in fairness to the Congress and the people, do they not release the content of Mr. Hoover's letter?

Now, I would like to say a few words about this unanimous decision of the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board—the members of which were appointees of Henry Agard Wallace—which was supposed to have been made February 24. After the Secretary of Commerce refused to submit Mr. Hoover's letter, we subpenaed before us the three members of the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board, the Secretary of the Board, the Under Secretary of Commerce, the shorthand reporter of the Board, the investigating officer of the Board and the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and while they all informed us that they had been instructed by Mr. Harriman not to give any testimony regarding Dr. Condon, we did determine the following facts, which I think are very important:

First. It developed that Dr. Condon was not unanimously cleared by the Loyalty Board on February 24, as Mr. Foster announced, but he was, in fact, unanimously cleared several hours after the issuance of the subcommittee's report on March 1.

Second. That two members of this Board were not employees of the Department of Commerce when their finding was made, and in order to make it unanimous, one of the former employees was called by telephone in Illinois and per-

tive we would not be so cordially hated by those elements.

It is my very great honor to be a member of your Committee on Un-American Activities, and I have a keen appreciation of the important responsibilities that such a membership entails. I was and I am deeply gratified by my appointment to that committee since selection to serve thereon implied the confidence of our leadership in my judgment, general capacity, and patriotism.

I am now serving my second year and I have come to know well my associates on that committee and I have conceived a very great measure of respect for each of them and all of them, Republican and Democrat alike, for the intensity of their devotion to their country, for their high intelligence, for the wisdom of their decisions, for their temperate self-control in the face of epithet and insult hurled from the witness chair, and for the uniformly wholehearted cooperation and the fine esprit de corps that has characterized the committee throughout my period of service.

We have been described as bug-eyed witch hunters, vilified and excoriated as intent upon destruction of individual liberties, but I submit to you that, on the contrary, the members of the committee individually and collectively are conservative, conscientious, and possessed of a rare degree of calm, deliberate judgment and common sense, and their unceasing efforts are concentrated upon the preservation of every right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution.

Its members have been accused of using the committee as a springboard to publicity. Let me point out that considering its potentiality for press interest the committee has been exceptionally reserved and the majority of its members are rarely quoted or even mentioned in the press in connection with committee activities.

Your committee has been patient and tolerant of unfair criticisms from the floor in the light of their sources and in the knowledge that complete vindication of its acts awaited only the opportunity for formal presentation of the evidence in its possession.

It should not be necessary to defend the committee or its actions since the past record reflects the fact that the committee has without exception been sustained in its findings by preponderant vote of the House and subsequently by court decisions.

It would seem in the light of these facts that the committee has earned your confidence—at least to the extent that judgment be withheld until the full facts are made known in public hearing.

However, we take the floor today, departing from precedent, because there appears to be some question in the minds of Members who have consistently indicated their confidence in the committee as to whether or not, at long last, the committee has for once moved too hastily with respect to the release concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon. We appreciate that limited knowledge of the facts makes it difficult for such Members to adequately reply to critics from their districts in the period intervening before the hearing is held. Hence this statement.

First, let me point out that when the Committee on Un-American Activities levels a charge against any individual or organization the reputation of that individual or organization is not alone involved. The reputations of each committee member and of the committee itself hang in the balance, and if our charges are not fully substantiated, we would be discredited as individuals and as a committee, a fate we would richly deserve.

With that frequently accepted risk in mind and with a natural repugnance toward publicizing the shortcomings of any person, but with a deep sense of our obligation to protect our national security, our subcommittee met for consideration of the Condon case.

Dr. Edward U. Condon is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, which acts as custodian of the Nation's basic scientific standards and is one of the most important national-defense research organizations in the United States. It is engaged in projects at the present time concerning atomic energy, radar proximity fuses, instrument-landing systems, jet fuels, and other vital and secret projects that affect the security of our Nation. The Director of this agency has access to the confidential records not only of the atomic bomb but to other information that constitutes the objective of the prying activities of every Soviet espionage agent in the United States.

Dr. Condon was recommended to the vital post he now holds on November 5, 1945, by Henry Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. In submitting his name, Mr. Wallace bypassed the visiting committee of three, who ordinarily pass upon the appointment of the Director of the Bureau of Standards, and when Mr. Wallace was challenged by a member of the committee he stated he did not know it was customary.

Dr. Condon, while with the Manhattan project, wrote a letter to his superior registering his impatience with the security regulations set up to protect the secret of atomic energy.

Dr. Condon is a member of the executive committee of the American-Soviet Science Society which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., an organization cited several years ago as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities and recently also cited as such by the Attorney General of the United States. His name, as a suggester of potential members is used by the organization in recruiting to its ranks scientists employed by the Bureau of Standards—successfully in at least 10 instances.

A member of Dr. Condon's immediate family is a member of an organization cited by the Attorney General as a Communist front and is active in another organization similarly designated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Dr. Condon has frequently associated with diplomatic representatives of the Russian, Polish, and Czechoslovak Governments. He has been entertained at the homes of diplomatic representatives of the Bulgarian Government. It is a well-known fact that all of these governments are controlled by the communistic leaders of Soviet Russia. Dr. Condon has entertained diplomatic representatives of the Russian, Czechoslovakian and Bulgarian Governments in a home that has been supplied to him by the Government of the United States.

Dr. Condon has been associated with persons known to be subjects of investigation for espionage activity. He has associated with numerous persons who in turn have associated themselves with known agents of the Soviet Government. He has been associated with an individual who was considered such a security risk that he could not obtain a passport to leave the United States. This person was discharged from the United States Government service because he was considered so pro-Russian that he could not be trusted to guard certain files of the United States Government against Russian encroachment.

Dr. Condon has also been associated with an individual who was dismissed from a non-Government agency because of his Communist tendencies. The identities of all of the persons to whom I have referred will be disclosed at the forthcoming hearing. However, the instances that I have cited should be sufficient to establish the character of the people with whom Dr. Condon has elected to associate himself.

It is conceivable that a person might associate with one or two individuals and have no knowledge of their Communist affiliations. However, when a person having access to vital information relating to atomic energy associates with 30 or more individuals, whether directly or indirectly, who are engaging not only in the dissemination of communistic doctrine, but who are engaged in espionage activity on behalf of the Soviet Russian Government, such association becomes a matter of national concern.

Dr. Condon has made a number of speeches indicating an interest in Russia, one of which was made on the occasion of the Fifth Annual Science Institute on March 5, 1946, in Washington, D. C., from which I quote. Condon, speaking of Russia, said:

> We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed us to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war.

In the same address Condon made the statement:

> We must regain for all scientists that freedom from military domination if science is to be used for peaceful ends.

Condon's belief in the free exchange of information among world scientists is indicated by the following quotation from his article Is War Research Science? which appeared in the Saturday Review of Literature of January 15, 1945:

> The restoration of freedom to science is one of the elements in the civilization we

tion to establish a decent society and to guarantee world peace.

Failure to clearly set forth our position before the outbreak of two world wars resulted in a most costly experience for the United States. Failure to prepare ourselves adequately for any international emergency and failure to realize that in any future war we will be involved will cost us dearly in material resources and human lives. By being utterly realistic in facing present disturbing world conditions we will be able to take the steps necessary to avert a third world war.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

In June and July the Republicans and the Democrats will hold their national conventions. They will write platforms and nominate candidates for the Presidency. In this uncertain, complex, and strife-ridden world international issues are becoming of increasing significance to every American citizen. It would be most salutary, most effective, most beneficial, and most heartening to the American people if the conventions would adopt an identical bipartisan foreign policy platform. It would be an announcement that the United States faces the world with a solid united front. It would be clearly understood that we intend to approach international issues in bipartisan unity and not in partisan dissension. A realistic bipartisan platform on foreign policy should include planks incorporating the following principles:

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES FOR PLANKS IN A BIPARTISAN PLATFORM ON FOREIGN POLICY

First. The United States should firmly dedicate itself and all its resources to the maintenance of its destiny-given position of leadership for world peace. This Republic was brought into being for the prime purpose of laying the foundations for a just and permanent peace. Every American heart must be devoted to the achievement of this objective. All the energy, all the ability, and all the statesmanship we possess must be employed for the realization of this goal.

Second. Congress should appoint immediately a select committee to conduct a thorough study of international relations and to carry out a searching investigation of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. Such procedure would give the Members of Congress a more potent voice in the development and in the implementation of foreign policy.

Third. The United States must continue to exercise leadership in the establishment of a real, workable, and effective world organization. The defects of the UN, chief of which is the veto, must be removed. If this cannot be accomplished and if the Kremlin continues in its refusal to cooperate, we must abandon the UN and form at once a new international organization of liberty-loving democratic states without the presence of the impeding Soviet Union.

Fourth. Diplomatic appeasement of the Soviet Union in which we have been indulging since the end of the war must cease. Diplomatic appeasement failed in the 1930's. It has failed in the 1940's. It leads only to conflict.

Fifth. Economic assistance to rehabilitate the economies of countries resisting the spread of communism and the drive of Russian aggression must be continued by the United States. An admirable beginning has been made in the passage of ERP. As long as aid to free nations is effective in checking the advance of the Soviet Union and in preventing the spread of communism, we must continue whether it be for 1, 4, 5, or 10 years.

In extending aid, we should constantly demand that the nations who receive assistance help themselves. As soon as they are self-supporting, have successfully liquidated the sinister spread of communism and strengthened themselves militarily, our aid can be greatly diminished or entirely ceased. We help guarantee our security by strengthening those who are resisting the march of Mr. Stalin and his politbureau.

Sixth. If a democratic country, threatened by a Communist minority within which is either directly or indirectly aided, abetted, and controlled by the Kremlin, asks aid of the United States, assistance should be extended, be it economic or military.

Seventh. The United States should inform the world and particularly the Soviet Union that we intend to use our force to stop aggression directed at strategic points such as the approaches to the Atlantic, Gibraltar, the countries of western Europe, the Dardanelles, Greece, Turkey, Iran, the Near East, the Persian Gulf area, China, and the islands of the Pacific. We should state clearly that whenever there is encroachment on these areas, or any other strategic positions, the integrity of which we deem essential to the security and the survival of the United States, the power making such an encroachment will meet with our immediate, sustained, and unrelenting resistance. We should for our own self-interest and the peace of the world establish a line beyond which an aggressor may not move without encountering the full force and power of the United States.

Eighth. Most important of all planks in a realistic, bipartisan program on foreign policy is the achievement and the maintenance of adequate preparedness on the sea, on the land, and more especially in the air. Atomic supremacy and air supremacy by the United States must be realized at all costs.

United States air supremacy is the only road to world peace. All the funds required to keep us the strongest military nation on the planet should be unhesitatingly appropriated by the Congress. Having done this, the Congress should insist that the armed services efficiently and effectively move to an early and full realization of this determined objective.

Legislation to provide full and adequate manpower for the armed services should be enacted at once.

WAR OR PEACE

I am convinced that the proposed principles on United States foreign policy which I have outlined should be adopted as a program by both parties at their conventions in June and July and should be incorporated in their platforms.

A weak foreign policy, an unrealistic foreign policy, a fragmentary foreign policy, a vacillating foreign policy, a foreign policy of appeasement will lead us only to destruction, to war, to slavery, and to death.

A strong foreign policy, a resolute foreign policy, a firm foreign policy, a realistic foreign policy, a foreign policy dedicated to world freedom backed by the armed might of the United States will guarantee a free world, a peaceful world, a world in which nations can live without fear of intimidation, of aggression, of slavery, and of ultimate annihilation.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDOWELL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

EDWARD U. CONDON

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, despite the lateness of the hour, the Committee on Un-American Activities has a matter it has thought wise to bring before the House. We have carefully waited until the European recovery plan was disposed of. We feel now, however, that the matter should be discussed.

On March 1 of this year a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities issued a statement in which was named the Director of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, Edward U. Condon. A member of that subcommittee, the very able gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VAIL] has prepared a statement that I feel the House will be greatly interested in hearing. I therefore yield at this point such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VAIL].

Mr. VAIL. Mr. Speaker, throughout recent weeks the Committee on Un-American Activities has been the target of continuous vicious attacks by various organizations and individuals as well as by certain Members of this Body, few in number, it is true, but blatently vocal and chronically unsympathetic to the aims and objectives of the committee and as chronically blind to its accomplishments.

The very nature of the assignment entrusted to the committee to keep the Congress informed of subversive activities affecting the security of our country is sufficient of itself to draw the fire of those whose interests lie in establishing and maintaining a curtain of secrecy concealing the movements of organizations and individuals who seek to destroy our Government—a curtain that has been thrown aside times without number by the committee and its investigators, permitting the scorching glare of publicity to sear and wither the well-laid plans of our enemies.

It is the penalty of service on the committee to be reviled and blasphemed by persons and groups sympathetic to the aims of the Soviet Union, by so-called Liberals and by weaklings who have been influenced by communistic propaganda. That penalty we accept in good grace in the knowledge that were we less effec-

minded leaders of Europe and Asia that it will be impossible to avoid war. If the home folks do not want scarcities and all that scarcities mean; if they do not want bureaucratic price fixing and rationing; if they do not want a horde of little dictators telling them every day what to eat, what to wear, and what to do, they should without delay make their wishes known to their chosen representatives in Congress.

Yesterday there was hoisted over the Capitol in Washington the red flag of danger and the yellow flag of fear—the first, without reason, the second, without justification.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an analysis of the tax bill which will probably be before us tomorrow. I have analyzed the bill in question-and-answer form for the use of the membership of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on page 3915 of the RECORD of March 31, I said, "He who is not with Me is against Me," quoting the words of the Redeemer. In both cases the word "Me" should be with a capital "M." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEIN (at the request of Mr. MARCANTONIO) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper articles.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, on page 3976 I am quoted as saying, "I am making the fight against the bill." It should be "In making the fight against the bill."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAYBURN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole today.

LEASING OF STATE LANDS FOR PRODUCTION OF OIL, GAS, AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4167) to authorize the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to lease their State lands for the production of oil, gas, and other hydrocarbons for such terms of years and on such conditions as may be from time to time provided by the legislative assembly of the respective States, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 6, strike out all after "amended" where it appears the second time down to and including "States"." in line 12 and insert "to read as follows: 'Except as otherwise provided herein, the said lands may be leased under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe. Leases for the production of minerals, including leases for exploration for oil, gas, and other hydrocarbons and the extraction thereof, shall be for such term of years and on such conditions as may be from time to time provided by the legislatures of the respective States; leases for grazing and agricultural purposes shall be for a term not longer than 10 years; and leases for development of hydroelectric power shall be for a term not longer than 50 years.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to lease their State lands for production of minerals, including leases for exploration for oil, gas, and other hydrocarbons and the extraction thereof, for such terms of years and on such conditions as may be from time to time provided by the legislatures of the respective States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO PRINT

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have permission to revise and extend their remarks and that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD in the deficiency appropriation bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] be permitted to revise and extend his remarks and insert a statement in regard to the history of Missouri, despite the fact that it will require an additional page in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the excess, without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Harley J. Credicott, of Freeport, Ill.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include certain extraneous matter.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] is recognized for 45 minutes.

FLOODS ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the lateness of the hour I will make my remarks very brief. I do want, however, to point out that I intend to take 45 minutes sometime next week because I desire to cover a subject which is of the utmost importance to my own district. It has to do with the flooding of the Susquehanna River, which last week overflowed its banks and caused death and disaster to the western part of Broome County in the vicinity of Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal, N. Y. It is my objective to talk on the bill which I am introducing today which will call upon Congress in this emergency to authorize $1,000,000 for the start of the building of flood walls on each side of the Susquehanna River in the Endicott-Johnson City-Vestal area.

I hope the House will give sympathetic attention to this grave matter because, as I have said, it has resulted in death and destruction to the extent of about half a million dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next and on Thursday next I may on each date address the House for 45 minutes following the disposition of the business of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] is recognized for 20 minutes.

A BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, international relations are deteriorating at an amazing and an alarming rate. The Soviet Union is pushing a program of brazen, sinister, and ruthless expansion. The Kremlin, by its philosophy and by its actions, is clearly demonstrating that world domination is the ultimate Russian objective.

The interests of the United States are global. Our security and our survival are at stake. It is imperative for us to state our foreign policy concisely, clearly, and firmly so that there can be no misunderstanding as to our determina-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 19, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Attached as an enclosure is a copy of the April 1, 1948 Congressional Record-House Pages 4099-4104 which sets forth a speech made by Representative VAIL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities relative to Dr. CONDON. The speech, according to information furnished by HCUA investigator, LOUIS RUSSELL, was prepared in order to attempt to offset some of the unfavorable publicity which this committee has been receiving in the form of telegrams, letters, and so forth directed to various Congressmen from certain individuals and groups, especially scientists, in various parts of the country.

These communications have praised CONDON and defended him as a loyal citizen and have criticized the HCUA. Mr. RUSSELL furnished a copy of VAIL's speech, which is identical to that delivered in the House by Mr. VAIL. This latter copy, as well as a copy of the Congressional record speech, is being retained in the files of this office.

RGG:GH

62-4108

Enclosure

RM

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 21, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Edward Wilson Condon

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I advised Senator Hickenlooper confidentially that an unconfirmed rumor had reached us to the effect that some woman at a sewing party at the YWCA on April 1 had been identified as the wife of the secretary of Senator Hickenlooper; that this woman had stated she had attended a bridge party at Dr. Condon's and appeared to be friendly with the Condons, that she expressed the opinion that the Un-American Committee had nothing on Condon and he was the victim of a political frame-up.

Hickenlooper was non-plused and after checking in his office stated it definitely was not the wife of his secretary. He only has two men in the office. Dan O'Brien's wife does not go around and the wife of the other man, Witt, does not go to the YWCA. He is checking further to see if there is any possibility of one of the wives of anybody working on the Committee being in [illegible]

CHANGE TO STOP

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CC - Mr. Ladd

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DIRECTOR, FBI

March 31, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DR. JURAJ SLAVIK,
EX-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AMBASSADOR

Reference is made to a telephone inquiry by Assistant Director D. M. LADD of the Bureau on the morning of March 31, 1948, regarding an allegation that an Agent WALTER of the FBI had contacted Madame SLAVIK on March 15 and made inquiries concerning Madame HAJSMAN and Dr. E. U. CONDON and Mrs. CONDON.

You are advised that Dr. SLAVIK has not been contacted by Agents of the Washington Field Office, nor has Mrs. SLAVIK. There is no Agent WALTER in the Washington Field Office handling inquiries of this kind. It is suggested that the call in question was probably made by Mr. JAMES WALTER, newspaper reporter for the Washington "Times Herald", who has been on special leave of absence from the "Times Herald" employed by the House Un-American Activities Committee for the specific purpose of conducting investigation into the activities of Dr. CONDON.

The "Times Herald" newspaper for March 16, 1948, contains an article written by JAMES WALTER entitled "Wife of Czech Aide Hired as U.S. Scientist", the article being in regard to Madame Doubraska Hajsman. A copy of this article is enclosed herewith to the Bureau.

The Bureau is also advised that confidential informant [redacted] advised that an unidentified man from the "Times Herald" called the Czech Embassy at 5:22 P.M. and made an inquiry regarding the possible resignation of Major HAJSMAN. The substance of this conversation as reported by [redacted] on March 15, 1948, is as follows:

"Unidentified man, Times Herald to Major HAJSMAN, asking if HAJSMAN was going to resign his post as Assistant Military and Air Attache because of the Ambassador resigning. HAJSMAN says they are with the Army which is separate from the Embassy and he doesn't think they will be recalled. Unidentified man asks if Mrs. HAJSMAN worked at the Bureau of Standards. HAJSMAN said she did as a microscopist in connection with biology--she is a doctor--but hasn't for some time since she is pregnant."

In view of the above, no further inquiry is being made by this office in this matter.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Los Angeles, California
April 21, 1948

Director, FBI

Re: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Loyalty investigation presently being conducted on the captioned individual, Mr. and Mrs. FRED NIEMANN of Boise, Idaho, were interviewed regarding information received by them from Mrs. ROLF GEERTSON, sister of Mrs. CONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. NIEMANN advised that they met Mrs. CONDON on January 4, 1948, at which time Mrs. CONDON was visiting her sister, Mrs. GEERTSON, of Homedale, Idaho. During the conversation, Mrs. NIEMANN mentioned that she and her husband were going to Arizona or California for her sinus trouble. Mrs. CONDON then told them not to go to Los Angeles as there were so many chemical plants there which created a lot of gas which would be bad for sinus. Mrs. NIEMANN said she did not think there were many chemical plants in Los Angeles. Mrs. CONDON replied that there are a lot of them and at that point opened her purse and pulled out a piece of paper saying she had a list of chemical companies. Mrs. NIEMANN stated how many chemical plants were in the Los Angeles area.

It is noted that the Butte Office by letter to Washington Field reported that Mrs. NIEMANN had described the above discussion with Mrs. CONDON as involving chemical plants in the San Francisco area. The Butte letter further set forth that Mrs. CONDON refuted Mr. NIEMANN's statement that there were three plants in the San Francisco area by referring to what Mr. and Mrs. NIEMANN thought was a list of chemical plants and making a definite statement that there were five plants in that area.

Mr. and Mrs. NIEMANN were questioned concerning the discrepancy in their present story and that given the Butte Office. They were positive that the area under discussion was Los Angeles and not San Francisco, and that Mrs. CONDON had definitely made the statement that the paper she had was a list of chemical plants. They were unable to explain the discrepancy, maintaining that their present recollection is correct.

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Mrs. CONDON further told Mr. and Mrs. NIEMANN that she had traveled by air from Washington, D.C., to El Paso, Texas; to Los Angeles, California, to Berkeley, California, to Klamath Falls, Oregon, and to Boise, Idaho. When asked if she was returning directly to Washington, D.C., Mrs. CONDON replied that she had to stop in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. NIEMANN believe Mrs. CONDON took a plane to Chicago on January 5, 1948. They had no further pertinent information concerning their visit with Mrs. CONDON. It is pointed out that the report of SA E. Hyatt Mossburg dated July 28, 1947, at Washington in the captioned case, on page 19 reflected that CONDON left Washington, D.C., on May 20, 1947, for Seattle, Washington, where he would possibly be given a degree at the University of Washington. His itinerary after that was Portland, Oregon; Albany, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Palo Alto, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Chicago, Illinois, to Washington, D.C.

The similar routes followed by Dr. and Mrs. CONDON in their travels and the fact that vital installations are located at or near some of the cities visited is being brought to the attention of the Bureau and Washington Field for their consideration. This office is not in possession of sufficient information to determine if any investigation of the above is desirable, and no further action is being taken by this office.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
SAC

AMSD
ELO:KH
100-24338
cc Washington Field (AIR MAIL)
cc IA 121-316

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Smearing the Scientists: Attempt To Discredit Civilian Atomic-Energy Control

Speech of

Hon. Chet Holifield

of California

in the

House of Representatives

Tuesday, July 22, 1947

Not printed at Government expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1947
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ENCLOSURE
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SPEECH

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in the last few weeks we have seen a renewal of attempts to discredit the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb, but these have all exploded. Instead of secrets leaking out by way of scientists under the civilian commission, it has been shown that the recently discovered leak was due to two Army men working during the period of Army control at Los Alamos—a leak which was not discovered until a year later when the civilian commission took over.

DR. E. U. CONDON SMEARED

Last week there was another smear published in a local newspaper and directed at Dr. E. U. Condon, a distinguished scientist, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and scientific adviser to the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, which last year drafted the Atomic Energy Act establishing the Atomic Energy Commission.

When this article was called to my attention, I was amazed. Last year at this time Dr. Condon and I became very well acquainted when we were serving together on the President's Evaluation Board for Operation Crossroads at Bikini. If this were just an isolated smear, I would not think it worthy of notice. But it begins to appear that someone is making a concerted effort to discredit the atomic-bomb scientists and in particular those scientists who last year supported the President in his program for establishing a Civilian Atomic Energy Commission.

As a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, I took considerable interest in this article and summoned Dr. Condon for questioning. I then made an analysis of this article paragraph by paragraph.

The article appeared on page 1 of the Washington Times-Herald for July 17, 1947. I want to go through it, reading first a paragraph of the article and then commenting on the errors in that paragraph:

"HOUSE UNIT TO QUIZ DR. CONDON ON RED'S A-BOMB KNOW-HOW—BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD BELIEVED QUALIFIED BY KNOWING PRO-RUSS SCIENTISTS

(By James Walter)

Dr. Albert U. Condon, who played an important role in development of the atom bomb before taking his present job as head of the United States Bureau of Standards, where vital information concerning American industrial methods is accumulated, will be called before the House Un-American Activities Committee for questioning about Russian A-bomb know-how, this newspaper learned last night."

Dr. Condon's first name is Edward, not Albert. He has not thus far been asked to appear. On July 9, having read an article by Congressman THOMAS in the American Magazine for June in which it was said that he was to be subpenaed, he wrote to Congressman THOMAS saying that he would be glad to help the committee in any way he could.

The article continues:

"Dr. Condon will be quizzed because the committee feels his contacts with Russian

scientists and pro-Communist sympathizers in this country qualify him to discuss Soviet atom research, according to Representative THOMAS, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the Un-American Affairs Committee."

This paragraph of the article should be read in the light of the following quotations from a letter written on June 24 by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to George Merck, chairman of the finance committee of the Republican Party in New Jersey, on the subject of the American Magazine article and another one in Liberty for June 21: "* * * I think it is high time that some of you in the New Jersey Republican high command let THOMAS know that articles like these are harmful and do neither the Nation nor the Republican Party any good. I am particularly incensed at his—Dr. Condon's—treatment by THOMAS in these articles. He—Condon—is a distinguished scientist, the director of a great national institution, and some-time adviser to the other legislative body's committee on atomic policy matters. By no stretch of the imagination is he a Communist or an unloyal American."

In the Washington Post of July 18, Congressman THOMAS is quoted in an International News Service dispatch as saying that statements that Condon would be questioned about Soviet atomic bomb activities were merely rumors.

The article continues:

"This newspaper learned that after Condon left as head of research department of the Westinghouse Electric Co. in Pittsburgh to join the Manhattan project, his leftist associations were under continuous scrutiny by military intelligence personnel."

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Dr. Condon did not leave Westinghouse to join the project; he was assigned to it by Westinghouse in connection with the company's work on the project. Dr. Condon was not head, but associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. All persons of any importance connected with the project were under constant scrutiny, or should have been.

The article continues:

"Before coming to Washington he directed atom-smashing experiments with the Westinghouse cyclotron, only instrument of its kind owned by an industrial laboratory in this country."

The Westinghouse equipment at East Pittsburgh was not a cyclotron but a Van de Graaf electrostatic generator.

The article continues:

"He worked on the A-bomb project three times and later the Soviet Government violated diplomatic courtesy by secretly inviting him to the two hundred twentieth anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, but permission for him to leave this country was refused upon request of the Army."

The three times is correct. They were:

First. Service on the S-1—Uranium—Committee of the National Defense Research Committee, of which Dr. Lyman J. Briggs was chairman, during the fall of 1941, when the studies were made leading to the decision to recommend a large-scale atomic effort to the Government.

Second. One month at Los Alamos in March 1943, before the laboratory was formally opened, helping to get it organized. During this period Dr. Condon wrote a basic manual on the theory of the atomic bomb which was known as

the Los Alamos Primer, but he did not retain, does not now have, and has never subsequently seen a copy of it. Dr. Condon returned to Westinghouse because he was in charge of the radar program of that company, which could not be neglected.

Third. From September 1943 to February 1945 Dr. Condon worked at the University of California in Berkeley on a Westinghouse assignment on that phase of the project. He severed all connection with the project on completion of his part of the work in February 1945.

Dr. Condon was not invited by the Russians, secretly or in any other way. The Russians invited various scientific organizations to send delegates, although some individuals may have been invited by name. He was chosen as a delegate of, first, the science committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; and, second, the American Institute of Physics. He was vice president of the American Physical Society at the time.

His passport was initially issued by the State Department with full knowledge of the nature of the trip. In a letter dated June 18, 1945, Ruth Shipley, chief of the Passport Division, thanks him for the return of the passport and says:

"I desire to confirm to you the statement I made in asking that the passport be returned; namely, that in denying you permission to depart from the United States, neither the action of the military authorities, nor that of the Passport Division cast any reflection whatsoever on your integrity, your loyalty, or your character."

The article continues:

"At that time a group of scientists in this country was vigorously attempting to wrest control of scientific secrets from the Army. The request to keep Dr. Condon "at home" presumably came from Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who masterminded the Manhattan or A-bomb project in New Mexico."

During the summer of 1945, prior to the use of the first bomb, there was a good deal of interest in the political and social problems of atomic energy displayed by the scientists who worked on the project. Dr. Condon had no part in any of this. From the early spring of 1945 until coming to Washington he was mostly in Pittsburgh, working on industrial electronic research. When the bomb was tested in New Mexico, he was unaware that the bomb had been successfully developed and was driving his family home from California by car, riding through Wyoming or Montana. He took no interest in public discussion of this subject until after Congressman Andrew Jackson May introduced an Army-sponsored bill providing for peacetime control of atomic energy.

There is no question about the part that General Groves had in this "at home" request. But the decision was not a sensible one, for the sudden withdrawal from the party of the only nuclear physicist in the group caused a good deal of comment by the Russians. In this way it is fair to say that General Groves unwittingly gave the Russians advance reason to suspect the existence of our work on the atomic bomb.

DR. LANGMUIR OF GENERAL ELECTRIC

In this connection the testimony of Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Co., before the Special Senate

Committee on Atomic Energy on Friday, November 30, 1945, is revealing:

"As an example of the ineffectiveness of military security regulations even during the wartime, I should like to tell of an experience of my own. I had had only a trivial connection with the atomic bomb in some consultations I had at two of the laboratories during 1942 or 1943. I had been invited to Russia in May 1945, had accepted through the Soviet Embassy, had received my passport, and was told that the American delegation would be taken to Rusisa on a C-54 plane with transportation arranged by the State Department and by the President. The day before we were scheduled to leave, two Army officers who did not know on what grounds the request was based, asked me to decline to go to Russia. This would have meant that I would have had to invent excuses on my own responsibility. Since there appeared to be direct conflict between the War Department and the State Department, I refused to withdraw my acceptance at the request of the War Department and demanded that the matter be taken up with the State Department canceling my passport if necessary. I wholly disapproved of the manner in which this matter was handled. When others interceded and the War Department was made to realize how little I knew of the atomic energy project, I was finally allowed to go. Other Americans, however, who had been invited, were not permitted to go after having accepted. This, of course, the Russian Embassy knew. They knew also that no physicists were among those who accepted the invitations."

The article continues:

"Of this contemplated trip, Dr. Condon told the Times-Herald:

'Other scientists were permitted to take the trip to Russia, but the military thought it best that I remain here."

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While Groves would not admit direct intervention in the Condon case, he did tell the Times-Herald:

'I would have been remiss in my duty if I had consented at that time to let anyone who knew about the possibilities of the Manhattan project go to such a meeting so soon before the bomb was to be used.' "

It is important to remember that the trip had official White House sponsorship in that the President ordered the Army to fly the party to Tehran.

It is well known among scientists that General Groves extended his jurisdiction even over England and that his direct intervention with Winston Churchill was responsible for the last-minute cancellation from the trip of eight prominent British scientists, some of whom had had no connection with the project. Dr. Langmuir's testimony is again pertinent:

"When I reached Russia I was told by the English group that eight British scientists, who had accepted the Russian invitation, had had their passports canceled after they had reached the airport ready to fly to Moscow. All of the scientists and the whole of the British delegation were much incensed at these tactics. They believed that the passports were canceled because these men had worked on the Tuballoy project, which is the equivalent of our Manhattan project. I also heard the opinion expressed that this action must have been taken at the request of the American Government because no one outside the American Army could be so stupid.

The English newspapers gave great publicity to the cancellation of the passports and called Prime Minister Churchill to account before the House of Commons. This was all known in Russia, but it was never published in American newspapers.

I believe—"

Continued Dr. Langmuir—

"that these attempts to maintain secrecy resulted in giving to the Russians the very information which the Army most wished to keep from them. Any sensible Russian scientist knowing of these facts would have believed that we were developing an atomic bomb and were keeping it secret from the Russians."

The article in the Times-Herald continues:

"The visit, it developed, was to have been made just 30 days before A-bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, to force the end of the Japanese-American war in the summer of 1945."

As mentioned before, Dr. Condon was completely unaware of the fact that bombs had been made or were to be used until public announcement was made in August 1945.

The article continues:

"The Un-American Activities Committee also is interested in hearing Dr. Condon for the following reasons:

1. Condon, while working for Westinghouse, also served on the science committee of the American-Soviet Friendship Society."

This latter statement presumably refers to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. In the years 1944 and 1945, when Russia was our ally, many prominent people were interested in promoting better relations with the Russians. The National Council included in its distinguished list of sponsors Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, Senator from Utah; Hon. Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas; Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator from Massachusetts; Harold L. Ickes; Fiorello H. LaGuardia; Bishop W. J. Wells; the Reverend Joseph F. Fletcher; Bishop Malcolm E. Peabody; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; and such distinguished educators and scientists as Dr. Frank Aydelotte, then director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Albert Einstein; and Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University.

The article in the Times-Herald continues:

"2. During this same time his wife, Emilie, a native of Czechoslovakia, was corresponding secretary for the Pittsburgh council, American-Soviet Friendship Society."

Mrs. Condon is a native of Chicago, born of Czech-American parents who are naturalized citizens, and was brought up on an Oregon farm. During the war she was very active in Pittsburgh on sewing projects for the Red Cross, the British War Relief, and for the Russian War Relief which was headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase National Bank.

The article continues:

"3. After moving to Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Condon attended a meeting of scientists at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Terry Duce, 3014 Woodland Drive NW., where Mrs. Condon's expressions of admiration for Russia were so strong that she was taken to task by one Member of the Senate and two Members of the House."

This was an evening social gathering to which Mr. Duce invited a rather large group. Mr. Duce is a State Department adviser on petroleum policy. Mrs. Condon was not taken to task by anybody for expressions of admiration for Russia on this or any other occasion.

The Times-Herald article continues:

"4. Condon was a close friend of Dr. Harlow Shapley, named in 11 Communist-front or-

ganizations, among them the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 16 of whose members have been convicted of contempt of Congress."

Dr. Condon is a friend of Dr. Shapley. Dr. Shapley is perhaps America's most distinguished astronomer, director of the Harvard College Observatory, and is this year president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the recipient of a medal from the Vatican for his researches, and of many other honors.

The article continues:

"5. Condon also was a close friend and occupied the New York apartment of Edwin S. Smith, named in 21 pro-foreign groups by the House Un-American Activities Committee, which had him under fire in 1940 for reputed Communist sympathies while he served on the National Labor Relations Board."

Mr. Smith was one of the group which went to Russia and was employed by the distinguished group of sponsors of the National Council already mentioned as its working secretary. Dr. Condon first met him a few days before the group left for Russia. Mr. Smith kindly put him up in his apartment for two nights at that time because he was caught without a hotel room during the great crowding in New York of that period.

The Times-Herald article continues:

"6. Condon was constantly checked by military authorities for security reasons at the same time, but not as frequently as Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, card-carrying member of the Communist Party, whose brother, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, led the team of physicists who exploded the first atom bomb in the western desert."

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Presumably everyone was constantly checked, unless General Groves is to be regarded as having been remiss in his duty. The important thing is, what did the constant checking reveal? Obviously nothing serious in Dr. Condon's case, for he worked for such a long time on the atomic-bomb project, to say nothing of such other projects as the radar program and the rocket program. One physicist who got tired of being tailed everywhere by a clumsy operative telephoned to General Groves to suggest that manpower and rationed gasoline would be saved if the operative were assigned to him as chauffeur, but the general did not want to play it that way.

The article continues:

"Oddly, Condon was born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, N. Mex., not far from the scene of the atom-bomb experiments. He quit his $15,000-a-year job with Westinghouse to work for the Government at a little more than $9,000. He was eased into his job as head of the Bureau of Standards under the aegis of Henry Wallace."

Some readers might get the impression from this that there is something sinister or foolish about a man's being willing to make a personal sacrifice to serve his Government, yet it is not the first time in history that this has occurred.

The appointment was made in the normal way by President Truman, followed by unanimous Senate confirmation. Dr. Condon was also appointed by the President as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. At the same time he was also appointed scientific adviser to a congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. This commit-

tee produced the present Atomic Energy Act which passed the Senate unanimously. With that work finished, Dr. Condon was appointed by the President to serve on the President's Evaluation Board for Operation Crossroads, the Navy atomic bomb tests at Bikini, and it gives me great pleasure to say that I served with Dr. Condon on that Board. I got to know him well and proudly claim him as a personal friend.

The article continues:

"Thomas said last night that because of Condon's record of reputed Communist sympathies his activities had been under surveillance for a long time by committee investigators, who would continue their inquiries."

Dr. Condon knows nothing of these alleged Communist sympathies. He will welcome all fairly conducted investigations, as mentioned before, Dr. Condon wrote on July 9, to Congressman THOMAS, offering his full cooperation to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Times-Herald article continues:

"The American-Soviet Friendship Society with which Condon served is listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a Red-front group. At one time it solicited $500 each—a total of $22,500—from 45 American corporations to pay for publication and distribution in Russia of certain books."

Dr. Condon does not know which societies are listed by the committee nor does he know what listing means. The above listing probably refers to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This should not be confused with the American-Soviet Science Society, of which Dr. Condon is a member. The American-Soviet Science Society has not solicited funds from American corporations as stated.

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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION BACKS SOCIETY

The American-Soviet Science Society was backed in June 1946 by a $25,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, whose trustees include Winthrop W. Aldrich, K. T. Compton, John Foster Dulles, and others of like stature. A statement of the aims of the society is to be found in the annual report for 1946 of the Rockefeller Foundation by Raymond Fosdick, its president. Its primary purpose has been to secure translations and abstracts of Russian scientific articles and make them available to Americans, and although its activities have been quite limited it has been able to render services requested by the Army and Navy.

The purpose of the Rockefeller Foundation in making the award is best given by a quotation from the Review for 1946 of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation by Raymond Fosdick:

"It is important that Russian scientific thinking should be brought into the international stream. A grant toward this general goal was therefore made to the American-Soviet Science Society, which is a liaison agency serving the interests of American scientists by helping to keep them informed of scientific developments in the Soviet Union, and aiding Soviet scientists in their relations with their fellow scientists in the United States, through the interchange of perodicals and publications."

It is important to remember that Americans are handicapped in their utilization of possibly useful Russian works by their unfamiliarity with a difficult language, so that we are in danger of overlooking much Russian material, whereas the Russians, like most Europeans, are more adept at languages and are thus able to capitalize on the gener-

ally available books and magazines of this country.

The Times-Herald article continues:

"Efforts of the Un-American Activties Committee to get at books and records of the American-Soviet Friendship Society proved as difficult to get as those of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. As a result the Reverend Richard Morford, executive secretary of the A. S. F. S., has been indicted and is awaiting trial for contempt of Congress."

Here the evident confusion between the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the American-Soviet Science Society is continued. The officers of the latter have never been asked for any information by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, according to Dr. Duncan MacInnes, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, member of the National Academy of Sciences, and acting chairman of the society.

The membership of the society includes such men as Dr. E. O. Lawrence, of the University of California, prominent on the atomic-bomb project and famous for cyclotron work and who is also a foreign associate of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Dr. R. A. Millikan, recently retired president of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of the General Electric Co.; Dr. Saul Dushman, of the General Electric Co.; Dr. Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Co.; Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of research for the General Electric Co.; and many others of like distinction. The officers of the society are quite willing to supply all information to any congressional committee.

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The Times-Herald article continues:

"A little more than a year ago the Communist-owned New York Daily Worker carried stories about Condon and others headed 'U. S.-Soviet scientists swap information.' Condon was quoted as welcoming the cooperation for peaceful and constructive purposes."

Dr. Condon knows nothing of this, since he does not read the Daily Worker.

The article continues:

"Condon also was closely associated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a Communist group in which Wallace also was active."

The close association consists of once having allowed his name to be used as a sponsor of a local dinner of this group. Dr. Condon had never heard of this group until a telephone call was made by a member of the group requesting the use of his name. After having been assured that a Member of the other body from Oregon, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Wiley Rutledge, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman were also sponsors, Dr. Condon permitted the use of his name.

What a story.

CONDON'S AMAZING WAR WORK

Dr. Condon has worked with great energy and competence throughout the war on scientific developments of the utmost importance. In this connection he was investigated not once but many times as to his loyalty and integrity, as was everyone of any importance who worked on such projects. His services were in great demand throughout the war. In the fall of 1940 he helped to organize the Government-sponsored radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology and was a member of its staff throughout the war. At that time he was associate director of research for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. In 1941 he was put in charge of that company's research program of microwave radar which made many important contributions to this vital work. He served on the National Defense Research Committee's special group which studied the possibilities of rocket developments and helped make the recommendation which led to a major program of work in this field at the California Institute of Technology. In the summer of 1941 he was appointed to the S–1 committee of the National Defense Research Commission, which made the studies leading to the Government's decision to establish, and back on a large scale, the program which resulted in the atomic bomb. This was the Government's most secret development and he was accepted for this position of trust by such responsible men as Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. James B. Conant, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, of the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development. Dr. Compton, in particular, had known him personally for more than 15 years when this was done. Later in the war Dr. Compton sought the services of Dr. Condon for his field service work in getting new scientific apparatus in effective use at the front, but his work on the atomic bomb project was considered too vital for him to be released to Dr. Compton.

In the spring of 1943 Dr. Condon was called to Los Alamos to assist in the organization of the laboratory where the atom bomb was developed and while there wrote a little manual or textbook on the design of the bomb which became known as the Los Alamos Primer and was used for indoctrination of the scientific staff. He returned to Westinghouse after a month at Los Alamos because of the critical need for his services on the radar program.

In September, 1943, he was assigned by Westinghouse to work at the University of California. That laboratory did the development work for apparatus that was made by Westinghouse. Dr. Condon was in charge of the group which solved difficult mathematical design problems on the equipment for one of the major plants at Oak Ridge. This work kept him very busy until February, 1945, when the success of the project being assured he returned to Pittsburgh to take a leading part in planning the industrial electronics research program of that company.

The chairman of another body on atomic energy sent a number of telegrams to scientific leaders of the country asking for nominations for a suitable person to act as scientific adviser. The many replies were almost unanimous in naming Dr. Condon.

All of the distinguished members of that Senate committee worked with Dr. Condon almost daily during the long period in the winter and spring of 1946 when the Atomic Energy Act was being developed. This bill finally was reported out unanimously by the committee and passed unanimously by the other body. I do not think there is a single member of that committee who does not have the highest regard for Dr. Condon's scien-

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tific ability, integrity, loyalty, and devotion to duty.

KEY FIGURE IN SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT

Let us recapitulate. Dr. Condon is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, the principal agency of the Federal Government for fundamental research in physics, chemistry, and engineering, by Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation. He is a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and of the President's Evaluation Board for Operation Crossroads, by Presidential appointments. He is chairman of the Federal Specifications Board, responsible for development of purchase specifications of Government supplies. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Standards Association. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, both of these being honorary distinctions. He is a past president of the American Physical Society and a member of the governing board of the American Institute of Physics. He is a member of the scientific advisory board of the Brookhaven National Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. He is a member of numerous other scientific and engineering societies, among others being an honorary member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

CHARACTER ASSASSINS SHOULD PUT UP OR SHUT UP

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to allow these unwarranted attacks to pass unnoticed. I have talked with Dr. Condon about them. He has nothing to conceal. He wishes to cooperate fully with any fair and proper investigation of his work and activities. My feeling is that if there is anyone in America who has any serious evidence to present against him, that person is almost guilty of treason in not having come forward in a responsible way to present it to the President or to the Congress of the United States. The fact that this has not happened in all these years, and in spite of his prominent association with these various activities convinces one that there is no such evidence to be brought forward. Let me repeat again that whoever has any such evidence, if any such exists, is guilty of a most serious dereliction of duty as a citizen for not having brought it forward in a responsible way as soon as it came to his possession. Rumor-mongering character assassins should put up or shut up.

JEWETT PROTESTS VIOLENTLY

I call your attention particularly to the statement made by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, former president of the National Academy of Sciences and of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, a Republican and a distinguished American. He writes, "By no stretch of the imagination is he (Dr. Condon) a Communist or an unloyal American." This statement is contained in a letter which Dr. Jewett wrote to Mr. George Merck protesting against some oblique attacks on Dr. Condon contained in articles appearing in the American magazine for June and in Liberty for June 21 which were printed under the signature of a Member of this House. These articles were reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 5, page A2831, and June 9, page A2888.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is only fair to have the RECORD include an article on

the other side of the picture. It comes from one of the most conservative magazines in America, and deals with Dr. Condon and the splendid work he is doing at the National Bureau of Standards. It is from Science Illustrated for December 1946, a magazine put out by the great McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.:

A SALUTE TO EDWARD U. CONDON

"Today there is a new breeze blowing through the wide stone corridors of the National Bureau of Standards. From the upper-floor office of the Director comes a new spirit of energy, of enthusiasm, of imagination. Within the range of that breeze the Bureau will not remain chiefly the supreme arbiter of engineering and industrial standards that it has been, but will assume leadership in creative research.

Well out on Washington's Connecticut Avenue, in a spread of 90 formal buildings, the Bureau looks for all the world like a university. Its solid dignity, however, represents a foundation stone of American industry.

In the Bureau are treasured the national and international standards of length and measures, of weights, and of a myriad of instruments. Almost every industrial operation is based on its standards of quality, performance, and practice; including the measurement of materials, temperance, electricity, pressure, and power. It serves engineers of all types by testing instruments, by devising methods of testing and of analysis. For over 40 years the Bureau has been the last word in precision, and is the authority of the Government in scientific and engineering matters.

STAND-BY OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY

"Like the Bureau itself, the directors have been men of dignity, integrity, and precision. But now the scope of governmental research, both civilian and military, is being enlarged, and the qualities of leadership displayed in the Bureau of Standards are increasingly important to American industry and science.

The cheerful air, crackling imagination, and irresistible enthusiasm that refresh the halls and offices of the Bureau today come from the new director, Dr. Edward U. Condon.

It is almost a shock to see Ed Condon in a staid office surrounded by many models of things past. In shirt sleeves, when seated behind his unlittered desk, with his neck and almost his face overflowing beyond his collar, he is the picture of a powerful farm boy: young, heavy, firm, strong. But when he speaks it is with a smile; when he outlines a project he bursts into joviality. His keen eyes flash; it is apparent that his mind is leaping ahead. His swift and cheerful thinking strikes a new note for Bureau chiefs.

Ed Condon was born near the scene of the first atomic bomb explosion; at Alamagordo, N. Mex., not 45 years ago. His training in physics was at California. He taught a year at Princeton, a year at Minnesota, and then 7 years at Princeton, as an active professor of atomic structure and nuclear physics, not as an engineer. Then the unexpected happened and he was called to the Westinghouse Research Laboratory at Pittsburgh to be associate director. That was in 1937, when he was only 35. Westinghouse had long-range plans in atom smashing and in the search for atomic power.

Inevitably the war involved Ed Condon. What he did for the atomic bomb and radar has not been told, but Science Illustrated salutes him for his service to the Congress during the frantic days when the United States first realized the enormity of its responsibility in holding atomic power within its grasp.

He became a professor again and gave to struggling Senators and Congressmen that essential understanding of atoms and nuclei, of chemistry and physics, that their nineteenth-century education had shamefully ig-

nored. They got clear, intensive education in the realities from Dr. Condon. Those realities include the possibility of cataclysmic atomic warfare, but Ed Condon's mind characteristically turns to the alternatives: the era in which uranium chain reactions, releasing vast quantities of heat, will be used to make power for homes and industries. Said he recently: 'There is every indication that power from this source will have an important effect on the economy of ship propulsion, and also in the power supply of communities having neither water power nor a convenient coal supply.'

Today the old Bureau of Standards is geared to the atomic age. And this young, keen scientist has cheerfully taken the lead in keeping the Government up to the minute in a race that will go to the quick, the strong, the happy, and the well-trained."

Another tribute to Dr. Condon appeared in the Kiplinger magazine for May 1947, when he is characterized as "primarily a businessman's scientist, and the first Director—of the National Bureau of Standards—to be recruited from industry."

As an indication of the scientific level and company in which Dr. Condon is to be found, let me quote from an article in Fortune for June 1946, page 240, which discusses the need for a science foundation:

"The basic deficiency in the United States, intensified by war, is basic research—fundamental science. To those who think the United States is the most scientific country in the world this may come as an incredible shock. To those who look about at the great technical proficiency and towering material achievements of the American scene and think these are science it may seem strange, yet the achievements are almost wholly engineering, technology, gadgetry. In two centuries of a free society the United States contributions of great basic discoveries can be counted on the fingers of the hands. There was Ben Franklin in electricity, Joseph Henry on electrical induction, Willard Gibbs in thermodynamics, Michelson-Morley for experiments on the speed of light, Millikan for the electrical nature of the electron. Morgan for the gene theory of heredity, Anderson for discovery of the positron, Davisson-Germer for wave properties of electrons, Condon for the theory of alphaparticle radioactivity, and Stanley for discovery of crystalline protein virus. Beyond these, it is hard to find really basic United States discoveries, though a good number of border-line cases exist."

The people of America are fortunate indeed that they have a man of such distinction in this high Government post. He has accepted that post at a considerable personal financial sacrifice, and the least we can do is to protect him against such attacks as have been made, and, as I feel, certain people intend to keep on making.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

8206

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/94 BY SP6 BSA/KAA #337238; 339333; 339335 339337; 340196; 340198

A meeting of the Washington Association of Scientists was held at the National Press Building Auditorium at 8:00 P.M. March 19, 1948. It was attended by approximately 350 men and women and a few negro men and women. Most of the group were believed to be scientific personnel.

DR. CLIFFORD GOLDSTEIN of the Washington Association of Scientists opened the meeting. DR. WESLEY MARSH GEWEHR, History Professor at the University of Maryland, was acting chairman and presented the speakers. The speakers were CHET HOLIFIELD, Representative from California, and DR. D. R. INGLIS, Physics Professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

DR. GOLDSTEIN stated that the Executive Board of the Washington Association of Scientists at its March 2, 1948, meeting, after discussion of the Thomas Committee report concerning DR. CONDON, decided that there had been inadequate evidence against CONDON, who is an outstanding scientist, and therefore decided to request (1) A full investigation of the CONDON matter, and (2) That Congress define the authority of Congressional committees, to prevent them from damaging reputations. DEFERRED RECORDING

WESLEY MARSH GEWEHR, age 50, 5'8", 160 pounds, bald with a gray fringe of hair, florid complexion, glasses, was the acting Chairman. He stated that he probably was a suspicious character since he had attended a Soviet dinner 20 years ago while in China, and had been active in an atomic energy group in Baltimore. He stated that this meeting had four principal objectives:

(1) Objective analysis of the CONDON case;

(2) Discussion of its implications to science and scientists;

(3) Civil liberties aspects;

(4) Full presentation and analysis of the charges against DR. CONDON.

ENCL. ATTACHED

EX-137

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The first point was covered by a playback of a recorded CBS radio program "CBS Views the Press." This program was broadcast originally on March 6, 1948, with DON HOLLENDACK (phonetic) as commentator. The principal points set forth on this radio program were:

(1) The Thomas Committee did not publish the complete story on CONDON and smeared his name by allegations of association--examples of these omissions were the fact that the Department of Commerce had cleared CONDON; that the report omitted a pertinent statement from the FBI letter which substantially cleared CONDON. With regard to this item the commentator added that Representative THOMAS initially stated that his investigation missed this pertinent sentence but later said that it was not important.

(2) The program stressed the idea of "punishment by publicity" stating that allegations and statements once made which ruin one's character can never be completely erased by repudiation of the allegations.

(3) The commentator then reviewed the CONDON case, stating that it began with the fight as to whether the civilian or military should control the Atomic Energy Program, and continued with attacks on CONDON by articles published in the "American" and "Liberty" magazines in June, 1947, and the "Times-Herald" of Washington in July, 1947. DR. CONDON at that time wrote to MR. THOMAS and offered to appear before the committee to answer any allegations. Congressman HOLIFIELD dissected the "Times-Herald" article paragraph by paragraph on the floor of the House on July 22, 1947. The Commentator also referred to the defense of CONDON in the NIEMANN reports (quarterly reports prepared at Harvard University.)

(4) The Commentator then discussed in a rather sarcastic way, the manner of preparing "smear" stories, the ease with which libel charges may be avoided, and the development of a smear technique. He quoted from MAX LERNER of "P.M.", who stated that this smear technique was used by the House Committee to get publicity in order to get appropriations.

(5) Some of the allegations against CONDON (apparently referring to the "Times-Herald" article of July, 1947) which were reputed were:

(a) That CONDON had been secretly invited by the Soviet to attend the 220th anniversary of the Soviet Academy of Science when in fact it was an open invitation to CONDON as representative of a scientific society;

(b) That CONDON'S appointment was made by HENRY A. WALLACE (while the latter was Secretary of Commerce) when in fact it was made by President TRUMAN and confirmed by the Senate;

(c) That DR. CONDON is an associate of DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, a member of some 14-odd Communist front organizations when SHAPLEY was in fact a prominent scientist at Harvard University. (Note: The wording here was not too clear.)

(d) That CONDON quit Westinghouse Electric Corporation (Pittsburgh) to accept a lower paying position with the government. The commentator stated that this presumably implied that CONDON had some ulterior motive in so doing.

The program concluded with a reference to the CONDON association with alleged Soviet espionage agents and the civil rights angle of the CONDON case.

DR. D. R. INGLIS, a Physics Professor at Johns Hopkins University, age 38, 6'2", 160 pounds, thin build, glasses, hair receding in front, discussed the second point on the program, namely, the implication of such attacks on science and scientists.

As to the CONDON case, INGLIS stated that the charges were ridiculous and had been answered completely by Congressman HOLIFIELD on the floor of the House on July 22, 1947, and March 12, 1948. INGLIS wished to discuss the general matter of liberty of scientists and attacks on them, and secondly, the question of constitutional liberties of all citizens. All through his talk INGLIS emphasized that attacks such as the one on CONDON will probably continue against other scientists with the result that scientists will keep out of government service and that science in general will suffer. The danger of this is apparent when it is realized that the day of large man power armies are past and that the role of science in national defense is becoming the most important aspect. For example, radar and the atomic bomb which were so effective in the past war are the results of scientific research. The government is placing itself in the position of not being able to obtain qualified scientists.

The laws of nature are available to all and can not be controlled or kept secret like political matters. Therefore, attempts to keep scientific data secret are not feasible when anybody in time can get these same results.

62-4108

We suffer from the result of needless restriction of information. He pointed out that scientists are able to keep secrets as shown by the self-restraint they used prior to the time the government was convinced of the possibilities of the atomic bomb, and further that press allegations of disclosures of secret information are made by individuals who do not know what constitutes secret data.

He characterized DR. CONDON as "unusual, imaginative and an inspired scientist" and one of the type whose services the government will lose if "smear" attacks continue. He pointed out that scientists seek knowledge for its own sake and the fact that the results are used years later in industrial technology are secondary. High salaries are secondary to receiving suitable and interesting work and working conditions. Example: Freedom from fear, distrust, slander and the like.

INGLIS recognized the problem of Soviet espionage and agreed that reasonable limitations were necessary but that unwarranted attacks on a man for his associations just to get headlines is sabotage which demoralizes scientists in general and this affects the national security.

CHET HOLIFIELD was introduced as a Congressman from California who has been a Congressman since 1942 and who was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee on the atom bomb at Bikini, and who is a member on the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department and a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. HOLIFIELD is approximately age 40, 5'8", 165 pounds, bald except for fringe around the edges, medium build, fair complexion, small mustache and glasses. His topic was entitled "The Present Crisis in Civil Liberties." He stated that the attacks on CONDON are in reality attacks on the Civil Liberties of all citizens and that we are ignoring our civil liberties domestically in view of our effort in the world crisis. The question of civil liberties is the most crucial issue of today. It would be ironic to lose democracy at home while spending billions to establish it abroad.

Therefore, we must pay attention or we will lose our liberty. People are not organized to combat "reaction" and those opposed to civil liberties. He cautioned against the loss of rights of default.

He stated that waves of hysteria similar to tidal waves sweep over the country from time to time. These must be avoided lest one such wave destroy our freedom. One such wave occurred during the time of World War I when the then Attorney General MITCHELL PALMER violated civil liberties and attempted unsuccessfully to have many

bills covering sedition passed. At this time the FBI was in an embryonic stage. At present the wave of anti-Communism is sweeping us into a form of totalitarianism.

HOLIFIELD cited section of the Bill of Rights covering the right to face one's accusers, the right to retain counsel, and the right to defend oneself against charges in our defense since "Fascism or Communism come in when civil liberties go out the window."

The lack of freedom to express views prevent people from reaching their own conclusions and so destroys free ideas. HOLIFIELD stated that the American people are opposed to Communism and Fascism and that we can obtain all necessary social benefits and reforms within the framework of our government and still retain liberty and so must avoid letting fear of Communism and Fascism throw us into panic.

He cited as an example of dangerous practice of the present time the "red" smear against public officials during 1946. DR. CONDON told him three months ago that he had an offer of a position at twice his present salary but felt that he should stay to fight for principles. HOLIFIELD added that he is a businessman with a successful business and could quit Congress and avoid smears but wants to stay and fight for principles of freedom of the mind. DR. CONDON, like other prominent people, is smeared with no way to fight back. People today are in a receptive mood for hysteria. The exemption of Congressional Committees from application of the laws of libel allows attacks on such persons as CONDON.

HOLIFIELD agreed with the principle of the President's Loyalty Order, stating that there is no place in government for Communism or Fascism, but questioned the methods used to ascertain loyalty and of the accused to defend themselves. He, like Dean GRISWOLD of Harvard University and others, are opposed to the too broad terms of the Loyalty Order. Fear in the hearts of citizens is the prelude to a police state. HOLIFIELD then cited JEFFERSON'S opposition to tyranny over the body and mind.

He characterized recent attacks on CONDON as "Nazi justice" and stated that "if character is gone, you have nothing." He concluded with the statement that "today there is a crisis in civil liberties that threatens democracy."

DR. GOLDSTEIN stated that the Washington Association of Scientists had spent over $200 to sponsor this meeting and was short of funds to continue its future work which included getting out copies of the HOLIFIELD speech (believed to refer to HOLIFIELD'S speech in Congress on March 12, 1948.

62-4108

GOLDSTEIN then read a lengthy telegram received from DR. WENDELL M. STANLEY of Princeton which criticized the Thomas Committee for destroying the very things it should defend and so requested its abolition or modification to protect rights and not to drive scientists from government service.

The chairman then referred to HOLIFIELD'S speech given in the House of Representatives which analyzed the charges against CONDON. HOLIFIELD then spoke again and stated that a recording had been made of his speech. A second voice was used to read the Thomas Committee's report section by section and then HOLIFIELD attacked the statement. He did not name this second speaker. However, reliable source [redacted] stated that it was the voice of HUGH ODISHAW, Publicity Director at the National Bureau of Standards. This source further stated that ODISHAW wrote the HOLIFIELD speech. b2 b7D

HOLIFIELD stated that the charges against DR. CONDON are a rehash of those appearing in the "Times Herald" of July 17, 1947. HOLIFIELD believes the CONDON attack is based on the fact that the military desire to regain control of atomic energy in August, 1948, and are opposed to CONDON as one of the leading scientists who favored civilian control.

He spoke of CONDON'S character, ability and wartime accomplishments. He said that CONDON has no political affiliations and was nominated by the President for the position of Director of the National Bureau of Standards. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate. CONDON was recommended to the President after consideration by a group at the Department of Commerce and was considered well qualified. He added that CONDON did not know WALLACE prior to this nomination.

HOLIFIELD then read a letter received by CONDON from Colonel BRADLEY DEWEY of Cambridge, Massachusetts. DEWEY had been active in the government rubber program during the war. DEWEY offered CONDON his complete support in the present situation.

HOLIFIELD said that DR. CONDON is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; the Federal Specifications Board and a scientific advisor to the McMAHON Committee on Atomic Energy, which group drew up the McMAHON Bill for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy and which opposed the MAY*JOHNSON Bill which provided for military control of atomic energy; a member of the President's Evaluation Committee on Bikini, where he met HOLIFIELD.

HOLIFIELD then stated that he had discussed the Thomas report point by point with DR. CONDON and analyzed same. This was recorded as stated above. HOLIFIELD then left the meeting and this recording was

played. Due to its length, portions of same were omitted. The recording defended or explained charges that CONDON was "one of the weakest links in the atomic security." HOLIFIELD emphasized that there were so many errors and omissions in CONDON'S personal history which information was readily available that the rest of the report could not be considered accurate. In answer to the committee charges that the Bureau of Standards which is engaged in highly important work, is the "target of foreign espionage agents," HOLIFIELD stated that the person in charge of this program (not named but who is DR. DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF) clears these people with the State Department and the military authorities. He stressed the difference between classified and non-classified work which was being carried out and explained that adequate security is effected to keep unauthorized persons out of classified sections and that the security measures are determined by the armed forces for whom this work is being done.

In referring to the "pending" status of CONDON in the Atomic Energy Commission list of workers on the Atomic Energy Program and CONDON'S appointing himself head of this division, HOLIFIELD stated that CONDON has been cleared for all prior work which he did on atomic energy and was allowed to attend a secret conference held at Oak Ridge in October, 1947. At present CONDON handles considerable amounts of atomic energy information as concerns the Bureau of Standards. He does not need and does not receive information regarding atomic weapons. HOLIFIELD defended CONDON'S reorganization of the Bureau of Standards and his taking control of the Atomic Energy Section.

At this point several records were omitted to save time and the next record played discussed CONDON'S associations with the American Soviet Science Society. He defended this organization and CONDON'S association with it by stating that such prominent individuals as JOHN FOSTER DULLES were members of it.

He also referred to a speech which DR. CONDON had made and which was introduced into the Congressional Record in March, 1946, in which speech he referred to international cooperation. This speech was so well-liked by the State Department that they had copies distributed in our foreign embassies.

He concluded by stating that CONDON is of good character and that the charges are not worthy of acknowledgment and that there is no evidence to support the sub-committee's contention that CONDON should either be removed from office or that Secretary of Commerce HARRIMAN be requested to explain why he is kept. He again cited CONDON'S letter of July 9, 1947, offering to appear before this committee to defend himself and his contacts on March 5, 1948, with several committee members asking for an opportunity to appear before them.

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During the playing of this lengthy record about half of those present left the meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 10:20 P.M. Literature of the WAS was displayed as were some Bulletins of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. A copy of HOLIFIELD'S speech on July 22, 1947, was distributed free. C copy of this is attached. A letter of the WAS dated March 10, 1948, regarding the CONDON case is attached, together with a copy of the WAS program. Application blanks for membership in the WAS were made available.

Although DR. VINOGRADOFF and other representatives of the Bureau of Standards were observed among those present, neither DR. nor MRS. CONDON were seen.

RGG:LEB
62-4108
Enclosures
cc - WFO 65-4736
Baltimore

8222

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS
1749 L Street, N. W.
Washington, 6, D. C.

March 10, 1948

A venomous and apparently reasonless attack has been made recently upon Dr. E. U. Condon by a Subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee. It has stirred up deep uneasiness among honest and intelligent Americans, scientists and non-scientists alike. Its ramifications extend far beyond the immediate issue. They could affect -- as perhaps it is intended they should -- the Federal civilian control of atomic energy, the effective employment of scientists by their government, and every citizen's basic rights to freedom of thought and speech. All this has raised anew and urgently in the minds of thoughtful people the question of whether the Un-American Activities Committee with its present make-up is not more menace than guardian to the liberties it professes to protect.

Enclosed herewith is a discussion of the Condon case and its implications as they have developed up to March 7, 1948. It is hoped that this material will serve you as a means to help bring about better public understanding of the issues involved and as a basis for specific action in support of Dr. Condon. At this writing, the most promising action would appear to be letters to Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, urging that the Committee comply with Dr. Condon's request for a full investigation of the relationships between government and scientists.

Such an investigation might well include a probe into the propriety of smear-attacks like the one in question.

It is urged also that persons and groups concerned over the situation communicate with their representatives in Congress, preferably by telegram or air mail. To enhance the effect of such communications, it is well to send copies at the same time to local newspaper editors and to The New York Times, The Washington Post, or The Christian Science Monitor.

The necessity for concerted and prompt action in this case -- within the next week -- is obvious.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD,

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS

Note: Rep. Holifield delivered a speech in the House on March 9, giving a further analysis of the attacks on Condon. Write him for a copy of it.

62-58854-256
ENCLOSURE

8223

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS
1749 L Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Scientist:

The explosion of the atomic bomb sharply underlined the responsibility of scientists for helping to build a world in which the fruits of scientific knowledge will be used for the benefit of mankind, not for its destruction. The Washington Association of Scientists was founded to provide an organization through which scientists who are concerned about this problem may work together for their common goal. It is affiliated with the Federation of American Scientists, a national organization composed of twenty groups having similar objectives.

The program of the WAS has been, first, to promote general understanding of the social implications of scientific developments, and second, to determine the areas of agreement among scientists with respect to scientific, economic and social aspects of various issues. The WAS offers its members an opportunity to meet with other scientists of widely different backgrounds and professional interests, in order to examine critically each other's thinking in these fields, and to urge national acceptance of appropriate policies.

The following have been typical activities of the WAS and the organizations with which it is affiliated:

1) Support of the McMahon Bill for civilian control of atomic energy, and of the appointment of David E. Lilienthal as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

2) Study of the problem of a National Science Foundation, and endorsement of the principles of last year's Kilgore-Magnusson Bill (S.1850).

3) Educational programs (speeches, movies, radio presentations, newspaper articles) designed to acquaint the public with the potentialities of atomic energy for good and for evil.

4) Advocacy of international distribution of radioactive isotopes for biological and chemical research.

5) Support of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, against unwarranted attacks on his loyalty by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

If you believe that the interrelations between science and society deserve careful study and continuing efforts to secure the greatest benefits for humanity, we cordially invite you to join the Washington Association of Scientists. Please fill out the enclosed membership application and return it, together with the annual dues of five dollars, to either of the undersigned, at the office of the organization, 1749 L Street, N. W.

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DATE 3/29/94 BY SP6 BSA/KSA
337238, 339333, 339335, 339337, 340/96, 340/98

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Wildhack, Chairman
Executive Board

A. Weissler, Chairman
Membership Committee

62-58854-256
ENCLOSURE

8224

Application for Membership

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS
1749 L Street, N. W.
Washington, 6, D. C.
NAtional 5818

I, _____, hereby apply for membership in the Washington Association of Scientists. I believe in its objectives and wish to help in their attainment.

Name (Please print): _____
Last First Middle

☐ Business Address: _____

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62-58854-256

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4/26/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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Russell Turner, who is with Fulton Lewis, called. He stated they had heard a story to the effect that the Director had gone over to see Secretary Harriman regarding Dr. Condon and had urged Harriman to get rid of Condon.

I told Turner I did know the Director had seen Secretary Harriman as he has seen most of the other leaders in Government, but I did know there was no foundation to such a story, that the Director would not under any circumstances go to the head of another agency and tell him to dispose of anyone; the most the Director would ever do was to answer questions and furnish facts and that in this instance, I was certain that wasn't necessary as the Director had already sent over our investigative reports.

LBN:FML

G.I.R.-9

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TESTIMONIAL DINNER

GIVEN FOR

EDWARD U. CONDON

AS AN

EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE

BY HIS

SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUES

AND THE

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

Speakers:

THURMAN ARNOLD
Former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States

ROBERT HUTCHINS
Chancellor, University of Chicago

MERLE MILLER
Associate Editor, Harper's Magazine

HAROLD C. UREY
Distinguished Service Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1948

IN THE

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore

New York, N. Y.

(front cover)

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Dr. Condon Says U. S. Is in Grip Of Baseless Fear

Bureau of Standards Head Honored at Dinner by Scientists Defending Him

Dr. Edward U. Condon, chief of the United States Bureau of Standards, was honored at a dinner in the Hotel Biltmore last night by a group of scientists organized to defend him against "undocumented and irresponsible attacks made by the House Committee on Un-American activities."

Among the sponsors of the dinner were Dr. Albert Einstein, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Earnest A. Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard University, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory.

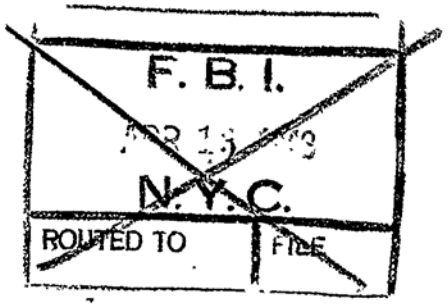
Dr. Condon, who was the principal speaker, urged a "dedication to the principles of democratic freedom which we so often merely take for granted."

Without referring directly to charges made against him by the House Committee on Un-American Affairs, the scientist said it was "disheartening" to see America "in the grip of hysteria and fear—for no sound reasons."

He praised the European Recovery Plan but added: "It is bound to fail, as all of the persons responsible for these plans, including Secretary of State Marshall and Secretary of Commerce Harriman, clearly recognize, unless we find a way to extend our friendly relations to all the peoples of Europe and Asia."

Among the other speakers were Thurman Arnold, former Assistant Attorney General; Dr. Robert Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago; Merle Miller, an editor of "Harper's" magazine, and Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago.

From "My Herald Tribune"
4-13-48



62-58.54-258

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

CONDON SEES U. S. IN GRIP OF HYSTERIA

At Dinner Where 126 Scientists Honor Him He Tells Need for Balanced Thinking

Dr. Edward U. Condon, chief of the United States Bureau of Standards, asserted last night that the United States was in the grip of hysteria and fear, which left it unable to consider the problems of the world in a sane and balanced fashion.

He spoke at a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel, organized in his honor by a group of 126 scientists, including nine Nobel prize winners and seventy additional members of the American Academy of Science. It was intended as "a testimony of confidence in Dr. Condon by his scientific colleagues," in reply to the attacks on him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner in chemistry in 1934, and chairman of the dinner committee, accused the committee of "character assassination by innuendo." Other speakers at the dinner included Thurman Arnold, former assistant attorney general; Dr. Robert G. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, and Merle Miller, an editor of Harper's Magazine.

Declines to Discuss Attacks

Dr. Condon said that he would not discuss the attacks made on him by the House committee, because he was "still too close to them to have proper perspective." He told those present, however, that "it is not really as hard to bear as some might imagine; because it brings out so vividly a realization of how very many very decent people there are in the world."

He said that the physical means at our disposal would enable us to have a vastly increasing effect on the lives of others, and asked what form this would take.

"Will we improve conditions of life everywhere in world brotherhood?" he asked. "Or will we live in a state of suspiciousness, mistrust, fear and hate, in a state of constant dread of the outbreak of another war—in which atomic bombs and bacterial warfare are as commonplace as blockbusters and incendiary bombs were in the war just past? Will we live in a constant state of anxiety, devoting so much of our energy to preparation for war that there is little left for material or spiritual improvement in our way of life?"

He said that history showed that the nations that espoused the militaristic concept had lost not only the attributes of civilization and culture, but even the qualities their militarism undertook to save. He cited the case of Sparta as an example.

Says Destiny Rests With Us

"I know that these are difficult times," he went on, "but it is ironic and disheartening to see this, the most powerful and wealthiest of nations, in the grip of hysteria and fear—for no sound reasons—and unable to consider the problems of the world in a sane and balanced fashion. In a large measure, the destiny of the world depends on the choices we Americans make, for leadership is ours, whether we want it or not; and one of the obligations of leadership is the choosing of the path of wisdom."

Dr. Condon avowed his faith in "the democratic way of life" and expressed hope that the United States would strengthen its cultural ties with other nations. He said that at the National Bureau of Standards and other similar Government agencies, visiting scientists and technologists were being trained.

"This is being done with careful regard to restrictions required for military scrutiny," he said. "This activity is exactly of the kind which has recently received the blessing and financial support of Congress with the passage of the Smith-Mundt bill. We have carried this on in a truly international, non-political way."

He said that he had had a certain amount of official social contact with the representatives of other countries in Washington. He told of being invited to dinner at the home of a diplomatic representative of Bulgaria, who asked him for information about bombs. It turned out, however, that what he wanted was information about DDT insecticide bombs.

"From NY Times"
4-13-48

F. B. I.
APR 1 1948
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DINNER TO EDWARD U. CONDON

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AS A TESTIMONY OF CONFIDENCE
BY HIS SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUES

ROOM 523, 625 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PHONE ELDORADO 5-0904

April 2, 1948.

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(continued on inside page)

The undocumented and irresponsible attacks made by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Dr. Edward U. Condon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, have disgusted all fair-minded Americans. Conservatives and liberals alike have united in condemning the methods of Congressman Thomas and his associates, who have it in their power to destroy the reputation of any citizen by vague insinuations.

The scientific community has reason to feel a special sense of outrage at the unwarranted attacks on the loyalty of our colleague. Many of us who have been closely associated with Dr. Condon over a long period -- during his years of university teaching, his associate directorship of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, and especially his period of invaluable service to his country on the Manhattan District Project -- have good reason to place full confidence in his complete integrity and loyalty to American institutions. We know of no reason for the attack that has been directed at him save a desire for publicity on the part of his attackers.

As an expression of our confidence in our colleague, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, has invited a number of prominent scientists to unite as sponsors of a dinner in Dr. Condon's honor, to be held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on Monday, April 12th. Leading scientists and educators, to whom this question of the right of the American citizen to freedom of speech and freedom of research is of vital importance, will speak, warning that both the liberty of the citizen and the free progress of science are seriously threatened by the methods of the Thomas Committee. Our main speaker will be Dr. Condon himself. At his wish, the proceeds from the dinner will be devoted to strengthening the influence and circulation of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

I hope that you will be present to join with us in showing your confidence in Dr. Edward Condon and your profound disapproval of the methods pursued by Congressman Thomas and his committee, acting in the name of the American people. I enclose a reservation card for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

HCU:ja

Harold C. Urey
Chairman, Dinner Committee

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The enclosures as listed herein are furnished for your information:

I. Copies of articles appearing in the April 13, 1948 issues of the "New York Times" and the "New York Herald Tribune" concerning the Condon Testimonial Dinner held on April 12, 1948, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

For the Bureau-One original of each article.
For the Washington Field and Chicago-1 photostatic copy of each.

II. Photostatic copies of a letter dated April 2, 1948, signed by HAROLD C. UREY concerning the Condon Testimonial Dinner.

For the Bureau, Washington Field and Chicago--Each, one photostatic copy.

This letter was furnished by [redacted] who has been utilized as a temporary confidential informant by the New York Office. In reporting information furnished by [redacted] a T symbol shold be used.

b7D

III. Photostatic copies of a booklet concerning the Condon Testimonial Dinner which lists the Speakers, Committee of Sponsors and Guests.

For the Bureau, Washington Field and Chicago--Each, one photostatic copy.

DEFERRED [redacted]

This booklet was obtained under pretext on April 14, 1948, by SA ALBERT J. KLEIN of the New York Office from the Offices of HAROLD L. ORAM, INCORPORATED, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, a publicity agency.

Encls (4)

cc: Washington Field (62-4108-4 encls)
Chicago (4 encls)
JMS:EMM
100-87011

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED
INDEXED
62-58854-258
29 APR 22 1948

G. I. R. - 9

EX-24

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5 MAY 8 1948

-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

April 17, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Dave Teeple of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy told me confidentially that the Atomic Energy Commission had written a letter to Dr. Condon pointing out that his case was being considered by the Loyalty Review Board of the Atomic Energy Commission and that in the interest of all parties it would be appreciated if Condon would disassociate himself from all restricted data pertaining to atomic energy which he either possessed or would come in contact with excepting that which was necessary to the discharge of his duties at the Bureau of Standards. Condon replied stating he was thankful that the Roberts Review Board would consider his case and he would be most happy to disassociate himself from all restricted data pertaining to atomic energy excepting that which was necessary to the discharge of his duties at the Bureau of Standards.

Teeple stated his impression was that the Atomic Energy Commission letter was most insulting to Condon; yet Condon was proud apparently to get the letter.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

CC - Mr. Tamm

CC - Mr. Ladd

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IF IB II
15 APR 28 1948

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53 MAY 10 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7D

This is to advise that [redacted] who is an [redacted] unemployed at present, and who is the husband of [redacted] on whom the Bureau conducted an investigation in connection with the [redacted] Bureau file No. [redacted] appeared at the Washington Field Office on the afternoon of March 11, 1948, and furnished the following information:

DEFERRED RECORDING

He stated that he noted in the News the night previously that the Thomas Committee was linking CONDON up with DEMETRY VINOGRADOFF, and implying that VINOGRADOFF was a Communist. He stated that he wished to make a statement in regard to the loyalty of the VINOGRADOFFS. He stated that he has known the family since 1938, but more particularly EUGENE VINOGRADOFF, who is presently a neighbor of his on Route #1, Alexandria, Virginia. He pointed out that DEMETRY is an electrical engineer and is a consultant at the Bureau of Standards. He was formerly connected with the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

[redacted] stated that he was very intimately associated with EUGENE VINOGRADOFF, who so far as the informant knew, was presently employed with the War Manpower Commission. This is presently United States Employment Service of the Labor Department. [redacted] stated that he has engaged in numerous conversations with EUGENE and knows what he thinks on politics, and his theory of the practice of democracy, and that there is nothing of any subversive nature in his views. He pointed out that EUGENE has a PHD degree in Economics and Electrical Engineering from Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and that his wife also has a PHD in languages from the same institute. He stated that EUGENE was eleven years of age when he came to this country with his father, who then held a portfolio from the Kerensky Government, but who did not return. He said that EUGENE is now a naturalized American citizen. He informed that EUGENE has never joined any organizations and has never subscribed to anything that would be labeled as subversive. He stated that EUGENE would not work against the principles of our Government.

b7D

It should be noted that during the conversation with [redacted] he was extremely critical of the Thomas Committee and particularly criticized the handling of the Hollywood probe. He stated that he did not wish to make a statement to the Thomas Committee investigators because he was critical of them, and moreover, it might have some bearing on his wife's job [redacted].

b7D

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MAY 7 1948

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President Vs. Congress

The current tug of war between the President and the Congress over a document containing a report on Dr. Edward U. Condon probably involves legal and constitutional questions on which lay comment must be reserved. The House by resolution has "directed" the Secretary of Commerce to turn over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities a Federal Bureau of Investigation letter relating to Dr. Condon. The Secretary of Commerce has refused to comply. Mr. Truman has supported that refusal and has instructed all Government agencies to preserve the confidential nature of all loyalty reports.

Both sides seem determined to stand by the positions they have taken. And under our system, the executive and legislative branches are independent of each other to the extent that the executive cannot make law and Congress cannot, save by the passage of legislation, intervene in the administrative process. In the present case the definition of powers may ultimately have to be made by the Supreme Court.

While this important aspect of the contention lies beyond the scope of public opinion, the matter also involves certain practical considerations which are too important to be overlooked. One of these considerations has been stated by Mr. Truman. He is concerned to "protect Government personnel against the dissemination of unfounded or disproved allegations." Were the loyalty-check files open to Congress in all instances, it is at least conceivable that such "unfounded or disproved allegations" would eventually leak out and create damaging misimpressions as to individual employes.

A second consideration is to protect the demonstrated efficiency of our investigative agencies, in particular the F.B.I. If the confidential reports and files of these agencies were always open to the Congress they would become something very like public property and the result might well be the impairment of their power to do their work. Yet it is on their efficiency far more than on congressional inquiries that the nation must primarily depend for fair and accurate investigation.

ENCLOSURE

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21 APR 29 1948

BALTIMORE EVENING SUN
4-23-48 p.32 c.3

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The House Seems To Want A Showdown In The Condon Case

By a one-sided vote the House as a whole has now lined up behind its Committee on un-American Activities in the Condon case. Specifically, it has passed a peremptory resolution calling on the Secretary of Commerce to turn over certain papers involved in that case. The Secretary has already refused on his own account to do so. After the Secretary's refusal, President Truman issued an executive order that all the executive departments were to refuse restricted papers in comparable cases. And Mr. Truman reiterated his inclination to fight the House demand in his press statement of Thursday.

In short, we may be at the threshold of a fundamental controversy over one of the great unsettled questions in our political procedure. In a government of three co-ordinate branches, which branch gives way in a quarrel with one of the others? There is no question that the executive must restrict many papers in the course of its work. There is no question that Congress must have a wide command of papers in the prosecution of its work. When the executive need for secrecy collides with the legislative need for information, which side gives?

As has been suggested here before, the question is not at all a new one. It arose first in the year 1796 when President Washington refused to the Senate certain documents bearing on a treaty with Great Britain. Only twenty years ago in a similar row, President Hoover declined to turn over papers touching the pending London naval treaty. The papers refused in the Condon controversy are FBI, that is, Justice Department, records. In recent years Attorneys General Knox (Republican), Bonaparte (Republican), Wickersham (Republican), McReynolds (Democrat), Gregory (Democrat), Sargent (Republican) and Jackson (Democrat), have made similar refusals.

In the past the legislative branch or committee involved in these controversies has acquiesced in the executive refusal. Hence the question never has been squarely passed on by the Supreme Court. There are many decisions touching on the issue, which the Justice Department cites as savoring of a defense of its position. But no decisive ruling is on the books.

Were the House to persist in the current demand, it is conceivable that a case could be framed for the Supreme Court's attention. As some lawyers see it, the House might order the sergeant at arms to seize the Secretary of Commerce for noncompliance with its order for the papers. The Secretary might then sue for a writ of habeas corpus. On the issue thus raised, some Capital lawyers think the Supreme Court would have to pass on the underlying controversy.

But while all this may be possible, it is hardly advisable. The whole Condon episode argues an unfortunate lack of co-ordination between executive and legislative. Like the vote in the Senate the other day commanding FBI records for the use of the Senate members of the Atomic Energy Committee, it blurs the distinction between co-ordinate branches in a way which constitutionalists will regret. Clearly the time has come for some cool-headed and statesmanlike negotiation on the whole general issue between executive and legislative officers.

BALTIMORE MORNING SUN
4-24-48 p.8 c.2

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21 APR 29 1948

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS DATE: April 26, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: DOCTOR EDWARD U. CONDON
MISCELLANEOUS

I am attaching hereto an editorial appearing in the Baltimore "Evening Sun" under date of April 23, 1948, captioned, "President Vs. Congress," which is favorable to the Bureau.

I am also attaching as of possible interest to the Bureau an editorial appearing in the Baltimore morning "Sun" under date of April 24, 1948, captioned, "The House Seems to Want a Showdown in the Condon Case."

Enclosures
FH:meb
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21 APR 29 1948

MAY 18 1948

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Set forth below are the contents of a circular distributed early in March, 1948 at the Bureau of Standards. [redacted] (protect identity) who furnished same, stated that these were found in various parts of the Bureau of Standards. She has no idea who distributed them.

CONF. INFT. [redacted] stated that CIO literature appears at the Bureau of Standards but nobody is ever seen distributing this literature. The circular reads as follows:

"SCIENCE - HALF SLAVE, HALF FREE

"It has long been the position of our union that the Thomas Committee, the Loyalty Order, and the FBI's peculiar, and unrestrained powers represent a threat to the civil rights of American citizens. Never has this been as well demonstrated as in the case of our director, Dr. CONDON. In addition to political thought control which these groups have attempted to enforce up to now, in Dr. CONDON's case it is coupled with a grave threat to freedom of scientific inquiry.

"For background in understanding these charges, we would like to call your attention to two articles; the first in 'The National' of January 17 outlining the case histories of a number of scientists who have been fired for 'security' reasons, and the second in the Harvard Law Review of October 1947 documenting the distortions, and arbitrariness of the UnAmerican Committee.

"Most people were horrified at the viciousness of the Committee's attack. Dr. CONDON has adequately answered the flimsy charges made against him. Equally to the point, he has called for an investigation not only of the accusations, but of the Committee itself.

"Why is Dr. CONDON being attacked? He is being attacked because as an outstanding Government scientist, he has spoken out time and time again against the military control of the research facilities of our country. Whereas before the war, the military

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services had only a meager connection with scientific research, during the war they directed practically all of the scientific research carried on anywhere. This was particularly true in the field of atomic energy. Since the end of the war they have been increasingly active in consolidating their control, and the field of atomic energy has been marked by their efforts to regain control. Dr. CONDON's name has been too intimately associated with the fight for civilian control for him to escape notice as a legitimate target. The immediate specific objectives in this campaign are to discredit him through the notorious Thomas Committee, and to replace him at the Bureau by a person amenable to those scientists who are playing the Army game.

"It is therefore urgent that you give Dr. CONDON your support and speak out against the Thomas Committee. How??? --- by writing Secretary HARRIMAN, your newspaper, your Congressman, by bringing this matter up for discussion and action in your organizations, and by writing and telling your friends to do likewise. Remember --- write now!!!

"National Bureau of Standards Branch
"United Public Workers - C I O
"March 1948"

Only one copy of this circular was obtained. It is being retained as an enclosure to the file.

RGG:GH

62-4108

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25

April 15, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of April 14 regarding the request of your investigator for an opportunity to examine the file of the Department's Loyalty Board regarding Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

I regret that there appears to have been some misunderstanding as to the Department's attitude in this matter. As long as it is clear that your Bureau desires, as a matter of policy, to examine this file, this Department of course has no objection.

Mr. Scanlon has been instructed to make the file available for inspection by your investigator.

With renewed thanks for your helpful cooperation in this entire matter.

Sincerely,

William C. Foster

ACTING Secretary of Commerce

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [illegible]
ON 4-23-81

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-26-1-1

G.I.R. 9

RECORDED 62-58854-263
IF IB II
29 MAY 1 1948

Read by Dir. 4-17-48

No action necessary per Dorn 4/19/48

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CONFIDENTIAL

51 JUL 6 19

62-HQ-58854, Section 11, Serial 263, FDPS Pg. 63

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

DIRECTOR
FBI
APRIL 6, 1948

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

RE: 62-58854-264

EDWARD HOWE CUTKOSKY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. ED FORMERLY EDWARD HOWE CUTKOSKY LAST. DISCHARGED HEADS BEING CUT IN WHAT NEEDED FOR YOUR OFFICE IN FAVOR OF YOUR PENDING LOYALTY INVESTIGATION.

RECVD

cc: SAC, Washington, D. C. (By Messenger)

JCV:mmm V

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Exam Cty, G.I.R. 9

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

APR 6 1948

58 MAY 12 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA 8-15 P M Per

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 100-6894

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND, OREGON	3-30-48	3-24,29-48	WILLARD T. LINEHAN rh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EDWARD UHLER CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRED W. KELLY, 911 Queen Anne Street, Medford, Oregon, former B of I Agent during IWW trials in San Francisco, Calif., unable furnish identity informant who furnished information which would establish CONDON's presence and activity at meetings in home of CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY. He advised former informant [redacted] was utilized, as he recalls, solely on IWW cases. Unable to furnish information concerning former informant [redacted]

b7D

- RUC -

REFERENCE: San Francisco teletype to Portland, 3-19-48.

DETAILS: AT MEDFORD, OREGON:

FRED W. KELLY, presently eighty years of age, was located in Medford, Oregon, where he is presently the Bailiff in the court of His Honor HERBERT HANNAH, State Circuit Court. Inquiry of Mr. HANNAH and also of Chief of Police CLATOUS McCREDIE revealed KELLY to be a man who is able to retain a confidence.

FRED W. KELLY, 911 Queen Anne Street, informed he is the FRED W. KELLY in question, having been employed for the B of I from 1917 to 1922, being assigned for the greater part of the time on the "radical detail of the Department" at San Francisco. He informed he had during this time been rather actively engaged in the investigations of subversive organizations, mainly in the IWW cases and the cases of CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, J. C. TAYLOR, J. G. WHELER, and J. H. OLSEN.

KELLY as background stated the IWW cases had been completed and the state of California passed a Criminal Syndicalism Law, under which WHITNEY and the others mentioned had been prosecuted. He related in this connection that although the B of I had continued their interest in the radical

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-58834-264

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INDEXED - 19

EX-39

31 MAY 5 1948

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teletype - San Fran to Wash. dtd 4-6-48

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

investigations, all information obtained by them had been turned over to EZRA DECOTO, Alameda County Attorney, and his assistant, whose name he believed to be _____ BLAINE or BLANE (first name not recalled). He further stated that as he recollects, in the cases against WHITNEY and the others the principal investigations were made by the Oakland, California Police Department under the supervision of Inspector FENTON THOMPSON. KELLY related that as he recalls, the informants used in these cases were the informants of the Oakland, California Police Department and consequently he had not become acquainted with them. Further, he informed that as he recalls, the information obtained by the B of I concerning meetings at Loring Hall had been for the greater part obtained for the B of I through the actions of himself, Agent MORSE, and an Agent TAYLOR, ? (first name not recalled), through their own efforts by personally attending the meetings, as well as obtaining information through the "Censor list at the Ferry Station (PO)."

KELLY informed he is unable to furnish any information regarding the unknown informant, and cannot state whether or not this informant was [redacted] as he himself never contacted the latter, although stating he knew him to be an informant. b7D

KELLY related regarding former informant [redacted] that the latter to his knowledge did not "inform" regarding WHITNEY, TAYLOR, et al, as [redacted] had been utilized solely on IWW matters, not only in California but also in Washington and Montana. KELLY informed relative to [redacted] that he is positive this was the case. b7D

Concerning former informant [redacted], KELLY stated that he knew him only casually and never to his recollection contacted him. He related [redacted] as he recalls, "informed" in the IWW cases but does not remember him in the later cases. b7D

In conclusion, KELLY stated it is entirely possible the information sought could be obtained through the records of the Alameda County Attorney's Office, stating however that if this were not the case, possibly DECOTO, BLAINE or BLANE, THOMPSON, or TAYLOR, if they are presently living, might be able to furnish the desired information.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

PD 100-6894

LEAD

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA:

Will, through the records of Alameda County and records of the Oakland Police Department, attempt to locate the identity of the informant used in the WHITNEY trial, who possesses information whereby the presence and activity of CONDON could be established during the times he attended meetings in the home of WHITNEY.

Will, in the event this information is not available, attempt to locate and interview DECOTO, BLAINE or BLANE, THOMPSON, and TAYLOR, mentioned hereinabove, for information of similar nature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DATE: April 28, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: DOCTOR EDWARD U. CONDON
MISCELLANEOUS

As of possible interest to the Bureau, I am attaching hereto an editorial appearing in the Baltimore morning "Sun" under date of April 26, 1948, captioned "On Sticking to the Facts in the Condon Matter," by C. P. IVES, of the morning "Sun" staff.

Enclosure

FH:meb
80-406

RECORDED - 85 62-5-24-265
INDEXED - 85
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EX-137

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 7, 1948

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Remylet April 2, 1948, and NYC let April 14, 1948.

WFO letter enclosed photostatic copies of a printed excerpt from the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" for April, 1948, which is a copy of a letter from CONDON to Senator BOURKE HICKENLOOPER. A second enclosure was a photostatic copy of a printed letter dated April 1, 1948, from the Emergency Committee addressed, "Dear Friend." This latter letter refers to a testimonial dinner for CONDON held April 12, 1948, at New York City. This dinner was sponsored by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists as a fund raising campaign. The WFO letter contained only the front of this letter.

The New York City letter contained the front and back of the letter addressed, "Dear Friend." The back set forth a list of sponsors for this dinner.

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that the Soviet Embassy (N. V. ARTAMONOV) and the Czech Embassy also received copies of this letter. This data is for information of the Bureau.

b2
b7D

C.I.R.

62-58854-266

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

17 MAY 8 1948

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WFO 62-4108
HGG:GJA

59 MAY 15 1948

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 9, 1948

RE: DR. CONDON BRIEF

It is now estimated that the finished brief on Dr. Condon will be ready late Friday evening.

A rough draft brief will be ready by tomorrow night. If necessary this rough draft brief can have an index prepared for immediate use. Unless advised to the contrary, however, time will not be expended to prepare an index for the rough draft brief.

gan

Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Edward Uhler Condon

Just what is causing all of this delay. Surely it shouldn't take a whole week to get this done.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 10, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With respect to your request to be advised as to why the brief on Dr. Edward Uhler Condon has not been completed, I wish to advise that the preparation of this brief has been given preferred and continuous attention since you requested that it be prepared.

In this connection I would like to bring to your attention the tremendous amount of work which has already gone into the preparation of this brief. The information concerning Dr. Condon is contained in a main file of six sections with 700 references being contained in various other of the Bureau's files. The great necessity for detailed and complete accuracy of the information which must go into this brief has required that all of the information contained in the six sections of the main file, as well as every one of the 700 references, be reviewed. To this end three Supervisors have been assigned to the preparation of this brief since March 4, 1948. They have worked with the greatest possible speed commensurate with accuracy and have worked at night in order that you may have this brief at the earliest possible moment. I also wish to call to your attention that these men came into the Bureau on Sunday, March 7, 1948, and worked on this matter in order to facilitate its completion. Every effort is being made by these men to insure that this brief when put into your hands will be complete and accurate in every detail.

As a matter of interest, I wish to advise that Special Agent F. L. Jones who is assigned full time to the preparation of this memorandum was absent from work all day Monday, March 8, 1948, because of the serious illness of his wife. Another factor which has increased the difficulty of having this memorandum ready for you sooner has been brought about as a result of the illness of Special Agent E. H. Mossburg to whom this case is assigned and who is completely familiar with all of the ramifications involved. Although Mr. Mossburg has continued to work despite his illness it was necessary for him to visit a doctor on Monday, March 8, 1948.

I wish to advise that a rough draft of the brief will be completed by tonight, March 10, 1948. Every effort is being made to complete the brief in its final form by Friday night, March 12, 1948.

I again wish to assure you that every effort is being made to complete this project as expeditiously as possible while at the same time giving the most careful attention to its completeness and accuracy.

FJB:TD:cmw

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34 MAY 13 1948

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Suppositious Case

A group of atomic scientists in Chicago has made public the results of a questionnaire purporting to show that the attacks of the Thomas committee on Dr. Edward U. Condon have made Government employment less attractive to members of their profession.

Of the 103 persons who answered the questionnaire, 12 per cent said that because of the Condon case, they had decided to decline public employment. Sixty-three per cent said they would be reluctant to accept a public job after knowing about the case. Twenty-three per cent said the case had had no effect on their attitude, and the other two per cent gave no direct answer.

The atomic scientists advance these figures as proof of what the Condon case has done, but we can't help wondering how many of the scientists would accept such evidence if offered in the classroom or the laboratory. Our guess is that the evidence would be rejected in the laboratory as based on a conjectural experiment rather than a real one.

The real test—and it will come only with time—will come in connection with actual employment. Thus, the report of the Chicago group's questionnaire said that more than half the members were currently in Government employment. It is not suggested that any of those so employed contemplates leaving his Government job because of the Condon case. Moreover, no instance is reported in which a scientist refused an actual offer of a Government job. These actual facts tend to lessen the weight of answers to suppositious questions for such a reason.

Yet there is good reason to fear that the treatment which the Thomas committee has meted out to Dr. Condon will make it more difficult for the Government to get good scientists to take important jobs. That fear is a proper subject of concern. If the atomic scientists would emphasize this practical consideration, they would get further than by dealing with suppositious cases.

ENCLOSURE

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EX-13231 MAY 12 1948

EVENING SUN
MAY 1, 1948
p.4 c.2

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DATE: May 5, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: DOCTOR EDWARD U. CONDON
MISCELLANEOUS

As of possible interest in connection with the above-captioned individual, I am transmitting herewith an editorial appearing in the "Evening Sun," Baltimore, Maryland, under date of May 1, 1948, captioned, "Suppositious Case."

Enclosure
FH:meb
80-406

1 ENCL

EX-137

RECORDED - 29
INDEXED - 29
EX-137

F B I
31 MAY 12 1948

CRIME REC.

60 MAY 22 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1948

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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WU 3 NL PD

COLUMBIA SOCAR MAY 10 1948

J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THE CONDON STORY WAS FULLY PRINTED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF PLAIN-TALK MAGAZINE. COULD YOU POSSIBLY TELL ME WHY HARRY TRUMAN WOULD HOLD UP IN THE WHITE HOUSE THE FBI REPORT ON THIS SUBSERSIVE GENTLEMAN

H. G. WILLINGHAM

919A. MAY 11

RECORDED - 30

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29 MAY 13 1948

INDEXED - 30

Ex - 24

MAY 21 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Attorney JOSEPH A. ROBIE, Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, presented [redacted] b7D to the Toledo Resident Agency. [redacted] had been reading of the denial of the subject's association with Communist elements, and desired to furnish the following information:

[redacted] From December 1943 to July 1945, b7D he was stationed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In event he is wanted in the future, [redacted]

According to [redacted] b7D Dr. WACLAW (VENCESLAUS) SZYMANOWSKI was born in Poland and is about 52 years of age. He attended various universities in Europe. For several years after 1932, he was a professor of physics at the University of Moscow. At the present time, SZYMANOWSKI is the Minister of the Postal and Telegraph Branch of the Polish Government at Warsaw.

SZYMANOWSKI came to this country in about 1939 and related to the informant that he was met at the dock by the subject and his wife. He had never known the subject before this. The subject facilitated SZYMANOWSKI'S welfare during his first days in this country. SZYMANOWSKI then acted as professor at the University of Pittsburgh, worked as a physicist in Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; and was last employed by Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. SZYMANOWSKI speaks several languages. [redacted] is of the b7D opinion that after the Russians had observed SZYMANOWSKI while he was in Moscow, they persuaded him to work for their interests. He was stationed at the University of Warsaw, Poland for a time before coming to this country. [redacted] is of the opinion that Dr. CONDON arranged for SZYMANOWSKI'S various positions in this country.

DEFERRED RECORDING

In his conversations with SZYMANOWSKI, [redacted] found him to be b7D pro-Russian. He once asked him if he was a Communist, and SZYMANOWSKI replied only that he was a "radical." SZYMANOWSKI was high in his praises of Russia and its form of government. Because of this, [redacted] discontinued

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31 MAY 12 1948

EX-137

7 MAY 22 1948

associating with him. According to [redacted] SZYMANOWSKI should be well known in Detroit, Michigan. He is known to HENRIK PEJANOWSKI, former vice-consul at Pittsburgh, who presently resides at 3035 Mellwood, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is known to WALTER POINC, who formerly worked in Detroit, is presently unemployed, and resides at 3435 Bigelow, Pittsburgh. According to [redacted] PEJANOWSKI, and POINC are regarded as reliable. b7D

[redacted] further advised that SZYMANOWSKI attempted to have a girl by the name of GILL, who was a student at the University of Pittsburgh in 1944-1945, to start a campaign among the Polish students at Pittsburgh to favor friendship with Russia as well as to express accord with the new boundary between Poland and Russia as set up in the Yalta and Teheran Conferences. This campaign was originally started in the University of Denver. It was stated that PEJANOWSKI will be able to furnish more information as to GILL and the efforts of SZYMANOWSKI to influence her. b7D

According to [redacted] WANDA WOREK, known also as VIRGINIA WARRICK, a graduate journalist, formerly held a position with the Associated Press at Pittsburgh. SZYMANOWSKI secured her a position with the Polish Embassy at Washington, D. C. b7D

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau, Washington Field, and the Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Denver Offices.

FCS:DG
100-0-21321C

c/c - Detroit
Denver
Pittsburgh
Washington Field

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Nieman Reports

VOL. 2 NO 1 Published by the Society of Nieman Fellows JANUARY, 1948

Why Worry About Monopolies? — Forrest Seymour

Enzymes and Headlines — Lester Grant

How Free Are Editorial Pages? — Robert Lasch — Geoffrey Parsons

Who Should Interpret the News? — William M. Pinkerton

The Reporter and the "Information Man" — Joseph Loftus

Guide to Georgia Politics — C. W. Gilmore

The British Press Inquiry — The Smear Technique — Limitations On Press Freedom — Notes — Reviews — Nieman Scrapbook.

Published quarterly from 44 Holyoke House, Cambridge, Mass. Subscription $2 a year. Application for entry as second class matter is pending.

From the Nieman Scrapbook--

The Smear Technique

An Analysis of the Treatment Given Dr. Edward Condon in the Washington Times-Herald

(This article was contributed by a Washington reporter who makes a hobby of collecting press atrocities.)

"The smear story," the Professor of Journalism told his class, "is at once one of the most rewarding and the simplest to write. The damaging results to the victim of the smear are usually lasting, and if only the simplest regard is observed for the rules of libel, the victim has no recourse. "The barest minimum of rules are required for a craftsmanlike smear:

"1. Use a half-truth, if possible, rather than an outright lie. It is more difficult to disprove.

"2. Choose the half-truth in such a way that it may be stated in a sentence whereas its refutation or explanation will require at least a paragraph.

"3. Effect the smear by innuendo rather than direct statement.

"4. Do not be discouraged or forestalled from your effort by the fact that there is no damaging evidence against your victim. Create it yourself. This is accomplished simply, usually through the connective 'and'. Just mention the man you are smearing in the same sentence with whatever invidious organizations, persons, philosophies and activities that come to your mind.

"In view of the simplicity of the smear technique, it is discouraging to find so many smear stories which fall short of optimum efficiency.

"An example at hand is from the Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald of July 17, 1947. It is by no means the worst smear story in the world; it includes some imaginative and distinguished passages. But technically it leaves much to be desired.

"Let us proceed with its analysis. The story, by James Walter, is in the left-hand column of notes which will now be distributed to the class. In the right-hand column are comments on the facts and implications, for most of which I am indebted to a speech of Representative Chet Holifield, in the House, on July 22."

TIMES-HERALD

Dr. Albert U. Condon, who played an important role in the development of the atom bomb before taking his present job as head of the United States Bureau of Standards, where vital information concerning American industrial research is accumulated, will be called before the House Un-American Activities Committee for questioning about Russian A-bomb know-how, this newspaper learned last night.

Dr. Condon will be quizzed because the committee feels his contacts with Russian scientists and pro-Communist sympathizers in this country qualify him to discuss Soviet atom research, according to Representative Thomas, Republican of New Jersey, chairman of the Un-American Activities Committe.

This newspaper learned that after Condon left as head of the research department of the Westinghouse Electric Co. in Pittsburgh to join the Manhattan project, his leftist associations were under continuous scrutiny by military intelligence personnel.

Before coming to Washington he directed atom smashing experiments with the Westinghouse cyclotron, only instrument of its kind owned by an industrial laboratory in this country.

He worked on the A-bomb project three times and later the Soviet Government violated diplomatic courtesy by secretly inviting him to the two hundred twentieth anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, but permission for him to leave this country was refused upon request of the Army.

THE FACTS

Dr. Condon's first name is Edward.

The lead is scarcely newsworthy. In a magazine article several weeks earlier, Chairman J. Parnell Thomas of the Un-American Activities Committee, declared he was going to call Condon to the stand. Thomas' smear technique, incidentally, was more gifted than the reporter's: Thomas said he was going to "subpoena" Condon, thus creating the impression that Condon was a recalcitrant and unwilling witness, when, in fact, he had never even been requested to testify. On reading the magazine article, Condon promptly wrote Thomas that he would be glad to testify and help the Committee in any way, a fact which the Times-Herald reporter probably knew but did not mention.

Rather nice. Fairly deft usage of a technique known as damning with faint praise.

The reporter is not specific about the "contacts" referred to. This was a wise and also necessary omission, since there were no such contacts.

He did not leave Westinghouse to join the Manhattan project; he was assigned to it by the company in connection with its work on the project.

He was not head of Westinghouse research, but rather associate director.

No doubt he was under scrutiny. He, and everyone else of importance on the project was, or should have been. The important thing is that this scrutiny failed to uncover any derogatory information, for Condon continued with the project off and on, until almost its end.

It was not a cyclotron, but a Van de Graaf electrostatic generator.

He was not invited by the Russians, secretly or otherwise. They invited organizations to send delegates; Condon was chosen as delegate of the American Institute of Physics.

At that time a group of scientists in this country was vigorously attempting to wrest control of scientific secrets from the Army. The request to keep Dr. Condon "at home" presumably came from Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who master-minded the Manhattan or A-bomb project in New Mexico.

Of this contemplated trip, Dr. Condon told the Times-Herald: "Other scientists were permitted to take the trip to Russia, but the military thought it best that I remain here."

While Groves would not admit direct intervention in the Condon case, he did tell the Times-Herald:

"I would have been remiss in my duty if I had consented at that time to let anyone who knew about the possibilities of the Manhattan project go to such a meeting so soon before the bomb was to be used.

No doubt of the fact that Groves refused permission for Condon to leave. He also tried to stop Dr. Irving Langmuir, but the latter proved to the War Department that his connection with the bomb project was extremely remote, and he was allowed to proceed. Groves' decision in regard to Condon was not particularly bright; the last-minute withdrawal of the only nuclear physicist in the Moscow-bound party caused much comment and provided the Russians an unmistakable tipoff some 30 days before the bomb was dropped.

Condon had no part at that time with the efforts of the scientists to "wrest control" from the military. Incidentally, the scientists were not trying to wrest control of the "secrets" from the Army. They had the secrets already. They wanted and got—civilian control of the atomic project. This made Groves and the Times-Herald unhappy.

The trip had had White House sponsorship. President Truman had ordered the Army to fly the group to Tehran.

The visit, it developed, was to have been made just 30 days before A-bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, to force the end of the Japanese-American war in the summer of 1945.

As it happened, Condon had gone back to Westinghouse in February 1945, severing all connection with the A-bomb project. He was unaware that the bomb had been successfully tested or was about to be used.

The Un-American Activities Committee also is interested in hearing Dr. Condon for the following reasons:

1. Condon, while working for Westinghouse, also served on the science committee of the American-Soviet Friendship Society.

Presumably this refers to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. In 1944 and 45, when Russia was our ally, the Council's sponsors included Senators Thomas (Utah), Capper and Saltonstall, Bishops Wells and Peabody, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Karl Compton, Albert Einstein and Dean Christian Gauss. Dr. Condon severed connections from the Council after the end of the war.

2. During this same his wife, Emilie, a native of Czechoslovakia, was corresponding secretary for the Pittsburgh Council, American-Soviet Friendship Society.

Mrs. Condon is a native of Chicago. She worked for the Russian War Relief, an agency headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase National Bank.

3. After moving to Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Condon attended a meeting of scientists at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Terry Duce, 3014 Woodland Drive NW, where Mrs. Condon's expressions of admiration for Russia were so strong that she was taken to task by one Member of the Senate and two Members of the House.

Mrs. Condon was not taken to task by anybody for expressions of admiration for Russia on this or any other occasion.

4. Condon was a close friend of Dr. Harlow Shapley, named in 11 Communist-front organizations, among them the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 16 of whose members have been convicted of contempt of Congress.

Good technique, here, but it should have been developed further. Shapley, in turn, is at Harvard, which John Reed attended. It should also have been pointed out that Condon reads German, in which language Das Kapital was written.

5. Condon was also a close friend and occupied the New York apartment of Edwin S. Smith, named in 21 pro-foreign groups by the House Un-American Activities Committee, which had him under fire in 1940 for reputed Communist sympathies while he served on the National Labor Relations Board.

Smith was in the group, above-mentioned, which went to Russia. Condon met him first at that time. Smith put him up in his apartment for two nights because Condon was caught without a hotel room during that crowded time in New York.

6. Condon was constantly checked by military authorities for security reasons at the same time, but not as frequently as Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, card carrying member of the Communist Party, whose brother, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, led the team of physicists who exploded the first atom bomb in the western desert.

Presumably everyone on the project was checked, unless Groves fell down on his job. As mentioned above, the checking apparently never disclosed anything unfavorable about Condon.

But the reporter is to be congratulated on this paragraph; it has the right touch and method.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Oddly Condon was born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, N. Mex., not far from the scene of the atom-bomb experiments. He quit his $15,000-a-year job with Westinghouse to work for the Government at a little more than $9,000.

Nothing odd about it; it was a perfectly normal delivery.

A true burst of genius by the reporter. This is a new technique and worthy of emulation by every smear writer. The innuendo that a man will accept a lower paying Federal job only for sinister purposes has limitless possibilities for future exploitation.

He was eased into his job as head of the Bureau of Standards under aegis of Henry Wallace.

He was appointed by President Truman and "eased in" by a unanimous Senate vote of confirmation. He was also appointed by the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy as its scientific advisor.

Thomas said last night that because of Condon's record of reputed Communist sympathies his activities had been under surveillance for a long time by committee investigators, who would continue their inquiries.

The "record," never established, is now properly taken for granted.

Condon's offer to testify and otherwise aid the committee is ignored. The impression that we are dealing with a furtive and recalcitrant fellow is felicitously reinforced.

The American-Soviet Friendship Society with which Condon served is listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a Red-front group. At one time it solicited $500 each a total of $22,500 from 45 American corporations to pay for publication and distribution in Russia of certain books.

Efforts of the Un-American Activities Committee to get at books and records of the American-Soviet Friendship Society proved as difficult to get as those of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. As a result the Reverend Richard Morford, executive secretary of the A.S.F.S., has been indicted and is awaiting trial for contempt of Congress.

Notably good craftsmanship here. God only knows what the reporter is talking about, an excellent thing in smear stories. The reference is probably not to the above mentioned National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, but it may be another, unconnected organization, the American-Soviet Science Society. This group, which the Un-American Activities Committee has never asked for any information or records, exists for the purpose of translating Russian scientific papers into English, not the other way around. It is backed by a $25,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It has never solicited funds from American corporations. Its trustees include Winthrop W. Aldrich, K. T. Compton, and John Foster Dulles; its acting chairman is a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; its members include, besides Condon, Drs. E. C. Lawrence, R. E. Millikan, W. D. Coolidge, Irving Langmuir, etc.

But the word "Soviet" is in its title, and no smear writer worthy of the name would neglect that opportunity.

A little more than a year ago the Communist-owned New York Daily Worker carried stories about Condon and others headed "U. S.-Soviet scientists swap information." Condon was quoted as welcoming the cooperation for peaceful and constructive purposes.

Condon does not read the Daily Worker or give quotations to it, but references to the Daily Worker in a story of this sort is traditional; its omission would have been inexcusable.

Condon was also closely associated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a Communist group in which Wallace also was active.

The reporter knew in detail Condon's "close" association, for Condon had told him the circumstances. He had never heard of the group until he was requested to let his name be used as a sponsor at one of its local dinners. He consented after being assured that among the other sponsors were Senator Morse, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Wiley Rutledge, wife of the Supreme Court Justice.

This was Condon's one and only association with the group.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Reference is made to Washington Field letter to Bureau, March 25, 1948, and to the report of Special Agent Willa rd T. Linehan dated March 30, 1948, Portland, Oregon. Transmitted herewith are five copies of the report of Special Agent Charles Frederick Brusch, dated May 10, 1948, pursuant to Bureau instructions contained in Bureau teletype to San Francisco, April 6, 1948 no action was taken with regard to the leads contained in reference report of Special Agent Linehan. The Bureau has previously been advised of reasons for not contacting the individuals who had not been contacted in connection with instant inquiry. Accordingly this matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin with the submission of the enclosed report.

Enc: 5 copies of report
cc: Washington Field (62-4108)

CFB:ep
100-27737

ENCL 53
EX-138

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62-58854-272

RECORDED - 53

19 MAY 14 1948

EX-138

52 JUN 4 1948

FD-72

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

SF FILE NO. 100-27737 ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	5/10/48	4/2,3,5,12/48	CHARLES FREDERICK BRUSCH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EDWARD UHLER CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant SF T-1 was able to ascertain that CONDON had forwarded to ALVIN C. EURICH, Acting President of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, a document entitled "The NIEMAN REPORTS for January, 1948". Pages 22,23, and 24, of the NIEMAN REPORTS contain an article entitled "The Smear Technique" purported to be an analysis of the treatment given Dr. EDWARD CONDON in the WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD. Copies of the article enclosed for Bureau and office of origin. T-1 unable to learn if this was the only document forwarded to Dr. EURICH. CONDON no longer being considered for position of Dean of Graduate Students, Stanford University.

1-3
3 ENCL

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau, March 25, 1948.

DETAILS: In accordance with the request contained in reference letter Confidential Informant San Francisco T-1 was contacted in an effort to ascertain the nature of the documents sent by CONDON to Dr. ALVIN C. EURICH, Acting President of Stanford University. This informant advised that it would not be possible for him to ascertain the nature of any correspondence between CONDON and Dr. EURICH. However, informant was able to ascertain that with a letter from CONDON received by EURICH on March 8, 1948, there had been enclosed the January, 1948 issue of the "NIEMAN REPORTS". The "NIEMAN REPORTS" are published quarterly by the Society of Nieman Fellows from 44 Holyoke House, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dr. EURICH forwarded this copy of the NIEMAN REPORTS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED - 5
INDEXED - 53

62-58854-272

F B I
19 MAY 14 1948

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(5) - Bureau (Encl.)
3 - Washington Field (Encl.) (62-4108)
3 - San Francisco

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to informant with a notation on the cover directing the informant's attention to page 22of the reports. In a telephone coversation with informant Dr. EURICH advised he was sending these reports to informant and that the item commencing on page 22 was of particular interest since it pertained to Dr. CONDON who had been the subject of a conversation between Dr. EURICH and Confidential Informant San Francisco T-1. According to this informant Dr. EURICH advised that the NIEMAN REPORTShad been received by him from Dr. CONDON.

The article mentioned is entitled "The Smear Technique". Subtitle indicates the article purports to be "an analysis of the treatment given Dr. EDWARD CONDON in the Washington TIMES HERALD". There is no indication as to the identity of the author of this article. Following an introduction which treatsthe procedures of the "Smear Technique" and an acknowledgement of the use of items contained in a speech made by U.S. Representative CHET HOLIFIELD in the House of Representatives on July 22, there are two parallel columns one labeled "TIMES HERALD" and the other labeled "The Facts". The column entitled "The Facts" corrected the alleged TIMES HERLADarticle for the use of Dr. CONDON's name as ALBERT indicating his correct name is EDWARD, Various other corrections of the TIMES HERALD article are contained in the column entitled "The Facts" and there are observations of the author as to how the TIMES HERALD article fulfils the reported requirements of the "Smear Technique". Copies of the entire article are being furnished to the Bureau and the office of origin herewith.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he was not in a position to be certain that the NIEMAN reports mentioned above was the only document forwarded by Dr. CONDON to Dr. ALVIN C. EURICH. T-1 further informed that it would not be possible for him to make any inquiry concerning this matter. Subsequently T-1 informed that Dr. CONDON was no longer being considered for position of Dean of Graduate Students, Stanford University inasmuch as that position had now been offered to another individual.

ENCLOSURES: (2) BUREAU (2) WASHINGTON FIELD

Two copies of the article entitled "The Smear Technique" appearing on pages 22,23, and 24 of the NIEMAN reports for January, 1948.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

INFORMANTS

San Francisco T-1 is [redacted] b2 b7D

[redacted] who requested his identity be retained in confidence.

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ENCLOSURE 62-58854-273

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PLAIN TALK

MAY, 1948

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Blair Taylor 1

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62-58854-273

So Runs the World

The Case of Dr. Condon

THE GREAT scientists who have given us command of atomic power have yet to develop a gauge for the measurement of human innocence. Perhaps no group of men is so badly in need of such a gauge as our physicists and chemists. It is a safe bet that had the British atomic scientist, Alan Nunn May, who worked on the Atomic Energy Project in Canada, been charged in the summer of 1945 with being a weak link in atomic security, it would have been easy to mobilize in his defense 126 gullible British and Canadian scientists.

Alan Nunn May claimed to be an idealist. He felt, according to his confession, that he had to make "a contribution to the safety of mankind." And so he turned over samples of Uranium-235 to Lt. Angelov of the Soviet Embassy in violation of his oath of office. To the surprise of everyone, at his jury trial in London, where he was sentenced to 10 years of penal servitude, it appeared that Dr. May had been a secret Communist, had received money from the Soviet secret service, and had met Russian agents in clandestine rendezvous.

The point of it all is human gullibility. Of course, Dr. Edward U. Condon, the distinguished American scientist who heads the National Bureau of Standards, is a completely loyal citizen of the United States. His ingenuousness, however, is beyond question. And so is that of 126 American scientists, including 9 Nobel prize-winners, who gathered at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City to express their confidence in Dr. Condon, in reply to the report on his case made by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

At this testimonial affair, Dr. Condon displayed his august naiveté. He parrotted the Henry A. Wallace line, which in turn is a familiar echo of Moscow's own propaganda, that this country is "in the grip of hysteria and fear—for no sound reasons." One has to be stricken with sublime blindness not to see at this date the overwhelming evidence of Soviet world-wide aggression and not to recognize that the cry of "hysteria" is being used by Stalin's agents as a smoke-screen for his sinister deeds.

Equally august is the naiveté of the 126 colleagues of Dr. Condon who seem to have taken no trouble at all to inquire into his behavior. You would think that some Nobel prize-winner might have been curious enough to probe into the record which led the House Un-American Activities Committee to describe Dr. Condon as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security."

Would it be out of place for our leading men of science to weigh the information in the possession of a Committee of Congress on the same scales as the claims of the office-holding Director of the Bureau of Standards?

Were our illustrious scientists in their roles of political sponsors to exercise the same thoroughness in ferreting out the facts about Dr. Condon as they do in their pursuit of atomic knowledge, they could hardly sidestep the following questions:

1. On November 17, 1945, twelve days after Dr. Condon's appointment by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace to the post of Director of the National Bureau of Standards, *The New York Times* reported that the American-Soviet Science Society, then an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., since cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney-General, sent a telegram to President Truman protesting our keeping the A-bomb secret. Now Dr. Condon was a member of the Executive Council for the protesting group, which shared quarters and telephone service at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, with the subversive organization. How did it come to pass?

2. On April 15, 1946, after the Canadian atomic spy ring had been exposed, Dr. E. U. Condon, writing "for the Executive Committee" of the self-same American-Soviet Science Society, from the same quarters, sent out a circular appeal to a large number of American scientists inviting them to join this organization which was still intimately connected with the subversive American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. Was it a seemly step for the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards to take?

3. Was it purely accidental that two successive secretaries of the American-Soviet Science Society, of which Dr. Condon is still an executive member, namely, Ignace Zlotowski and Helen M. Harris, later entered in Washington the unholy diplomatic service of Moscow's vassal government of Poland?

4. In May, 1947, Dr. Condon reorganized his Bureau and appointed himself head of the Atomic Physics Division, although he had not been cleared to perform work on atomic energy projects by the Atomic Energy Commission, the topmost authority in the field. Was it proper for Dr. Condon to act in such a manner?

5. In June, 1946, the United States Army cancelled a passport issued to Dr. Condon for a trip to Russia as a member of a delegation of pro-Soviet American scientists. The revocation took place at La Guardia Airport just as the airliner was about to take off with the distinguished tourists. What were the reasons behind this action by the military authorities?

6. Dr. and Mrs. Condon are known to have associated with officials of Soviet satellites in Washington, known to be espionage agents. One of these, the notorious Alef-Bolkowiak, of the Polish puppet regime, prudently disappeared from the United States shortly before the Condon report by the Un-American Activities Committee was made public. Why should a highly trusted American official dealing with the most precious national secret be so indiscriminate in his social life?

VERILY, only an atomic gauge can plumb the depths of the naiveté of our atomic scientists and of the Director of the United States Bureau of Standards. I.D.L.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 13, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Enclosed for the Bureau and Washington Field office are photostatic copies of an editorial, covering the CONDON case, which appears in the May 1948 issue of "Plain Talk", an Anti-Communist publication.

The editorial was written apparently by ISAAC DON LEVINE, editor of "Plain Talk".

Your attention is directed to the next to the last paragraph of this article which reflects that ALEF-BOLKOWIAK is a known espionage agent.

Lt. Colonel GUSTAW ALEF-BOLKOWIAK is the subject of a pending Bureau investigation under the character "Internal Security - R", Bureau file 100-344669; Washington Field file 100-18037.

We have no info showing Condon in contact with the under, EW

G.I.R. 9, JL

ENCL. ATTACHED

62-58854-273

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

FBI
29 MAY 15 1948

Enclosure - 1

EX-138

cc - Washington Field (Enc. - 1) EX-138

cc - NY 100-81653

JMS:RFE
100-87011

53 MAY 22 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1948

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

According to ~~X~~ Confidential Informant [redacted] ROBERT R. ~~X~~ BUSH, 44 Harrison, Princeton, New Jersey, a physicist, has been in fairly frequent contact with HELEN ~~X~~ HARRIS (true name ~~X~~ HARCZ), who is employed at the Polish Embassy. She is believed to be a Communist. BUSH in his letters has made frequent mention of the fact that he has been working in favor of CONDON and attended a testimonial dinner held in his favor at New York City on April 12, 1948. It is noted that HELEN HARRIS' name has been mentioned in the press as an associate of CONDON. This has caused HARRIS considerable concern as she feels that she may be subpoened to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in this regard.

b2
b7D

The Newark Office is requested to search its indices and to contact known reliable sources for any information as to BUSH'S activities and background.

RGG:dh
62-4108

cc: Newark

RECORDED - 126 62-58854 29 I.R.-9
INDEXED - 126
37 MAY 18 1948

71 MAY 25 1948

COPY:AJH

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

White Copy

THE DIRECTOR

March 13, 1948

D. M. Ladd

I saw Secretary Harriman on the morning of March 13, at which time he stated he was interested in talking to you about two items. The first was an employee of the Department of Commerce named W. A. Janssen, who is an older man and has been a metal expert with the Commerce Department for a number of years. He represents the Commerce Department on about ten different boards with Army, Navy, State and other Government agencies.

Secretary Harriman advised that General Spaulding of the War Department had informed him that the FBI considered Janssen a security risk having information on him. The Secretary stated that he would like to know what information the Bureau has on Janssen. Second, whether the Bureau is following his activities at the present time and third, whether it is felt that the Loyalty Board of the Commerce Department should consider his case.

I advised the Secretary that I was not familiar with the name Janssen, that of course you were concerned about the leak of information, if additional information was furnished to the Commerce Department, in view of the fact that the letter to Secretary Harriman had, in some manner, leaked to the Committee.

At this time the Secretary stated that he was having a check made at his place to determine whether there had been a leak there. He then inquired whether the Bureau ever gave any information to the Thomas Committee and I advised him that the Bureau did not, that the Bureau's files were confidential and that information was not made available by the Bureau to any Congressional committees.

The Secretary stated that there were only two people in the Commerce Department who were aware of the present Janssen matter, that was himself and Mr. David Bruce. He requested that I inform you of his request and that in the event there was any information that could possibly be furnished on Janssen, that it be furnished either to him personally or to Mr. David Bruce.

It appeared from Harriman's statements that he probably feels that he may have pending another matter which may cause the same trouble as the Condon case and he is anxious to secure any information in order that it may be considered by the Loyalty Board, especially as long as the War Department has raised a question as to his, Janssen's, security.

RECORDED - 50 62-58864-275

Mr. Harriman stated that he had frankly been, for some little time, trying to get Condon to leave the Department on his own volition. To that extent he had been endeavoring to help him find a position outside, that at the present time he has an offer at Stanford University, which the Secretary stated, he believed Dr. Condon is going to accept unless something unforseen comes up as a result of the recent publicity and charges of the Thomas Committee which might preclude Condon from taking it at this time.

55 MAY 20 1948

DML:da

53 JUN 2 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Harriman stated that he wanted to discuss with you generally the Dr. Condon matter before he had to appear before the House Un-American Committee. He stated that he thought you might be able to give him some personal advice that would be helpful before his appearance. He stated that this matter had now turned from a loyalty matter to a matter of security and that the Thomas Committee was now considering while there might not be any question of disloyalty that there was a security risk involved.

The Secretary requested that you call him at your convenience upon your return to the city. He stated that he would like to come over and to just generally discuss this matter with you.

I advised him that I would give you his message.

As soon as the files are searched on Janssen, an appropriate memorandum will be prepared for your approval, in the event you desire to make it available to Harriman.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 9, 1948

FROM : E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: SUMMARY BRIEF
DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Attached hereto is a revised summary memorandum setting forth all available data concerning Dr. Edward Uhler Condon. The exhibit file accompanying this memorandum is attached hereto.

Further revisions in this memorandum will undoubtedly have to be made upon the completion of our current loyalty investigation. In addition, Condon's participation in the Criminal Syndicalism Trials in 1919 and 1920, as set forth beginning on page 66-A, will be augmented by additional data from the transcript of the testimony at these trials which we have obtained by photographing the transcript and which photographs are presently being developed.

The Training Division has approved the brief in its current status.

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DR[illegible]ING G.I.R.

ENCL.
Attachment

cc - Mr. Ladd

EAT:FA

RECORDED - 47
INDEXED - 47
62-58854-276
31 APR 13 1948

62 JUN 3 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 18, 1948

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 3:50 PM on May 18, 1948, Supervisor Bill Ryan of the Washington Field Office advised that the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its Executive Session with regard to the Condon case is planning to subpoena Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and John P. ~~M.~~ Marsalka who is the subject of an IS-R case and a contact of the Condons and the Silvermasters. Mr. Ryan advised that they contemplate having these individuals appear before the Committee on May 25, 1948. A member of the Committee is to serve the subpoena on Silvermaster and a U. S. Marshal has been designated to serve the subpoena on Marsalka.

You will recall the Bureau's letter to the Commerce Department dated May 15, 1947, contained the statement that Condon, according to a self-confessed Soviet Agent, was known to be in contact with an individual engaged in Soviet espionage (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster), such contact being as late as 1947. It is believed that this is the reason that the Committee is subpoenaing Silvermaster in connection with the Condon matter. It is also known that Marsalka, a Professor at Yale University, is a known contact of both the Silvermasters and the Condons and apparently that is the reason why he is being subpoenaed.

ACTION:

The above is for your information.

C.I.R. 9

RECORDED - 41 | 62-58854-277

INDEXED - 41 | FBI | 32 MAY 22 1948

WVC:TD

52 JUN 1 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Lambo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

Strictly Confidential

April 23, 1948

Director, FBI

RE: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
Investigation of Alleged Violations of Civil Liberties by Bureau in Loyalty Order Program
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

ReBulet 4/2/48.

There is no additional information available through Boston confidential informants at this time with reference to the obtaining by JUDGE CHARLES WYZANSKI of a transcript of the House Committee record on HARLOW SHAPLEY.

ISADORE AMDUR, who made the statements on page 3 of the Boston letter of 3/20/48 under this caption, did not state whether the file obtained by JUDGE WYZANSKI was confidential and not available to the public. AMDUR stated (1) that a committee appointed by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to investigate alleged violations of civil liberties, arising out of the Loyalty Program, had sought to obtain from the House Committee its file or dossier on SHAPLEY; (2) that the Committee above described was unable to obtain the file; (3) that JUDGE CHARLES WYZANSKI, a member of the Academy, had successfully obtained the file through Washington sources; (4) the sources were not named.

The foregoing information was all furnished by [redacted], who has been a reliable reporter in times past. b2 b7D

CONF. INF.

[redacted] reported on March 11, 1948, that AMDUR consulted with BOK concerning the addition to the above described Committee of the Academy of DR. KARL T. COMPTON of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Thus, the latter informant corroborates [redacted] at least as to the existence of a committee, both informants quoting AMDUR. b2 b7D

CONF. INF.

No further action will be taken in the absence of specific direction from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

62-58854-2778

RECORDED - 45

E. A. SOUCY
SAC

INDEXED - 45

29 MAY 27 1948

EX-63

BSG:MD
116-115

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

The Attorney General

May 27, 1948.

Director, FBI

RECORDED 37 DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

[illegible] 279

The Washington "Times Herald" newspaper of May 21, 1948, carried the attached article relating to the subject on page one. The article is entitled "Condon says 'Foreign Visitor' asked him for Atomic Details." The article reflects that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-Bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have.' According to Condon's version of the incident the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project,' Condon said he told the visitor."

The files of this Bureau do not reflect that Condon has ever furnished the above information to this Bureau.

I would like to be advised whether you desire Dr. Condon interviewed in connection with the allegations attributed to him as referred to above for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been a violation of the Espionage Act.

G.L.R.

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:30 AM
DATE 5-27-48
BY RP

Attachment

EHM:rb
(EAT:FA)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 27 3 49 PM 1948

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
MAY 27 4 15 PM '48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

TO : The Director DATE: May 22, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mostgburg

The Washington Times-Herald newspaper of May 21, 1948, carried the attached article relating to the subject on page one. The article is entitled "Condon says 'Foreign Visitor' asked him for Atomic Details". The article reflects that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-Bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have'. According to Condon's version of the incident the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project', Condon said he told the visitor."

Our files do not reflect that Condon has ever furnished the above information to this Bureau.

It is believed that the unidentified foreign visitor in attempting to secure information relating to the national defense during a time of war technically violated the Espionage Statute. In failing to report this attempted espionage it would also appear that Dr. Condon technically violated Section 251, Title 18, U. S. Code, entitled Misprision of Felony.

It is realized that the information concerning espionage referred to above is extremely meager and incapable of any positive proof from the standpoint of making a case against the unidentified individual or against Condon for failing to report his knowledge of a felony having been committed.

It is possible that we may subsequently receive an inquiry from the President or Congress concerning the allegations made by Condon and referred to above. It is further believed that the identity of the "unidentified visitor" referred to by Condon should be ascertained in order that we may check this person's name against our files to determine if he is or was a member of any espionage parallel attempting to secure information from this country re atomic energy.

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37
162-58854-279
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31 JUN 2

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to the Washington Field Office instructing them to assign two experienced agents to thoroughly interview Dr. Condon re the allegations made by him concerning the above attempt to secure atomic energy information.

That the attached memoranda be forwarded to the Attorney General for information.

ENCL 37

Attachments

memo AG 5-24-48 EHM

EHM:jb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The Attorney General

May 22, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you might be interested in the attached Times-Herald newspaper clipping dated May 21, 1948. It is noted that this article appeared on page one of this paper and is captioned "Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him For Atomic Details."

This article reflects that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have'. According to Condon's version of the incident the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project', Condon said he told the visitor."

Dr. Condon will be interviewed by agents of this Bureau concerning the statements attributed to him above and I will furnish you with the results of this interview.

Attachment

EHM:jb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

But, On How He Lied:

Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him for Atomic Details

Truman Tipped Him on Canadian A-Spy Case, Scientist Reveals in His Talk

Dr. Edward U. Condon is so chummy with President Truman that the Chief Executive tipped him off on operations of the Canadian A-bomb spy ring long before the American public knew anything about it, the scientist said last night before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Tells of 1944 Incident

Condon's loyalty records were personally impounded by President Truman some 10 days ago, shortly after investigators for the House un-American activities committee termed the national bureau of standards chief "the weakest link" in the nation's atomic energy security set-up.

The blue-jowled atomic physicist, in a 90-minute prepared speech, also admitted that a "foreign visitor" had questioned him about the A-bomb in 1944.

First Time, Says Condon

Condon declared that this represented the "only occasion on which a person tried to get information

(Turn to Page 4, Col. 1)

'Visitor' Asked Him for A-Data, Condon Reveals

(Continued from First Page)

from me which he was not authorized to have."

According to Condon's version of the incident, the "foreign visitor" asked him point-blank if he was working on a uranium bomb.

"I lied to him, saying I knew of no such project," Condon said he told the "visitor."

Probes Called "Waste"

Condon also inferentially attacked the House un-American group, asserting:

"A lot of the investigating that is going on today is in extremely incompetent hands and a waste of the taxpayers' money."

Throughout the entire speech, mimeographed copies of which ran nine pages, the bureau of standards boss wove a carefully contrived web of sarcasm directed against U. S. security methods. At one point he recited a bit of doggerel attributed to a deceased Princeton scientist. The verse was:

"We hear tall tales about spies,
That the walls and the doors are all eyes,
And that gals tall and handsome,
Peep over the transom,
Trying to make us poor guys."

"It is all a packet of lies,
There just ain't any beautiful spies,
I would trade information
For a slight titillation,
And be shot uttering rapturous cries."

Bulky Reports Involved

He went to great lengths to pooh-pooh the possibility that atomic information could easily be given to foreign agents, insisting that to betray such secrets would require not only the transfer of vast and bulky quantities of reports and documents and careful and lengthy coaching of a well-trained scientist by an expert, but also the actual training of many men.

"I feel sorry indeed for any modern Mata Hari who might be assigned to get the secret of the atomic bomb," Condon asserted. "It is extremely difficult to give away scientific secrets."

"I have never tried to do it," he added, "so I have no first-hand knowledge in this context."

Describing his confidential relations with the President, Condon said:

"I first heard about the Canadian spy cases soon after coming to Washington. I heard about them before the situation became public and from the President, himself, who was deeply concerned about reports he had received from Ottawa."

Doesn't Defend Guilty

Condon then pointed out, "I do not wish to condone or excuse in any way the behavior of those whose guilt was established after careful investigation and a fair trial . . ."

In paragraph after paragraph Condon hammered away at the thesis that the secrets of the atom bomb eventually will be learned by any group of intelligent scientists.

"And," he added, "there is no defense against the atom bomb. There is no defense against ordinary bombs, either, for that matter, as the cities of Europe clearly attest."

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
PAGE:
DATE:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: May 22, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you might be interested in the attached Times-Herald newspaper clipping dated May 21, 1948. It is noted that this article appeared on page one of this paper and is captioned "Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him For Atomic Details."

This article reflects that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have'. According to Condon's version of the incident the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project', Condon said he told the visitor."

Dr. Condon will be interviewed by agents of this Bureau concerning the statements attributed to him above and I will furnish you with the results of this interview.

Attachment

Not sent

ENCLOSURE
62-76654-979

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The Attorney General

May 22, 1948

Director, FBI

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INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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SAC, Washington Field

May 22, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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You are instructed to have two experienced agents of your Office interview Dr. Condon to secure the identity of the unidentified "foreign visitor" and the entire details concerning this incident. You are further instructed to personally advise the agents assigned to conduct this interview that the interview must be handled in a careful and thorough manner. Your office is fully aware of Dr. Condon's attitude toward investigations being conducted by this Bureau in atomic energy applicant and employee cases. The agents handling this investigation, therefore, should interview Condon only concerning the allegations made by him regarding an attempt to secure atomic energy information from him. If, of course, during this interview he volunteers to furnish any other information relating to violations over which this Bureau has jurisdiction such information should be obtained from him.

Attachment

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
MAY 21 1948
4:15 PM

EHM:jb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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DATE: May 22, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
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Attachment

ENCLOSURE

62-57854-279

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Washington Field

May 22, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: June 4, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: Re - Dr. Edward U. Condon

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Stokes, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, called at my office this morning, at which time he stated he wanted to advise that Edward J. Fitzgerald, who had been formerly a subject in the Gregory Case and who had been subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury in New York, had been seen around the corridors of the Commerce Department during the past week. It was not known whether he was contacting anyone in the Commerce Department. Fitzgerald resigned from the Commerce Department some time ago.

The above appeared to be only an opening for Mr. Stokes to raise the question of Mr. Scanlon. Mr. Stokes advised me that the Director had informed Under Secretary Foster of the Commerce Department that the Bureau had received information that the letter in the Condon case had leaked out to the Un-American Activities Committee investigator through Scanlon. Mr. Stokes wanted the Bureau to conduct an investigation of Scanlon in connection with the leak by Scanlon to the investigator for the Un-American Activities Committee of this particular letter and also specifically the question as to whether Scanlon was a good security risk. I pointed out to Mr. Stokes that the Bureau could not conduct any such investigation, that the Bureau was charged with investigating the loyalty of Government employees where there was some showing of disloyalty, but that the Bureau could not investigate and did not have the responsibility to investigate to determine whether an employee was a good security risk.

He inquired as to whether I could furnish him any more information with reference to the matter of Scanlon making the information available to the House Un-American Committee. I advised him I could not furnish any additional information, that, of course, the Bureau's source could not be disclosed. He asked if the Bureau had any information that this was a deliberate leak or carelessness on the part of Scanlon. I advised him that the Bureau did not have any indication as to whether it was deliberate or not. He stated he had talked to Scanlon who denied having made the information available to the House Committee. He was questioned as to whether he had left the room at any time while the investigator was there, and Mr. Stokes advised that Scanlon stated he had no recollection of leaving the room but could not positively swear he had not.

62-58864-280

RECORDED 43

INDEXED 43

JUN 10 1948

Mr. Stokes inquired as to how a security investigation of Scanlon or any other employee might be conducted, and I advised him it was a problem for the Commerce Department and that the Bureau could not conduct such an investigation.

DML: cmw

Properly handled. We want nothing to do with this. I personally told Hannegan in confidence. He told Foster & Foster tells Stokes & so ad infinitum.

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

For Release 9:00 p.m., May 20
Release a.m.'s, May 21

Science and Security

by E. U. Condon,
Director, National Bureau of Standards

(Prepared for delivery before the Washington Academy of Sciences, 8 p.m., May 20, 1948, at Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.)

I was asked to speak tonight on some topic of general interest to scientists, without regard to their field of specialization. A topic of some interest at present is the conflict of interest which arises from official secrecy regarding military applications of science and that freedom of inquiry which is necessary for the continued growth of science.

In proceeding to discuss such a delicate topic I cannot do better in setting the stage than to put before you two quotations. These were used by James R. Newman and Byron Miller at the head of their chapter on "Control of Information" in their recent book, The Control of Atomic Energy.

The first is from the Bible, third verse of the thirteenth chapter of Proverbs:

> "He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life; but he that opens wide his lips shall have destruction."

The other is from the French political writer, P. J. Proudhon, who almost exactly a century ago wrote:

> "To be governed is to be watched, inspected, spied upon, directed, law-ridden, regulated, penned up, indoctrinated, preached at, censored, commanded, by beings who have neither title, nor knowledge, nor virtue.
>
> "To be governed is to have every operation, every transaction, every movement, noted, registered, counted, rated, stamped, measured, numbered, addressed, licensed, refused, authorized, indorsed, admonished, prevented, reformed, redressed, corrected."

I think you will all agree that a government of the kind described would be a bad one. Perhaps he was exaggerating a little to make his point. Fortunately we in America do not yet have to deal with conditions approximating those described.

***

The Meaning of Science

Let us back off a little and state what we mean by science and ask what is its meaning for modern life. Science is the process of studying, and the results of study of the facts of experience derived from a conscious program of observing, while systematically varying the factors of a given situation, in order to arrive at a rational understanding of the observational data so obtained.

The scientific method is a very powerful thing. It is a new thing in human history. Its power has only gradually won recognition during the past three or four centuries of human existence. Its fairly wide-spread development is a phenomenon of the last hundred years. Even today the use of the scientific method is not really widespread. Vast numbers of human beings, not only in so-called backward countries but also in so-called civilized countries, have only a most imperfect understanding of what it has done and can do.

The scientific method is also restricted in its use in another way: there is still a great reluctance even in the civilized countries to accept and extend its use in the fields of sociology, economics and politics. Even more important for mankind than further development of the physical and biological sciences will be, I hope, in the years to come, the full acceptance and use of the scientific method in the social sciences.

62-58764-281

ENCLOSURE

The progress we have made in the physical and biological sciences has created and revolutionized engineering technology, agriculture and medicine. The resulting changes in the material circumstances of life have brought about enormous changes in our material way of life - as regards food, clothing, shelter, health, urban development, transportation and communication and even the social institutions by which productive effort is carried on.

Science is also largely responsible for the techniques by which war has become vastly more destructive and all encompassing than ever before. Today, as we have seen, major warfare requires the complete mobilization of every human and material resource of the nations that engage in it. And it results essentially in complete wreckage of the countries in which the war is fought.

Let us not underestimate the destructiveness of war as it was practiced "this time," even without the use of the atomic bomb. All the death and destruction which reduced much of Europe to a shambles was wrought with old-fashioned chemical bombs.

We Americans simply do not realize what modern war would mean to us and I am afraid that, despite all warnings to the contrary from every quarter, many of us simply do not believe the next war will mean destruction of our cities. Kingsley Martin, a distinguished British editor was recently quoted as saying, "The fact is that for us another war is just unthinkable. I can't help believing that Americans indulge in speculation about war as freely as they do just because they are not completely terrified by the idea. They feel there is at least a chance that it will be fought at a distance, but here we know that another major conflict means obliteration for most of us and the final destruction of Britain. We must assume, therefore, that war will be avoided in order to keep sane and get on with our jobs."

Now this situation does confront us with a difficult problem for this reason: the increasing destructiveness of wars is a terrifying thing, and the prospect of an atomic war is even more terrifying. When people are really frightened they are less likely to act rationally than when they are serene. And we believe that rational behavior is essential to a successful approach to all our problems. But what are we to do if the facts of the situation really are frightening? Shall we then refrain from talking about these facts or facing the truth? I believe there is no way to deal with this greatest threat of modern war to our security than to face the facts, as calmly and courageously as we can, but nevertheless to face them squarely and honestly, and try to work our solutions to our problems in a rational way.

The danger of producing irrational reactions by a plain statement of the facts can be minimized if we state them in a calm and dispassionate manner. We can face up to them squarely without giving way to hysteria.

In the meantime we must face the fact that we live in a world in which not much progress has yet been made toward achieving stable international relations. We are committed to a policy in which we depend on military strength to reduce the likelihood of war.

This requires that a large part of our scientific effort be devoted to ends which directly or indirectly increase the military potential of this nation. In this connection arise the difficult problems of conflict between scientific research and restriction of information about research which we wish to discuss here tonight.

The Concept of Security

The motivation behind the restriction of scientific information is simple, but the whole problem has become unnecessarily complicated and confused as a result of loose terminology, confusion as to what might be attained through a classification program, and the present fears prevalent throughout the world. Unless the problem is carefully considered and understood, however, we stand in grave danger of defeating through ignorance or stupidity the very ends which we seek to gain.

One of the ideas most closely associated with the classification of information is "security," and much of our confusion stems from the indiscriminate use of this word and also from an ignorance of what constitutes security in the more common sense of the word.

The dictionary meaning of the word security is "freedom from fear, anxiety,

or care; confidence of power or safety." This is what the average man thinks of, and this is really the basic thought behind any program linked to the word.

However, there are at least two other uses of the word which are responsible for the confusion I have mentioned. The first of these is the expression "military security." Here what is meant is, clearly, the attainment of national security through military strength. In short, military security is equated to military strength. Military strength in modern society depends to a large extent, on developments in science and their applications in technology. Thus, advances in science and technology are largely responsible for any security that might be achieved through military strength. This means, from this point of view, that such advances must be fostered.

The second sense in which the term "security" is now being used has to do with the classification of information, referring to the establishment of categories of secrecy and the establishment of such measures and procedures that certain types of information do not come into the hands of unauthorized persons.

Now this matter of keeping scientific information classified is a complicated one, and I am afraid that the public does not understand the basic problem involved in it. I cannot stress too strongly that, if we are to attain those limited objectives of security through military security, we must progress in the sciences, because military strength rests on science and because the "secrets" of science are open to any investigators anywhere if they will put forth the requisite effort. However, the subject matters of the different sciences are related, for one thing, and rapid advances cannot be made unless there is considerable interchange of information among scientists in this country. Moreover, undue classification and compartmentalization may mean that large groups of scientists are working needlessly on problems which have been solved by other groups: this is an obvious waste of scientific effort, and may mean a fatal delay in some particular development.

These facts are recognized by competent individuals in the National Defense Establishment and in the Atomic Energy Commission. The declassification of information by these agencies is one indication of their recognition of the problem. The public, on the other hand, is not aware of these factors - hence the confusion we are now faced with, to say nothing of undue misapprehensions. The very real danger in the situation is this: unless the public does realize the nature of the problem and the very sensible approaches to its solution, the public itself may guarantee our falling behind in science, jeopardizing the very security that that public is so sensitive about.

The basic conflict may be stated thus: Restriction of information is designed to conserve a static position based on present knowledge. Science can only grow and develop by a wide distribution of information about its results in order to bring new young minds to bear on its problems. Although science for its own sake is a good thing, I here want to focus attention only on the slowing down of possible military application which a stagnation of science would produce.

Therefore, if we adopt policies that are too restrictive about our present knowledge we stifle the growth of that knowledge. The price we have to pay in order to grow in knowledge is some giving up of present knowledge in order that we may continue to grow. From the strictly military point of view it is just as important that we get some new secrets to keep as that we hold on to the old ones. Scientific secrets deteriorate when stockpiled.

There is another point which is important with regard to this country's position in particular. If we adopt policies that are too restrictive about scientific knowledge, other countries will also do the same. As Charles Kettering of the General Motors Corporation has put it, "When you lock the doors of the laboratory, you lock out more than you lock in." This result could be especially weakening to America for we have not thus far been very productive in truly fundamental science. On the other hand we are very well equipped to make rapid progress in exploiting technological uses of such fundamental knowledge. For these reasons we have to guard against policies that are so narrowly restrictive that we stifle our own development.

It would be most unfair if anyone who has heard me say what I have just said were to go out and say that I talked against secrecy, or that I advocated giving away the so-called secret of the atomic bomb. I do not now and never have held such a position. In particular, I have never advocated giving away any information about our precious atomic bomb. I have, however, repeatedly

stressed the point that what we could learn by research with the aid of our British friends and many valuable refugees from Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, can also be learned in time by any group of scientists. And therefore whether we like it or not we cannot found any policy on the belief that we have anything but a very temporary monopoly in this field. It does not, however, follow that we should not hold on to this temporary advantage for what it may be worth. In the last analysis the problem of restriction is one requiring a delicate balance between the benefits of disseminating and restricting information which only experts can determine.

Attitudes Toward Scientists

My second main point is this: Scientists are not deserving of, nor should they get, any better treatment than the rest of our citizenry with regard to procedures of investigation designed to pass on their probable personal integrity and reliability. But it ought also to be admitted that scientists should not be regarded as intrinsically or a priori less reliable than the rest of our people either. And yet there are those who seem to start with the assumption that a scientist is a peculiarly unstable fellow with no sense of responsibility or capacity for living according to the rules. They seem to start from the false assumption that he is guilty of incapacity in this direction unless he can prove himself innocent.

The question of personal investigation for loyalty or discretion is one on which there seems to be a great deal of confusion. I first heard the word "clearance," as a jargon-word meaning permission for an individual to have access to official secrets, in the fall of 1940 when the micro-wave radar work was organized under the National Defense Research Committee. We all filled out big questionnaires and went to work. What was done with them I do not know. They were sent to Washington, no doubt. As the war went on and I became associated with other projects I would fill out more questionnaires and would be fingerprinted again and again. I do not object to that although I venture to say that millions of dollars were wasted on useless duplication of such procedures. My own position has always been that I have nothing to conceal, and if I have omitted to tell anything about myself it was either because I thought it was irrelevant or because I could not find anybody willing to listen. A lot of the investigating that is going on today is in extremely incompetent hands and for that reason a waste of the taxpayers money.

One thing that never seems to occur to some of those who worry so loudly about the discretion of scientists is that the information in question, in many instances, was not given by the government to the scientist in the first place. Rather, it was given by the scientist to his government. And as many of us know from personal experience it was sometimes most difficult to get the government to listen.

The history of the atomic bomb project is an interesting case in point. News of the discovery of uranium fission reached this country in January 1939 from Germany. Within a short time quite a few American physicists recognized the possibility of useful release of atomic energy and of making an atomic bomb. Then started a process of trying to interest the government with no apparent action resulting. We physicists in the meantime voluntarily adopted secrecy policies which kept this information from the public and from other countries.

After some months of frustration a direct appeal to the President was made and he saw to it that a program of work was started under the general supervision of my predecessor, Dr. L. J. Briggs. The secret was so well kept that most of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards were unaware of the existence of an atomic bomb project before the official announcement was made.

I know of no example anywhere in which a group of persons behaved in a more loyal and discreet manner than did this group of American physicists who, without clearance or loyalty probes, kept secret this important information and fought their way to the Chief Executive in order to get action. Later, of course, they were all fingerprinted and checked and rechecked before they were allowed to know those things which they had so long kept secret and about which they had to work so hard to arouse any official interest. I do not object to their being investigated this way; but I cannot help but wonder what we could have done about it if we had found that some of these individuals could not be "cleared."

Compartmentalization in Science

Detailed practices were quite different in different projects. I can only speak from first-hand knowledge of two of them: micro-wave radar and the atomic bomb. This brings me to the subject of compartmentalization. By compartmentalization in the jargon of secrecy policies is meant the policy of not allowing a man to know any more than he needs to know in order to play his part in the working organization.

The theory back of this, I suppose, is that if somehow he should fail to be reliable, the less he knows the less he can tell. The idea is easily applicable in military operations. Very few need to know the over-all war plans: others will be given orders covering their part when their time comes. It is conceivable that a navy gunner does not need to know anything about the radio on his ship, and so on.

It is likewise quite true that a minor employee in a scientific research laboratory does not need to know what the overall objective of the laboratory is. If it is his job to wire up and adjust some specialized electronic gear according to fairly explicit directions, he is not hampered in his work by not knowing what the gear is for.

The difficult problem here is to know where to draw the line. I am strongly of the opinion that the research scientist needs to feel free to get any information he wants from other branches of the research organization. There is a certain small extra risk if the man proves to be unreliable but one more than makes up for it in the increased effectiveness with which he can work. That there is no general agreement on policy here is shown by the fact that there are a great variety of opinions on this subject which have found official acceptance.

For example, the British seem to have followed the policy, among high level personnel, of giving them free access to anything whatever. The men were, of course, asked not to waste their time by unnecessary visiting around, but each individual was allowed to be the judge of that. The contrast between the American and British systems was especially striking on the atomic bomb project, after our British friends came over in large numbers in the fall of 1943 to give us their help on the job.

The Americans were bound by strict rules of compartmentalization. It was extremely difficult to get information from one part of the project if you were on another part even though a clear need existed. What made matters more difficult was the fact that because of such secrecy one often did not know whether the desired information existed or where to go to ask for it.

The British, however, had no such rules and this was a great benefit to us Americans, for the British were able to supply badly needed data, the lack of which might have seriously delayed our work, in several phases of the project. The moral here is self-evident: excessive compartmentalization threatens our own goals.

There was another amusing contrast between early British and American policies on atomic energy. In America there was for a long time a tendency to exclude all foreign-born scientists from work on the project. In Britain, however, it was felt that the atomic bomb was a very long range project with chances of success so remote that the native British scientists could not be spared for it. So in Britain the project was put almost entirely in the hands of the refugee scientists at first.

Likewise there was remarkable contrast between the degree of compartmentalization in the micro-wave radar field and that in the atomic bomb field as practiced in our American laboratories. With the micro-wave field at the Radiation Laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, there was no compartmentalization whatever, or at least none that I was ever aware of. More than that there were frequent secret conferences on special topics, attended by hundreds of staff members. People in all parts of the subject went to a great deal of trouble to keep those in other parts fully informed.

I think there was a great deal gained by this lack of compartmentalization in the field of micro-wave radar. And I also think that we would have had a much harder time with the atomic bomb project if our British friends had not short-circuited compartmentalization for us.

The Disclosure of Scientific Secrets

This brings me to my next point, one that has often been stressed by other students of this subject. It is the extreme difficulty of giving away scientific secrets. I have never tried to do it, so I have no first-hand knowledge in this context. But I should imagine it would be rather like teaching. All of us have experienced the teaching process as receivers and some of us have also tried to serve on the transmitting end. Of course, if the secrecy goes so far as to include the mere fact of the existence of a project on a certain subject, such a secret can be given away without difficulty. But the amount of essential detail even with regard to principles and especially with regard to specific designs, that inheres in any modern scientific military device is fantastically great. To give away such secrets one would have to transfer vast quantities of drawings and documents. Even these are usually so unclear without explanation that the receiver would need to be given a special course of instruction in their meaning. Even this, to be really effective, requires the receiver to be a man of high scientific and technical training.

This is not to condone indiscretion or carelessness but simply to point out that giving away technical secrets is not so easy as it might seem to the uninitiated. I feel sorry indeed for any modern Mata Hari who might be assigned to get the secret of the atomic bomb by working her wiles on a young army sergeant.

And that brings us to another point of interest. What is the actual state of espionage with regard to scientific matters? At the beginning of the war all of us scientists were warned about spies and to be careful, and I know of no one who did not take such warnings with the utmost seriousness. We were seriously in the war and were trying to help win it in every way. I do not know what experience others may have had; but, throughout the war and since, there was only one occasion on which a person tried to get from me information which he was not authorized to have. In that case a foreign visitor in 1944 asked me point-blank if we were working on a uranium bomb and I lied to him, saying that I knew of no such project.

Some of the younger physicists at the Radiation Laboratory during the war rather expected that spies would be after them; and they often talked with each other about what a great exploit it would be to lead a spy on and to trap him; but so far as I know none of them ever had the satisfaction of such a romantic adventure. This situation was satirized in some verse by Dr. Morton Kanner of Princeton which I will read:

"We hear tall tales about spies
That the walls and the doors are all eyes
And that gals tall and handsome
Peep over the transom
Trying to make us poor guys.

"It is all a packet of lies
There just ain't any beautiful spies
I would trade information
For a slight titillation
And be shot uttering rapturous cries."

Lest there be any one in our government, so devoid of a sense of humor, that he might want to investigate Dr. Kanner because of these last lines, let me hasten to say, first, that these verses are simply and innocently humorous satire and, second, that Kanner died early in the war; and thus we lost the services of a man who showed promise of being one of our most brilliant experimental physicists.

I first heard of the Canadian spy cases soon after coming to Washington. I heard about them before the situation became public and from the President himself who was deeply concerned about the reports he had received from Ottawa. I do not wish to condone or excuse in any way the behavior of those whose guilt was established after careful investigation and a fair trial conducted in accordance with established judicial procedures. The fact that such misconduct could occur on the part of certain persons who had access to official secrets is a shocking thing. Equally shocking is the fact that the intelligence services were completely unaware of what was going on and that the cases only developed as a result of the confession of a clerk who had a most difficult time getting someone to listen to his confession. He had almost as difficult a time as did our atomic scientists in interesting their government in atomic energy in 1939.

This question of espionage in our scientific laboratories is one of the utmost seriousness. It certainly cannot be dealt with simply by assuming that every foreign visitor is a spy, unless we are prepared to cut ourselves off completely from all sources of scientific information from other countries. Moreover, we cannot follow the policies of scientific and cultural cooperation with other countries which Congress had laid down in the Fulbright Bill and the Smith-Mundt Bill and at the same time refuse to accept properly accredited scientific visitors from abroad. What needs to be done is to handle these visitors in such a way that they do not gain access to restricted information, while at the same time making their visit the occasion for building up friendly good will. It is a delicate problem which cannot be handled by sledge-hammer methods.

There has always been a great deal of romantic talk centering around espionage which seems to stem from the spy fiction which is printed in our pulp magazines. The real facts are hard to get at because naturally this is a matter about which publicity is not helpful for those who have counter-espionage responsibilities.

There is one important bit of over-all information available, however, which goes beyond whatever inferences may be drawn from my own lack of personal experience with spies. It is the espionage part of the atomic bomb story that appears in the book called "Alsos" written by Prof. Sam Goudsmit. This book, as you know, deals with the American intelligence mission which went into Germany on the heels of our army with the assignment of discovering what the Germans were doing about atomic bombs. Such a high priority did this mission have and so fast did it move that there were times when it might be more accurate to say that it moved in on the toes of our Army, rather than its heels.

During the war we who merely worked in the laboratories always believed that the Germans too were making a tremendous effort and that they might get the atomic bomb before we did. This belief was a great spur to our efforts. It is hard to say just what foundation we had for that belief. It was a natural belief because we knew that the Germans started with the same kind of knowledge we did and that the Germans had been pretty good in science, at least before the Nazi regime took over. Hence it was natural to suppose that they would work hard and effectively on this project. Then, in addition, we heard German propaganda statements from time to time about marvellous new weapons and we interpreted these as references to the atomic bomb. I never heard any more than that during the war, but so general was the conviction that we were in a close race, that we all supposed that the people in the so-called higher echelons really had information about the situation from their intelligence reports.

The facts were quite otherwise, as Goudsmit's book discloses. The Nazis had, by their methods of political terror, so completely neutralized their best scientists, and had put the management of important projects so completely into the hands of incompetents, that their actual progress in this field was unimportant and negligible. So trivial was it that some of their scientists have since tried to hide their ineffectuality behind the claim that they were not trying to make an atomic bomb. This part of Goudsmit's story is pretty familiar material.

But the part of his story that I want to call to your attention tonight in connection with our discussion of scientific espionage, is that (a) our own intelligence services were in fact totally lacking in factual information about the German effort, prior to the invasion of Germany, and (b) the German scientists in charge of their project were totally lacking in knowledge concerning our effort. When Goudsmit saw them and all their official records in May and June 1945 they had no more knowledge of our project than we had of theirs. Like us, they supposed we were working on it but lacked concrete information as to what was going on.

What lesson are we to draw from this? Espionage on both sides was certainly ineffective with regard to the atomic bomb project. Does that mean that this topic was neglected by intelligence officers, or that it was not neglected but incompetently handled, or that getting information about scientific matters by traditional intelligence methods is too difficult to be useful? I am inclined to think that the latter explanation is nearest the truth, but I do not know.

While I am not surprised that the Germans were unaware of any specific details about our work on the atomic bomb project during the war, I am frankly quite surprised when Goudsmit tells us that they really did not even know about the Manhattan Project or what its general object was. For that was known

to literally thousands of Americans.

Both for the sake of emphasis - for this is an important and serious matter - and for the sake of establishing firmly my own thoughts on the subject let me summarize these remarks on the disclosure of scientific secrets:

First, it is extremely difficult to give away scientific secrets. There are several reasons for this: (1) the more principles of modern scientific military developments are extraordinarily complicated and (2) the really valuable working details are even more detailed. To betray such secrets would require, in all probability, not only the transfer of vast and bulky quantities of reports and documents and the careful and lengthy "coaching" of an extremely well- trained scientist by an expert, but also the actual training of many men.

Second, American scientists have shown themselves singularly conscientious and discreet. In the case of the atomic bomb, we witnessed their effective and voluntary self-imposition of secrecy long before they could even get the military or the government interested in the project. Moreover, there has not been to my knowledge a single case of breach of confidence or indiscretion by any American scientist.

I most emphatically do not say, because of our good fortune thus far, that classification and clearance measures are unnecessary. Nor have I ever said this. On the contrary, I maintain that such measures are wise. I only believe that every aspect of the problem should be examined and appraised, and my comments are constructive in the sense that I believe the objectives of this nation would be defeated if we allow unnecessary or needless regulations to hamper our progress. It is again nothing more or less than the question of balance. At one extreme, there is the position of complete regulation in which, carried to its logical absurdity, every scientific development is secret and every scientist, in effect, stagnates in a vacuum-like cell of isolation: this means nothing less than total disaster. At the other extreme, there is the position of complete absence of regulation: this is probably most beneficial to scientific advance but unwise where military matters are involved. The sane position at present lies between the two, as our military men realize, and as their policy indicates. In this, not only is advance in science involved but also its application, for unless these advances are incorporated rather rapidly in industry, there is little benefit to the armed services. My comments are thus merely a declaration of the aspects of the problem, aimed primarily at the public which does not have the information which both scientists and our military leaders possess. Misinformed public opinion, in the present atmosphere of anxious concern, may create a situation in which our progress is impeded. It is important, then, that the public be properly informed as to the problem: and this is a responsibility of scientists, of our military leaders, and of the officials of our government.

Security in the Broader Sense

Let me return briefly to "security" in its more general and civilian sense: ~~"freedom from fear, anxiety, or care; confidence of power or safety."~~ What a splendid thing is security and how eagerly do all human beings crave it! Considering that every kind of human maladjustment, be it real or arising from erroneous beliefs or misinformation, gives rise to fear, anxiety or care, we see that nearly all human difficulties could be resolved if we would only find out how to achieve security.

Kinds of security are best classified in terms of the kinds of insecurity which deprive us of feeling secure. These may be grouped into four main headings:

(1) Anxiety of the individual concerning his place within the social groups to which he belongs;

(2) Anxiety of minority groups concerning their place in the national community;

(3) Anxiety of the national community as a whole concerning avoidance of economic depression;

(4) Anxiety of the national community concerning avoidance of war with other such groups.

All of these are very real, often bitterly tragic anxieties. Perhaps the most bitter and the most compelling one now is the last — in a period which

has seen two major wars and scores of so-called "minor" wars in less than half a century. This anxiety today weighs down every civilized human being in the world; it is this anxiety beside which all others seem trivial.

Security with regard to avoidance of war cannot be assured by purchase of military equipment or any amount of research in applications of physical and biological science to military technology. This is not to argue against such efforts, but to warn against too exclusive a reliance on their efficacy. The entire documented history of man stresses the danger and folly of such reliance.

The only way to security in international relations lies in a devotion to study of the social problems confronting mankind as a whole. This calls for an undreamed-of development of all the social sciences, and their application to social problems in a spirit of high responsibility. This calls for an approach to such problems which is not limited by traditional thinking in terms of group rivalries of any kind. It will not be easy, just as it is not easy to develop supersonic jet planes and guided missiles.

Getting down to the particulars of the present situation, we should recognize that there is no defense against the atomic bomb. There is no defense against ordinary bombs, for that matter, as the cities of Europe clearly attest. The old cliche that there is always a defense to every weapon of defense should be revised to read, there is an attempted defense to every weapon of defense.

What kind of attempted defenses against the atomic bomb have been proposed? These are (a) neutralization of use by fear of retaliation, which is the commonly accepted view as to why poison gas was not used in World War II, (b) interception of the means used for delivery, which there is at present no reason to hope will be much more effective than in the last war and (c) decentralization of our cities, to reduce the size of targets and make the use of atomic bombs "uneconomic" for the attacker, which would call for a complete revision of all real property values and complete dictatorial control in order to effectuate such decentralization. For my part I have no confidence in any of these.

As to psychological neutralization it is an unstable and uncertain hope, wholly dependent on errors of calculation and whims of judgment on either side. As to interception, there is negligible possibility of effective interception of such weapons smuggled in in peace time and little hope of effective interception of delivery by bomber planes. As to decentralization of cities, to make that effective would require that Americans submit to governmental controls during peace-time, long in advance of outbreak of actual war, such as they have never submitted to even in war-time; and therefore it simply will not be done in the kind of America which we hope to preserve.

In short, the greatest contribution to real security that science can make is through the extension of the scientific method to the social sciences and a solution of the problem of complete avoidance of war.

This means that we must be willing to invest the time, the people, the funds in developing and applying those methods. If we feel the short-range security that military strength provides valuable enough to spend approximately 17 billion dollars next year, we should be prepared to sacrifice in a commensurate manner for those activities which alone give hope of the avoidance of war. Thus we should not balk at $0.3 billion for Federal aid to education, which promises us better, wiser, more productive citizens; or at $0.010 billion for a National Science Foundation, designed to embrace fields presently over-looked; or at $0.007 billion on UNESCO. In the years since the end of hostilities in August 1945 we have seen a steady deterioration in certain parts of our foreign relations and a gradual resignation to the point of view that another war is, if not inevitable, at least probable. It is reasonable to ask at this junction, the question which John Winant asked his audience at his last public appearance before he died last autumn. He said,

> "I'd like to put a question to you. Are you doing as much today for peace as you did for this country and civilization in the days of war?"
>
> "I'm not," he answered for himself and committed suicide two weeks later.

Perhaps man, with his relatively short history, has neither learned his lessons well nor progressed far enough intellectually and spiritually. Perhaps his history for some time to come will be an unhappy and tragic one: this is our problem, and it will neither wait nor be evaded.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 11, 1948

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CONF. INF'T.

[redacted] advised confidentially that he has heard from Dr. C. J. RODDEN, Chief of the Uranium and Related Metals Section of the Chemistry Division at the Bureau of Standards, that the U. S. Army is arranging for the purchase of a small building in New Jersey which is to be used as a laboratory for the Atomic Energy Commission. Up to now, all AEC work has been done by private groups, and they have not had a laboratory of their own. According to RODDEN, he is being considered to head this group. If this plan is carried out, practically all of the work being done at the Bureau of Standards on atomic energy will be taken away and done at New Jersey. b2 b7D

[redacted] stated that approximately 25 employees are working under RODDEN on AEC work, and approximately 25 more throughout the other 13 divisions at the Bureau of Standards are engaged in related research. The informant added that the Bureau of Standards will suffer in loss of prestige to a certain extent by such a move, although the total personnel involved is small. The informant does not know whether this proposed move has any connection with the present investigation of Dr. CONDON by the HCUA but feels that it is one factor. b2 b7D

There are two other main lines of classified research being carried on at this Bureau, namely guided missiles and the proximity fuse. He has heard no reports that these projects would be affected.

This source further stated that he has heard rumors that Dr. CONDON has made an agreement with the White House that he will resign his position if he can do so with dignity and without having same reflect on his character and loyalty. [redacted] added, however, that this is largely rumor. b2 b7D

G.I.R. 9

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cc: 65-4790

INDEXED - 47

22 JUN 12 1948

11 JUN 17 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 8, 1948

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 09-25-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Dr. CONDON delivered a speech before the members of the Washington Academy of Sciences on the evening of May 20, 1948. The meeting was held at the Cosmos Club. The hall, which holds approximately 175 seats was filled and an overflow of 40 or 50 more people were gathered in the outside hall. The group consisted essentially of white men and women with a few Indians and one or two dark skinned people.

The meeting began at 8:15 p. m. with an introduction by a representative of the Washington Academy who stated that there has always been a conflict between freedom and security. In some cases the countries concerned have gone to one extreme or the other whereas the best way is to reach a compromise. He stated that CONDON would address the group on the subject of "Science and Security". CONDON then delivered his speech which took approximately 45 to 50 minutes. Since he practically read his speech word for word, the attached copy of the speech is an accurate report on same.

The only additional information in the speech was the inclusion of a slide which was a cartoon from the latest copy of the "New Yorker" which showed a woman spy standing outside the well guarded buildings devoted to atomic energy. One of the workers whispered a secret to her which was a complex mathematical expression. CONDON inserted this after reading the first two paragraphs of the section of his speech devoted to "The Disclosure of Scientific Secrets". He cited this cartoon as an example of a point he was stressing that even if one wanted to furnish atomic secrets to unauthorized persons, the nature of the information is too complex to be understood except by a well qualified Scientist.

Following his speech there was an open forum. Only three questions were asked. The first, by an unidentified woman, was that contrary to what Dr. CONDON stated, there was a sure defense against the atom bomb and that this defense was outlined by the first great Sociologist 2,000 years ago who expounded the "Golden Rule". CONDON stated that he agreed with her and that his statements referred to military defense against the bomb. The second question was by a man who asked if Dr. CONDON felt that the discovery of atomic energy would result in a decided change in our civilization. CONDON stated that he felt that the uses and applications of atomic energy were overrated in the minds of the public and personally felt that atomic energy applications, while important, would not replace other forms of power. He added, however, that he did not feel that he or anybody else really knew what the potentialities of atomic energy were. The third question was whether copies of the speech would be made available to the public. CONDON stated that he had had a few

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June 1, 1948

RE: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

copies mimeographed largely for the use of the press, but that he had a few extra copies.

It is noted that a representative of the Military District of Washington was at the meeting taking notes. It is also to be noted that in his introductory remarks CONDON stated that he was pleased to see so many members of the Academy present and assumed that investigators were also present.

62-4108
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Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 62-4108

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-10-48	6-8-48	JAMES J. CANAVAN JC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. CONDON in speech delivered before Washington Academy of Sciences May 20, 1948, stated a "foreign visitor" questioned him about the atom bomb in 1944. This individual identified as M. N. SAHA, eminent Indian physicist visiting the United States with a group of other scientists. This inquiry not believed by Dr. CONDON to be for espionage purposes but prompted by scientific curiosity. Incident reported by Dr. CONDON to representative of Manhattan Engineering District at Berkeley, California.

G. I. R. -9

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field Division dated June 3, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, was interviewed at his office at the National Bureau of Standards by Special Agent FRANCIS M. FAWCETT and the writer.

Dr. CONDON advised in connection with a statement attributed to him to the effect that a "foreign visitor" asked him point blank on an occasion in 1944 if he was working on the uranium bomb, that he had made such a statement in the course of delivering a speech entitled "Science and Security" which he delivered before the Washington Academy of Sciences, on May 20, 1948, at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

He went on to explain that in December, 1944 and January, 1945, a group of ten or twelve Indian scientists were visiting this country as guests and were being escorted on a tour of this country's facilities by a represen-

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

tative of the State Department. In the course of this tour, he said they were taken to visit the Westinghouse Project in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At this time, Dr. CONDON according to his statement, was not on the Government payroll but was employed by Westinghouse, and was spending time at the Westinghouse Project at Pittsburgh and the laboratory at Berkeley, California. When the group of scientists were taken to the Westinghouse Project at Pittsburgh, Dr. CONDON advised that he was there and was directed to show the visitors their facilities. He claimed that he inquired of the State Department representative as to what was to be shown to them and was told "everything". However, Dr. CONDON maintained that he contacted a representative of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to ascertain what was to be shown to these individuals and was advised to show them the facilities on micro-wave radar. Among this group of Indian scientists was one M. N. SAHA, an outstanding physicist of world reputation whom Dr. CONDON said he had met previously at scientific gatherings. During the course of showing him around the project, Dr. CONDON advised that SAHA asked him if this country was working on a uranium bomb. Dr. CONDON stated that he lied to him and said that he did not know anything about it. He recalled that SAHA did not try to pump him for the information but came out point blank and bluntly asked him the question. Dr. CONDON said he did not attach any significance to it at the time since it seemed to him that SAHA posed the question from the viewpoint of a scientist attempting to ascertain what progress this country had made in the development of the bomb and that it was not asked for the purpose of furnishing the information to the enemy to the detriment of this country's war effort.

Dr. CONDON related that a short time later he returned to the laboratory at Berkeley, California and subsequently the party of Indian Scientists visited there. At this time they were refused access to certain parts of the laboratory where work on the atom bomb was in progress. He stated that this caused him considerable embarrassment since the group of scientists were annoyed that access was denied them and SAHA made the statement that "in Pittsburgh CONDON showed me everything". Dr. CONDON advised that he had shown them everything concerning micro-wave radar but nothing more and that he believed that since SAHA had seen him both in Pittsburgh and Berkeley that SAHA was of the opinion that both projects dealt solely with micro-wave radar, and felt hurt that some of these facilities were not open to them. E

He stated that the representatives of the Manhattan Project became very concerned lest this group of scientists had learned that the laboratory at Berkeley was working on the development of the atom bomb. B Dr. CONDON advised that (at this time) he related the incident wherein SAHA had questioned him while in Pittsburgh regarding the bomb to a representative of the Manhattan Engineering District who was stationed there. He was not sure of the person's name but believed it was McNALLY. E

According to Dr. CONDON, he was later advised by Sir CHARLES DARWIN, National Physics Laboratory of England, that when the group of scientists returned to Washington, D. C., representatives of the Manhattan District attempted in a subtle way to find out how much those individuals had learned about the development of the atom bomb. However, according to Dr. CONDON'S source, these efforts were to no avail.

Dr. CONDON exhibited a book entitled "A Treatise on Heat", published in 1935. The flyleaf in the book reflects that it was written by M. N. SAHA, D. Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Physics, Allahabod University. This is the individual referred to by Dr. CONDON who thought that SAHA was now located at Calcutta University in India.

Dr. CONDON also made available mimeographed copies of the speech in question. He advised that one copy was actually the verbatim speech he had delivered at the Cosmos Club and the other was an expurgated edition for publication, from which had been deleted certain statements. His unexpurgated edition has previously been forwarded to the Bureau and the other edition is being forwarded as an enclosure to this report.

Dr. CONDON in explanation of the remarks made in the speech, referring to his having been approached by a "foreign visitor" concerning the atom bomb, advised that he was trying to point out that since he had been engaged in work of a secret and confidential nature for many years it surprised him that attempts had not been made to elicit information from him and that the contact by M. N. SAHA was the only time anyone had questioned him about the atom bomb.

Enclosure to the Bureau - Copy of speech entitled "Science and Security" by E. U. CONDON, Director, Bureau of Standards.

- P E N D I N G -

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SCIENCE AND SECURITY*

by E. U. Condon,
Director, National Bureau of Standards

The conflict of interest which arises from official secrecy regarding military applications of science and that freedom of inquiry which is necessary for the continued growth of science represents one of the most important problems of science today. By virtue of the intimate relationship between science and technology, the problem also and inevitably becomes one of great importance to the national welfare.

Before considering this topic, let us state what we mean by science and ask what is its meaning for modern life. Science is the process of studying and the results of study of the facts of experience derived from a conscious program of observing, while systematically varying the factors of a given situation, in order to arrive at a rational understanding of the observational data so obtained.

The scientific method is a very powerful thing. It is a new thing in human history. Its power has only gradually won recognition during the past three or four centuries of human existence. Its fairly wide-spread development is a phenomenon of the last hundred years. Even today the use of the scientific method is not really widespread. Vast numbers of human beings, not only in so-called backward countries but also in so-called civilized countries, have only a most imperfect understanding of what it has done and can do.

The scientific method is also restricted in its use in another way: there is still a great reluctance even in the civilized countries to accept and extend its use in the fields of sociology, economics and politics. Even more important

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* Delivered before the Washington Academy of Sciences, 8 p.m., May 20, 1948, at Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

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for mankind than further development of the physical and biological sciences will be, I hope, in the years to come, the full acceptance and use of the scientific method in the social sciences.

The progress we have made in the physical and biological sciences has created and revolutionized engineering technology, agriculture and medicine. The resulting changes in the material circumstances of life have brought about enormous changes in our material way of life - as regards food, clothing, shelter, health, urban development, transportation and communication and even the social institutions by which productive effort is carried on.

Science is also largely responsible for the techniques by which war has become vastly more destructive and all encompassing than ever before. Today, as we have seen, major warfare requires the complete mobilization of every human and material resource of the nations that engage in it. And it results essentially in complete wreckage of the countries in which the war is fought.

Let us not underestimate the destructiveness of war as it was practiced "this time," even without the use of the atomic bomb. All the death and destruction which reduced much of Europe to a shambles was wrought with old-fashioned chemical bombs.

We Americans simply do not realize what modern war would mean to us and I am afraid that, despite all warnings to the contrary from every quarter, many of us simply do not believe the next war will mean destruction of our cities. Kingsley Martin, a distinguished British Editor was recently quoted as saying, "The fact is that for us another war is just unthinkable. I can't help believing that Americans indulge in speculation about war as freely as they do just because they are not completely terrified by the idea. They feel that there is at least

a chance that it will be fought at a distance, but here we know that another major conflict means obliteration for most of us and the final destruction of Britain. We must assume, therefore, that war will be avoided in order to keep sane and get on with our jobs."

Now this situation does confront us with a difficult problem for this reason: the increasing destructiveness of wars is a terrifying thing, and the prospect of an atomic war is even more terrifying. When people are really frightened they are less likely to act rationally than when they are serene. And we believe that rational behavior is essential to a successful approach to all our problems. But what are we to do if the facts of the situation really are frightening? Shall we then refrain from talking about these facts or facing the truth? I believe there is no way to deal with this greatest threat of modern war to our security than to face the facts, as calmly and courageously as we can, but nevertheless to face them squarely and honestly, and try to work our solutions to our problems in a rational way.

The danger of producing irrational reactions by a plain statement of the facts can be minimized if we state them is a calm and dispassionate manner. We can face up to them squarely without giving way to hysteria. In the meantime we must face the fact that we live in a world in which not much progress has yet been made toward achieving stable international relations. We are committed to a policy in which we depend on military strength to reduce the likelihood of war. This requires that a large part of our scientific effort be devoted to ends which directly or indirectly increase the military potential of this nation. In this connection arise the difficult problems of conflict between scientific research and restriction of information about research which we wish to discuss here tonight.

The Concept of Security

The motivation behind the restriction of scientific information is simple, but the whole problem has become unnecessarily complicated and confused as a result of loose terminology, confusion as to what might be attained through a classification program, and the present fears prevalent throughout the world. Unless the problem is carefully considered and understood, however, we stand in grave danger of defeating through ignorance or stupidity the very ends which we seek to gain.

One of the ideas most closely associated with the classification of information is "security," and much of our confusion stems from the indiscriminate use of this word and also from an ignorance of what constitutes security in the more common sense of the word.

The dictionary meaning of the word security is "freedom from fear, anxiety, or care; confidence of power or safety." This is what the average man thinks of, and this is really the basic thought behind any program linked to the word.

However, there are at least two other uses of the word which are responsible for the confusion I have mentioned. The first of these is the expression "military security." Here what is meant is, clearly, the attainment of national security through military strength. In short, military security is equated to military strength. Military strength in modern society depends to a large extent, on developments in science and their applications in technology. Thus, advances in science and technology are largely responsible for any security that might be achieved through military strength. This means, from this point of view, that such advances must be fostered.

The second sense in which the term "security" is now being used has to do

with the classification of information, referring to the establishment of categories of secrecy and the establishment of such measures and procedures that certain types of information do not come into the hands of unauthorized persons.

Now this matter of keeping scientific information classified is a complicated one, and I am afraid that the public does not understand the basic problem involved in it. I cannot stress too strongly that, if we are to attain those limited objectives of security through military security, we must progress in the sciences, because military strength rests on science and because the "secrets" of science are open to any investigators anywhere if they will put forth the requisite effort. However, the subject matters of the different sciences are related for one thing, and rapid advances cannot be made unless there is considerable interchange of information among scientists in this country. Moreover, undue classification and compartmentalization may mean that large groups of scientists are working needlessly on problems which have been solved by other groups: this is an obvious waste of scientific effort, and may mean a fatal delay in some particular development.

These facts are recognized by competent individuals in the National Defense Establishment and in the Atomic Energy Commission. The declassification of information by these agencies is one indication of their recognition of the problem. The public, on the other hand, is not aware of these factors--hence the confusion we are now faced with, to say nothing of undue misapprehensions. The very real danger in the situation is this: unless the public does realize the nature of the problem and the very sensible approaches to its solution, the public itself may guarantee our falling behind in science, jeopardizing the very security that that public is so sensitive about.

The basic conflict may be stated thus: Restriction of information is

designed to conserve a static position based on present knowledge. Science can only grow and develop by a wide distribution of information about its results in order to bring new young minds to bear on its problems. Although science for its own sake is a good thing, I here want to focus attention only on the slowing down of possible military application which a stagnation of science would produce.

Therefore, if we adopt policies that are too restrictive about our present knowledge we stifle the growth of that knowledge. The price we have to pay in order to grow in knowledge is some giving up of present knowledge in order that we may continue to grow. From the strictly military point of view it is just as important that we get some new secrets to keep as that we hold on to the old ones. Scientific secrets deteriorate when stock piled.

There is another point which is important with regard to this country's position in particular. If we adopt policies that are too restrictive about scientific knowledge, other countries will also do the same. As Charles Kettering of the General Motors Corporation has put it, "When you lock the doors of the laboratory, you lock out more than you lock in." This result could be especially weakening to America for we have not thus far been very productive in truly fundamental science. On the other hand we are very well equipped to make rapid progress in exploiting technological uses of such fundamental knowledge. For these reasons we have to guard against policies that are so narrowly restrictive that we stifle our own development.

It would be most unfair if anyone who has heard me say what I have just said were to go out and say that I talked against secrecy, or that I advocated giving away the so-called secret of the atomic bomb. I do not now and never have held such a position. In particular, I have never advocated giving away any information

about our atomic bomb. I have, however, repeatedly stressed the point that what we could learn by research with the aid of our British friends and many valuable refugees from Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, can also be learned in time by any group of scientists. And therefore whether we like it or not we cannot found any policy on the belief that we have anything but a very temporary monopoly in this field. It does not, however, follow that we should not hold on to this temporary advantage for what it may be worth. In the last analysis the problem of restriction is one requiring a delicate balance between the benefits of disseminating and restricting information which only experts can determine.

Attitudes Toward Scientists

My second main point is this: Scientists are not deserving of, nor should they get, any <u>better</u> treatment than the rest of our citizenry with regard to procedures of investigation designed to pass on their probable personal integrity and reliability. But it ought also to be admitted that scientists should not be regarded as intrinsically or a priori less reliable than the rest of our people either. And yet there are those who seem to start with the assumption that a scientist is a peculiarly unstable fellow with no sense of responsibility or capacity for living according to the rules. They seem to start from the false assumption that he is guilty of incapacity in this direction unless he can prove himself innocent.

The question of personal investigation for loyalty or discretion is one on which there seems to be a great deal of confusion. I first heard the word "clearance," as a jargon-word meaning permission for an individual to have access to official secrets, in the fall of 1940 when the micro-wave radar work was organized under the National Defense Research Committee. We all filled out big questionnaires and went to work. What was done with them I do not know. As the war went on and I

became associated with other projects, I would fill out more questionnaires and would be fingerprinted again and again. I do not object to that although I venture to say that millions of dollars were wasted on useless duplication of such procedures. My own position has always been that I have nothing to conceal, and if I have omitted to tell anything about myself it was either because I thought it was irrelevant or because I could not find anybody willing to listen. A lot of the investigating that is going on today is in extremely incompetent hands and for that reason a waste of the taxpayers' money.

One thing that never seems to occur to some of those who worry so loudly about the discretion of scientists is that the information in question, in many instances, was not given by the government to the scientist in the first place. Rather it was given by the scientist to his government. And as many of us know from personal experience it was sometimes most difficult to get the government to listen.

The history of the atomic bomb project is an interesting case in point. News of the discovery of uranium fission reached this country in January 1939 from Germany. Within a short time quite a few American physicists recognized the possibility of useful release of atomic energy and of making an atomic bomb. Then started a process of trying to interest the government with no apparent action resulting. We physicists in the meantime voluntarily adopted secrecy policies which kept this information from the public and from other countries.

After some months of frustration a direct appeal to the President was made and he saw to it that a program of work was started under the general supervision of my predecessor, Dr. L. J. Briggs. The secret was so well kept that most of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards were unaware of the existence of an atomic bomb project before the official announcement was made.

I know of no example anywhere in which a group of persons behaved in a more loyal and discreet manner than did this group of American physicists who, without clearance or loyalty probes, kept secret this important information and fought their way to the Chief Executive in order to get action. Later, of course, they were all fingerprinted and checked and rechecked before they were allowed to know these things which they had so long kept secret and about which they had to work so hard to arouse any official interest. I do not object to their being investigated this way; but I cannot help but wonder what we could have done about it if we had found that some of these individuals could not be "cleared."

Compartmentalization in Science

Detailed practices were quite different in different projects. I can only speak from first-hand knowledge of two of them: micro-wave radar and the atomic bomb. This brings me to the subject of compartmentalization. By compartmentalization in the jargon of secrecy policies is meant the policy of not allowing a man to know any more than he needs to know in order to play his part in the working organization.

The theory back of this, I suppose, is that if somehow he should fail to be reliable, the less he knows the less he can tell. The idea is easily applicable in military operations. Very few need to know the over-all war plans: others will be given orders covering their part when their time comes. It is conceivable that a navy gunner does not need to know anything about the radio on his ship, and so on.

It is likewise quite true that a minor employee in a scientific research laboratory does not need to know what the overall objective of the laboratory is. If it is his job to wire up and adjust some specialized electronic gear according to fairly explicit directions, he is not hampered in his work by not knowing what the gear is for.

The difficult problem here is to know where to draw the line. I am strongly of the opinion that the research scientist needs to feel free to get any information he wants from other branches of the research organization. There is a certain small extra risk if the man proves to be unreliable but one more than makes up for it in the increased effectiveness with which he can work. That there is no general agreement on policy here is shown by the fact that there are a great variety of opinions on this subject which have found official acceptance.

For example, the British seem to have followed the policy, among high level personnel, of giving them free access to anything whatever. The men were, of course, asked not to waste their time by unnecessary visiting around, but each individual was allowed to be the judge of that. The contrast between the American and British systems was especially striking on the atomic bomb project, after our British friends came over in large numbers in the fall of 1943 to give us their help on the job.

The Americans were bound by strict rules of compartmentalization. It was extremely difficult to get information from one part of the project if you were on another part even though a clear need existed. What made matters more difficult was the fact that because of such secrecy one often did not know whether the desired information existed or where to go to ask for it.

The British, however, had no such rules and this was a great benefit to us Americans, for the British were able to supply badly needed data, the lack of which might have seriously delayed our work, in several phases of the project. The moral here is self-evident: excessive compartmentalization threatens our own goals.

There was another amusing contrast between early British and American policies on atomic energy. In America there was for a long time a tendency to exclude all

foreign-born scientists from work on the project. In Britain, however, it was felt that the atomic bomb was a very long range project with chances of success so remote that the native British scientists could not be spared for it. So in Britain the project was put almost entirely in the hands of the refugee scientists at first.

Likewise there was remarkable contrast between the degree of compartmentalization in the micro-wave radar field and that in the atomic bomb field as practiced in our American laboratories. With the micro-wave field at the Radiation Laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, there was no compartmentalization whatever, or at least none that I was ever aware of. More than that there were frequent secret conferences on special topics, attended by hundreds of staff members. People in all parts of the subject went to a great deal of trouble to keep those in other parts fully informed.

I think there was a great deal gained by this lack of compartmentalization in the field of micro-wave radar. And I also think that we would have had a much harder time with the atomic bomb project if our British friends had not short-circuited compartmentalization for us.

The Disclosure of Scientific Secrets

This brings me to my next point, one that has often been stressed by other students of this subject. It is the <u>extreme difficulty of giving away scientific secrets</u>. I have never tried to do it, so I have no first-hand knowledge in this context. But I should imagine it would be rather like teaching. All of us have experienced the teaching process as receivers and some of us have also tried to serve on the transmitting end. Of course, if the secrecy goes so far as to include the mere fact of the existence of a project on a certain subject, such a secret can be given away without difficulty. But the amount of essential detail even with

regard to principles and especially with regard to specific designs, that inheres in any modern scientific military device is fantastically great. To give away such secrets one would have to transfer vast quantities of drawings and documents. Even those are usually so unclear without explanation that the receiver would need to be given a special course of instruction in their meaning. Even this, to be really effective, requires the receiver to be a man of high scientific and technical training.

This is not to condone indiscretion or carelessness but simply to point out that giving away technical secrets is not so easy as it might seem to the uninitiated. I feel sorry indeed for any modern Mati Hari who might be assigned to get the secret of the atomic bomb by working her wiles on a young army sergeant.

And that brings us to another point of interest. What is the actual state of espionage with regard to scientific matters? At the beginning of the war all of us scientists were warned about spies and to be careful, and I know of no one who did not take such warnings with the utmost seriousness. We were seriously in the war and were trying to help win it in every way. I do not know what experience others may have had; but, throughout the war and since, there was only one occasion on which a person tried to get from me information which he was not authorized to have. In that case a foreign visitor in 1944 asked me point-blank if we were working on a uranium bomb and I lied to him, saying that I knew of no such project.

I first heard of the Canadian spy cases soon after coming to Washington. I heard about them before the situation became public and from the President himself who was deeply concerned about the reports he had received from Ottawa. I do not wish to condone or excuse in any way the behavior of those whose guilt was established after careful investigation and a fair trial conducted in accordance with

established judicial procedures. The fact that such misconduct could occur on the part of certain persons who had access to official secrets is a shocking thing. Equally shocking is the fact that the intelligence services were completely unaware of what was going on and that the cases only developed as a result of the confession of a clerk who had a most difficult time getting someone to listen to his confession. He had almost as difficult a time as did our atomic scientists in interesting their government in atomic energy in 1939.

This question of espionage in our scientific laboratories is one of the utmost seriousness. It certainly cannot be dealt with simply by assuming that every foreign visitor is a spy, unless we are prepared to cut ourselves off completely from all sources of scientific information from other countries. Moreover, we cannot follow the policies of scientific and cultural cooperation with other counteries which Congress has laid down in the Fulbright Bill and the Smith-Mundt Bill and at the same time refuse to accept properly accredited scientific visitors from abroad. What needs to be done is to handle these visitors in such a way that they do not gain access to restricted information, while at the same time making their visit the occasion for building up friendly good will. It is a delicate problem which cannot be handled by sledge-hammer methods.

There has always been a great deal of romantic talk centering around espionage which seems to stem from the spy fiction which is printed in our pulp magazines. The real facts are hard to get at because naturally this is a matter about which publicity is not helpful for those who have counter-espionage responsibilities.

There is one important bit of over-all information available, however, which goes beyond whatever inferences may be drawn from my own lack of personal experience with spies. It is the espionage part of the atomic bomb story that appears in the

book called "Alsos" written by Prof. Sam Goudsmit. This book, as you know, deals with the American intelligence mission which went into Germany on the heels of our army with the assignment of discovering what the Germans were doing about atomic bombs. Such a high priority did this mission have and so fast did it move that there were times when it might be more accurate to say that it moved in on the toes of our Army, rather than its heels.

During the war we who merely worked in the laboratories always believed that the Germans too were making a tremendous effort and that they might get the atomic bomb before we did. This belief was a great spur to our efforts. It is hard to say just what foundation we had for that belief. It was a natural belief because we knew that the Germans started with the same kind of knowledge we did and that the Germans had been pretty good in science, at least before the Nazi regime took over. Hence it was natural to suppose that they would work hard and effectively on this project. Then, in addition, we heard German propaganda statements from time to time about marvellous new weapons and we interpreted these as references to the atomic bomb. I never heard any more than that during the war, but so general was the conviction that we were in a close race, that we all supposed that the people in the so-called higher echelons really had information about the situation from their intelligence reports.

The facts were quite otherwise, as Goudsmit's book discloses. The Nazis had, by their methods of political terror, so completely neutralized their best scientists, and had put the management of important porjects so completely into the hands of incompetents, that their actual progress in this field was unimportant and negligible. So trivial was it that some of their scientists have since tried to hide their ineffectuality behind the claim that they were not trying to make an atomic bomb. This part of Goudsmit's story is pretty familiar material.

But the part of his story that I want to call to your attention tonight in connection with our discussion of scientific espionage, is that (a) our own intelligence services were in fact totally lacking in factual information about the German effort, prior to the invasion of Germany, and (b) the German scientists in charge of their project were totally lacking in knowledge concerning our effort. When Goudsmit saw them and all their official records in May and June 1945 they had no more knowledge of our project than we had of theirs. Like us, they supposed we were working on it but lacked concrete information as to what was going on.

What lesson are we to draw from this? Espionage on both sides was certainly ineffective with regard to the atomic bomb project. Does that mean that this topic was neglected by intelligence officers, or that it was not neglected but incompetently handled, or that getting information about scientific matters by traditional intelligence methods is too difficult to be useful? I am inclined to think that the latter explanation is nearest the truth, but I do not know.

While I am not surprised that the Germans were unaware of any specific details about our work on the atomic bomb project during the war, I am frankly quite surprised when Goudsmit tells us that they really did not even know about the Manhattan Project or what its general object was. For that was known to literally thousands of Americans.

Both for the sake of emphasis - for this is an important and serious matter - and for the sake of establishing firmly my own thoughts on the subject let me summarize these remarks on the disclosure of scientific secrets:

First, it is extremely difficult to give away scientific secrets. There are several reasons for this: (1) the mere principles of modern scientific military developments are extraordinarily complicated and (2) the really valuable working details are even more detailed. To betray such secrets would require, in all

probability, not only the transfer of vast and bulky quantities of reports and documents and the careful and lengthy "coaching" of an extremely well-trained scientist by an expert, but also the actual training of many men.

Second, American scientists have shown themselves singularly conscientious and discreet. In the case of the atomic bomb, we witnessed their effective and voluntary self-imposition of secrecy long before they could even get the military or the government interested in the project. Moreover, there has not been to my knowledge a single case of breach of confidence or indiscretion by any American scientist.

I most emphatically do not say, because of our good fortune thus far, that classification and clearance measures are unnecessary, nor have I ever said this. On the contrary, I maintain that such measures are wise. I only believe that every aspect of the problem should be examined and appraised, and my comments are constructive in the sense that I believe the objectives of this nation would be defeated if we allow unnecessary or needless regulations to hamper our progress. It is again nothing more or less than the question of balance. At one extreme, there is the position of complete regulation in which, carried to its logical absurdity, every scientific development is secret and every scientist, in effect, stagnates in a vacuum-like cell of isolation: this means nothing less than total disaster. At the other extreme, there is the position of complete absence of regulation: this is probably most beneficial to scientific advance but unwise where military matters are involved. The sane position at present lies between the two, as our military men realize, and as their policy indicates. In this, not only is advance in science involved, but also its application, for unless these advances are incorporated rather rapidly in industry, there is little benefit to the armed services. My comments are thus merely a declaration of the aspects of the problem, aimed primarily at the public which does not have the information which both scientists

and our military leaders possess. Misinformed public opinion, in the present atmosphere of anxious concern, may create a situation in which our progress is impeded. It is important, then, that the public be properly informed as to the problem: and this is a responsibility of scientists, of our military leaders, and of the officials of our government.

Security in the Broader Sense

Let me return briefly to "security" in its more general and civilian sense: "freedom from fear, anxiety, or care; confidence of power or safety." What a splendid thing is security and how eagerly do all human beings crave it! Considering that every kind of human maladjustment, be it real or arising from erroneous beliefs or misinformation, gives rise to fear, anxiety or care, we see that nearly all human difficulties could be resolved if we would only find out how to achieve security.

Kinds of security are best classified in terms of the kinds of insecurity which deprive us of feeling secure. These may be grouped into four main headings:

(1) Anxiety of the individual concerning his place within the social groups to which he belongs;

(2) Anxiety of minority groups concerning their place in the national community;

(3) Anxiety of the national community as a whole concerning avoidance of economic depression;

(4) Anxiety of the national community concerning avoidance of war with other such groups.

All of these are very real, often bitterly tragic anxieties. Perhaps the most bitter and the most compelling one now is the last -- in a period which has seen two major wars and scores of so-called "minor" wars in less than half a century. This anxiety today weighs down every civilized human being in the world; it is this anxiety beside which all others seem trivial.

Security with regard to avoidance of war cannot be assured by purchase of military equipment or any amount of research in applications of physical and biological science to military technology. This is not to argue against such efforts, but to warn against too exclusive a reliance on their efficacy. The entire documented history of man stresses the danger and folly of such reliance.

The only way to security in international relations lies in a devotion to study of the social problems confronting mankind as a whole. This calls for an undreamed-of development of all the social sciences, and their application to social problems in a spirit of high responsibility. This calls for an approach to such problems which is not limited by traditional thinking in terms of group rivalries of any kind. It will not be easy, just as it is not easy to develop supersonic jet planes and guided missiles.

Getting down to the particulars of the present situation, we should recognize that there is no defense against the atomic bomb. There is no defense against ordinary bombs, for that matter, as the cities of Europe clearly attest. The old cliche that there is always a defense to every weapon of defense should be revised to read, there is an <u>attempted</u> defense to every weapon of defense.

What kind of attempted defenses against the atomic bomb have been proposed? These are (a) neutralization of use by fear of retaliation, which is the commonly accepted view as to why poison gas was not used in World War II, (b) interception of the means used for delivery, which there is at present no reason to hope will be much more effective that in the last war, and (c) decentralization of our cities, to reduce the size of targets and make the use of atomic bombs "uneconomic" for the attacker, which would call for a complete revision of all real property values and complete dictatorial control in order to effectuate such decentralization. For my

part I have no confidence in any of these.

As to psychological neutralization it is an unstable and uncertain hope, wholly dependent on errors of calculation and whims of judgment on either side. As to interception, there is negligible possibility of effective interception of such weapons smuggled in in peace time and little hope of effective interception of delivery by bomber planes. As to decentralization of cities, to make that effective would require that Americans submit to governmental controls during peace-time, long in advance of outbreak of actual war, such as they have never submitted to even in war-time; and therefore it simply will not be done in the kind of America which we hope to preserve.

In short, the greatest contribution to real security that science can make is through the extension of the scientific method to the social sciences and a solution of the problem of complete avoidance of war.

This means that we must be willing to invest the time, the people, the funds in developing and applying these methods. If we feel the short-range security that military strength provides valuable enough to spend approximately 17 billion dollars next year, we should be prepared to sacrifice in a commensurate manner for those activities which alone give hope of the avoidance of war. Thus we should not balk at $0.3 billion for Federal aid to education, which promises us better, wiser, more productive citizens; or at $0.010 billion for a National Science Foundation, designed to embrace fields presently over-looked; or at $0.007 billion on UNESCO. In the years since the end of hostilities in August 1945 we have seen a steady deterioration in certain parts of our foreign relations and a gradual resignation to the point of view that another war is, if not inevitable, at least probable. It is reasonable to ask at this junction, the question which John

Winant asked his audience at his last public appearance before he died last autumn. He said,

> "I'd like to put a question to you. Are you doing as much today for peace as you did for this country and civilization in the days of war?"
>
> "I'm not," he answered for himself and committed suicide two weeks later.

Perhaps man, with his relatively short history, has neither learned his lessons well nor progressed far enough intellectually and spiritually. Perhaps his history for some time to come will be an unhappy and tragic one: this is our problem. It will not wait; nor can it be evaded.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 62-1108

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-10-48	6-8-48	JAMES J. CANAVAN JC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. CONDON in speech delivered before Washington Academy of Sciences May 20, 1948, stated a "foreign visitor" questioned him about the atom bomb in 1944. This individual identified as M. N. SAHA, eminent Indian physicist visiting the United States with a group of other scientists. This inquiry not believed by Dr. CONDON to be for espionage purposes but prompted by scientific curiosity. Incident reported by Dr. CONDON to representative of Manhattan Engineering District at Berkeley, California.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field Division dated June 3, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, was interviewed at his office at the National Bureau of Standards by Special Agent FRANCIS M. FAWCETT and the writer.

Dr. CONDON advised in connection with a statement attributed to him to the effect that a "foreign visitor" asked him point blank on an occasion in 1944 if he was working on the uranium bomb, that he had made such a statement in the course of delivering a speech entitled "Science and Security" which he delivered before the Washington Academy of Sciences, on May 20, 1948, at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

He went on to explain that in December, 1944 and January, 1945, a group of ten or twelve Indian scientists were visiting this country as guests and were being escorted on a tour of this country's facilities by a represen-

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cc - Mr. Ladd

The Attorney General

June 23, 1948

Director, FBI

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Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that in a memorandum dated May 27, 1948, I informed you that the Washington "Times Herald" newspaper of May 21, 1948, carried an article entitled "Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him For Atomic Details." The article reflected that during the talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have.' According to Condon's version of the incident, the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project,' Condon said he told the visitor."

Pursuant to your instructions, Dr. Condon was interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office on June 8, 1948. Condon advised at that time that he had made the statements attributed to him above which he explained in detail in the following manner:

In December of 1944 and January of 1945, a group of ten or twelve Indian scientists were visiting this country as guests and were being escorted on a tour of this country's facilities by a representative of the State Department. In the course of this tour Condon said that these scientists were taken to visit the Westinghouse Project in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At this time, according to Dr. Condon, he was not on the Government payroll but was employed by Westinghouse and was spending time at the Westinghouse Project at Pittsburgh (Westinghouse Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), and the Laboratory at Berkeley, California, (Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California). Dr. Condon advised that when the group of scientists were escorted to the Westinghouse Project at Pittsburgh, he was there and was directed to show the visitors their facilities. He claimed that he inquired of the State Department representative as to what was to be shown to them and was told, "everything." However, Dr. Condon advised that he contacted a representative of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to ascertain what was to be shown to these individuals and he was advised to show them the facilities on micro-wave radar. Among this group of Indian scientists was one M. N. Saha, an outstanding physicist of world reputation whom Dr. Condon said he had met previously at scientific gatherings.

During the course of showing Saha around the project, Condon stated that Saha asked him if this country was working on a uranium bomb.

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Condon stated that he lied to Saha and said that he did not know anything about it. He recalled that Saha did not pump him for information but came out point-blank and bluntly asked him the question. Condon related that he did not attach any significance to this incident at the time since it seemed to him that Saha posed the question from the viewpoint of a scientist attempting to ascertain what progress this country had made in the development of the bomb and that it was not asked for the purpose of furnishing the information to the enemy to the detriment of this country's war effort.

Dr. Condon stated that a short time later he returned to the Laboratory at Berkeley, California and subsequently the party of Indian scientists visited there. At this time they were refused access to certain parts of the Laboratory where work on the atom bomb was in progress. He stated that this caused him (Condon) considerable embarrassment since the group of scientists were annoyed that access was denied them and Saha made the statement that, "In Pittsburgh Condon showed me everything." Dr. Condon advised that he had shown them everything concerning micro-wave radar but nothing more and that he believed that since Saha had seen him both in Pittsburgh and Berkeley that Saha was of the opinion that both projects dealt solely with micro-wave radar and felt hurt that some of these facilities were not open to them.

Dr. Condon advised that he had previously related the incident wherein Saha had questioned him while in Pittsburgh to a representative of the Manhattan Engineer District who was stationed at Berkeley, California and whose name he believed to be McNally.

In regard to the statements made by Dr. Condon during the interview referred to above, information was obtained from another Government agency which reflected that Professor Meghand Saha, University of Calcutta, India, a member of the group of Indian scientists, was conducted on a tour of defense plants in the United States by F. S. Coan of the State Department, and arrived in the San Francisco Bay area on January 5, 1945. According to this source, prior to coming to San Francisco, this scientific group had visited the Westinghouse Laboratories in Pittsburgh and the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee. The official visit of this group to the University of California took place on January 8, 1945 and they departed for Chicago, Illinois on January 9, 1945.

The files of this agency indicate that during this visit Saha was extremely curious concerning the work being conducted at the Radiation

Laboratory at the University of California. In addition, he repeatedly asked questions concerning whether the United States was experimenting with uranium fission and a uranium bomb. At the same time he displayed some knowledge of the Manhattan Engineer District Project which he claimed to have obtained from David Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The information obtained through this source reflects further that when the Indian delegation was refused admission to the restricted area at the Radiation Laboratory, Saha was reported to have expressed keen displeasure and stated that the group had been shown "everything" at Westinghouse. It was further determined through this source that Saha was not aware of the work being conducted on the Manhattan Engineer Project at the University of California.

Dr. Condon was subsequently interviewed on February 6, 1945 by representatives of another Government agency and he stated that Saha, in company with a delegation of Indian scientists and F. S. Coan of the Department of State, had visited the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on December 18, 1944. According to Condon, this group was shown the radar research being conducted at Westinghouse Laboratories. During the tour Saha remarked that nuclear fission was also an important development in physics. Condon advised that he commented at that time that it was too bad that the war made it necessary to discontinue this type of research. This same source informed that Condon advanced the possible theory at the time of this interview that Saha on arriving in Berkeley, California and seeing Condon there probably thought that the University of California was also working on radar and was disappointed when denied authority to see what was being done on radar at the University of California.

According to this source, at the time of the interview Condon further stated that he had previously furnished information regarding Saha's visit to Westinghouse when interviewed by a Mr. O'Malley connected with the Manhattan Engineer District at Berkeley, California. (116-1486-3)

Another Governmental agency advised this Bureau on June 17, 1948 that a Joseph O'Malley was formerly employed by the Manhattan Engineer District at Berkeley, California. (It is probable that the McMally referred to by Condon when interviewed by agents of this Bureau on June 8, 1948 is identical to O'Malley).

There is attached for your further information a memorandum containing information appearing in the files of this Bureau concerning Meghand Saha.

Enclosure

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 23, 1948

Summary

Re: MEGHAND SAHA, aka
Meghnad Saha

A reliable source advised that Meghnad Saha, born October 6, 1893 at Decca, India, arrived at the Port of New York on December 8, 1944 via the SS "Queen Elizabeth." (NY Field Office, 100-140176-52)

A Government agency in January, 1945, advised that Meghnad Saha was a member of a delegation of seven Indian scientists to this country. All individuals in the group possessed diplomatic status as representatives of the Indian Government. This source further advised that while in Washington, D. C., members of this delegation were treated as guests of the United States Government and resided at the Blair House, Washington, D. C. According to this source, Mr. P. S. Coan of the Division of Cultural Cooperation, Department of State, was designated by the State Department as tour leader of this group, who desired to make an extensive tour of the United States war plants. (State Dept. 100-190625-1376)

A reliable source advised that the security records maintained at the Radio Corporation of America Laboratory in Princeton, New Jersey reflected that on January 31, 1945, Meghnad Saha, Calcutta University, was a visitor at the Radio Corporation Laboratory. (100-292259-105, p. 12)

Another Government agency advised that Dr. Meghnad of the Calcutta Science College was conducting atomic research in India. It was further stated that Dr. Saha has the only known cyclotron in India and that he has been engaged in atomic research since 1942. (MID, 100-7660-3900, p. 58 and 59)

A Government agency advised in a communication dated November 28, 1947 of a proposed visit to the United States by Dr. Meghnad Saha. The communication further reflected that the "Hindustan Times" dated November 24, 1947, carried a newspaper story stating that following successful diplomatic representation by the Indian Government, the Governments of Canada and the United States had agreed to release all possible information and data on atomic research. The press release further stated that the Indian Government had sent out two foremost Indian scientists, one of whom was Dr. Meghnad Saha, to tour some European and American countries to collect literature and material on the subject. The communication further stated that Dr. Saha was one of the founders and the first President of the National Academy of Sciences. (State Dept.)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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He visited the Soviet Union in 1945 to represent India at the 220th Anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Sciences. According to the communication, as a result of Saha's visit to the Soviet Union, he wrote a book entitled "My Experiences in Soviet Russia" in which Saha indicated that he was very sympathetic with the Soviet Union and the Soviet system. (100-354673-1)

A reliable confidential source furnished information which reflected that Professor M. N. Saha of the Indian Association of Scientific Workers was a member of the Executive Council of the World Federation of Scientific Workers. (Acting CI [redacted] Boston [redacted] 100-203763-21X, p. 54). b2 b7D

The World Federation of Scientific Workers is a world-wide group of persons engaged in scientific work, with affiliated groups in numerous countries. Many of the leaders of this organization have been identified as pro-Soviet and pro-Communist, and a former president, Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie of France is an admitted Communist.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN in the above-captioned matter dated June 10, 1948, wherein the results of an interview with Dr. CONDON were set forth.

In addition to the information set out in the report, Dr. CONDON had the following discussion with the interviewing Agents which was not deemed pertinent to the subject of the interview. It was, therefore, not set out in the report but is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

During the course of the interview, Dr. CONDON stated that many of the projects handled at the Bureau of Standards were not confidential in nature but that many of the projects were restricted. He related that the restricted materials were as a rule classified by the Army or the Navy, depending upon which branch of the service was interested. He advised that when foreign visitors came to the Bureau of Standards they were not given access to any restricted materials unless they were given proper clearance by the branch of the service which had classified them. He advised that much of the work done at the Bureau of Standards was classified and that it was possible that a representative of some foreign power might be interested in obtaining information regarding them. He explained that the Bureau of Standards had never had any close contact with the FBI and he was wondering whether or not he could get some information as to the procedure he should take in the event some foreign power should at some time attempt to obtain unauthorized information regarding some of the confidential work being carried on there.

He was advised of the Bureau's jurisdiction with respect to espionage and was informed that if any information came to his attention indicating that a possible violation of the Espionage Statutes existed, he should immediately report it to the FBI.

Dr. CONDON stated that he understood that and would naturally follow that procedure, but that his fear was that because of a lack of knowledge as to how an espionage agent might attempt to get information, the Bureau of Standards would not be aware of the situation and he was wondering if he could obtain some information as to how an espionage ring might operate.

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31 JUN 11 1948

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65-4108

EX-4

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Dr. CONDON was advised that any inquiry in this regard would have to be made through the proper channels to the Bureau.

He also stated with respect to representatives of foreign countries visiting the Bureau of Standards, that in addition to furnishing aid to them, that the Bureau of Standards was able to obtain information from them of interest to this Government. He recalled an instance where a representative of Amtorg Trading Company had come to the Bureau of Standards to obtain information with respect to the measurement of color, which information, according to Dr. CONDON, could be obtained from a text book. In the course of dealing with him, Dr. CONDON stated, it was ascertained that his mission in this country was to obtain the right to a color television process for use in Russia, which process had been perfected by NBC. Dr. CONDON said that this information was of interest to this Government. He also mentioned that since the publicity appearing in the local press regarding him as a result of the charges by the THOMAS Committee, many foreign scientists were shunning the Bureau of Standards.

He also stated during the course of the interview that he was under the impression that some of the investigations conducted by the Bureau entailed a waste of time and money. He recalled an instance in which he had been given as a reference by an individual in connection with his employment at an atomic installation, and that while travelling on the West Coast attempts were made by Agents of the FBI to contact him regarding this individual. He stated that upon going to his hotel in San Francisco prior to his checking out he received a note that an Agent of the San Francisco Office of this Bureau had left word for him to get in touch with this Agent. Dr. CONDON said that since he did not have sufficient time to do so before catching his train, he proceeded to Los Angeles without calling the Agent, and upon his arrival at a hotel in Los Angeles he received a message to contact an Agent there. He claimed that the Agent's name was the same as that of a friend of his in Los Angeles, and that as a result he thought his friend had left the message stating he was with the FBI for the purpose of "kidding" him, and it was not until two days later when he saw this friend that he discovered that it actually had been an Agent of the FBI who had attempted to reach him. He said that finally the Agent reached him for the purpose of obtaining information regarding this person who had given Dr. CONDON as a reference. He advised that he had previously furnished all the information in his possession regarding this individual to other investigative agencies in connection with his employment at an atomic installation and he felt that it was a duplication of effort and a waste of funds to be teletyping from one place

to another in an effort to contact him, rather than waiting until he returned to Washington, D. C. to obtain information which he had previously furnished to other investigative agencies.

It was explained to Dr. CONDON that the Bureau was charged by law to conduct these investigations and that commitments had been made to the Atomic Energy Committee, which of course, had to be met and that of necessity a situation such as that might arise.

Dr. CONDON appeared cooperative during the interview and was very affable and cordial in his manner. The interview lasted from approximately 10:50 A.M. to 11:45 A.M.

The above information was entirely voluntary by Dr. CONDON and at no time did the Agents initiate such discussion or elicit the remarks set out. The interview was terminated as quickly as possible under the circumstances.

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C-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File Re Dr Edward U. Condon, May 27, 1948

EDWARD U. CONDON

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Stripling called and in the course of the conversation he advised me they were making out very well in connection with their executive hearings in the case involving Dr. Condon. He stated as an example they had called Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. In response to the question as to whether Silvermaster was a member of the Communist Party Silvermaster declined to answer on the basis it might incriminate him. He also used the same answer when they asked him about other people with whom he had been associating; however, he was very open and went into some detail describing his association with Dr. Condon. He left the very definite impression with the Committee that he either is or had been a Communist.

JOHN MARSAIKA

Stripling stated they do not desire to do anything which would interfere with the New York Grand Jury, but that everybody on the Committee hopes that something would happen one way or the other.

(John Marsalka) 2nd

He also mentioned a Professor Marsalaka (spelling phonetic) from Boston who was very cooperative and made several very damaging statements regarding Condon. He referred to a farewell party given either him or someone else wherein the Condons figured prominently and among the other guests were Larry Todd of Tass News Agency, David Wall and others.

(Wahl) DAVID WALL 2nd

Respectfully,

G. I. R. - 9

L. V. Nichols

RECORDED - 45 62-5-8854-285
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33 JUN 10 1948

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EX-20

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File 0 2nd

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

53 JUN 25 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 16, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

OTHER Not under purview of FOIA

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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LOUIS J. RUSSELL, investigator for the House Committee on un-American Activities, (protect his name and also the HCUA), made available for review a transcript of testimony given by [redacted] at an Executive (closed) Session of the Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on un-American Activities. [redacted] had been subpoenaed to testify before this Subcommittee to explain the nature and extent of his associations with DR. EDWARD U. CONDON.

A detailed review of his testimony has been set forth in a report entitled [redacted] Was; Espionage - R," by Special Agent ROBERT G. GIBBS, Washington Field Office, dated June 14, 1948.

Inasmuch as his testimony is quite lengthy and has only a minor portion devoted to CONDON, the various references to CONDON are being set forth below:

[redacted]

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31 JUN 18 1948

EX-36

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53 JUN 28 1948

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: March 30, 1948

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my attached memorandum dated March 22, 1948. Pursuant to your request the following explanation is set forth to show why information in our files, as reflected in Memorandum A of referenced memorandum, was not furnished to the Department of Commerce in our letter of May 15, 1947.

In a memorandum dated April 10, 1947, Unit Chief [redacted] Keay advised me that Thomas J. Scanlon, who claimed to be the Investigations Officer for the Department of Commerce, had called upon him. Scanlon, at that time, advised Mr. Keay that Secretary of Commerce Harriman was very interested in possible disloyal employees in the Department of Commerce. Scanlon stated that Mr. Harriman was particularly interested in Dr. Edward Uhler Condon. According to Scanlon, Mr. Harriman had indicated a desire to be advised of any derogatory information obtained by this Bureau as a result of our Atomic Energy Act investigation of Condon. Scanlon further advised Mr. Keay that Mr. Harriman was desirous of his, Scanlon's, establishing liaison with the intelligence agencies of the Government in order that information could be obtained confidentially on a top level basis regarding important personages in the Commerce Department.

In a memorandum dated April 15, 1947, to Mr. Tolson, Mr. Tamm, and Mr. Ladd, the Director referred to the above memorandum dated April 10, 1947, at which time the Director indicated that he did not intend to have information flowing promiscuously from our files to individuals who may be designated as investigators or representatives of other Governmental agencies just because they ask for it or just because the official of some other Governmental agency wants to know about it. The Director noted further that if the Secretary of Commerce desired that an investigation of Dr. Condon be conducted this Bureau would do it, but that we would not submit the substance of our files to some representative from his office who in turn may then proceed to properly or improperly use it.

Upon receipt of Secretary of Commerce Harriman's letter dated May 6, 1947, to the Attorney General which was forwarded to this Bureau on May 7, 1947, we prepared our letter of May 15, 1947, and enclosures with which you are familiar.

RECORDED 62-58854-287

It was not deemed desirable to furnish in our letter of May 15, 1947, to the Commerce Department and, incidentally, to the attention of Mr. Scanlon, detailed information re the Gregory case; derogatory information regarding employees of the Atomic Energy Commission who were contacts of Condon; information secured through our technical surveillances on the Soviet and Czech Embassies; and other information secured through highly

29 JUN 28 1948

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confidential sources. It was also believed at that time that Dr. Condon would subsequently be investigated under the Government's Loyalty Program, at which time complete information regarding Condon would be furnished according to law to the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 22, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 16, 1948, attaching a summary brief relating to the captioned individual.

There is attached hereto a blind memorandum which reflects derogatory information in the Bureau files concerning Condon which was not furnished the Department of Commerce in our letter of May 15, 1947, with enclosures, and subsequent communications. This information is being set out in two parts to indicate information which was in the Bureau files as of May 15, 1947, (Memorandum A), but which was not furnished in our letter to the Department of Commerce of that date, and to also reflect information received by us after May 15, 1947, (Memorandum B), which has not been furnished the Department of Commerce.

There is also attached hereto a blind memorandum which reflects derogatory information in the Bureau files concerning Condon which was not furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission in our letter of April 23, 1947, with enclosures. This information has also been prepared in two parts to reflect information which was in the Bureau files as of April 23, 1947, (Memorandum 1), but which was not furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission and to also reflect information received by us after April 23, 1947, (Memorandum 2), which has not been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission.

It should be noted that information corroborating and substantiating the data which we have furnished to the Department of Commerce and the Atomic Energy Commission is not being set out in these memoranda, with the exception of Condon's participation in certain organizations. It is believed this substantiating information should be set forth to definitely show his affiliations. It should also be noted that the information contained in the attached blind memoranda concerns Dr. Edward U. Condon and does not include any detailed information regarding his wife, Emilie Condon.

It should also be noted that information concerning Condon's possible involvement in certain criminal syndicalism trials in California in the early 1920's has not been set forth in the attached memoranda because this particular investigation is in a pending status.

ENCLOSURE

RECOMMENDATION:

RECORDED - 31 62-58854-285

On March 19, 1948, Mr. Peyton Ford, The Assistant to the Attorney General, instructed the equivalent of a complete loyalty investigation of Dr. Condon, and in view of this fact, it is recommended that the information contained in the attached memoranda not be forwarded to either the Atomic Energy Commission or the Department of Commerce since all of the information will be included in the loyalty reports which will be made available to the Commerce Department and which will also be made available to the Atomic Energy Commission.

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OK 3/31 O.K. but make the Loyalty

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

DATE: March 26, 1948

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-2-84 BY 8269 WEP 228303

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On March 26, 1948, Inspector Lee Pennington and Special Agent Mossburg interviewed Mr. Gerald Ryan, Director of Administrative Services, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at his request relative to the captioned subject. Mr. Ryan, an American Legion associate of Mr. Pennington, requested to be interviewed in this matter.

The following information was furnished by Mr. Ryan in strictest confidence and he requested that at no time should his name be used as the source of this information. It should be noted that Mr. Ryan stated that he could not say that the information he furnished regarding the subject was strictly factual but that it was information he has secured through observation in his official position and interpreted by him.

G. I. R.-4

Mr. Ryan advised that he believes that Condon was brought into the Department of Commerce by Wallace and that Phil Houser had assisted Condon in securing his appointment as Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Ryan stated that it appeared very peculiar to him that Lyman O. Briggs, former Director of the National Bureau of Standards, had been discharged in order that Condon could be appointed to this position by Henry Wallace. (It is noted that Briggs was not discharged but retired from his former position as Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Information has been furnished the Bureau by a reliable source that Condon was appointed by Henry Wallace on the recommendation of Dr. Harlow Shapley.)

Mr. Ryan also advised that he did not understand how Condon was allowed to reside on government property at the National Bureau of Standards. He further was suspicious of Condon's appointment as employees at the Bureau of Standards D. I. Vinogradoff and Hugh Odishaw. He had no concrete information to substantiat his suspicions. He further advised that Condon is bringing foreigners into the National Bureau of Standards and that he questions whether security measures there are being disregarded by Condon in this respect. In addition, Mr. Ryan advised that Condon had made himself the Chief of the Division on Atomic Energy at the National Bureau of Standards besides being its Director.

He further advised that he had seen Condon at Department of Commerce conferences with Phil Hauser, Harry Magdoff, Veet Bassie, Ralph O. Hetzel, David Lasser, Robert W. Frase, Irving Pressman, brother of Lee Pressman, and Joel Fischer, and that Condon appeared to have been friendly with them at these meetings. According to Ryan, Hetzel, Bassie, and Lasser as well as Pressman, are the only persons now employed at Commerce.

The brief on Dr. Condon prepared for the Director contains information showing Condon's association with Phil Hauser and Veet Bassie.

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22 JUN 23 1948

Ryan advised that Phil Hauser was brought into the Department of Commerce as an assistant by Henry Wallace, at which time Hauser began to bring in the other persons named above, with the exception of Lasser, who was employed at Commerce through the efforts of Ralph O. Hetzel.

Ryan advised that Henry Morgenthau was a good friend of Joel Fischer and was partially responsible for getting him a job in the Department of Commerce. He was employed in the Solicitor's Office at the Department of Commerce. He suddenly disappeared and turned up in England.

According to Ryan, Robert W. Frase was sent to Moscow, Russia, by Wallace on a mission unknown to him in the spring of 1946 and returned in the winter of 1946.

Another Department of Commerce employee, according to Ryan, who was associated with the "Wallace group" and Condon and the Department of Commerce, was Gwen W. Parsons, believed to have been recently married and whose last name is believed to be Benjamins. She is now employed at Commerce as Secretary to the Under-Secretary. Ryan has heard that she was picked up in South America during World War II for some questionable activity.

It was the opinion of Mr. Ryan that Henry Wallace brought Condon and the persons named above into the Department of Commerce for the purpose of securing information regarding the atom bomb. In substantiation of his opinion, he advised that when Condon first came to the Department of Commerce in 1945, he maintained a secret and a locked room for about six weeks where he worked prior to going to the National Bureau of Standards. During staff conferences prior to the discharge (according to Ryan) of Dr. Lyman Briggs, Wallace frequently tried to get Dr. Briggs to discuss atomic energy. Wallace also is reported by Ryan to have been against military control of atomic energy and favored furnishing atomic energy information to Russia.

Ryan advised that he particularly remembers an unusual incident wherein Wallace in the spring of 1946 sent a crate of eggs to a friend in Czechoslovakia. Ryan attached special significance to this activity as a possibility of Wallace sending some confidential information regarding the atom bomb. In the event Ryan receives any additional information on this matter, he will communicate it to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the above information be furnished to the Loyalty Section for review and for the purpose of determining whether loyalty investigations should be conducted of the persons named herein.

The above information does not appear to add any factual information to what is already in our files regarding Condon.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

March 22, 1948

Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
(Memorandum A)

I. ORGANIZATIONS

(a) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

A letterhead of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated August 8, 1943, lists Mrs. Edward U. Condon as corresponding secretary and Dr. Edward Condon as a board member of the Pittsburgh Branch of this organization.

(65-46476-8 p.1)

Through a reliable and confidential source it was determined that on November 8, 1945, Edwin S. Smith of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship contacted Dr. Condon for the purpose of obtaining a leading atomic scientist to speak at a "World Freedom Rally" to be held in New York City on November 14, 1945, under the sponsorship of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This source advised that Dr. Condon indicated that he would be unable to attend the rally as a speaker because of his position (as Director of the Bureau of Standards) but that he would attempt to arrange for the appearance of Dr. Harold Urey.

(116-624-30 p.2)

A highly delicate and reliable source advised this Bureau that on June 24, 1944, Dr. Edward U. Condon was listed as a member of the General Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

(116-624-30 p.3; 100-146964-416 p.139 & serial 639 p.82)

It has been reliably reported that the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was merged into the American-Soviet Science Society on May 28, 1946.

(100-344903-18)

(b) American-Soviet Science Society

A highly reliable source has advised that the Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Questionnaire of Dr. Edward U. Condon dated February 13, 1947, contains information inserted therein by Dr. Condon that he had been a member of the American-Soviet Science Society from 1945 to the date of this questionnaire.

(116-624-1)

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According to the 1946 annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Edward U. Condon was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society.

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(100-44903-25 p.7,13)

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In the "Times-Herald" newspaper, Washington, D. C., dated March 25, 1947, there was an article captioned "Condon Facing U. S. Probe into Soviet Science Affiliation." The article stated: "High on the agenda of investigations into the loyalty of government employees will be a probe into leadership in the American-Soviet Society of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Bureau of Standards' chief and one of the nation's top atomic scientists . . . ." According to the article, Condon advised the Washington "Times-Herald" newspaper on the preceding day that he had been a member of the American-Soviet Science Society since he was associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, and that he was either a member of the Society's board of directors or the executive board. The article further reflected: "The Society was formerly the Science Committee of the American-Soviet Friendship Council but the affiliation between the two groups was dissolved when a number of prospective members looked askance at the political and propaganda activities of the Council.

"During its affiliation with the American-Soviet Friendship Council, the Science Committee received an annual subsidy of approximately $15,000 from the Council. Since the name of the Committee was changed to the American-Soviet Science Society it has appealed for a $25,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation." The article further stated that "the atomic physicist (Condon) who also played a major role in the development of radar and rockets, said that he had furnished the Society with the names of other scientists at the Bureau of Standards but had not recommended their joining." According to the article, Condon is quoted as saying, "The Society is a very small organization established for the exchange of purely scientific data between Russia and this country."

The article stated that Duncan A. MacInnes, "Acting Chairman of the Society, said most material exchanged (by this organization) was of a 'theoretical' nature and none of it had any military value. But he added no one screened the material to determine if it would be injurious to our national defense plans before it went to Russia." (116-624-37)

According to the constitution of the American-Soviet Science Society, the purpose of the organization is "to fulfil a clearly expressed need for a channel through which American and Soviet scientists can facilitate and strengthen the scientific interchange of ideas through publication, conference and correspondence and personal visits which have been impeded by years of isolation and war."

(c) Southern Conference for Human Welfare

The "Times-Herald" for March 23, 1947, contained an article captioned "Condon Duped into Sponsoring Commie-Front Outfits Dinner," in which it was

reported that Dr. Edward U. Condon had been named as a sponsor of the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. According to this article, Dr. Condon stated that he had never heard of the organization prior to his recruitment as a sponsor and had no knowledge of the organization's background when he agreed to have his name included in a list of persons named as sponsors. He was quoted as stating: "A sweet-voiced lady whose name I don't remember called me and asked me if I would be a sponsor. I told her I thought it was rather silly but when she told me Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Cornelia Pinchot had agreed to serve as sponsors, I could see no harm in it." (116-624-37 encl.)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938 with the active support of the Communist Party and has continued to receive the support of the Communist Party and the Communist Party press. Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist Party, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, stated that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was a Communist Party "transmission belt." This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated March 29, 1944.

II. CONTACTS

(a) Contacts with Soviet Officials

A highly reliable and confidential source advised this Bureau on November 5, 1946, that Mrs. Emilie Condon informed Mikhail Vavilov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, that she and Dr. Condon would be unable to attend the Russian reception as Dr. Condon would be out of town. (116-624-23-8)

Through this same source it was ascertained that Mrs. Condon invited Mr. and Mrs. Vavilov to tea on the afternoon of December 29, 1946. Vavilov accepted and agreed to bring his family. (65-30092-2650)

Mikhail Sergeevich Vavilov was born in Moscow on December 8, 1908, and became Vice Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York City on March 19, 1943. On November 23, 1944, he was transferred to Los Angeles as Vice Consul and on March 29, 1945, became Consul General at San Francisco. In July of 1946, he was made First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. He is acquainted with numerous Communist Party members and espionage suspects in the United States. No definite evidence has been obtained to indicate that he is engaged in espionage activity. (100-348149-10 & 27)

(b) Contacts with Soviet Satellite Officials

Czechoslovak

On October 25, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that J. Zak-Marnocak, Czechoslovakian Consul at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Washington, D. C., a newspaper clipping indicating that Dr. Edward U. Condon had been appointed Director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The Consul informed the Ambassador that "Dr. Condon, through the influence of his wife, who is a zealous Czech and Russophile, has been very sympathetic towards us and has taken part in many Czech and Slovak undertakings. He is always ready to help with advice on questions in his field of knowledge, atomic energy and radar. Dr. Condon is a very modest man, in many ways naive." The Consul then advised the Ambassador regarding the incident concerning Dr. Condon being refused permission to travel to Moscow, June, 1945, to attend the Soviet Science Jubilee. (62-58854-48 p.10)

Jan Hajsman and Dobraska Hajsman

Through a highly reliable and confidential source, it was learned that on November 14, 1946, Dr. Edward Condon advised Jan Hajsman, Assistant Military Attache, Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, D. C., that he had received a letter from the Institute of International Education inquiring into the possibility of one John Ruzak of Czechoslovakia coming to work at the National Bureau of Standards. Condon advised him, "My position on this, as I have quite a definite one, is that of general friendliness toward having people of your country coming to work here. (National Bureau of Standards)." Condon informed Hajsman that the Bureau of Standards could not, however, offer any financial aid to such persons. (62-58854-48 p.11)

It has been reliably reported that Dr. Condon and Mrs. Emilie Condon are very friendly with Jan Hajsman and his wife, Dobraska Hajsman. (62-58854)

Jan Hajsman is the Assistant Military and Air Attache at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington. Dobraska Hajsman, his wife, was for some time a guest worker at the National Bureau of Standards. Both Major Hajsman and his wife are graduate engineers, and have been in the United States since the German occupation of Czechoslovakia. In 1940, Hajsman left for Europe to join the Czech Army while Dobraska remained in the United States and obtained a position as a standards engineer with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, New York. In 1945, both came to Washington where Major Hajsman was

appointed to the Military Attache's office in the Czech Embassy. Mrs. Hajsman, who until recently was working in the Petrographic Laboratory at the Bureau of Standards, reportedly did not have access to classified material. Their political convictions are not clear; however, sources report that they do not believe them to be Communists.

(c) Miscellaneous Contacts

In March of 1947, confidential informants of this Bureau, believed to be reliable, advised that while Dr. Edward U. Condon was working for the Manhattan Engineer District, Los Alamos, New Mexico, in March and April of 1943, he was closely associated with David Hawkins.

David Hawkins

David Hawkins was formerly employed by the University of California in connection with the Atomic Energy Program at Los Alamos, New Mexico. His contract was allowed to lapse and the Atomic Energy Commission did not approve him for further work. According to another Government agency, Hawkins and his wife, Frances Pockman Hawkins, were Communist Party members in 1942. Furthermore, Hawkins has been closely associated with his brother-in-law, Leonard T. Pockman, Louise Bransten and Harold Chapman Brown, all known Communists, and was known in 1942 to Steve Nelson, the Secretary of the Communist Party, Alameda County, California, and to Bernadette Doyle, Organizations Secretary of the Communist Party, Alameda County, California. One other brother-in-law and two sisters-in-law were Communist Party members in 1947. Former associates regard Hawkins as a Marxist. He has advocated dissemination of information concerning atomic energy.

Phillip Morrison

A confidential informant of this Bureau, believed to be reliable, advised in March, 1947, that while Dr. Edward U. Condon was at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in March and April of 1943, he was closely associated with Phillip Morrison.

Morrison was last reported to be a professor of physics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. According to a source believed to be reliable, one Phillip Morrison, having an address in Pittsburgh almost identical to the Phillip Morrison with whom Condon was in contact, was a member of the Squirrel Hill Section of the Communist Party in 1937 and 1938. It has been reported that Morrison was an admitted member of the Communist dominated American Students Union at

the University of California in 1938, and attended Communist front meetings in Berkeley and in San Francisco, California. Morrison's address book was examined by another Government agency's representative in 1944 and contained two hundred names, of which some thirty-eight were noted to be members of the Communist Party, including several Communist Party functionaries. In an interview with another Government agency representative in 1944, Morrison admitted having many Communist beliefs but denied membership in any Communist group. (116-8647)

Julius Robert Oppenheimer

Through a highly reliable and confidential source it was learned on March 31, 1947, that while in contact with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Condon invited him to stay at his home the next time he was in Washington, an invitation which Dr. Oppenheimer accepted. (65-56402-1-1621)

Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer is presently the Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey. Dr. Oppenheimer's wife was formerly married to Joseph Dallet, Communist Party member who was killed in Spain in 1937 while a member of the Republican Army. Both have associated in the past with known members of the Communist Party, including Steve Nelson, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, who is known to have engaged in intelligence work on behalf of the Soviet Union. Through highly reliable and confidential sources, it has been ascertained that Nelson, as well as other members of the Communist Party, have stated that Dr. Oppenheimer and his brother, Frank, were members of that Party. The same sources have disclosed that his wife was formerly a member of the Party, but that neither Dr. Oppenheimer nor his wife were considered "reliable" as of 1946. However, while discussing the atomic bomb in October, 1945, one Party member described Dr. Oppenheimer as "one of our men" and stated that he had "talked it over in great detail with us" two or three years ago. Confidential informants have advised this Bureau that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer is no longer associated with the Communist group referred to above and that he is not pro-Russian in his views.

Dr. Oppenheimer was personally cleared for work on the Manhattan Engineer Project by General Groves, who, in August of 1945, recommended him for the Medal of Merit in recognition of his work. (100-17828)

Dr. Melba Newell Phillips

A confidential informant of this Bureau, who is believed to be reliable, advised that when Dr. Melba Newell Phillips applied for employment in 1938, she gave as a reference the name of Professor E. U. Condon of Princeton University.

Dr. Melba Phillips has been employed on the staff of the Physics Department at Brooklyn College from 1938 to date. She is a member and treasurer of the American Association of Scientific Workers, a scientific organization associated with the World Association of Scientific Workers. The outstanding figure in the latter organization is Dr. Joliot-Curie, a leading French Communist. Dr. Phillips is also a member of the Federation of American Scientists, some chapters of which are reported to be infiltrated by members of the Communist Party. Among her contacts are Israel Halperin, who was implicated in the publicized Soviet espionage case in Canada, but subsequently released; Ignace Zlotowski, former Polish delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission; and Dr. Harry Grundfest and Dr. Harlow Shapley, all members of the American Association of Scientific Workers.

(100-346735-13, 100-345735-117)

Robert Serber

Confidential informants of this Bureau, believed to be reliable, advised in March of 1947 that while Dr. Edward U. Condon was at Los Alamos in March and April, 1943, he was closely associated with Robert Serber.

(116-624-38)

Robert Frankel Serber is a leading theoretical physicist employed on the atomic energy program at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, at Berkeley, California. Both Serber and his wife are of Russian parentage and her entire family has been extremely close to the Communist movement and to pro-Soviet organizations in this country. A brother of Mrs. Serber has done dental work for personnel of the Soviet Government, and a sister has been a correspondent for the Soviet news agency, Tass, and the Communist Federated Press. Robert and Charlotte Serber are said by reliable sources to have participated in several Soviet and Communist front organizations, including Russian War Relief and the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. Mrs. Serber is in frequent contact with Mary Ellen Washburn, an active Communist in Alameda County, California, and Robert Serber is a close friend of Frank Friedman Oppenheimer, a brother of J. Robert Oppenheimer.

(116-7681)

Professor Harlow Shapley

On June 9, 1945, another Government agency advised this Bureau that Dr. Edward U. Condon, while in New York City awaiting clearance for his travel to the Soviet Union to attend the Soviet Science Golden Jubilee in June of 1945, roomed with Professor Harlow Shapley. (100-829461)

It has been learned through a highly reliable and confidential source that on March 2, 1948, Harlow Shapley informed Dr. Condon that he would secure a statement defending Condon (from the charges made by the House Un-American Activities Committee) from the Arts, Sciences and Professions group of the Progressive Citizens of America, of which Shapley was a member. (65-56402-MI; 8157 & 8158-MI)

The Progressive Citizens of America was founded in December, 1946, in accordance with plans drawn up by the Cultural Section of the Communist Party and has continued to receive the support of that Party.

Dr. Harlow Shapley has been the Director of the Harvard Observatory, Harvard University, since 1921. He has been in frequent contact with known members of the Communist Party, and has been affiliated with such Communist front groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Shapley, on June 15, 1945, attended the 220th Anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science in Moscow. Shortly thereafter he urged the exchange of students between the United States and the USSR. Newspaper articles have reflected that Shapley has urged that secrecy be stripped from atomic research and has favored world atomic control. (100-341825)

Mrs. James W. Lewis, also known as Shura Lewis

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was learned on August 23, 1946, that Mrs. James W. Lewis, also known as Shura Lewis, a Soviet national and a suspected Soviet espionage agent, indicated that she was considering opening a kindergarten at the National Bureau of Standards for children who desired to learn the Russian language. Mrs. Lewis indicated that Dr. Edward Condon wanted his children to learn Russian and that she would start a kindergarten on a modest scale built around the Condon children and her own children, after which she would enlarge on it if things looked promising. (100-333625-51, 53)

III. COMMENTS MADE BY DR. CONDON ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND ATOMIC ENERGY

The publication "Atomic Information," Volume I, No. 2, dated March 25, 1946, and published by the National Committee of Atomic Information, 1621 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., contained an article captioned, "Dr. E. U. Condon Addresses Science Students on 'Science for Good of All.'" In this article, under the heading "Relations with Russia," Condon is quoted as having stated:

> "We must particularly seek to bring about greater working relationships with our friends and allies the Russians. Russia and the United States are today the most powerful nations in the world, so unless we can get along together there is no hope for peace. We must seek to recapture something of the feeling of belief and pride we had in being on their side after Stalingrad..... We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories as they have welcomed ours to theirs and extend the best of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next war." (116-624-25)

Dr. Edward U. Condon is reported in an article in the April, 1946, issue of "Current Biography" as "taking the leadership in the scientists' fight to throw off military control as regards atomic fission." The article reflected that Condon had been backed by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace in his effort. Condon emphasized the importance of international cooperation through the United Nations in regard to atomic energy and the importance of closer relations with Russia. Condon stated, "Foreign scientists, including those of Russia, should be welcomed into American laboratories," and said that "The question now is not whether we will tell Russia the things we know, but whether scientists can talk to each other." (62-58854-80)

In the "New Republic" for June 17, 1946, there appeared an article by Alfred Friendly entitled "Chain-Reacting Liberal," in which the author eulogizes James R. Newman. In this article, the author stated that: "It is generally admitted that he (Newman), Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and Dr. Leo Szilard. . . .are the three men responsible for stopping the May-Johnson Bill," which provided for military control of the atomic energy program. (65-56402-1X473 p. 148)

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March 22, 1948

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
(Memorandum B)

I. ORGANIZATIONS

(a) American-Soviet Science Society

In an article in the Washington Post newspaper on March 2, 1948, it was set forth that Dr. Condon had stated that he "was a member of the American-Soviet Science Society, although he had never attended a meeting or paid any dues." The article also stated,

> "The Science Society backed by a grant of $25,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, disassociated itself from the Council in 1946, Condon said. Its trustees include Winthrop W. Aldrich, K. T. Compton and John Foster Dulles.
>
> "Condon said that when he accepted an invitation to join the Science Society, its function was primarily to obtain translations of Russian scientific works, which were made available to the Army and Navy. At that time, Condon said, its parent organization, the Council -- though subsequently being named on Clark's subversive list -- had such sponsors as Senators Thomas (R. Utah), Saltonstall (R. Massachusetts) and Capper (R. Kansas)." (The Washington Post newspaper, 3/2/48)

According to a letter written by Samuel Gelfan for the membership committee dated March 7, 1946, on the stationery of the American-Soviet Science Society, it is clearly indicated in the letterhead that the American-Soviet Science Society is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, telephone Murray Hill 3-2082. This letter is set out verbatim in the March 10, 1948 issue of the Congressional Record on page 2561.

A column appeared in the Washington Times-Herald dated March 12, 1948, entitled, "These Days" by George E. Sokolsky. Sokolsky mentioned that he had seen a letter in the New York Times signed by L. C. Dunn, Professor of Zoology, Columbia University. This letter, he stated, quarreled with the Thomas Committee over the Condon case. Dunn said that the Thomas Committee made three false statements concerning an organization of which he is or was president. Dunn in his letter said:

> "1. The American-Soviet Science Society has no connection with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. 2. It

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has not been cited as a subversive organization by the attorney general. 3. It has at no time had anything to do with any 'Communist endeavors' or with any except strictly scientific purposes."

Sokolsky stated that the New York telephone directory showed that the American-Soviet Science Society is listed at 114 East 32nd Street, telephone Murray Hill 3-2080, and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is listed at 114 East 32nd Street, and has the same telephone number.

Sokolsky said that a photographer was sent to 114 East 32nd Street and produced a photograph showing that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., occupies rooms 803--5 in that building, while the American-Soviet Science Society occupies room 804. Also in room 804 is the American-Soviet Music Society. He said that in room 803 is the Reporter on American-Soviet Relations.

II. CONTACTS

(a) Contacts with Soviet Satellite Officials

Czechoslovak

Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Houdek

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was ascertained that on June 16, 1947, Emilie Condon informed her husband of her plans to have Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Houdek to dinner at the Condon home that evening, following which all four would hear Henry Wallace speak. (65-56402-1-1779)

From this same source, it was ascertained that on October 30, 1947, Emilie Condon advised Mrs. Vladimir Houdek that she had received an invitation to attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in honor of Red Army Day on November 7, 1947. She informed Mrs. Houdek that she and Dr. Condon would accompany Mr. and Mrs. Houdek to this reception. (65-56402-1-2376; 62-58854-85, p.67)

It has been reported by this source that Dr. and Mrs. Condon and Mr. and Mrs. Houdek have entertained each other on other occasions.(62-58854-85-54; 65-38136-150-24)

Dr. Vladimir Houdek, Counselor of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D. C., arrived in the United States in June, 1946. Prior to his appointment in this capacity, Houdek was an official of the Office of Foreign Affairs and in the Czech President's Office in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Informants report that he joined the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia in 1945 and that he is in particular favor with Vladimir Clementis, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and a powerful Communist in the Czech regime.

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He has contacts in the Soviet and other foreign embassies in Washington, and has been in contact with several individuals reported by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent to have been engaged in Soviet espionage in Washington, D. C. during 1941 - 1944. Houdek returned to Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February of 1948. He returned to the United States in March 1948 as Czechoslovakian delegate to the United Nations. (105-10313-4)

Yugoslav

Monroe Stern

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was learned on August 7, 1947, that Emilie Condon advised Dr. Condon that Mr. Monroe Stern of the Yugoslav Embassy would be one of their dinner guests that evening.

Stern is the Press Relations Officer of the Yugoslav Embassy. He is an American citizen by birth, and assumed his present position on September 17, 1945. Formerly, Stern worked as a reporter with the New York Journal-American, later for Russian War Relief in New York City, and also did public relations work for the Yugoslav delegation at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. At one time he was President of the New York Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild. Stern's duties consist of preparing propaganda material for issuance by the Embassy and combatting unfavorable publicity in the American press concerning the Yugoslav Government. Stern is very active in this field and makes innumerable contacts in the general field of press and radio. (100-32820)

Bulgarian

Boyan Athanassov

A confidential and reliable informant advised this Bureau on November 10, 1947, that Dr. Edward U. Condon and his wife, Emilie, were guests of honor at a dinner party held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Boyan Athanassov.

Boyan Athanassov is the First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation, Washington, D. C., he was the head of the Bulgarian Political Mission prior to the establishment of the Legation in December, 1947, and is regarded as a Communist who has considerable influence over the Bulgarian Minister, Nissim Mevorah. He maintains close liaison with the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. He was born September 2, 1909, at Nikapol, Bulgaria. Prior to World War II he was in the Bulgarian diplomatic service in France, Switzerland and Portugal.

(100-353720; 100-347211)

(b) Miscellaneous Contacts

Roy James Kennedy

A confidential informant of this Bureau who has been reliable in the past has advised that Dr. Condon was responsible for employing at the Bureau of Standards Dr. Roy J. Kennedy, who the informant stated was formerly a professor at the University of Washington. (62-58854-85, pages 14 & 16)

The records of another governmental agency made available to this Bureau reflect that Roy James Kennedy, while a professor of physics at the University of Washington in 1932, was a reported member of the Communist Party. Kennedy was dismissed in 1935 as a result of his political beliefs. This same source stated that Kennedy's wife was also a reported Communist and allegedly worked for the People's World, West Coast organ of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington, or San Francisco, California. This source also advised that in 1935 Kennedy fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. (62-58854-95)

Lew Kowarski

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was learned on October 14, 1947, that Dr. Condon invited Lew Kowarski, Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission, to stay at his home for the week-end. This invitation was accepted. (65-56402-1-2030)

Lew Kowarski, French advisor to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee, was employed by the French Government as a chemist until 1940 when he departed for England. From 1940 to 1946 he was employed at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge and also worked in Canada for the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

With reference to Kowarski's activities in France, it is to be noted that he is a cohort of Dr. Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie. Kowarski is known to have been friendly with Alan Nunn May, the British scientist who has been convicted for furnishing atomic energy secrets to the Soviet Intelligence Services. The British regard Kowarski with suspicion because of a report of unknown reliability that Kowarski was a Communist and prior to 1940 worked for the Russian Secret Service, and because of the allegation that Kowarski's wife was reported to be related to Mr. and Mrs. Gessel Schkolnikoff. Schkolnikoff lived in England and was an associate of known Communists, including Percy Glading, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment under the Official Secrets Act. (100-33478-34 & 58; 100-342972-1144)

Frank J. Malina

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was determined

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that Dr. Condon informed Frank Malina that he was going to attend a UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Conference at Philadelphia on March 23, 1947. This source advised that Condon and Malina intended to see each other in Philadelphia while attending this conference. (65-56403-1-1595)

Frank J. Malina is American born and was employed in 1942 as an assistant professor at the California Institute of Technology. A confidential and reliable informant of this Bureau advised that Malina joined the Communist Party in November, 1938, under the name of Frank Parma. He was a member of the Pasadena Section, Professional Unit of the Communist Party in 1939 and had Party book number 1020. Reports received from another governmental agency have indicated that Malina held Party meetings at his home and distributed Communist literature.

Another government agency advised this Bureau that in 1947 Frank Malina was an assistant to Dr. Maurice Needham of the Natural Science Section of UNESCO and that in this capacity he went to Paris in April, 1947.

(62-58854-48 and 55)

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March 22, 1948

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
(Memorandum 1)

I. CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

1. Contacts with Soviet Satellite Officials

a. Czechoslovak

On October 25, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that J. Zak-Marnocak, Czechoslovakian Consul, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Washington, D. C., a newspaper clipping indicating that Dr. Edward U. Condon had been appointed Director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The Consul informed the Ambassador that "Dr. Condon, through the influence of his wife, who is a zealous Czech and Russophile, has been very sympathetic towards us and has taken part in many Czech and Slovak undertakings. He is always ready to help with advice on questions in his field of knowledge, atomic energy and radar. Dr. Condon is a very modest man, in many ways naive." The Consul then advised the Ambassador regarding the incident concerning Dr. Condon being refused permission to travel to Moscow, June, 1945, to attend the Soviet Science Jubilee. (62-58854-48 p. 10)

Jan Hajsman and
Dobraska Hajsman

Through a highly reliable and confidential source it was learned on November 14, 1946, that Dr. Condon advised Jan Hajsman, Assistant Military Attache, Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, D. C., that he had received a letter from the Institute of International Education inquiring into the possibility of one John Ruzak of Czechoslovakia coming to work at the National Bureau of Standards. Condon advised him "my position on this, as I have quite a definite one, is that of general friendliness toward having people of your country coming to work here, (National Bureau of Standards)." Condon informed Hajsman that the Bureau of Standards could not, however, offer any financial aid to such persons. (62-58854-48 p. 11)

It is known through investigation of Dr. Condon that he and Mrs. Emilie Condon are very friendly with Jan Hajsman and his wife, Dobraska Hajsman.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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d. Robert Frankel Serber

In March of 1947, information was furnished to this Bureau by security and intelligence officers of another Governmental agency, that while Dr. Edward U. Condon was working for the Manhattan Engineer District, Los Alamos, in March and April of 1943, he was closely associated with Robert Frankel Serber. (116-624-38)

Detailed information concerning the background and activities of this individual has previously been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission. (116-7681)

e. Professor Harlow Shapley

On June 9, 1945, information was furnished to this Bureau by another Government agency that while Dr. Condon was in New York City awaiting clearance for his travel to the Soviet Union to attend the Soviet Science Golden Jubilee in June of 1945, he roomed with Professor Harlow Shapley. (100-829461)

On March 2, 1948, it was learned through a highly reliable and confidential source that Shapley advised Condon that he would secure a statement backing Condon (in connection with the charges made by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives,) from the Arts, Sciences, and Professions group of the Progressive Citizens of America, of which Shapley is a member. (65-56402-MI 8157 and MI 8158)

The Progressive Citizens of America was founded in December of 1946, in accordance with plans drawn up by the Cultural Section of the Communist Party. This group has continued to receive the support of the Communist Party.

Harlow Shapley has been the Director of the Harvard Observatory, Harvard University, since 1921. He has been in frequent contact with known members of the Communist Party and has been affiliated with such Communist front groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

On June 15, 1945, Shapley attended the 220th Anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science in Moscow. Shortly thereafter he urged the exchange of students between the United States and the USSR. Newspaper articles have reflected that Shapley has urged that the secrecy be stripped from atomic research and has favored world atomic control. (100-341825)

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Jan Hajsman is the Assistant Military and Air Attache at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington. Dobraska Hajsman, his wife, was for some time a guest worker at the National Bureau of Standards. Both Major Hajsman and his wife are graduate engineers, and have been in the United States since the German occupation of Czechoslovakia. In 1940, Hajsman left for Europe to join the Czech Army while Dobraska remained in the United States and obtained a position as a standards engineer with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, New York. In 1945 both came to Washington where Major Hajsman was appointed to the Military Attache's office in the Czech Embassy. Mrs. Hajsman, who until recently was working in the Petrographic Laboratory at the Bureau of Standards, reportedly did not have access to classified material. Their political convictions are not clear, however, sources report that they do not believe them to be Communists. (65-38136)

2. Miscellaneous

a. David Hawkins

In March of 1947, information was furnished to this Bureau by security and intelligence officers of another Governmental agency, that while Dr. Edward U. Condon was working for the Manhattan Engineer District, Los Alamos, in March and April of 1943, he was closely associated with David Hawkins. (116-624 sub 38)

Detailed information concerning the background and activities of this individual has previously been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission. (116-17129)

b. Julius Robert Oppenheimer

Through a highly confidential and reliable source, it was learned on March 31, 1947, that Dr. Condon invited Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer to stay at his home the next time he was in Washington, D. C. This invitation was accepted by Dr. Oppenheimer. (65-56402 sub 1 sub 1621)

Detailed information concerning the background and activities of this individual has previously been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission.

c. Dr. Melba Newell Phillips

A confidential source of this Bureau who was employed as president of a New York City college advised that when Dr. Melba Newell Phillips applied for employment she gave as a reference the name of Dr. E. U. Condon of Princeton University. (100-346735)

Detailed information concerning the background and activities of this individual has previously been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

f. Mrs. James W. Lewis,
also known as Shura Lewis

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was learned on August 23, 1946, that Mrs. James W. Lewis, also known as Shura Lewis, a Soviet national and a suspected Soviet espionage agent, was considering opening a kindergarten at the National Bureau of Standards for children who desired to learn the Russian language. Mrs. Lewis indicated that Dr. Edward Condon wanted his children to learn Russian and that she was considering starting a kindergarten on a modest scale built around the Condon children and her own children. (100-333625-51 & 53)

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March 22, 1948

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

(Memorandum 2)

I. ORGANIZATIONS

(1) American-Soviet Science Society

In an article in the Washington Post newspaper on March 2, 1948, it was set forth that Dr. Condon had stated that he "was a member of the American-Soviet Science Society, although he had never attended a meeting or paid any dues." The article also stated,

> "The Science Society backed by a grant of $25,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, disassociated itself from the Council in 1946, Condon said. Its trustees include Winthrop W. Aldrich, K. T. Compton and John Foster Dulles.
>
> "Condon said that when he accepted an invitation to join the Science Society, its function was primarily to obtain translations of Russian scientific works, which were made available to the Army and Navy. At that time, Condon said, its parent organization, the Council -- though subsequently being named on Clark's subversive list -- had such sponsors as Senators Thomas (R. Utah), Saltonstall (R. Massachusetts) and Capper (R. Kansas)." (The Washington Post newspaper, 3/2/48)

According to a letter written by Samuel Gelfan for the membership committee dated March 7, 1946, on the stationery of the American-Soviet Science Society, it is clearly indicated in the letterhead that the American-Soviet Science Society is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, telephone Murray Hill 3-2082. This letter is set out verbatim in the March 10, 1948 issue of the Congressional Record on page 2561.

A column appeared in the Washington Times-Herald dated March 12, 1948, entitled, "These Days" by George E. Sokolsky. Sokolsky mentioned that he had seen a letter in the New York Times signed by L. C. Dunn, Professor of Zoology, Columbia University. This letter, he stated, quarreled with the Thomas Committee over the Condon case. Dunn said that the Thomas Committee made three false statements concerning an organization of which he is or was president. Dunn in his letter said:

> "1. The American-Soviet Science Society has no connection with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. 2. It has not been cited as a subversive organization by the attorney general. 3. It has at no time had anything to do with any 'Communist endeavors' or with any except strictly scientific purposes."

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Sokolsky stated that the New York telephone directory showed that the American-Soviet Science Society is listed at 114 East 32nd Street, telephone Murray Hill 3-2080, and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is listed at 114 East 32nd Street, and has the same telephone number.

Sokolsky said that a photographer was sent to 114 East 32nd Street and produced a photograph showing that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., occupies rooms 803--5 in that building, while the American-Soviet Science Society occupies room 804. Also in room 804 is the American-Soviet Music Society. He said that in room 803 is the Reporter on American-Soviet Relations.

II. CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

(1) Contacts with Soviet Satellite Officials

(a) Czechoslovak

Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Houdek

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was ascertained that on June 16, 1947, Emilie Condon informed her husband of her plans to have Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Houdek to dinner at the Condon home that evening, following which all four would hear Henry Wallace speak. (65-56402-1-1779)

From this same source, it was ascertained that on October 30, 1947, Emilie Condon advised Mrs. Vladimir Houdek that she had received an invitation to attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in honor of Red Army Day on November 7, 1947. She informed Mrs. Houdek that she and Dr. Condon would accompany Mr. and Mrs. Houdek to this reception. (65-56402-1-2376; 62-58854-85,p.67)

It has been reported by this source that Dr. and Mrs. Condon and Mr. and Mrs. Houdek have entertained each other on other occasions. (62-58854-85-54; 65-38136-150-24)

Dr. Vladimir Houdek, Counselor of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D. C., arrived in the United States in June, 1946. Prior to his appointment in this capacity, Houdek was an official of the Office of Foreign Affairs and in the Czech President's Office in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Informants reported that he joined the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia in 1945 and that he is in particular favor with Vladimir Clementis, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and a powerful Communist in the Czech regime. He has contacts in the Soviet and other foreign embassies in Washington, and has been in contact with several individuals reported by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent to have been engaged in Soviet espionage in Washington, D. C., during 1941 - 1944. Houdek returned to Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February of 1948. He returned to the United States in March 1948 as Czechoslovakian delegate to the United Nations. (105-10313-4)

(b) Yugoslav

Monroe Stern

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was learned on August 7, 1947, that Emilie Condon advised Dr. Condon that Mr. Monroe Stern of the Yugoslav Embassy would be one of their dinner guests that evening. (62-58854-85-54)

Stern is the Press Relations Officer of the Yugoslav Embassy. He is an American citizen by birth, and assummed his present position on September 17, 1945. Formerly, Stern worked as a reporter with the New York Journal-American, later for Russian War Relief in New York City, and also did public relations work for the Yugoslav delegation at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. At one time he was President of the New York Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild. Stern's duties consist of preparing propaganda material for issuance by the Embassy and combatting unfavorable publicity in the American press concerning the Yugoslav Government. Stern is very active in this field and makes innumerable contacts in the general field of press and radio. (100-32820)

(b) Bulgarian

Boyan Athanassov

A confidential and reliable informant advised this Bureau on November 10, 1947, that Dr. Edward U. Condon and his wife, Emilie, were guests of honor at a dinner party held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Boyan Athanassov.

Boyan Athanassov is the First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation, Washington, D. C., he was the head of the Bulgarian Political Mission prior to the establishment of the Legation in December, 1947, and is regarded as a Communist who has considerable influence over the Bulgarian Minister, Nissim Mevorah. He maintains close liaison with the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. He was born September 2, 1909, at Nikapol, Bulgaria. Prior to World War II he was in the Bulgarian diplomatic service in France, Switzerland and Portugal. (100-353720; 100-347211)

(c) Polish

Ignace Zlotowski

In connection with information previously furnished regarding this individual and his association with Condon, the following information is set forth.

Ignace Zlotowski is presently Minister Counselor of the Polish delegation to the United Nations. In 1946 and 1947 he served as Counselor to the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C., and as the Polish delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Zlotowski, a Polish citizen, entered the United States in 1940. He is a physicist, having studied nuclear physics under Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie, a well-known French Communist. Subsequent to his entry into the United States he was associated with the University of Minnesota, Vassar, and Ohio State University. He has been an active member of various scientific groups, including the American Association of Scientific Workers and he was formerly Executive Secretary of the American-Soviet Science Society.

In March of 1946, he left the United States for Poland, at which time he was deputized as a Polish diplomatic courier, thus making his baggage immune to search. He returned to the United States in September, 1946, later being attached to the Polish Embassy and United Nations as indicated above. (40-46866)

Through a highly reliable and confidential source it was ascertained on February 5, 1947, that Helen Harris, a secretary of the Polish Embassy, stated that Zlotowski had her purchase all 270 documents on atomic energy published by the Department of Commerce. (62-56597-507)

It is noted that the New York "Herald-Tribune" for March 7, 1948, reported an interview with Zlotowski in which he stated that he did not order the documents from the Department of Commerce until September 9, 1947, and then only ordered 39 of them. A highly delicate and reliable source known to this Bureau made available a list on the letterhead of the Polish Delegation to the United Nations of 39 documents which apparently Zlotowski was ordering from the Department of Commerce, to which list was attached the following note:

"Minister Zlotowski

"Since check has to be enclosed with order and the delegation is going to pay for this, would it not be advisable to have the ordering letter come from New York?"

(40-46866-138, page 14)

It would appear that Zlotowski instructed Helen Harris to order all 270 of the documents in February of 1947 and then in September, 1947, ordered 39 of them which were to be paid for by the Polish delegation to the United Nations.

A confidential and reliable informant of this Bureau has advised that at a meeting of members of the National Executive Committee of the American Association of Scientific Workers in February 1947, during which security measures as they affect scientists were discussed, it was stated that Zlotowski had said that he could make a means available to the membership of the AASW by which they could transmit scientific information overseas or receive information from overseas without clearing through any security

regulations. In addition, at this meeting or at another meeting in May 1947, Melba Phillips and Harry Grundfest, members of the National Executive Committee, told the members of the National Executive Board of the AASW that on an earlier date, Zlotowski had addressed a meeting of the New York branch of the AASW and from the platform had offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to every member of that branch in transmitting or receiving scientific information from overseas. Zlotowski made one stipulation; that the scientific material transmitted one way or the other must be printed matter, which would infer that it was not classified material. The informant noted that Phillips, in reporting this information, indicated that the use of the words "printed matter" was only intended to protect Zlotowski from difficulty and by gestures of the eyes and eyebrows he had indicated that the pouch could be used for the transmission of any other material. At the same time he emphasized that if the pouch were used, it would save expense and postage and perhaps customs duties; therefore, it was economical as well as discreet.

It is noted that Zlotowski in the interview reported in the New York "Herald-Tribune" of March 7, 1948, denied that he had offered the use of the diplomatic pouch to scientific organizations.

Investigation of Zlotowski has further disclosed that he has been in contact with known and suspected Soviet agents, including Anatoli Gromov, formerly first secretary of the Soviet Embassy. (Unless indicated, all of the information above concerning Zlotowski was obtained from 40-46866)

(2) Miscellaneous Contacts

Roy James Kennedy

A confidential informant of this Bureau who has been reliable in the past has advised that Dr. Condon was responsible for employing at the Bureau of Standards Dr. Roy J. Kennedy, who the informant stated was formerly a professor at the University of Washington. (62-58854-85, pages 14 & 16)

The records of another governmental agency made available to this Bureau reflect that Roy James Kennedy, while a professor of physics at the

University of Washington in 1932, was a reported member of the Communist Party. Kennedy was dismissed in 1935 as a result of his political beliefs. This same source stated that Kennedy's wife was also a reported Communist and allegedly worked for the People's World, West Coast organ of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington, or San Francisco, California. This source also advised that in 1935 Kennedy fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

(62-58854-95)

Lew Kowarski

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was learned on October 14, 1947, that Dr. Condon invited Lew Kowarski, Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission, to stay at his home for the week-end. This invitation was accepted. (65-56402-1-2030)

Lew Kowarski, French advisor to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee, was employed by the French Government as a chemist until 1940 when he departed for England. From 1940 to 1946 he was employed at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge and also worked in Canada for the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

With reference to Kowarski's activities in France, it is to be noted that he is a cohort of Dr. Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie. Kowarski is known to have been friendly with Alan Nunn May, the British scientist who has been convicted for furnishing atomic energy secrets to the Soviet Intelligence Services. The British regard Kowarski with suspicion because of a report of unknown reliability that Kowarski was a Communist and prior to 1940 worked for the Russian Secret Service, and because of the allegation that Kowarski's wife was reported to be related to Mr. and Mrs. Gessel Schkolnikoff. Schkolnikoff lived in England and was an associate of known Communists, including Percy Glading, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment under the Official Secrets Act. (100-33478-34 & 58; 100-342972-1144)

Frank J. Malina

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was determined that Dr. Condon informed Frank Malina that he was going to attend a UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Conference at Philadelphia on March 23, 1947. This source advised that Condon and Malina intended to see each other in Philadelphia while attending this conference.

(65-56403-1-1595)

Frank J. Malina is American born and was employed in 1942 as an assistant professor at the California Institute of Technology. A confidential and reliable informant of this Bureau advised that Malina joined the Communist Party in November, 1938, under the name of Frank Parma. He was a member of

the Pasadena Section, Professional Unit of the Communist Party in 1939 and had Party book number 1020. Reports received from another governmental agency have indicated that Malina held Party meetings at this home and distributed Communist literature.

Another government agency advised this Bureau that in 1947 Frank Malina was an assistant to Dr. Maurice Needham of the Natural Science Section of UNESCO and that in this capacity he went to Paris in April, 1947.

(62-58854-48 and 55)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 3-25-48

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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An article appeared in today's (3-25-48) Washington Post newspaper which is attached hereto captioned, "FBI Not Author of Garbled Paragraph in Condon Report," written by Alfred Friendly.

The article reflects that,

"The House Un-American Activities Subcommittee report on Dr. E. U. Condon 'quotes' from an FBI communication a paragraph of garbled data which the FBI did not write, it was learned yesterday.

"The passage purports to be part of a letter which FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover wrote to the Department of Commerce on May 15, 1947, about Condon, who is head of the National Bureau of Standards."

G.I.R. -3

The paragraph referred to is set forth in this article as follows:

"Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1946, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn, Condon issued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark and Switzerland. He applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later canceled by the Army."

It is noted that this article erroneously quotes the Un-American Activities Report in stating that Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1946. The Committee's Report states she applied for this travel in 1926.

The paragraph referred to in this article did not appear in our letter to the Secretary of Commerce dated May 15, 1947. Information concerning the foreign travel of Dr. and Mrs. Condon is, however, set forth in the report of Special Agent E. Hyatt Mossburg, dated 3-20-47, at Washington, D. C., a copy of which was furnished to the Department of Commerce as an enclosure to our letter of May 15, 1947. This information is set forth below.

EHM:wma

62-5-8854-2787X2

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INDEXED - 14

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It should be noted that the information in the Un-American Activities Committee Report is inaccurate in some details as reflected by the following information quoted from Special Agent Mossburg's report:

"The files of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that EDWARD UHLER CONDON, born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 2, 1902, permanent residence 2308 Jefferson Avenue, Berkeley, California, a student, was issued Passport No. 276310 on October 11, 1926, on his application to travel to and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland for a period of two years, expecting to depart from the Port of New York, September 11, 1926, via Steamship Tuscania. The passport includes his wife, EMILIE HONZIK CONDON, born May 25, 1899, at Chicago, Illinois, married November 9, 1922, and their minor child, [redacted] at Berkeley, California.

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The files further reflect that a passport was applied for by Dr. Condon on June 4, 1945, for a six months trip to Russia and necessary countries en route for educational and scientific purposes. In this application, Dr. Condon stated that he resided in Germany from September, 1926 to August, 1927, and that his permanent residence is 5621 Northumberland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Passport No. 14590 was issued on June 4, 1945, for one year, valid for travel to the U.S.S.R. to attend Anniversary Exercises of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and for necessary countries en route.

The files further reflect that pursuant to a request from the War Department, the passport was withdrawn and Dr. Condon so notified, whereupon Dr. Condon returned the passport on June 9, 1945, to the Passport Division which acknowledged the receipt of same on the date of June 18, 1945."

Enclosure

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3 Sentences Inserted

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By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

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The passage purports to be part of a letter which FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover wrote to the Department of Commerce on May 15, 1947, about Condon, who is head of the National Bureau of Standards.

The subcommittee report on Condon was released on March 1. Two days later, The Washington Post disclosed that when the subcommittee quoted "in part" from the now-famous Hoover letter, it omitted a key sentence. It was not until yesterday, however, that it was discovered that the subcommittee also inserted three sentences which Hoover did not write.

The passage is a supposed summary of passport applications of Dr. and Mrs. Condon for foreign travel. Sources known to be familiar with the text of the Hoover letter assert that the sentences do not appear in that communication.

The Commerce Department has refused a request of the Un-American Activities Subcommittee to make the Hoover letter public. Meantime, the subcommittee itself has not disclosed how its investigators came into possession of the parts quoted in its report.

The inserted passage appears at the end of the portion of the Hoover letter quoted in the subcommittee report. It is included within the quotation marks surrounding the Hoover letter and is not a separate paragraph. The section reads:

"Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1946, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn, Condon issued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark and Switzerland. He applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later canceled by the Army."

According to Dr. Condon, the section is a mixture of fact and fiction. He declared that "the entire history" of the Condon family passports is this:

Dr. and Mrs. Condon applied for and received passports for a year of study abroad in September 1926, when Condon studied at German universities on Rockefeller Foundation funds. Mrs. Condon never applied for any later passport.

The only additional passport which Condon sought was one he applied for, and received, in June, 1945. The purpose was to attend a scientific conference and celebration in Russia. Condon had not been invited by name, but was selected as the delegate of the American Institute of Physics and of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Canceled at Groves' Request

At the last moment, his passport was canceled at the request of Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the Army's atom bomb project. Condon had worked on the bomb project, which was not the case with any of the other 16 prominent American scientists who made the trip.

When his passport was canceled, Mrs. Ruth Shipley, head of the State Department Passport Division, wrote Condon that "neither the action of the military authorities, nor that of the Passport Division cast any reflection whatsoever on your integrity, your loyalty, or your character."

Neither Dr. nor Mrs. Condon sought or received any passport in 1946, as the passage states, Condon said.

Criticized for Association

The subcommittee report criticized Condon for his association with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an organization on the Attorney General's subversive list."

Condon has insisted, however, that at the time he was named its delegate to the Russian meeting a month after VE-Day, the organization was not subversive and enjoyed the sponsorship of several Senators and other prominent scientists, clergymen and university officials.

Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the House committee, was asked yesterday for comment or explanation of the inserted sentences. He said that "if there was a mistake," it would have been on the part of a committee investigator.

"The committee," he added, "included in its report everything that was supplied to it by its investigators."

Public Hearings Start April 21 in Condon Case

Public hearings in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Federal Bureau of Standards, were ordered last night by the House Un-American Activities Committee for April 21.

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See CONDON, Page 12, Col. 3

62-5-1751-2872
ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

What about this?

WASHINGTON POST
Page 1

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62-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

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WASHINGTON POST
Page 1

CONDON—From Page 1

Some 'Quotes' Are Not FBI's

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Loyalty Probe Calls Condon, Cabinet Chiefs

Thomas Will Question Harriman and Clark

By JAMES WALTER

Rep. Thomas (R) of New Jersey, chairman of the House un-American activities committee, announced last night that the committee had issued a subpoena ordering Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the bureau of standards, to appear before the group to explain his association with suspected Soviet espionage agents.

In addition, it was learned, letters will be sent Commerce Secretary Harriman and Atty. Gen. Clark, requesting them to appear.

22 Others Subpoenaed

The hearings will begin at 10:30 a.m. April 21. A hint of the scope which the committee's probe will take was given by Thomas when he revealed that subpoenas have been issued for 22 other witnesses.

Another witness expected to appear at the committee's full-dress investigation of Condon's activities as director of the bureau is Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, former director of the Manhattan project which developed the atom bomb.

Passport Was Revoked

Groves is expected to be asked by the committee why he ordered Condon's passport revoked a few minutes before the latter's departure for Russia shortly after the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Thomas said he would reveal names of all witnesses as soon as they are served with subpoenas.

Condon was served with the subpoena at 7:40 p.m. yesterday.

"Weakest Link in Atom Chain"

Condon's association with known Red sympathizers was revealed in this newspaper last July. Since then, the un-American activities committee has issued an exhaustive report on the bureau director's activities which termed him one of the "weakest links" in atomic security.

Rep. Holifield (D) of California, has made two speeches on the floor of the House in defense of Condon. It was learned last night that Hugh Odishaw, one of Condon's assistants, wrote the speech Holifield delivered March 9.

Asked whether this was true, Holifield tartly replied:

"Can you prove it? I don't care to talk to you any more."

Picture on Page 4

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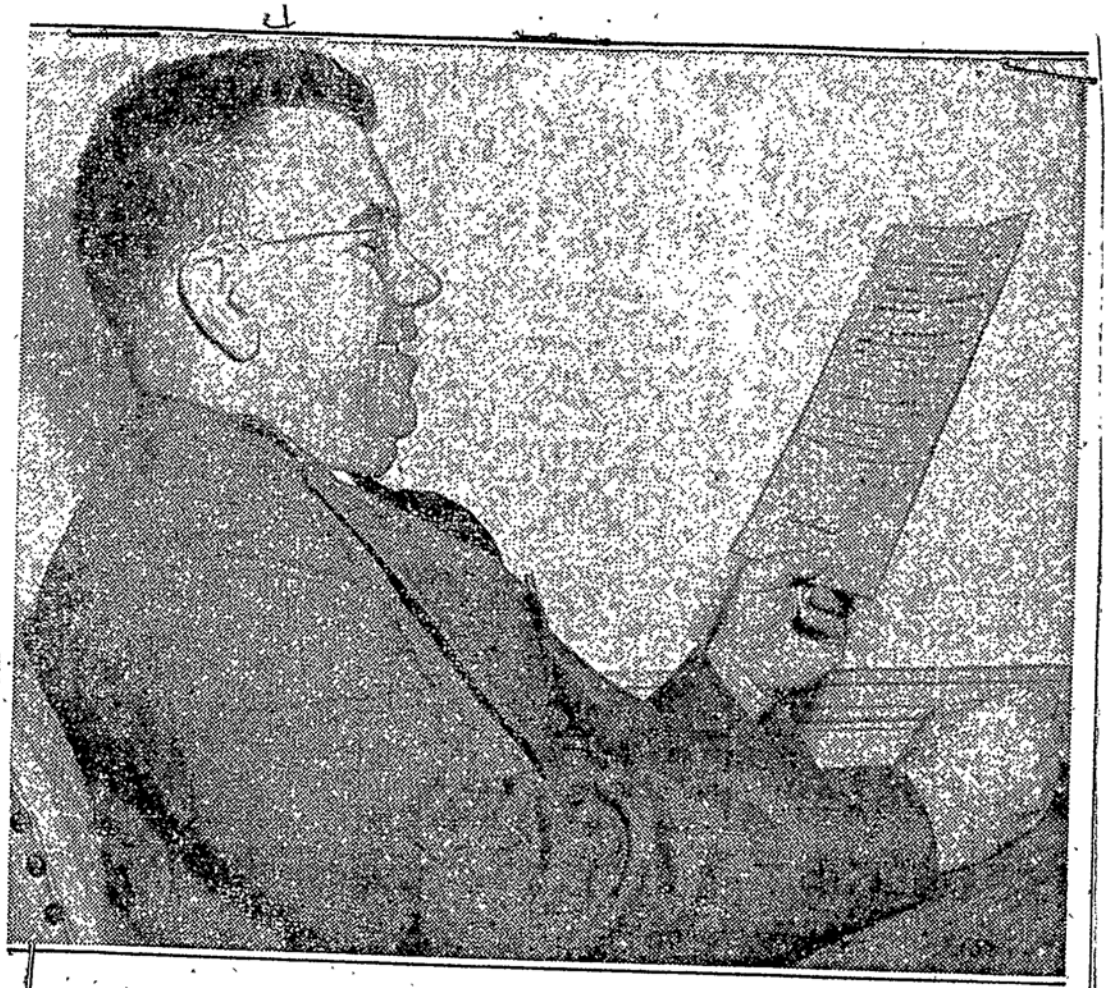
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

65-58254-1142

ENCLOSURE

Times Herald
Page 1

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm_
Mr. Clegg_____
Mr. Glavin_____
Mr. Ladd_____
Mr. Nichols_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tracy_____
Mr. Egan_____
Mr. Gurnea_____
Mr. Harbo_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Pennington__
Mr. Quinn Tamm_
Mr. Nease_____
Miss Gandy_____



Acme Photo

Dr. Condon Reads His Subpoena

Dr. Edward Condon, director of the bureau of standards, reads over the subpoena he had received from the House un-American activities committee.

Times Herald
Page 4

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 23, 1948

FROM : SAC, Memphis

SUBJECT: EDITORIAL
NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attached hereto is an editorial entitled "In The Tradition of Washington", which appeared in The Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee, on March 19, 1948. This editorial refers to the FBI in discussing the Dr. CONDON case.

DSH:MRS

Enclosure

RECORDED - 49 62-58854-1
F B I

INDEXED - 49

31 OCT 11 1948

OCT 18 1948

62-58854-257X2

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In the Tradition of Washington

Such gentlemen as Mr. Sokolsky and sundry congressmen who invoke the names of George Washington et al in pursuit of Dr. Condon evidently do not know their history.

Secretary Harriman has a letter from the FBI about Dr. Condon. He refuses to release it to the unAmerican committee. Attorney General Clark, under whose authority the FBI operates, refuses to release the letter. The FBI, on Mr. Clark's orders, cannot release the letter. To some both in and out of Congress this takes on an odious and dangerous appearance.

They are not the first people in American history to wax indignant over what they consider the high-handedness of the executive branch. In the earliest days of our republic, certain senators felt the same way after they called on George Washington to make available to them sundry letters and documents relating to a treaty with England. President Washington refused. And that was that. And that is the way it has been ever since. If President Truman is preparing a general directive on officials in the executive branch on withholding such data from inquiring congressmen "in the public interest," he is strictly within a tradition now one hundred and fifty-three years old.

RE: FBI

FROM: THE NASVHILLE TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.
3/19/48

ENCLOSURE

94-4-27-2377X2

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

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In the Tradition of Washington

Such gentlemen as Mr. Sokolsky and sundry congressmen who invoke the names of George Washington et al in pursuit of Dr. Condon evidently do not know their history.

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RE: FBI

FROM: THE NASVHILLE TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.
3/19/48

ENCLOSURE

62-58954-287X2

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: June 10, 1948

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

OTHER Not Under Purview of FOIA

LOUIS J. RUSSELL, House Committee on Un-American Activities investigator, furnished the following "off the record" information as to the names of persons to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Executive Session:

[redacted]

The latter three are to be served with subpoenas to testify as to their knowledge of HENRY WALLACE and his associates who were responsible for shipping considerable amounts of uranium ore (oxide and nitrate) as well as 25 lbs. of pure uranium to Russia in 1943. They will probably be requested to testify in the latter part of the week of June 13 to 19, 1948.

Mr. RUSSELL believes that [redacted] will also be subpoenaed.

Any additional details will be furnished as obtained.

RGG:JC
62-4108

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

62-58854-288
F B I

34 JUN 22 1948

EX-36

9 JUL 7

COPY:RMB

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: 4-3-48

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

In talking to Robert Stripling of the Un-American Activities Committee on other matters, he inquired if we had seen the letter from Dr. Edward Condon to Robert Oppenheimer in 1943 when Condon resigned from the Los Alamos Project. I told him I was not familiar with it. He said the letter was terrific, they had secured it from Oppenheimer personally. The letter is quite lengthy and explains why Condon is quitting. The premise is that he has been so upset by close security at Los Alamos that a continuation of this policy is morbidly depressing to him and he doubts if he could be of any value under such conditions.

Stripling stated he would give us a copy of the letter if we wanted it. I told him we would be glad to have him send us a copy.

LBN:RC

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EX-27

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 7, 1948

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
TESTIMONY AT CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM TRIALS
IN SAN FRANCISCO, 1920.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Since the completion of the Summary Memorandum on Dr. Condon dated April 2, 1948, the photographs of the pertinent portions of the transcripts in three of those cases taken by the San Francisco Office have been developed and examined. Pertinent portions of the testimony as bearing upon Dr. Condon will be referred to hereinafter. The transcripts which we photographed relate to the following cases: People of the State of California vs. Charlotte A. Whitney, People of the State of California vs. John G. Wieler and People of the State of California vs. John C. Taylor, all of which were tried in 1920 and which were largely based on developments growing out of the organizing convention of the Communist Labor Party of California in San Francisco on November 9, 1919.

You will note that certain information concerning Condon's testimony based upon a rather hurried review of the transcripts by the San Francisco Office was set forth in the Summary Memorandum on Dr. Condon dated April 2, 1948, beginning on page 69. You will recall, as pointed out in the Summary Memorandum, that we first learned Condon had served as a witness at these trials through information received unofficially and off the record by the Washington Field Office from Lou Russell, an investigator of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and also through information furnished unofficially and off the record to Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols by Senator Hickenlooper. The Committee had received their information in a letter from Charles Wade Snook, who had acted as a deputy prosecuting attorney in some of the cases and who had advised his friend, Senator Knowland, that he was certain that the "Ed Condon" who had testified in those cases was identical with Dr. Edward Uhler Condon.

G. I. R. -2

Concerning the identity of this witness for the prosecution, he only identified himself as "Ed Condon". However, it is noted he gave his address as 1919 Virginia Street, Berkeley, California. You will recall that Dr. Condon reportedly attended the University of California at Berkeley from 1919 to 1926. It is also noted that a man named Richard Nething, who was employed by Franz Roepcke at the International Press in Oakland, and who was interviewed by a Bureau Agent, described this "Ed Condon" as a student at the university.

3 ENCL
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EX-37

As pointed out in the Summary Memorandum Condon's testimony grew out of the fact that he had attended the organizational meeting of the California Branch of the Communist Labor Party in Loring Hall, Oakland, California, November 9, 1919. He purportedly had attended as a cub reporter for the Oakland Enquirer. In addition to testifying to the occurrences at that convention

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the following portions of his testimony are of interest. Condon testified that he was not sent to the convention by his superior at the Enquirer, but that "I went on my own initiative". (Taylor Transcript, Page 368).

He further said "Nobody was at this convention so far as I could learn besides myself, who was not a delegate. . .". (Whitney Transcript, Page 219) On redirect examination in the Whitney case, Page 268, he said that he was let into the convention by J. E. Snyder, whom he said he knew and whom he told that he was there as a reporter for the Enquirer and for the United Press. Snyder was the editor of the Party's official organ, "The World". Condon further testified that the meeting did not appear to be a secret or closed meeting and that there were no guards. He said that after the report of the Credentials Committee no attempt was made to determine who was present in the hall and that "There may have been others who did not belong there besides myself".

Concerning the noon recess, he said, "Why, I went to one of the local restaurants with that Press and Propaganda Committee, and had luncheon there, and in perfect Communist style, everybody paid for their own". (Whitney Transcript, Page 236). He did not explain why he was invited to or permitted to accompany this group other than that Snyder was his friend. He subsequently said that Snyder presented the report of that committee to the convention and that the report had been drawn up during the noon recess after lunch in the office of "The World" and that he was present when it was prepared. (Whitney Transcript, Pages 239 and 240) (Taylor Transcript, Pages 352 and 353). He also observed that no effort was made to keep him out nor was any effort made to conceal anything from him at the committee meeting. (Taylor Transcript, Page 360).

While testifying concerning a glass case full of Communist and radical literature, he said, "There was no one person in charge: There are a number of active members with whom I am acquainted, and they were all more or less in charge there". (Whitney Transcript, Page 218). However, it is noted that subsequently at the Wieler trial he testified, "Snyder is the only one I knew, before I was there, before I went there that day". (Page 427).

Condon was also at Loring Hall on Wednesday, November 12, at which time he bought some literature including a second copy of "This Communist Manifesto". (Whitney Transcript, Page 261). It would appear from other testimony that he was actually referring to a copy of the Manifesto of the Third Communist International adopted in March, 1919. (Wieler Transcript, Page 409).

Condon did not advise the Police Department concerning the occurrences at the convention because he had not yet read a copy of the Manifesto which "if anything, establishes it as a syndicalist organization". (Whitney Transcript, Pages 261, 262).

On cross-examination he was asked whether there was anything at the convention that would lead him to believe any law had been violated. He said, "Well, there was the draping of the American Flag, for instance". This referred to the covering during the noon recess of a glass case containing an American Flag by a large red piano cover which blocked the American Flag from view and to which he had testified on direct examination. (Whitney Transcript, Page 238). It should be noted that publicity concerning this incident after the holding of the convention, but prior to the trial, created considerable public indignation in San Francisco. On direct testimony Condon was not asked and he did not state who had covered the American Flag with the red cloth.

Continuing with Condon's testimony on cross-examination concerning the red flag incident he was asked, "Did Fenton Thompson (Police Inspector) ever tell you that a plant that he had at that meeting draped that flag?" Condon answered, "He did, yes". (Whitney Transcript, Page 262). He said that Thompson had told him that approximately two weeks following the convention. (Whitney Transcript, Page 263). This testimony came as a complete surprise to the prosecution.

Condon said he had not testified to this angle of the red flag incident at the preliminary hearing on December 8, 1919, because "I was not asked". (Whitney Transcript, Page 272). Inspector Thompson subsequently, while testifying, denied that he had ever told Condon that he had "framed up" the red flag incident. (Whitney Transcript, Page 359). There was no indication at this trial how the defense counsel knew or even suspected that Condon might testify as he did concerning Police Inspector Thompson.

In the Wieler trial Condon testified concerning this incident on direct examination that he had not mentioned it before the Grand Jury nor had he mentioned it on direct examination at the Whitney trial. The defense attorney then stated, "All right, I will tell you the first person you ever had that conversation with was a Mrs. Sully, who was on the bond of Anita Whitney. Isn't that so?" Answer: "She may not have been the first person". When the defense counsel asked, "Who was the first one, if you know?" Condon answered, "I don't know". (Wieler Transcript, Pages 441 and 442). On redirect examination the following question and answer was made. "Didn't you, Mr. Condon, for the first time, make that statement to Mrs. Sully, or somebody else, during the progress of the Whitney trial?" Answer: "I am not sure; I may have and I may not have". Concerning whom Condon talked with about the red flag incident during the noon recess of the Whitney trial, he said, "Well, there were several of the newspapermen. I don't know just which ones I spoke to about it. There was for certain a Mr. Baruch of the 'Daily News'; then I spoke to my employer, that is, the person who is in charge of the department in which I am employed, Mr. Kelsey, of the Tribune; Mr. Sully, and perhaps Mr. Danforth, and perhaps to Mr. . . .". Question: "But you did mention it to Mrs. Sully, didn't you?" Answer: "I did mention it too". Question: "Did you talk to any of the attorneys for the defendants in that case?" Answer: "I did not, no, sir". (Wieler Transcript, Pages 448 and 449).

Concerning the question of whether or not the convention may have been a closed or open meeting, Police Inspector W. H. Kyle testified that the fact that the convention was to be held had been previously announced in "The World", but he would not say that it was an open meeting. He said that the doors were open, but "We could hardly get a policeman in uniform into one of those conventions". (Whitney Transcript, Pages 486-489).

Condon testified that there was no guard at the convention door and that he walked in with Mr. Snyder and sat next to him and had access to the entire hall. (Taylor Transcript, Page 361).

In reference to Bureau Agents photographing the aforementioned pertinent portions of the testimony in these three trials you will recall that subsequently a lady, representing herself to be an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, appeared at the office of the clerk of the State Supreme Court for the State of California in Sacramento requesting to see the transcripts. She was apparently advised by the clerk or someone in his office at that time that the F.B.I. had made photographs of the transcripts. There is no record to date of the Bureau having received a request from the Committee for a copy of these transcripts, however, three prints of each photograph were made at the Bureau. These photographs purport to include all of the testimony given by Condon in these three trials and part of the testimony of Inspector Thompson and Inspector Kyle. The testimony of Franz Roepcke at the Taylor trial was also photographed. You may recall that he was a friend of Condon's and was the printer of "The World" and other radical literature. It is believed that Condon also testified at the trials of the other persons indicted on similar charges, but that his testimony in these three cases covers the pertinent matters.

It should be noted that in Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson of March 11, 1948, (62-58854-161) in which he advised of the information forwarded to him telephonically by Senator Hickenlooper, it was suggested in the last paragraph that the San Francisco Office be contacted telephonically so that they might promptly get after the information surrounding these criminal syndicalism trials. The last sentence of that memorandum read, "Hickenlooper said that if we could tell him anything after we have made the investigation purely on a personal basis that he would be most appreciative". You made the following notation on that paragraph, "Yes do so. H."

The Internal Security - C and R investigations in San Francisco has been concluded but the Loyalty investigation is still pending.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information. In the event that you desire that the information developed in the investigation at San Francisco be furnished

to Senator Hickenlooper, it is suggested that this be done orally by Mr. Nichols and that he use the Summary Memorandum on Dr. Condon dated April 2, 1948, as a basis for the information to be furnished, a copy of which is in the possession of Mr. Nichols. One set of the photographs of each of the three transcripts is attached hereto.

Attachments

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Director, FBI

April 8, 1948

Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

[redacted]
Director, National Bureau of Standards,
Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Inasmuch as the Washington Field Office is maintaining a pending Internal Security - R case on [redacted], it is requested that all offices conducting investigation in this matter furnish a copy of their reports to the Washington Field Office for future reference.

cc Butte
Boston
El Paso
Chicago
New Haven
New York

Newark
Pittsburgh
Portland
St. Paul
San Francisco

RMainja
121-4406
cc 62-4103

RECORDED - 37

162-58824-290
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76 JUN 25 1948

55 JUL 2 - 1948

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TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

"Pravda"
March 25, 1948

How the American Purishkevich had disgraced himself.

by Yuri Zhukov

About 40 years ago the name of Purishkevich, owner of a large estate in Bessarabia, Russia, has often appeared on the pages of Russian and foreign newspapers. He was the founder of the "Union of Archangel Michael (Mikhail)" an extreme right, conservative party, called the "Black Hundred". He was taking part in "pogroms" and utilized the rostrum of the Duma for the most base, man-hating demonstrations. He was always ready to suspect anybody of treason, even the most faithful servants of the Tsar. Lenin wrote that "the most savage landowner and old brute speaks from the lips of Purishkevish".

The American House of Representatives has its own Purishkevich, the old brute from the state of New Jersey, his name is Thomas. He tries to make a political career for himself following the pattern of that "Black Hundred" scoundrel, specializing in an unbridled "pogrom" propaganda. When this short, stout man, with a head closely shaved and round like a billiard ball, appears on the rostrum, skillful reporters have their fountain-pens out, and are ready for a scandal.

As it is known, Thomas is heading the Committee on un-American Activities, which not without reason, is often compared to the Medieval Inquisition. Committee agents drag before this committee all whom they see fit to accuse of free-thinking, and Thomas with his assistants administers justice over his victims.

However, last fall, the American Purishkevich was out of luck. Thomas evidently miscalculated, when starting the sensational "Hollywood Reds" trial. He could find no evidence of subversion in the activities of stage directors and scenarists, whom he accused, and he was obliged to stop the case, and was hissed and hooted by the disappointed American press.

For several months Thomas kept silence, thinking over how to rehabilitate his damaged reputation. At last it seemed to him that the opportune moment was there, and on March 1 that indefatigable American brute again sounded his kettle-drums calling together his "Black Hundred" for the next crusade against the free-thinkers. In collaboration with his assistants Vail and Wood, he cooked up a fantastic report, accusing Dr. Edward Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, of being in communication with a "wide Soviet espionage organization". For a greater

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sensation his zealous pen linked these accusations with the recent events in Czechoslovakia and with the announcement of Wallace's candidature for the office of the President of the United States.

Thomas' report sounds like a parody of a detective story. The American Purishkevich follows the old, stale method: I don't know how good it will be, but I know it will be hot.

Evidence #1 - Dr. Condon is married to an American of Czech descent; it is true she was born in the U.S.A., but her veins carry a Slav blood. This alone arouses suspicion.

Evidence #2 - Condon is acquainted with a Polish scientist, who planned to buy a book on atomic energy, published for a wide circulation; it is true that this book was not sold to the Polish scientist, although it was listed in the catalog of that book concern, but, just the same, he was interested in that kind of literature!

Evidence #3 - Condon - Oh horror! - participated in the "Society of American-Soviet Scientists".

Evidence #4 - Condon was working in the National Bureau of Standards, when Wallace was leading the Department of Commerce; imagine - Wallace!

Conclusion: Condon is "one of the weakest links in the atomic security of the U.S.A."

To give the accusations a certain piquancy, Thomas deemed it necessary to make a statement, as if, as far as in May of last year, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the American Okhranka (Translator's remark: Secret Police Department in Tsarist Russia), informed the Secretary of Commerce Harriman about Condon's connections with the "Soviet espionage agents". "Harriman did not take any precautions in connection with Hoover's letter", shouted the American Purishkevich, completely losing his balance. The air was filled with a slight smell of a scandal, so familiar to the American Congress. Reporters dashed to the telephones and telegraphs transmitting such a sensational news and on the following day newspapers came out with yard long headlines: "Condon is charged with having connections with Soviet spies", "He was patronized by Wallace", "Dr. Condon is the chief American accomplice of Red Spies".

But....and here begins a long line of ill-fated "buts", over which stumbled the over-zealous detective Thomas.

Firstly: it happened, as if on purpose, that the Bureau for loyalty investigation has just completed the study of Condon's "case", and submitted a report which made it obvious that the "case" was not worth a straw, and that there is no ground to believe Dr. Condon "disloyal" to the government of the United States.

Secondly: the content of the letter from J. Edgar Hoover was conflicting with the information attributed to that letter, as quoted by Thomas. According to the "Washington Post", Hoover informed the Department of Commerce that he has no facts about Dr. Condon's disloyalty or his subversive activities.

Thirdly: Harriman, enraged by Thomas' reproaches, made a public statement, that he refuses to submit to the Committee on un-American Activities any documents relating to the verification of Dr. Condon's loyalty (at this point we must express our sympathy to Mr. Harriman, it must be hard for him, an inveterate war monger, to listen to Thomas' reproaches of patronizing mythical "Soviet spies").

Fourthly, and finally, this absurd undertaking by the American Purishkevich provoked a storm of indignation on the part of American public opinion, realizing that this scandalous trick is a confirmation of the undisputed fact that the United States is being rapidly transformed into an accomplished Police State.

"American Committee of Atomic Scientists" headed by Albert Einstein, declared that "groundless and unjustified attacks against outstanding scientists in government service will only lead to a situation where the government of the USA will have difficulties in obtaining the services of gifted scientists".

"American Society of Physicists", headed by atomic scientist Robert Oppenheimer; a large group of Princeton University professors, and many workers in the field of science, came out with a strong protest against the persecution of Dr. Condon.

Dr. Condon, himself, in a radio address, declared that methods used for the checking of his loyalty are typical of the ones used by German Fascists.

Thomas is still raging and acts bravely, reminding one of a gambler losing one game after another. He accuses Harriman of being afraid to submit documents concerning Condon and threatens to force him to submission.

Thomas threatens to summon not only Condon, but also Harriman and even J. Edgar Hoover. "The Committee will publicly expose officials making advances to foreign agents", declared Thomas.

But, American scribblers, usually so faithful to Thomas, begin to lose interest in the scandal he started. They begin to withdraw by and by from this undertaking. "The New York Times" even called attacks of that misfortunate persecutor of sedition "trivial to the point of laughing".

It would be naive, of course, to explain such abrupt change in the tone of American press by a sudden compassion for the victims of baiting by the American Purishkevich. No, there is a different reason. Harriman, Hoover and their collegues realized that Thomas, by starting an untimely uproar, only hampered the fulfillment of their own plan to remove civilian scientists from the atomic energy control and give it back into the hands of military men and limit the atomic energy experiments to war needs. They intended to carry out this plan privately, quietly, without giving it publicity.

Thomas "let the cat out of the bag" as the substance of the "Condon Case" attracted wide attention and the Chicago Scientists, "The Mohawk Scientists Association" in Schenectady, N.Y.and the "Brookhaven Scientist Association" in Long Island already declared their readiness to resist any attempts to utilize the Condon case for the purpose of removing civilians from the control over the atomic energy in the United States.

No wonder, that after all this, the American press, which is at the service of American Imperialists, and which yesterday was glorifying Thomas as the most energetic fighter against sedition, today curses him for his "hysterical irresponsibility".

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SAC, Washington

June 16, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Remylet June 3, 1948.

A review of the Bureau file in this case fails to reflect that you have furnished to the Bureau the results of the interview requested in my referenced letter.

You are instructed to submit the results of this interview to the Bureau as promptly as possible.

RECORDED - 117 62-58854-291

F B I

JUN 23 1948

EHM:aop

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
JUN 16 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Washington Field

June 3, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 51
EX-3
62-58151-292

There is attached hereto a copy of an article captioned "Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him For Atomic Details", which appeared on page one of the Washington "Times-Herald" newspaper on May 21, 1948.

The article reflects that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have'. According to Condon's version of the incident the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project', Condon said he told the visitor."

You are instructed to have two experienced Agents of your Office interview Dr. Condon to secure the identity of the unidentified "foreign visitor" and the entire details concerning this incident. You should also ascertain if and when Dr. Condon furnished this information to any agency or official of the United States Government. You are further instructed to personally advise the Agents assigned to conduct this interview that the interview must be handled in a careful and thorough manner. Your Office is fully aware of Dr. Condon's attitude toward investigations being conducted by this Bureau in atomic energy applicant and employee cases. The Agents handling this investigation, therefore, should interview Condon only concerning the allegations made by him regarding an attempt to secure atomic energy information from him. If, of course, during this interview he volunteers to furnish any other information relating to violations over which this Bureau has jurisdiction such information should be obtained from him.

You are further instructed to have this interview conducted as soon as possible and the results submitted to the Bureau in report form. It is my further desire that you personally see that this matter is handled promptly and the results of this interview submitted to the Bureau as soon as possible.

For your information, the Attorney General has instructed that Dr. Condon be interviewed relative to the above matter.

Attachment

EHM:jb:map

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mrs. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUN 4 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 3 4 36 PM '48
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: May 27, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Washington "Times Herald" newspaper of May 21, 1948, carried the attached article relating to the subject on page one. The article is entitled "Condon says 'Foreign Visitor' asked him for Atomic Details." The article reflects that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948, before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, he related that "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-Bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have.' According to Condon's version of the incident the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project,' Condon said he told the visitor."

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The files of this Bureau do not reflect that Condon has ever furnished the above information to this Bureau.

I would like to be advised whether you desire Dr. Condon interviewed in connection with the allegations attributed to him as referred to above for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been a violation of the Espionage Act.

Yes

Attachment

Letter to Washington 6-3-48

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
MAY 28 1948

KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES
6/18/48 6.7.

RECORDED - 51

62-58854-292

F B I

15 JUN 18 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

But, Oh How He Lied:

Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him for Atomic Details

Truman Tipped Him on Canadian A-Spy Case, Scientist Reveals in His Talk

Dr. Edward U. Condon is so chummy with President Truman that the Chief Executive tipped him off on operations of the Canadian A-bomb spy ring long before the American public knew anything about it, the scientist said last night before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Tells of 1944 Incident

Condon's loyalty records were personally impounded by President Truman some 10 days ago, shortly after investigators for the House un-American activities committee termed the national bureau of standards chief "the weakest link" in the nation's atomic energy security set-up.

The blue-jowled atomic physicist, in a 90-minute prepared speech, also admitted that a "foreign visitor" had questioned him about the A-bomb in 1944.

First Time, Says Condon

Condon declared that this represented the "only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have."

According to Condon's version of the incident, the "foreign visitor" asked him point-blank if he was working on a uranium bomb.

"I lied to him, saying I knew of no such project," Condon said he told the "visitor."

Probes Called "Waste"

Condon, also inferentially attacked the House un-American group, asserting:

"A lot of the investigating that is going on today is in extremely incompetent hands and a waste of the taxpayers' money."

Throughout the entire speech, mimeographed copies of which ran nine pages, the bureau of standards boss wove a carefully contrived web of sarcasm directed against U. S. security methods. At one point he recited a bit of doggerel attributed to a deceased Princeton scientist. The verse was:

"We hear tall tales about spies,
That the walls and the doors are all eyes,
And that gals tall and handsome,
Peep over the transom,
Trying to make us poor guys."

"It is all a packet of lies,
There just ain't any beautiful spies,
I would trade information
For a slight titillation,
And be shot uttering rapturous cries."

Bulky Reports Involved

He went to great lengths to poohpooh the possibility that atomic information could easily be given to foreign agents, insisting that to betray such secrets would require not only the transfer of vast and bulky quantities of reports and documents and careful and lengthy coaching of a well-trained scientist by an expert, but also the actual training of many men.

"I feel sorry indeed for any modern Mata Hari who might be assigned to get the secret of the atomic bomb," Condon asserted. "It is extremely difficult to give away scientific secrets."

"I have never tried to do it," he added, "so I have no first-hand knowledge in this context."

Describing his confidential relations with the President, Condon said:

"I first heard about the Canadian spy cases soon after coming to Washington. I heard about them before the situation became public and from the President, himself, who was deeply concerned about reports he had received from Ottawa."

Doesn't Defend Guilty

Condon then pointed out, "I do not wish to condone or excuse in any way the behavior of those whose guilt was established after careful investigation and a fair trial . . ."

In paragraph after paragraph Condon hammered away at the thesis that the secrets of the atom bomb eventually will be learned by any group of intelligent scientists.

"And," he added, "there is no defense against the atom bomb. There is no defense against ordinary bombs, either, for that matter, as the cities of Europe clearly attest."

ENCLOSURE

FBI

15 JUN 18 1948

Clipped from Washington Times Herald 5/21/48

ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION - F[redacted]

_____ 1948

TO:

✓ Director	Mrs. H. B. Fletcher
	Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Tolson	M
Mr. E. A. Tamm	Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Harbo	Mr. Wall
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Keay
Mr. Rosen	M _____
Mr. Tracy	M _____
Mr. Q. Tamm	
Mr. Mohr	Mr. Sanders
Miss Gandy	Foreign Service Desk
Mr. Nease	

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mrs. Davidson	See Me
Miss Waldrep	Call Me
Miss Lewis	Appropriate action
	Note & return
	Send file
	Bring up-to-date
Chief Clerk's Off.	Correct
Records Section	Re-date
Personnel Files	Please initial & return
Mechanical Sec.	
Ident. Division	Place on record
Technical Lab.	Place on record & return

X pedite

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 1742
Telephone Ext. 2121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 23, 1948

FROM : Mr. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that the Washington "Times Herald" newspaper of May 21, 1948 carried an article relating to the subject entitled, "Condon Says 'Foreign Visitor' Asked Him For Atomic Details." The article reflected that during a talk by Condon on May 20, 1948 before a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, he related that: "'A foreign visitor' had questioned him about the A-Bomb in 1944. Condon declared that this represented 'the only occasion on which a person tried to get information from me which he was not authorized to have.' According to Condon's version of the incident, the 'foreign visitor' asked him point-blank if he was working on the uranium bomb. 'I lied to him saying I knew of no such project,' Condon said he told the visitor." (62-58854-279)

The Attorney General was requested in a memorandum dated May 27, 1948 to advise whether he desired Dr. Condon interviewed concerning this matter. The Attorney General subsequently replied in the affirmative and (Ibid. 279)
Dr. Condon was interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office on June 8, 1948. Condon advised the interviewing agents that he had made the statements attributed to him above, which he explained in detail in the following manner:

In December of 1944 and January, 1945, a group of ten or twelve Indian scientists were visiting this country as guests and were being escorted on a tour of this country's facilities by a representative of the State Department. In the course of this tour Condon said that these scientists were taken to visit the Westinghouse Project in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At this time, according to Dr. Condon, he was not on the Government payroll but was employed by Westinghouse and was spending time at the Westinghouse Project at Pittsburgh (Westinghouse Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) and the Laboratory at Berkeley, California, (Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California). Dr. Condon advised that when the group of scientists were escorted to the Westinghouse Project at Pittsburgh, he was there and was directed to show the visitors their facilities. He claimed that he inquired of the State Department representative as to what was to be shown to them and was told, "everything." However, Dr. Condon advised that he contacted a representative of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to ascertain what was to be shown to these individuals and he was advised to show them the facilities on micro-wave radar. Among this group of Indian scientists was one M. N. Saha, an outstanding physicist of world reputation whom Dr. Condon said he had met previously at scientific gatherings.

EX-27

SEHI:EHW 23 1948

EX-27 RECORDED - 57 62-58854-293

INDEXED - 57

Memo for The Director

During the course of showing Saha around the project, Condon stated that Saha asked him if this country was working on a uranium bomb. Condon stated that he lied to Saha and said that he did not know anything about it. He recalled that Saha did not pump him for information but came out point-blank and bluntly asked him the question. Condon related that he did not attach any significance to this incident at the time since it seemed to him that Saha posed the question from the viewpoint of a scientist attempting to ascertain what progress this country had made in the development of the bomb and that it was not asked for the purpose of furnishing the information to the enemy to the detriment of this country's war effort.

Dr. Condon stated that a short time later he returned to the Laboratory at Berkeley, California and subsequently the party of Indian scientists visited there. At this time they were refused access to certain parts of the Laboratory where work on the atom bomb was in progress. He stated that this caused him (Condon) considerable embarrassment since the group of scientists were annoyed that access was denied them and Saha made the statement that," In Pittsburgh Condon showed me everything." Dr. Condon advised that he had shown them everything concerning micro-wave radar but nothing more and that he believed that since Saha had seen him both in Pittsburgh and Berkeley that Saha was of the opinion that both projects dealt solely with micro-wave radar and felt hurt that some of these facilities were not open to them.

Dr. Condon advised that he had previously related the incident, wherein Saha had questioned him while in Pittsburgh, to a representative of the Manhattan Engineer District who was stationed at Berkeley, California and whose name he believed to be McNally.

In regard to the statements made by Dr. Condon above, the files of the Manhattan Engineer District reflect that Professor Meghand Saha, University of Calcutta, India, a member of a group of Indian scientists, was conducted on a tour of defense plants in the United States by F. S. Coan of the Department of State and arrived in the San Francisco Bay area on January 5, 1945. According to this source, prior to coming to San Francisco, this scientific group had visited the Westinghouse Laboratories in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee. The official visit of this group to the University of California took place on January 8, 1945 and they departed for Chicago, Illinois on January 9, 1945.

During this visit the files of the Manhattan Engineer District indicate that Saha was extremely curious concerning the work being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California. In addition, he repeatedly asked questions concerning whether the United States was experimenting with uranium fission and a uranium bomb. At that time he displayed some knowledge of the Manhattan Engineer Project which he claimed to have obtained from David Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It was further ascertained from this source that when the Indian delegation was refused admission to the restricted area at the Radiation Laboratory, Saha was reported to have expressed keen displeasure and he stated that the group had been shown "everything" at Westinghouse. These files indicate that Saha was not aware that work on the Manhattan Engineer Project was being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California.

Dr. Condon was subsequently interviewed on February 6, 1945 by agents of the Manhattan Engineer District and he stated that Saha in company with the Indian delegation and F. S. Coan of the Department of State had visited the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on December 18, 1944. According to Condon, this group was shown the radar research being conducted at the Laboratory. During the tour Saha remarked that nuclear fission was also an important development in physics. Condon advised that he commented at that time that it was too bad that the war made it necessary to discontinue this type of research. According to the MED files, Condon advanced the possible theory at the time of the interview that Saha on arriving at Berkeley, California and seeing Condon there probably thought that the University of California was also working on radar and was disappointed when denied authority to see what was being done on radar at the University of California.

At the time of this interview by agents of the Manhattan Engineer District, Condon stated further that he had previously furnished information regarding Saha's visit to Westinghouse when interviewed by a Mr. O'Malley connected with the Manhattan Engineer District at Berkeley, California. (It is probable that the McNally referred to by Condon when interviewed by agents of this Bureau on June 8, 1948 is identical to O'Malley). (116-1486-3)

On June 17, 1948, William Burke, Security Officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, advised that their files indicate that Joseph O'Malley was formerly employed by the Manhattan Engineer District at Berkeley, California.

Memo for The Director

In addition to the information set forth above secured by agents of this Bureau during the interview of Condon on June 8, 1948, he informed the interviewing agents that much of the work done at the Bureau of Standards was classified and that it was possible that a representative of some foreign power might be interested in obtaining information regarding this work. He explained that the Bureau of Standards had never had any close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and he wondered whether he could secure information as to the procedure he should take in the event some foreign power should at some time attempt to obtain unauthorized information regarding the confidential work being carried on at the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon was advised of the Bureau's jurisdiction with respect to espionage and was informed that if any information came to his attention indicating a possible violation of the espionage statutes, he should immediately report it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dr. Condon advised the interviewing agents that he understood that fact and he would naturally follow that procedure but that he feared that because of a lack of knowledge as to how an espionage agent might attempt to get information, the Bureau of Standards would not be aware of the situation and he wondered if he could obtain some information concerning how an espionage ring might operate. Dr. Condon was advised by the interviewing agents that any inquiry in this regard would have to be made through the proper channels to the Bureau.

He also stated during the course of the interview that he was under the impression that some of the investigations conducted by the Bureau entailed a waste of time and money. In this regard I have attached hereto a memorandum from the Washington Field Office dated June 10, 1948 concerning this interview which sets forth in more detail the information referred to in the preceding two paragraphs.

There is attached hereto for your information a memorandum concerning Meghand Saha in which the sources of information are set forth.

In addition, I have attached a memorandum containing the results of our interview with Dr. Condon to which there is attached a blind memorandum relating to Meghand Saha to be forwarded to the Attorney General for his information if you so desire.

Attachments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 23, 1948

Re: MEGHAND SAHA, aka
Meghnad Saha

The New York Field Office advised that Meghand Saha, born October 6, 1893 at Decca, India, arrived at the Port of New York on December 8, 1944 via the SS "Queen Elizabeth." (100-140176-52)

The Department of State in January, 1945 advised that Meghand Saha was a member of a delegation of seven Indian scientists to this country. All individuals in the group possessed diplomatic status as representatives of the Indian Government. According to the State Department, while in Washington, D. C., members of this delegation were treated as guests of the United States Government and resided at the Blair House, Washington, D. C. According to this source, Mr. F. S. Coan of the Division of Cultural Cooperation, Department of State, had been designated by the State Department as tour leader of this group, who desired to make an extensive tour of the United States war plants. (100-190625-1376)

The security records maintained at the Radio Corporation of America Laboratory in Princeton, New Jersey were reviewed in connection with another matter. At that time it was determined that on January 31, 1945, Meghnad Saha, Calcutta University, was a visitor at the Radio Corporation Laboratory on that date. (100-292259-105, p. 12) Referral/Consult

[redacted]

A State Department communication from the United States Ambassador to India dated November 28, 1947, a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau, referred to a proposed visit to the United States by Dr. Meghnad Saha. The communication further reflected that the "Hindustan Times" dated November 24, 1947, carried a newspaper story stating that following successful diplomatic representation by the Indian Government, the Governments of Canada and the United States had agreed to release all possible information and data on atomic research. The press release further stated

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62-58854-213

that the Indian Government had sent out two foremost Indian scientists, one of whom was Dr. Meghnad Saha, to tour some European and American countries to collect literature and material on the subject. The communication further stated that Dr. Saha was one of the founders and the first President of the National Academy of Sciences.

He visited the Soviet Union in 1945 to represent India at the 220th Anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Sciences. According to the communication, as a result of Saha's visit to the Soviet Union, he wrote a book entitled "My Experiences in Soviet Russia" in which Saha indicated that he was very sympathetic with the Soviet Union and the Soviet system. (100-354673-1)

Acting Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished information which reflected that Professor M. N. Saha of the Indian Association of Scientific Workers was a member of the Executive Council of the World Federation of Scientific Workers. (100-203763-21X, p. 54). b2 b7D

The World Federation of Scientific Workers is a world-wide group of persons engaged in scientific work, with affiliated groups in numerous countries. Many of the leaders of this organization have been identified as pro-Soviet and pro-Communist, and a former president, Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie of France is an admitted Communist.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 15, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

While being contacted on other matters, AEC Commissioner Lewis L. Strauss advised SA R. W. Lawrence that the Commission this afternoon is clearing Condon for access to restricted data, but that the access will be limited to that restricted data which he will ordinarily encounter in his work in the Bureau of Standards.

The above is submitted for information purposes.

RWL:hke

RECORDED - 30

62-57454-294

FBI

JUL 20 1948

51 JUL 27 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-11-2009

July 16, 1948

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

62-58854-295

2-DLE

RECORDED 36

Honorable David E. Lilienthal
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 236
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lilienthal:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 15, 1948, reflecting that security clearance of Dr. Edward U. Condon under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 has been approved by the Atomic Energy Commission.

I appreciate your forwarding this information to me for the completion of my files.

G. I. R. -2

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUL 16 3 13 PM '48
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F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

263

JUL 19 1948

VPK:tlc

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

July 15, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At a meeting today the Commission considered the security clearance of Dr. Edward U. Condon under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and approved the enclosed memorandum of decision relating to the case. It is the Commission's intention to issue this memorandum publicly.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

David E. Lilienthal
Chairman

DEFERRED RECORDING

Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum of decision approved by the Commission

1 ENC. 39

RECORDED - 39

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FIVE

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"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

July 15, 1943

The question before the Commission is the security clearance of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. In view of Dr. Condon's past association with the atomic energy project, this question arises under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act for reinvestigations of persons who were permitted access to restricted data by the Manhattan District. The question presented is whether Dr. Condon's clearance should be continued to permit him to have access to the restricted data pertinent to his duties as Director of the Bureau of Standards and related activities.

After examining the extensive files in this case the Commission has no question whatever concerning Dr. Condon's loyalty to the United States. What we have for consideration, therefore, is whether the continued clearance of this distinguished American scientist, whose loyalty is unquestionable, would constitute a security hazard to the atomic energy program. Such a decision calls for a common-sense evaluation of the factors involved.

In considering this case the Commission has taken note of the prior association of Dr. Condon with the atomic energy program, during which he was given access to information of a high degree of secrecy:

1. In 1940 Dr. Condon was appointed a member of the eight-man Uranium Subcommittee of the Uranium Section, National Defense Research Committee, which carried out the first over-all survey of problems related to developing nuclear energy from atomic fission for the defense program.

2. In 1941 and 1942 Dr. Condon served as Associate Director of Research of the Westinghouse Corporation, during the period when Westinghouse took a prominent part in the production of the first substantial quantities of pure uranium metal.

3. Also in 1942, Dr. Condon was appointed a consultant to the S-1 Executive Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. This Committee was charged with the responsibility for reviewing the basic program of the entire uranium project.

4. For a short period in 1943 Dr. Condon served as Associate Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, at that time in the early stages of its organization on the site of the Manhattan Project which would finally turn out atomic bombs. While at Los Alamos he prepared a document known as the "Los Alamos Primer", which was used as an introduction to the subject of the explosive use of fissionable material, to introduce to scientific and technical personnel coming to the laboratory the fundamental ideas under investigation.

ENCLOSURE
65-58854-395

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

6. In 1944-45 Dr. Condon worked at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley, which was under contract with the Manhattan District.

6. In November, 1945 Dr. Condon, having been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, took office in the position which he now occupies as Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

7. In December, 1945 Dr. Condon was designated and thereafter served as Scientific Adviser to the Senate's Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

8. In 1946 Dr. Condon was named by the President as a member of the Evaluation Commission for Operations Crossroads, and in this capacity attended the Bikini tests.

During the war the Bureau of Standards conducted for the atomic energy program of the Manhattan District certain work of types which the Bureau was particularly suited to perform. The Bureau has continued to perform for the Atomic Energy Commission similar work which can be best carried out by the Bureau. Thus in his position as Director of the Bureau of Standards, and in the other related atomic energy activities in which he would participate, Dr. Condon has need for access to certain types of restricted data. This means that under the Atomic Energy Act Dr. Condon's security clearance required "reinvestigation"; that is, it was necessary for the FBI to investigate and report to the Commission on his character, associations and loyalty, and for the Commission then to determine whether permitting him to have access to restricted data will endanger the common defense and security. In defining the question before the Commission, it is recognized that, as in the case with thousands of other persons whose security clearances must be passed on by the Commission, Dr. Condon's clearance does not involve access to information on weapons or production or stockpile data, for the reason that his duties do not require that such access be given.

The five members of the Atomic Energy Commission have personally examined with care the entire record. Although its Personnel Security Review Board empowered the opinion on June 7, 1949 that action by the Commission on the case might appropriately be deferred, pending reasonably prompt action by the House Committee on Un-American Activities with respect to that Committee's own investigation and hearing as to Dr. Condon, the Commission considers that in view of its statutory obligations this is a case which the members of the Commission should themselves decide, and that it is our duty to proceed at this time to such a decision.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

The record before the Commission includes reports compiled in the FBI investigations. In a most detailed and exhaustive manner, these present a very full picture of Dr. Condon's character, associations and loyalty, since the FBI interviewed over 200 persons to obtain information and its investigations were conducted by a large number of agents on a country-wide basis. In addition, the FBI supplied the Commission the pertinent information relating to Dr. Condon which it had obtained from the files of other Government agencies. The thorough and painstaking investigations by the FBI, and other relevant information available to the Commission, provide the basis on which it is the Commission's responsibility to determine the question of Dr. Condon's security clearance.

In considering the record, the Commission has found that, in the opinion of some persons, Dr. Condon's tact, judgment and discretion appear to be subject to some degree of criticism. On the other hand there are statements by persons who have been closely associated with Dr. Condon during his long work on classified information, which indicate proper care on his part in ensuring that unauthorized persons should not obtain access to classified information. The file contains unfavorable information of a relevant character concerning certain persons with whom Dr. Condon and Mrs. Condon have from time to time had contacts. The file also shows that Dr. Condon is a man of wide associations, and that his associates include many highly reputable members of the scientific community who have great confidence in him.

In deciding such matters, the Commission has a statutory responsibility to place in perspective the evidence both favorable and unfavorable, and to decide whether the common defense and security of the United States would be adversely affected if the individual concerned continued to have that access to restricted data which is required by the nature of his duties.

On the basis of the voluminous record before it, the members of the Commission are fully satisfied that, in the terms of the statute, Dr. Condon's continued clearance for the purposes stated above "will not adversely affect the common defense and security" of the United States. The Commission considers that his continued clearance is in the best interests of the atomic energy program.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-11-2009

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 20, 1948

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field

SUBJECT: FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS;
EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - C
REFER 5 - IS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Re Boston letter 4-3-48.

[redacted] who is well informed concerning executive meetings of the FAS advised on May 1, 1948 that he had received no confirmation of the allegation that a meeting of the national officers of the FAS was held in Washington in March, 1948, that scientists present had received information confidentially reflecting that in April, 1948, the United States Government would quietly dismiss all suspected scientists without stating any cause for this action.

b2
b7D

[redacted] said that furthermore this was definitely not an official FAS outlook.

[redacted] who is also well informed concerning executive meetings on a high level of the FAS stated that he possessed no information concerning such an incident but that the allegation probably refers to a general attitude of scientists which developed as a result of the suspicion of a number of Oak Ridge scientists shortly prior to that date and when all sorts of rumors were going around among scientists relating to matters of clearance for employment.

GED/RN
65-7436

cc: Boston

1 62-58854-296
F B I
23 AUG 23 1948

RECORDED - 41

71 SEP 16 1948

9-4-48

WASHINGTON, ST LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM WASH FIELD 4.55 p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT CONDON, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS AND PRESENTLY AWAITING HEARING BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES AS ALLEGED WEAKEST LINK IN ATOMIC SECURITY, RECEIVED CALL FROM DR. MARTIN B. KAMEN ON EVENING SEPTEMBER THIRD. KAMEN WHO IS CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR AT ST LOUIS, CALLED FROM BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE ASHBERRY THREE SIX TWO EIGHT EIGHT. THEY DISCUSSED PRESS DESPATCH OF SEPTEMBER THIRD RE POSSIBILITY OF KAMEN'S BEING CALLED BEFORE HCUA AS ALLEGED ESPIONAGE AGENT. KAMEN APPARENTLY SEEKING ADVICE AS TO GOOD ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT HIM. CONDON RECOMMENDED HIS ATTORNEY, ABE FORTAS OF ARNOLD, FORTAS AND PORTER LAW FIRM. CONDON IS FURNISHING KAMEN'S BACKGROUND TO HIS CLOSE ASSOCIATE, MARTIN AGRONSKY, LOCAL RADIO COMMENTATOR FOR PREPARATION OF PRESS RELEASE FAVORABLE TO KAMEN. LINUS PAULING, PROMINENT CHEMIST FROM CALIFORNIA AND LEADING FIGURE IN AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, HAS BEEN A HOUSE GUEST OF CONDON. PAULING IS PROCEEDING TO ST. LOUIS TO CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING COMING WEEK AND WILL SEEK THEIR SUPPORT FOR KAMEN. KAMEN MENTIONED IN COMRAP CASE. ABOVE IS FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, ST LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

RECORDED - 56 62-58854-297
F B I

INDEXED - 56 HOTTEL 31 SEP 8 1948

RGG:RGG
62-4108
cc 100-17333(Martin Kamen)
cc 100-12987(Comrap)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-89 BY 2281 TSLDPS
24944

8 SEP 17 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 17, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Remylet dated September 16, 1948, relative to the possibility of Dr. CONDON taking a trip to some place where French is spoken.

In this regard, Mr. LOUIS RUSSELL, House Committee on Un-American Activities Investigator, advised an agent of this office that he was advised confidentially by Mr. NICHOLAS of the Visa Division of the State Department, that CONDON has applied for a passport to go to France on October 1, 1948 for six weeks in connection with his duties.

G I.R.-8

RUSSELL stated that CONDON is still under subpoena before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and should get their permission before leaving the country. As of now, the House Committee has not been advised by CONDON of this proposed trip, so far as RUSSELL knows.

Any additional information in this regard will be furnished when obtained.

9/24/48 reaction yet

RGG:cl
62-4108

RECORDED - 56

62-58854-298

6 SEP 17 1948

337

SEP 17 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 21, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Attached hereto is a self-explanatory copy of the technical log dated September 20, 1948, relative to a conversation between CONDON and JOSEPH WEINBERG who was under subpoena by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

RGG:MAH
62-4108

Enc.

ENCL 3 in summary

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23

62 - 50454 - 299
IF IB I
4 SEP 22 1948

60 OCT 12 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

9:35 pm
LA-680-1

JOE WEINBERG to ED CONDON. JOE said "I suppose you know what I'm in town for?" ED said "well, I didn't know. No, are you really officially involved?" JOE said "yes, I have been subpoenaed to appear tomorrow at 10:00 A.M." ED said "oh, well, splendid, come on out. Can you do that?" JOE said it was rather late for that (coming out to see ED). ED asked JOE if he had any idea as to what it's all about? JOE said no and added that he had been subpoenaed to testify generally----"I suppose it's connected with some incident that presumably occurred in Berkley". ED said "yea, sure". JOE said that he would find out (at hearing). ED asked JOE if he had in preparation in the way of consulting a lawyer. JOE said that he had and added that he brought a lawyer from Minneapolis with him, who he hoped would be of help to him.

b2

GH-DU MI-8998 (Continued)

ENCLOSURE
62-58854-D-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Washington, D. C.
September 20, 1948
s

LA-SUMMARY

9:35 pm
LA-680-1

JOE WEINBERG (ph) to ED CONDON (Continued)

b2

ED told JOE that he didn't know if the Committee would permit the lawyer to be present. JOE asked ED if he had the phone number of DICK MEYER. ED said no but suggested that JOE get in touch with WILLIAM WILDHACK, CH 3067, who would more than likely have the number of DICK MEYER.

WEINBERG asked CONDON if he had any good tips to pass on to him. CONDON said no, that about all he could pass along was some of MARTIN KAMEN's experiences. CONDON added that WEINBERG should go there (Committee hearing) expecting rights and put them in the position of denying the rights. CONDON said "that's an advantage". MARTIN KAMEN
CONDON asked if they (Committee) had gotten after FRANK. HOE said they hadn't yet but it could be expected most any time. OPPENHEIMER (?)

ED told JOE that MARTIN KAMEN would be back in town tomorrow and that the two should get together.

CONDON said that the Committee liked to get all the dope they can from individuals and then they just release the smearing and derrogatory parts to the press. ED said that KAMEN handled his case with the anticipation that they (Committee) were going to smear him with a lot of derrogatory press releases so he gave it to the press before he gave it to the Committee. JOE said "I think he (KAMEN) had a pretty clear idea of what they were really after. I really don't". ED said that since JOE wasn't sure what information the Committee was looking for such techniques as KAMEN used would be of no use to JOE. JOE said to use the same technique that he would just be making shots in the dark and maybe giving them something to capitalize on. ED agreed and added that after JOE found out what the Committee wanted that he might want to tell the press, rather than let them (Committee) tell it (to press). JOE said that he had that idea under strong advisement and added that he would like to get in touch with the press as soon as he found out what the Committee wanted and give them (Press) the straight story on in where they can tally it up with the Committee's release, which will only be part of it so probably what I have to say in addition will be further news and it won't be inacceptable. CONDON impressed upon JOE that he should the news to the press as soon as possible because there was nothing "deader than a yesterday news story" and that newspapers would just refuse to print it. CONDON told JOE that "my" advice is to be "perfectly frank and honest in answering questions but not to talk unnecessarily and not to get to volunteering a lot of stuff that isn't a direct straight forth answer to the particular question they asked". JOE said he was pretty well briefed on this idea. CONDON asked JOE to get in touch with him after the hearing saying he would be anxious to know how everthing turns out.

DU

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-11-2009

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED Harlow Shapley

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Remylet 14th instant re a speech made on September 13, 1948 by President TRUMAN before the Opening Session of the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which speech was prepared for President TRUMAN by Dr. CONDON.

Attached as enclosures are an article re this speech which appeared in the New York Times on September 14, 1948, as well as a copy of the complete text of this speech which also appeared in this paper on the same date.

HARLOW SHAPLEY

RGG:cl
62-4108

Enclosures

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

62-5884-300
F B I
5 SEP 23 1948

EX-28

55 OCT 1 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

TRUMAN CHARGES SMEARS AND GOSSIP HINDER SCIENTISTS

HITS 'POLITICIANS'

NY TIMES
9-14-48

President Says Their 'Red Herrings' Curb, Not Help, Security

GREETS CONDON ON STAGE

Speaks at Opening of Science Session — Shapley Asserts Stars Set Peace Example

Text of the President's address to scientists is on Page 24.

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE
Special to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—President Truman charged here tonight that scientific work "indispensable for national security "may be made impossible by the creation of an atmosphere in which no man feels safe against the public airing of unfounded rumors, gossip and villification."

"Such an atmosphere," he said, "is un-American, the most un-American thing we have to contend with today. It is the climate of a totalitarian country in which scientists are expected to change their theories to match changes in the police state's propaganda line."

The President made his remarks in the course of an address of welcome at Constitution Hall to the large gathering of distinguished scientists from all over the country at the opening session of the centennial meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Hits at "Some Politicians"

"There are some politicians, and I could name them," he declared, "who are under the impression that scientific knowledge belongs only to them. They seem to feel that it is dangerous to let scientists know anything about scientific developments in this country."

On the front row of the platform, along with other scientists, sat Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, whom the House Committee on Un-American Activities has attacked as one of the "weak links" in our atomic defenses.

The so far unsubstantiated charges against Dr. Condon have led to a storm of protests from leading scientists of the country. Dr. Condon's presence on the platform tonight was taken as a public reaffirmation on the part of the scientists of their faith in Dr. Condon's patriotism.

When the President finished his address he shook hands with all those in the front row of the platform and smiled broadly as he shook Dr. Condon's hand.

Does Not Mention Committee

While the President did not mention the Committee on Un-American Activities, he left no doubt in the mind of his audience concerning his reference. He made the point clear when he cited a telegram sent to him last week by eight prominent scientists protesting against that committee's tactics.

In that telegram, the President stated, the eight scientists "expressed their alarm at the deterioration of relations between scientists and the Government because of the frequent attacks which have been made on scientists in the ostensible name of security." The telegram, Mr. Truman added, asserted that the action of some groups was "creating an atmosphere that makes men shun Government work" and that the Federal Government was losing the services of excellent scientists because they had been looked upon from certain quarters as "men not to be trusted."

The telegram further stated, the President said, that scientists "fully appreciate the need for sensible security measures," but that they "very understandably are reluctant to work where they are subject 'to the possibility of smears that may ruin them professionally for life.' "

One of the obligations of the government in keeping the nation abreast in scientific development, the President said, was "to provide the working atmosphere in which research progress is possible," since scientists want to work "in an atmosphere free from suspicion, personal insult, or politically motivated acts."

"It is highly unfortunate," he declared, "that we have not been able to maintain the proper conditions for best scientific work. This failure has grave implications for our national safety and welfare."

The President added that it was hardly necessary to remind his audience of scientists, many of whom participated in the development of the atomic bomb, that it was "primarily to scientists that we owe the existence of our atomic energy enterprise." Furthermore, he said, it was the scientists themselves who first saw the need for security measures and who "on their own initiative clamped down a tight lid of secrecy on all experiments."

Opposes "Red Herrings"

"All Americans," the President asserted, "have a solemn obligation to avoid those methods and procedures which are impeding scientific research — whether adopted mistakenly with good intent, or advocated in the name of security by men with other axes to grind, and red herrings to drag around."

ENCLOSURE

The theme of the centennial meeting—"One World of Science"—was stressed by Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, in his address as the retiring president of the association. His subject was "The One World of Stars."

"The stars," Dr. Shapley said, "are supra-national, as also are the laws of gravitation, genetics, radiation, nutrition. Cannot good will, human brotherhood, and a common ambition for the higher cultures also develop as boundary passers?

"Astronomers and other scientists are not natural warmakers. The real fight is against unknowns, not against neighbors. Scientists' problems are world problems. The laws of physics and biology are universal. There is no place for selfish nationalism in astronomy or medicine, in mathematics or meteorology. What one scientist discovers is the property of science and the world of all men."

"At Least Ideally True"

However, Dr. Shapley added, this is "at least ideally true." In practice, he declared, in a society of free enterprise, the "many scientific discoveries become trade secrets and are developed for private profit, and only eventually for 'all men.'"

"As business secrets," he continued, "the discoveries and developments are not open to inspection by rivals in business, or by the United Nations. Our own American system of exploiting the fruits of science points to the difficulties of international inspection, for instance, in the search for atomic plots."

Dr. Shapley cited a number of illustrations to show that science "transcends war hatreds and works to subvert national prejudice." During our recent World War, he said, "the astronomers kept up a sort of impersonal contact across or around the battle lines."

"Last month," he continued, "the USSR Academy of Sciences invited the International Astronomical Union to hold its next worldwide conference in 1951 in Leningrad—an invitation that was, of course, welcomed, because a score of Russian astronomers are on the international astronomical commissions and one of them is vice president of our International Scientific Union.

"Eight Russians and several from Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary attended this summer's meetings of astronomers from thirty countries in Switzerland. Apparently the sun, moon and stars ride high above the nation-separating curtains."

Reports on African Project

Dr. Shapley mentioned a new observatory to be set up on Harvard Hill in the Orange Free State, South Africa, as an international enterprise by Eire, the United States and North Ireland.

"It is fitting," he said, "that basic researches on the nature of the physical world, for the enlightenment of all the human world, is to be accomplished with the aid of an internationally owned and operated instrument—the Eire-America-North Ireland reflector.

"The most valuable written document in the Harvard Archives, it seems to me, is the agreement between the Dunsink Observatory of the Government of Eire, the Armagh Observatory of the Archbishopric of Northern Ireland and the Harvard Observatory. It is a simple statement, but its importance lies in the fact that it is jointly signed by the Catholic Bishop of Dublin and the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, Northern Ireland—a document unique in history, I believe, and symbolic of the willingness and desire to cooperate across religious and political boundaries when led by the stars.

"Here we have revealed, it may be, a prime function of science, and of our Association for the Advancement of Science as it enters its second century.

"Supra-nationalism and cooperation across national boundaries are so simple and effective in the sciences that we have a clear responsibility to lead the way into an era of peace and human progress without which our efforts for human knowledge and human comforts will have been in vain.

"Our species of man is now at one of its critical epochs. Does it survive the crisis, through the use of intelligence and the submersion of avarice, or does it join the fossil biological failures of the past, which, through inability to meet their crises, have long ceased to greet nightly the world of enduring stars?"

A statement by Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott of Yale University, president of the association, also stressed "the world-wide unity of science which has been growing with the years."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Text of President Truman's Talk to Scientists

NEW YORK TIMES 9-14-48

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's talk tonight to the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

Mr. President, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, ladies and gentlemen:

I certainly call it a privilege and an honor to be able to appear here tonight to welcome you to this Washington centennial celebration. I want to say to you that as soon as I have made my welcoming speech, it will be necessary for me to go over to the White House and prepare a half-dozen political speeches, more or less, for future use. I can assure you that this is one of those non-political appearances of the President of the United States.

I am deeply honored in being with you tonight on the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As President of the United States, I welcome you to Washington.

In the one hundred years since this association was organized, science has helped transform the United States into the most productive nation in the world. I know that in your meetings this week you will be looking back over the progress of American science in the past century. I also know that you are much more interested in looking into the future.

You are looking forward, I know, because we stand at this moment at the threshold of revolutionary developments. In fact I think we are facing the greatest age in history. Scientific research daily becomes more important to our agriculture, our industry, and our health.

The members of this association know better than I what developments to expect in the years ahead in physics, in chemistry, in biology and the other sciences, but I am certain of this—that science will change our lives in the century ahead even more than it has changed them in the hundred years just past.

I am making that as a prophecy. I am in the same class with the Commissioner of Patents who appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate about 1844 or 1845. I discovered this when Dr. Condon's predecessor was down before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and tried to get an appropriation for the Bureau of Standards, and he was having a lot of trouble getting it.

This patent commissioner came up with a recommendation to the Senate in 1844 or 1845 that the patent office should be abolished simply because everything that could be invented and patented had been invented and patented, and there wasn't any use continuing a patent office in existneec.

We have a lot of people like that even today. I don't think you belong in that class.

Steps in National Policy

I hope you will also be thinking about the relationship between science and our national policy.

Two years ago I appointed a scientific research board. Its report, entitled Science and Public Policy, was submitted last fall to the Eightieth Congress. That report stressed the importance of science to our national welfare, and it contained a number of regulations—of important recommendations.

The most important were these.

It didn't contain any regulations, I am happy to say, nor any suggestions for regulations.

First, we should double our total public and private allocations of funds to the sciences. We are now devoting, through Federal and private expenditure, little more than one billion dollars a year for research and development. That sounds like an immense sum. With a national income of more than $200,000,000,000 annually, the board felt that we should devote at least $2,000,000,000, to scientific research and development each year. And when you consider that is a very, very small amount when compared to that $200,000,000,000, I think it ought to be done.

Second, greater emphasis should be placed on basic research and on medical research.

Third, a national science foundations should be established. I pleaded with that Congress to give me a national science foundation. They offered a national science bill whcih eliminated the President from the Government of the United States, and I wouldn't sign it.

Fourth, more aid should be granted to the universities, both for student scholarships and for research facilities.

Fifth, the work of the research agencies of the Federal Government should be better financed and coordinated.

I hope that you have been weighing these recommendations carefully, and that if you agree with me that they are sound, you will consider how they can be made effective national policies. I think it is vitally important.

Defense, Security Factors

I know that you are also deeply concerned with the relationship of science to our national defense and security. Three years ago, when the fighting stopped, all of us were eager to return to our peacetime pursuits. The first thought of a great many of us was how to translate our wartime advances in scientific knowledge into better standards of living.

It is an unfortunate fact, however, that the peace we hoped for has not come quickly. We are still living in hazardous times. We are required to give unremitting thought to the defense of the United States at a period when defense has become incredibly more difficult and more expensive. American scientists must, like all the rest of our citizens, devote a part of their strength and skill to keeping the nation strong.

At a time when we hoped our scientific efforts could be directed almost exclusively to improving the well-being of our people, we must, instead, make unprecedented peacetime efforts to maintain our military strength. For we have learned—we have learned the hard and bitter way—that we cannot hope for lasting peace with justice if we do not remain strong in the cause of peace.

I remember at Potsdam, we got to discussing a matter in eastern Poland, and it was remarked by the Prime Minister of Great Britain that the Pope would not be happy over that arrangement of that Catholic end of Poland. And the Generalissimo, the Prime Minister of Russia leaned on the table, and he pulled his mustache like that, and looked over at Mr. Churchill and said: "Mr. Churchill, Mr. Prime Minister, how many divisons did you say the Pope had?"

If we are to maintain the leadership in science that is essential to national strength, we must vigorously press ahead in research. There is one simple axiom on which this thought is based. The secrets of nature are not our monopoly. Any nation that is willing and able to make the effort can learn the secrets that we have learned. Such a nation may, indeed, discover new facts of nature we have not yet discovered.

Our problem, therefore, is not a static one of preserving what we have. Our problem is to continue to engage in pure—or fundamental—research in all scientific fields. Such research alone leads to striking developments that mean leadership. Yet it is precisely in this area that we, as a nation, have been weakest. We have been strong in applied science and in technology, but in the past we have relied largely on Europe for basic knowledge.

Researches for Government

Pure research is arduous, demanding, and difficult. It requires unusual intellectual powers. It requires extensive and specialized training. It requires intense concentration, possible only when all the faculties of the scientist are brought to bear on a problem, with no disturbances or distractions.

Some of the fundamental research necessary to our national interest is being undertaken by the Federal Government. The Government has, I believe, two obligations in connection with this research if we are to obtain the results we hope for. First, it must provide truly adequate funds and facilities. Second, it must provide the workin, atmosphere in which research progress is possible.

As to the first point, the Government is developing impressive programs in many scientific fields. Fundamental research is being carried on for the National Military Establishment in the laboratories of the armed forces, of industry and of our universities.

The Atomic Energy Commission has been pushing its extensive research. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has expanded its many aeronautical developments. The Federal Security Agency has engaged in extensive medical studies, in its own laboratories like the National Institute of Health, and through grants to colleges and universities.

Other Federal agencies, such as the Departments of Commerce, of Agriculture and of the Interior, have pursued vigorous programs. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development, appointed by me last March, aids in coordinating the Government's many research programs. I sincerely hope that these programs will be further developed and coordinated by the early passage of a National Science Foundation bill.

NEW YORK TIMES 9-14-48

ENCLOSURE

62-58954-100

Better Conditions Sought

The second obligation of the Federal Government in connection with basic research is to provide working conditions under which scientists will be encouraged to work for the Government. Scientists do not want to work in ivory towers, but they do want to work in an atmosphere free from suspicion, personal insult, or politically motivated attacks.

It is highly unfortunate that we have not been able to maintain the proper conditions for best scientific work. This failure has grave implications for our national security and welfare.

There are some politicians, and I could name them, who are under the impression that scientific knowledge belongs only to them. They seem to feel that developments in this country. The rumor has come to me that one of them even made the remark as to why we let the scientists know anything about the atomic bomb.

This situation has been of increasing concern to me. It was highlighted by a telegram I received last week from eight distinguished scientists. These men expressed their alarm at the deterioration of relations between scientists and the Government because of the frequent attacks which have been made on scientists in the ostensible name of security.

The telegram points out that the actions of certain groups are "creating an atmosphere that makes men shun Government work," and that the Federal Government is losing the services of excellent scientists because they have been looked upon from certain quarters as "men not to be trusted."

The telegram points out that scientists fully appreciate the need for sensible security measures. But scientists very understandably are reluctant to work where they are subject "to the possibility of smears that may ruin them professionally for life."

That telegram was a balanced and sober presentation of a vital problem that concerns every American.

Continuous research by our best scientists is the key to American scientific leadership and true national security. This indispensable work may be made impossible by the creation of an atmosphere in which no man feels safe against the public airing of unfounded rumors, gossip and vilification.

Such an atmosphere is un-American, the most un-American thing we have to contend with today. It is the climate of a totalitarian country in which scientists are expected to change their theories to match changes in the police state's propaganda line.

Keeping Atom Scientists

I hardly need remind this association that it is primarily to scientists that we owe the existence of our atomic energy enterprise.

It was the scientists who first saw the possibility of an atomic bomb. It was the scientists who proved the possibility. It was the scientists who first saw the need of security measures, and who on their own initiative clamped down a tight lid of secrecy on all experiments.

It must not be forgotten for a moment, and certainly it must not be obscured by any smear campaign, that but for the scientists we would have no atomic energy program.

We are only in the beginnings of the atomic age. The knowledge that we now have is but a fraction of the knowledge we must get, whether for peaceful uses or for national defense. We must depend on intensive research to acquire the further knowledge we need. We cannot drive scientists into our laboratories, but, if we tolerate reckless or unfair attacks, we can certainly drive them out.

These are truths that every scientist knows. They are truths that the American people need to understand.

Science has no political affiliation. Concern for our national security is non-partisan. Sober recognition of scientific research as the basis of our future national security should certainly be non-partisan. All Americans have a solemn obligation to avoid those methods and procedures which are impeding scientific research—whether adopted mistakenly with good intent, or advocated in the name of security by men with other axes to grind and red herrings to drag around.

Progress of Social Sciences

My emphasis tonight has been on the physical and biological sciences. These are obviously in the forefront in terms of our industry and technology. But the social sciences and related fields are at least as important in the present stage of human affairs.

The physical sciences offer us tangible goods; the biological sciences, tangle cures. The social sciences offer us better ways of organizing our lives. I have high hopes, as our knowledge in these fields increases, that the social sciences will enable us to escape from those habits and thoughts which have resulted in so much strife and tragedy.

I ame sincerely hoping that we will develop those social sciences, and that we will develop the atomic energy release for the welfare of mankind, so that, as I said a while ago, we will be living in the greatest age the world has ever seen, and I am sure that is what we are going to do before we get through.

Now and in the years ahead, we need more than anything else the honest and uncompromising common-sense of science. Science means a method of thought. That method is characterized by open-mindedness, honesty, perseverance, and, above all, by an unflinching passion for knowledge and truth. When more of the peoples of the world have learned the ways of thought of the scientist, we shall have better reason to expect lasting peace and a fuller life for all.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page 113 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 114 ~ Referral/Direct;

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

654840

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 15, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Edward Condon

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Remylets September 14, 1948, relative to the speech of President TRUMAN delivered on the evening of September 13, 1948, at Constitution Hall at the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and which, according to TS C-505, was prepared for President TRUMAN by CONDON. (U)

Attached as an enclosure is a copy of the tech log for September 14, 1948, which reflects additional information in this regard as based on a conversation between CONDON and the radio commentator, MARTIN AGRONSKY. (U)

It is further noted that in a conversation between EMILIE CONDON and her friend, MONROE STERN, Public Relations Officer at the Yugoslav Embassy, STERN advised her that he had witnessed an usher at this gathering request the Ethiopian Minister to leave his box and take a seat in the special section reserved for the colored people. Details of this matter, as well as subsequent conversations between EMILIE CONDON and HARLOW SHAPLEY, are set forth in the attached log. (U)

[redacted]

G. I. R. - 8

ENCL

RECORDED - 74

EX-23

INDEXED - 74

62-58854-301

RGG:cl
62-4108

EX-23

22 SEP 23 1948

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-24-80 BY SP-5 RJG/JW

1 SEP 30 1948

[redacted]

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D.C.
September 14, 1949

MI MURRAY (U) 1841

9:02 am
Li-625-4
C-605

EDWARD CONDON to W.[illegible]. for MARTIN AGRONSKY. -ED is advised that AGRONSKY is broadcasting now. ED left message for AGRONSKY to contact him. (U)

9:23 am
Li-623-5
625-3
C-605

MARTIN AGRONSKY to EDWARD CONDON. ED advised MARTIN that MARTIN is holding a press conference this morning at 9:00 at the Statford Hotel. ED thinks that unless MARTIN has changed his mind that there will be a good story in it. ED said MARTIN has been subpoenaed to appear at 10 o'clock in secret session. Unless he has changed his mind since yesterday, ED thinks MARTIN is going to say that he will refuse to cooperate with the committee unless the doors are opened to the press, -that he (MARTIN) has nothing to conceal and he is not going to let the committee conceal anything either. ED said the Federation "boys" were going to help MARTIN get some statements typed up last night and they were going to call the various local papers and tell them about the press conference. -AGRONSKY then read to CONDON his remarks, on this morning's broadcast, concerning President TRUMAN's speech before the A.A.A.S. last night.

AGRONSKY read: "President TRUMAN last night came to the defense of the nation's scientists and joined sides with those, who as Mr. TRUMAN put it, 'fear", and these were his words, 'that some politicians are creating a totalitarian climate in this country by smear campaigns against scientists working for national defense.' Mr. TRUMAN took as the occasion for this charge, a welcoming address he made to the opening session of the 100th anniversary meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The President never mentioned by name the House Un-American Activities Committee, which even now is engaged in a much publicized hunt for spies in the field of atomic research, there was no doubt in anyone's mind when he warned against the danger of retarding American scientific advancement by the smear technique against reputable scientists. Considerable point was given to his statement too by the revelation this morning that Dr. PHILIP M. MORSE (~~CP~~) has quit as the director of the Brookhaven national laboratory because as Dr. MORSE put it, 'of irresponsible smears of scientists by the House Un-American Activities Committee'. MORSE is quoted as saying, 'I said a number of times that the job at the laboratory was a difficult one. It was a long uphill struggle in getting the staff together but the Committee did make it increasingly difficult in getting scientists to work here'. 'Many, many', he concluded, 'preferred to take poorer paying jobs in universities.' The President summed up this thought by remarking caustically that, 'some politicians seem to think it's dangerous to let scientists know anything about scientific development in this country.' Then Mr. TRUMAN declared,'it must not be forgotten for a moment, and certainly it must not be obscured by any smear campaign, that but for the scientists we'd have no atomic energy program'. And the President concluded,

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MI-8959
ENCLOSURE

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D.C.
September 14, 1948

III SUMMARY

S123 on
LA-625-5
625-5
C-305

MARTIN HENDRICKS to EDWARD CONDON, (continued)
"We cannot drive scientists into our laboratories but if we tolerate reckless or unfair attacks we certainly can drive them out." Mr. [illegible] was followed by Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, the retiring president of the Association and a famous Harvard astronomer, who has been a frequent target himself of the Un-American Activities Committee attack. Dr. SHAPLEY chose as his theme, One World of Stars. After having traced astronomy's advances, with a stress on the contributions by men of all nationalities, Dr. SHAPLEY stressed the continuing effort necessary for scientists of those nationalities to work together. 'The one world of stars', he declared, 'is a reality and its significance shouldn't be ignored in other fields of science and art and in fact One Worldness need not be confined to the cultural field'. He then put this extremely provocative question, commenting that the stars were super national as also are the laws of gravitation, genetics, radiation and nutrition, Dr. SHAPLEY asked, 'cannot good will, human brotherhood and a common ambition for the higher cultures also develop as boundary passers?' Dr. SHAPLEY concluded by declaring that our species of man is not one of its critical epics and then he then put finally, this question, extremely provocative, extremely timely and for this contemporary generation, 'does it survive', Dr. SHAPLEY asked, 'the crisis of the use of intelligence to the submission of avarice or does it join the fossil biological failures of the past which through inability to meet their crises, have long ceased to greet nightly the world of enduring stars.' That's an interesting question for those of us who are alive today in a world in which the atom bomb can ensure that none of use will live to meet all the enduring (garbled -stars?)." ED thinks that is very fine. ED asked if MARTIN was down there (meeting) last night. MARTIN said no, that he had dinner last night with HERB (HERBERT BLOCK) and they just talked. MARTIN said that HERB is rather unhappy with the way he has been drawing the gentlemen of the Committee, -he has THOMAS alright but he wants to do the other "thugs" a little better.

CONDON asked if MARTIN saw the New York Star that had a story about MORRISON (ph). -No. CONDON continued, saying, "A friend of mine just walked in here the way some of those guys do, it gives you an awful pain, telling me all about it, (he) just came down from New York but didn't bring a copy. And the point is it, he says they've a big story out of it, with my picture and with GROVES' picture and they have GROVES quoted as saying that nobody of any importance has left the project. (both laugh) And so that would probably include himself, I suppose, -nobody of any importance has left the project."

[redacted]

2:30 pm
LA-630-4
C-505

Mr. HANSFIELD to EMILIE CONDON. HANSFIELD asked for ED and EMILIE said she thinks ED is with the A.A.A.S. HANSFIELD said he is also with the A.A.A.S. and identified himself as being with the McGraw Hill book Company. HANSFIELD said he saw ED for a few minutes yesterday at the Statler. HANSFIELD said "we" want to invite ED to a little party "we" are having in "our" suite at the Statler tomorrow from 5:00 on. HANSFIELD said he knows ED is presiding tomorrow night, but if ED has time before dinner "we" would like for him to drop in at "our" suite. HANSFIELD said it is room W-450. HANSFIELD asked that EMILIE also tell ED that Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. BENJAMIN are both "here" and would like to see ED. HANSFIELD said ED knows them both.

Sept 14, 1948

C5484

2:57 pm
LA-630-5
C-505

LOMRON STERN (Yugoslav Embassy Press Relations man) to EMILIE CONDON. STERN told EMILIE that he believed tickets (to the opening of the A.A.A.S. Convention) in Constitution Hall had been sent to all the Ambassadors although not many of them had attended (last night). STERN told EMILIE that "we" (Yugoslav Embassy representatives) had been there, however, and that about 2 boxes away from "us" had been been, alone, the Minister from Ethiopia. STERN told EMILIE that the Ethiopian Minister had not been in his box more than about 5 minutes when an usher came up to him and spoke to him. STERN said that presently the Minister smiled, got up and left. STERN told EMILIE that "we" suspected what had happened and went over and asked the usher, who said a lady had told him to tell the gentleman that there was a special (colored) section reserved for him. STERN told EMILIE that "the poor guy" speaks almost no English and that "we" saw that instead of going anywhere he left. EMILIE gasped and then said that she would tell HARLOW SHAPLEY (new ~~old~~ President of the A.A.A.S.).

(Retiring

STERN then said that he thought that possibly the Association (A.A.A.S.) would want to make it clear that it wants to disassociate itself from the idea. EMILIE asked who the lady was who had instructed the usher. STERN replied that he supposed that it had been one of the D.A.R., who run the hall. EMILIE said she would not see HARLOW SHAPLEY until this evening for dinner. EMILIE agreed that "they" (A.A.A.S.) would want to explain to "the guy" that it had not been the action of the Association. However, EMILIE said she did not see clearly right now just what to do. STERN said it was not up to him to make suggestions but that he imagined that the man would appreciate having a note "or something" just explaining that it had not been the action of the Association. EMILIE remarked that it had been "just absolutely an incorrect thing" as colored persons of Ambassadorial rank are accepted everywhere in Washington the same as white persons. EMILIE asked if STERN would be around

LU/RO/BI

WI-8964

(Continued)

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D. C.
September 14, 1948

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

2:57 pm Continued

MONROE STERN to EMILIE CONDON. (Continued)

this evening. STERN replied that he would be at home. EMILIE then said that she would see what HARLOW SHAPLEY wants to do and that he may call STERN to get STERN's report. EMILIE took STERN's home phone number, DUpont 4497.

EMILIE then asked STERN if he knew that AL CAHN is in Washington. STERN replied that he hadn't known this. EMILIE told STERN that CAHN had just come in this morning for the (A.A.A.S.) meetings. STERN told EMILIE to give CAHN his regards, if she sees him, and to tell him that STERN will be very happy if he (CAHN) can stop in (at STERN's) for a drink. EMILIE agreed to tell CAHN this but said that she did not know what CAHN is doing today and whether she would see him before dinner. STERN said it didn't have to be today as he (STERN) will be in town all week. STERN said he didn't think CAHN knew his new house (address) but told EMILIE that it is in the phone book. They concluded by agreeing that they (STERN and EMILIE) hoped to be seeing each other some day.

3:40 pm
-625-6
634-1
-505

EMILIE CONDON to Hotel Statler, ext. 721, which was busy. It was indicated that (HARLOW) SHAPLEY is on that extension.

58 pm
-633-5
626-5
105

EMILIE CONDON to HARLOW SHAPLEY at the Statler, room 721. EMILIE identified herself and then went on to relate that "someone from the Yugoslav Embassy" (MONROE STERN - See entry at 2:57 pm this date) had told her about something that had happened to the Ethiopian Ambassador at "our" meeting last night. She asked if SHAPLEY had heard about it. SHAPLEY replied that he hadn't. EMILIE then said that the Yugoslav Press Attache, MONROE STERN, told her that he and the Yugoslav Ambassador witnessed the fact that the Ethiopian Ambassador was asked by an usher to move from a box to a seat in the colored space. EMILIE said that STERN had tried to catch the Ethiopian but that he had left. SHAPLEY commented, "Isn't that interesting? Do you think that actually happened?" EMILIE replied that it had; that she trusted MONROE STERN. EMILIE said she'd give SHAPLEY STERN's number if he wants to talk with him about it. SHAPLEY told her to give it to him because maybe tomorrow they would want to. It is DU-4497. SHAPLEY said he may want to check up on that.

pm
33-1
105

EMILIE CONDON for MRS. (GIFFORD) PINCHOT, who was not in. EMILIE left word that she would not be able to come for tea today.

pm
328-5
505

EMILIE CONDON to MONROE STERN. EMILIE told STERN that she had talked to HARLOW SHAPLEY about the incident last night (See entries at 2:57 pm and 3:58 pm this date) and that SHAPLEY was interested in it. She suggested that STERN call SHAPLEY and talk to him about it personally even though she had given SHAPLEY STERN's number. EMILIE told STERN that SHAPLEY is at the Statler in 721. STERN said that if EMILIE thinks it is a good idea to call SHAPLEY he (STERN) will be glad to do it.

J/RI

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C.
September 14, 1948

MI-SUMMARY

4:35 pm
LA-627-1
C-505

MR. SPITZER (ph) (L.D. from Princeton) for EDWARD CONDON. EMILIE advised that ED is not in and he is going out to dinner and will be back about 10:00 pm. (EMILIE gave above information after apparently talking in an aside to EDWARD.) SPITZER advised he will attempt to contact ED tomorrow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

62036

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

(U)

TS C-505 reported that on September 14, 1948, following his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, MARTIN KAMEN contacted EMILIE CONDON and discussed his appearance before this Committee. KAMEN stated that the Committee has information of some former F. B. I. Agents based on their recollections of reports they turned in regarding his conversations with the Russians (Consulate Officials re atomic energy). When KAMEN stated that he did not recall the details of these conversations, the Committee stated that these agents had a listening device by which they picked up these statements. EMILIE wanted to know whether he had requested to hear the recordings of same and KAMEN stated that he had but that he had been told that the devices were merely listening devices and not recording ones.

Considerable additional detail is set forth in this conversation. A copy of the technical log dated September 14, 1948, reporting same is attached as an enclosure.

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

62-58854-302
IF IB II
3 SEP 22 1948

RGG:cl
62-4108

Enclosures

#98,982
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-25-91
11-25-81

OCT 6 - 1948

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

62037

Washington, D.C.
September 14, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

8:50 am
LA 620-7
C-505

EDWARD CONDON to MARTIN KAMEN, at the Stratford Hotel. CONDON asked if things were going ahead according to the plan. KAMEN replied that the crowds arriving. CONDON commented, "Excellent, excellent." CONDON asked if KAMEN was going "to do it just that way." KAMEN said that he would simply read the statement to them and then answer any questions. CONDON said he wanted to warn KAMEN, in a friendly way, to reinforce some of the things "he" said yesterday, "be frank on the factual stuff but be reserved on opinions. Don't let anybody get you into ... ah ... saying that you make a mistake when you did this or you should have done that or anything. That's just unnecessary ... if they try to put you questions like that you just say, 'Look boys, I'm giving you the facts of what happened; the facts speak for themselves.' and so on. Like for example insist factually that you never revealed any information and factually never did anything and so on ... the facts speak for themselves."

CONDON continued saying that he thinks KAMEN is on the right track. CONDON said that was brought out a little bit in the meeting yesterday but he thought so seriously about it that he wanted to give KAMEN that final word of caution. KAMEN thanked CONDON and said he could use any advice. CONDON said he is sure KAMEN will come through it with flying colors. CONDON asked him if he had the COLTON statement. -Yes. CONDON said it was going to be extra good news because of the President's speech. CONDON told KAMEN to go to it and have a a good time and that he'd be praying for him. KAMEN said he'd contact CONDON later.

2:10 pm
MA-585-2
C-506

MARTIN KAMEN to EMILIE CONDON. KAMEN asked if ED was there. -No. EMILIE asked him if he was out of jail. -Yes. KAMEN said that the committee was not as rough as it might have been. EMILIE asked KAMEN to tell her about it. He said that ED thought he should insist on a public hearing so he submitted a statement to the press on that basis. When he went in there he insisted that all the material which was to be talked about be talked over in public. The committee did not agree on that so they had a fight back and forth for about ten or fifteen minutes and they finally overpowered KAMEN. KAMEN said he wanted to find out what they actually had so he went ahead with it.

(U)

KAMEN said the committee was quite considerate in their questioning -they didn't act up at all. KAMEN said that of course they are trying to pull a lot of dirt any way but what they have got in the records of some former F.B.I. investigators who remember the things they turned in to the F.B.I. Those and fragments of conversations which they claim that KAMEN told the Russians about [illegible] radiation boxes and the atomic pile. KAMEN said further [illegible] fragments of conversations which out of context [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

(U)

62038 Washington, D.C.
September 14, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

2:10 pm
LA-653-2
C-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EMILIE CONDON. (continued)
KAMEN said he told them he didn't know anything about these things and didn't remember ever saying them. The committee said these investigators had a listening device where they picked this up. KAMEN replied he still didn't think he said these things and that he didn't know how the agents were confused on this matter.

EMILIE asked him why he didn't say that he would like to hear the recordings. KAMEN replied that he asked them for the recordings and they said there is no recordings just simply this listening device they had for picking up conversation. KAMEN said, "I learned all about how these guys operated and a lot more stuff that I could use." KAMEN added, "And at the same time the Committee learned about me." KAMEN said he didn't know where "we" stand at the moment except that they still have him under subpena and that they will probably call him at a public hearing sometime in the next few days or week. KAMEN said he'll hang around Washington for awhile yet.

(U)

KAMEN went on that the next thing they did was to ask him about a lot of other "guys" like FRANK OPPENHEIMER and ADAMS and HURWAZ (ph) and other people who they apparently are trying to put together into one-. EMILIE cut in to say she thinks they are looking for someone who will "do a BENTLEY on the scientists." KAMEN said they asked him who did he go and see the first thing when he came in (Washington). KAMEN said he told them because they knew already -he said he saw Dr. CONDON. They asked if he saw anybody else. KAMEN told them he saw the Federation of American Science people and also a few people at the A.A.A.S. meeting last night. KAMEN said they asked him about his attitude toward the Russians and if he thinks they are looking for peace. He told them, "No, nor is anybody else." EMILIE laughed at this sally. They then asked if KAMEN thought that they are worse than we are. He told them he didn't know.

EMILIE said that is the kind of thing they would love to develop and for KAMEN not to go into that. EMILIE told him just to say, 'I don't know' when they ask a question like that. KAMEN said that is what he did. EMILIE said that they don't want any facts, they just want to blacken you by your opinions. KAMEN said his opinions were all quite orthodox at the hearing -and that he told them the truth as he knew it. KAMEN said it took two hours and forty minutes and McDOWELL said it was exactly the same length of time that KAMEN had dinner with the Russians. KAMEN said there was some joking back and forth and at one time they asked him what "carbon 14" was. KAMEN said he explained it to them and they said they didn't know a thing about this. KAMEN said he gave them

(continued)

CONFIDENTIAL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D.C.
September 14, 1948

62039

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

3:10 pm
LA-658-2
C-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EMILIE CONDON. (continued)
a simple sort of explanation and they just smiled. KAMEN told them that there is a "rumor factory" at Berkeley and that everyone knew there was a big factory at Oak Ridge and that nothing could be done about it and that the Army was super jittery on these matters.

KAMEN said they did worry a lot about why he never got a hearing. They wanted to know about that and seemed suspicious about it. They were also suspicious that he might have got a passport. They thought there might be something going on if KAMEN is such a dangerous fellow. KAMEN said he didn't know anything about this -that he never could get anywhere with anybody -he tried but he had not because because he is not a government employee. KAMEN said that seemed to satisfy them and they went on to something else.

EMILIE asked KAMEN what he was going to do for the rest of the day. He thinks he will go down and see the boys at the meeting. She asked how KAMEN'S press conference went this morning. He replied that it went very well -he simply handed out the statement and [redacted]'s statement and then gave them his story of that meeting. EMILIE said the reporters all hung around during the closed session and all came running around when it was over and took some statements from him. EMILIE said that was good. KAMEN said the statement the Committee put out was very non-committal.

AAAS (?)

EMILIE told KAMEN that he "certainly busted up their game" -that "their game is to get you in a secret hearing and then they give their version of what you said in the secret hearing and then you have no recourse because when you went to say the next day 'Well that's wrong -I didn't say it just that way' the newspaper boys won't listen to you because that's yesterday's story. KAMEN said they'd have their story in anyway. EMILIE said KAMEN at least had a chance to say his side of the thing. EMILIE asked what KAMEN was doing for dinner. He said he'd be eating with those people. He will hang in touch with EMILIE and ED and let them know what happens. EMILIE told him that if he got tired of the situation to come here. KAMEN said he was off the express account until he is called again. EMILIE said then he must come back. He told [redacted] to [redacted] [illegible] meeting of the National Research Council [illegible]. EMILIE said she heard it about his coming and wondered [illegible] to do there. EMILIE doesn't think he knows him. [illegible] KAMEN said not with just forgotten. EMILIE said AL had [illegible] he [illegible] and he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] EMILIE [illegible] KAMEN.

CONFIDENTIAL

62040

Washington, D.C.
September 14, 1948

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

2:10 pm
LA-633-2
C-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EMILIE CONDON. (continued)
that. EMILIE said for him to come in when he is ready as they are going out to dinner with the MENVILLES (ph). KAMEN asked if ED was at the Bureau. EMILIE didn't know if he was there or at the A.A.A.S. KAMEN thanked EMILIE and said he'd see her later.

4 CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 16, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

62030

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Remylet dated September 15, 1948.

Attached hereto is a copy of the technical log for September 15, 1948.

The Bureau's attention is called to a conversation between Dr. MARTIN KAMEN and CONDON in which they discuss the question of whether the House Committee on Un-American Activities had access to F. B. I. reports or not. KAMEN stated that the HCUA advised him that they had secured the information on the basis of testimony of former F. B. I. Agents. CONDON stated that he felt sure, but could not prove, that they got it "straight from the F. B. I.".

The Bureau's attention is also called to a conversation between DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF and EMILIE CONDON in which the latter indicated that CONDON desired to obtain some language books or records by which one could brush up on French quickly. The reason for this is not known as there have been no prior indications that CONDON plans to travel abroad or has any reason for desiring to learn French. A check will be made of State Department files to ascertain whether CONDON has applied for a passport. It is noted that CONDON is still under subpoena to appear before the HCUA at some unspecified date.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any developments in this matter.

ENCL 1

Condon plans to go to Paris for an international weights and measures conference.
EHW

RGG:cl
62-4108

Enclosure

RECORDED - 3 | 62-58854-303
INDEXED - 3
SEP 22 1948

#98-982

[redacted]

11-25-81 srmlc

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

62031

Washington, D.C.
September 15, 1948

MI SUMMARY

7:45 am
LA 628-5
C-505

HAROLD (UREY) to EDWARD CONDON. HAROLD asked ED to bring down "those slides" when he comes this morning. ED said he could send them by messenger as he is afraid he will miss this morning's meeting. He has an appointment with a "big shot Navy guy" for ten. If ED gets rid of him by eleven he may be down about that time. HAROLD said he was at the Statler, 938. It will be all right if ED drops off the slides any time during the day. ED said, "I'm seeing KAHEN myself but if you see him you'll tell him about the little plot so as to make sure he comes." "Yes", replied HAROLD.

8:00 am
LA 627-2-3
C-505

MARTIN KAHEN to EDWARD CONDON. EDWARD invited KAHEN to come over and stay at his house. KAHEN said he may go up to New York to stay there awhile and then he has to be at the National Research Council meeting on Tuesday.

K - What I wanted to call you about was this business yesterday, ah, why, why I changed this thing to let them get the testimony in this secret session.
C - Uh Huh.
K - Ah, when I was in there, I handed them, handed them the statement.
C - Uh huh.
K - And ah, they, I left the room for ten minutes while they discussed it, it seemed to kind of rattle them a bit.
C - Uh huh.
K - And when I got back in there, they, they were quite considerate and were extremely refined about their treatment.
C - Very good.
K - Oh, they -
C - It had its effect.
K - Yeah, it had its effect all right but, ah, they still were, ah, ah, insisting on this secret thing. So then I said, if nothing leaks out to the press from, about this business, I would go, gladly go ahead and see the testimony.
C - Uh huh.
K - They said, well ah, they, they apologized for these, what was called the ah, ah, manner in which my name came out in the first place. In fact they spent a hell of a lot of time going over that with me.
C - Uh huh.
K - Trying to make, to get me to see that it was a mistake.
C - Well, mistake, hell, it was their mistake.
K - Yeah, yeah, so I went on to say, well I couldn't help that because its a (garbled) I don't know whose fault that was but in any case that's the reason I want an open session.
C - Yeah.
K - They said, ah, they had something bad, they thought I'd much rather not have, written out in public, ah, ah, at the present time. I told I didn't know of any such stuff. They said, well we want to [illegible] anyway before we go into a open session.

62-58854-303
ENCLOSURE
(Continued)

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

8:00 am
LA 627-2-3
C-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EDWARD CONDON. Continued.

K - (Garbled) like to see if we get cleaned, cleared up without having an open session.

C - Well, I think, I think you had a moral victory there any way. I think that was very good.

K - So then, I said all right, lets go ahead and see what, (garbled) let's see what they've got.

C - Uh huh.

K - Because, I didn't know whether they had this FBI stuff or not.

C - Uh huh.

K - And it would be of interest to know how they got this FBI stuff if they had it.

C - Uh huh.

K - So I, they went ahead and by God they have exactly the same stuff the FBI have.

C - Oh, of course, of course.

K - Now, ah, the question is how they got this stuff. So, I asked them about this. And, they said, well, just some former FBI agents testified to the best of memory that this was what was in the FBI records.

C - Uh huh.

K - Now, isn't, aren't these fellows, the former FBI agents guilty of something for doing that?

C - I just don't know. But I don't even believe that story, I think that they get it straight from the FBI, if you ask me. I don't have any evidence to support but you see, ah, the ah, I know that quite frequently Congressmen have gotten things from the FBI. In other instances that I do know of, other Congressmen and this committee and ah, ah, this ah, up until, and it wasn't until this controversy about me arose in April that, then the President put out a stop order but his stop order simply applied to ah, giving Congressional committees the details of all the files on government employees.

K - Yeah.

C - Ah, he was keep, preserving the sanctity of the executive branch (garbled) the legislative branch and that wouldn't even apply as a limitation on your case, so no matter what they tell you, I think they get it direct from actual, official FBI sources.

K - Well, they have it-

C - And I don't, really in a certain sense I don't know why they shouldn't because ah, its, they're, they're investigating for the government and that's what the FBI is doing and so forth. So, I don't know about, I don't know why they beat around the bush and pretend a lot of indirect crap about that sort.

K - Well, they have, all this conversation with the Russians down there, from which they want to extort, extract juicy morsels, some of which are not true at all.

C - Yeah.

(continued)

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D.C.
September 15, 1948

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

62033

8:00 am
LA 627-2-3
C-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EDWARD CONDON. (continued)

K - I'm still under, still under subpena, you see.
C - Oh yeah, sure, so am I.
K - Well, in any case, ah, the ah, the statement that THOMAS put out, that I was frank and cooperative witness.
C - Uh huh.
K - And that he was very happy with me.
C - Hmm, very good.
K - So, I don't know what the hell he's up to. But they're after FRANK OPPENHEIMER and I would like to ask you what are you doing, ah, ah, about 5:30?
C - Today?
K - Uh huh.

CONDON said there is that meeting this evening but they could get together. KAMEN asked if CONDON and UREY would care to come with him up to see some of the working reporters. KAMEN asked if CONDON knows ALBERT DEUTSCH. -Yes. KAMEN said DEUTSCH would like to talk to CONDON. CONDON said he would be glad to see him.

K - Now, there's a question about security leaks, about, ah, ah, he would like to blast open this stuff about the Army's, ah, breaking security.
C - Uh huh.
K - And he wants to get to talk to somebody about this and get the, line out.
C - He's in town is he?
K - Yeah.
C - For the A.A.A.S. anyway?
K - How's that?
C - He's in town anyway because of the A.A.A.S.
K - Yes, he is. The press wants to, the science writers, want to do something about this, they want to show that the, the security breaks (garbled) in that GOLDSCHMIDT (ph GOLDSMITH ?) incident. You know that GOLDSCHMIDT incident?
C - Yeah.
K - That's a pretty bad one.
C - Well why doesn't DEUTSCH tell the GOLDSCHMIDT story?
K - Well, he wants to have somebody tell him the GOLDSCHMIDT story first, that it was more or less authentic and so, (garbled) also thinking of UREY.
C - Uh, yes, well I think we could sort of patch it out, that is to say, the interpretation and those comments, I mean the interpretation will be a little bit hard to supply, I mean to authenticate to know who to quote but I mean the facts of what approximately what time he was on the project in Canada and the fact of when he left, I remember hearing the business about him, him ah, I mean, ah, the, the business of his being told that he'd have to take out citizenship andagree to stay. I heard that at the time.

(continued)

MI-8969

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D.C.
September 15, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

IN SUMMARY CONTINUED

62034

8:00 am
LA 627-2-5
C-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EDWARD CONDON. (continued)

K - He told this to me directly.

C - What's that?

K - He told this to me directly.

C - Well, that's, that's very direct then. I heard it at the time but didn't hear it ah, I, I don't, I never met GOLDSCHMIDT 'till Bikini and then just socially 'cause the United Nations observers were kept on a different ship than we, though we did a little social visiting there wasn't a great deal of it you know.

K - Well I want, I would like to have a, if you can get a hold of UREY.

CONDON thinks UREY is in his hotel room at the Statler as UREY contacted him just a few minutes ago. KAMEN said that last night they all decided to meet in room 211 of the Hotel Jefferson at 5:30 (pm). KAMEN said this is EMORA (very ph) DOHERTY's (ph) room, another reporter. CONDON said he will try to make it. CONDON advised KAMEN to contact UREY at the Statler and tell him. CONDON said he saw UREY yesterday afternoon and the business of KAMEN appearing tonight is definitely fixed up.

8:35 am
LA 628-6
C-505

HAROLD (UREY) to EDWARD CONDON. HAROLD asked if ED could tell him who he should contact to talk over a grant from the Office of Naval Research. ED said ALLAN WATERMAN is the civilian chief of it. ED said they are organized into various branches and divisions by subject matter. ED said there is a very nice Italian fellow named EMANUEL FERMI (ph) and TOM WILLIAMS in physics, and MINNA RHEINE in mathematics that ED deals with. CONDON doesn't know whether the stuff UREY is interested in would be called physics or chemistry and therefore he suggests that HAROLD contact WATERMAN. UREY said he knows WATERMAN.

CONDON confirmed that KAMEN has not yet spoken to UREY. CONDON said KAMEN had contacted him this morning to tell a little of his affairs yesterday. CONDON informed UREY of KAMEN's desire to get CONDON and UREY to meet with some newspaper men this evening at the Jefferson Hotel. UREY thinks he will be able to attend.

1:15 pm
LA 635-5
C-505

(DEMERY VINOGRADOFF) to EMILIE CONDON. EMILIE asked what it is she heard about him running around with a beautiful red headed young lady. VINOGRADOFF said he doesn't know who that is. [illegible] that is the point "you didn't know who she was."

VINOGRADOFF said he had a note on his desk saying [illegible] thinks that the State Department or [illegible] most might have some book or publication [illegible] back up on French in a hurry, and [illegible] right away. VINOGRADOFF said he [illegible] what to do. VINOGRADOFF said he was to [illegible] what he is of the opinion [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

62035

Washington, D.C.
September 15, 1948

III SUMMARY CONTINUED

1:15 pm
LA 635-3
C-505

(DEMETRY VINOGRADOFF) to EMILIE CONDON. (continued) something more serious. EMILIE said that CONDON does not speak French but does read it. EMILIE mentioned that EDWARD has records that teach Russian and she thinks he needs the same thing in French. EMILIE mentioned that they have loaned their records to someone. VINOGRADOFF asked how soon CONDON is going. EMILIE said EDWARD is going next month.

(U)

4:20 pm
NC
C-517

(C)

EDITH (SOMERMEYER) to SELMA RUHN, saying she will deliver the mailing to DAVE's office tomorrow. EDITH confirmed that SELMA will draft a letter that is to be addressed to private individuals asking them for contributions to carry on the Capitol Transit campaign. EDITH said ANNIE STEIN will help SELMA address the letter. (C)

(U)

6:52 pm
LA-651-6
C-505

DEMETRY VINOGRADOFF to PAUL CONDON asking him to tell EDWARD CONDON that some French language records will be in CONDON's office tomorrow morning. VINOGRADOFF said the records will be on loan from the Army library.

(U) (U)

7:10 pm
C-525

(C)

GERTRUDE WEBER to maid, asking whether there had been any calls. Maid advised that CLARK FORMAN had called and wanted GERTRUDE to contact him. (C)

(U)

8:55 pm
LA-641-2
C-505

Mr. NEIBER (ph), New York Sun, for Dr. CONDON. EMILY advised that Dr. CONDON is attending an AAAS meeting and is not expected home until after ten o'clock. He will contact CONDON tomorrow.

(U)

9:15 pm
C-525

(C)

HELEN FULLER for GERTRUDE WEBER, who is out, left message for GERTRUDE to contact her at RE-6656. (C)

48
16
30

DU/GH

MI-8971

CONFIDENTIAL

MI-8971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: September 16, 1948

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

62029

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

On September 16, 1948, Mr. Nicholas, Passport Division, State Department, advised SA Lawrence that Condon has applied for a passport for travel in Europe for the purpose of attending a conference on Weights and Measures in Paris. Condon also contemplates visiting laboratories in nearby Switzerland, Italy, England, etc.

Mr. Nicholas requested to be advised whether or not the Bureau has any interest in Condon's foreign travel. He was advised that the matter would be checked and he would be called back immediately.

In accordance with your instructions, SA Lawrence called Mr. Nicholas back and advised him that the Bureau defers to the judgement of the State Department in connection with the issuance of the passport and suggested to him that he might desire to contact the Atomic Energy Commission concerning the matter. Mr. Nicholas then asked if the State Department had been furnished any information concerning Condon. SA Lawrence told him that he would not personally know what information has been furnished to the State Department concerning Condon. Mr. Nicholas then indicated that he would check with Jack Neal and in the event State does not have anything, he would like a summary on Condon to assist him in deciding of the issuance of the passport. He was told that it would probably be advisable to formalize such a request in writing. He stated that in the event the information is needed, a formal request will be submitted to the Bureau.

No further action is contemplated at this time until further requests are received from the State Department.

RWL:clh

RECORDED - 100 62-58854-304

IF IB II

10 SEP 28 1948

53 OCT 8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~Confidential~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/1/48

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
9/28/58 DDP/CRD

G. I. R. -3

Attached hereto is a portion of the technical log re CONDON for September 27, 1948 which refers to a telephone call between I. F. "IZZY" STONE and WALT KELLY at New York City. STONE stated that he is engaged in an analysis of atomic energy matters with emphasis on the aspect of associations between atomic scientists and Russians. STONE further stated that the meeting between MARTIN KAMEN and the Russians is the only specific instance disclosed to date. He then refers to investigation conducted at this time by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and agents of the Manhattan Engineering District.

62-58954-305

ENCL. ATTACHED

This is being submitted to the Bureau for information.

ENC.

12 OCT 1 1948

INDEXED - 61

~~Confidential~~

DECLASSIFIED ON 5-4-81

BY C383 VRT/amk

APPROPRIATE OFFICES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER DATED

DATE

ENCL

7 10 OCT 12 1948

62-4108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT ATTACHED

62-58854-305

62-58854-305

~~Confidential~~

Sept 27, 1948

9:30 pm
LA-736-4
LA-738-1
C-505

I. F. STONE, from EDWARD CONDON's, to Walker 5-2600, New York Star, to NATE ELEKOSKY (ph). STONE advised of the testimony (see 10:10 pm entry below) which will be released tomorrow and suggested that it would be good material for a WALT KELLY cartoon. NATE will contact KELLY and ask him to call STONE.

10:10 pm
LA-738-3
C-505

WALT KELLY, LD from NYC, to "IZZY" STONE.
IZZY commented that he has something that might attract KELLY. IZZY is doing an analysis of this atomic energy stuff that's coming out tomorrow. IZZY said transcripts of testimony is coming out in tommrrow afternoon papers. IZZY said "in this whole affair, there is only one conclusive meeting between atomic scientists and Russians; that was this (MARTIN) KAMEN at BERNSTEIN's FISH GROTTO in San Francisco; now this testimony shows some rather amusing things; I'll read you the testimony so that you get the picture. 'Two intelligence men of the Manhattan Engineering District named WAGONER and ZINDLE (both pho) were signed to tail KAMEN all the time and they followed him from his home to the train, the station, down to the fish grotto, and one of them testified that KAMEN and these two men, that is the Russians, had entered a taxicab and rode to BERNSTEIN's Fish Grotto on Pal (ph) Street in San Francisco; after they entered the restaurant [illegible] LE

(cont'd)

[illegible] entered the restaurant and got hold of the hostess who seated them and asked the hostess to give us the adjoining booth. While we were waiting for the adjoining booth we observed several FBI men, who had what appeared to be special equipment, enter the restaurant and we engaged them in conversation and told them to take the booth, that we would find another location. We sat outside the booth where KAMEN and CAFITZ (ph) and this other gentleman were having lunch and talking; Mr. ZINDLE sat right at the door and I sat opposite him taking notes and attempting to overhear the conversation -- then on page 36, an additional detail comes out about that dinner with the Russians. STRIPLING asked KAMEN - then it comes out that the FBI men had a sound recorder, and then STRIPLING says to KAMEN, 'were you aware they took pictures of you?' Dr. KAMEN - 'No'. Mr. STRIPLING, 'Moving pictures?' They did. In other words, God dam'it, they had a recorder, a motion picture machine, several FBI men behind them, military intelligence guys at the door. Now, I thought that if you liked the idea, it might make a hell of an amusing cartoon to go with the paper on it in Wednesday's paper." KELLY will certainly try for it; "it's funn y as hell."

STONE will send the quotes by wire tomorrow morning.

Classified by 1079
Exempt from ~~G.D.S. Category~~ 2+3
Date of Declassification indefinite
~~9/28/58~~ JJP/CH

~~Confidential~~ 5-5-81
BY 6383 VRI/amf

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

9-28-48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 28

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, ISR. 2SC DASH FIVE ZERO FIVE REPORTS SUBJ PLANNING DEPART WASHINGTON TWENTY NINTH INSTANT. DUE TO SAIL TO PARIS ON QUEEN MARY WHICH ALLEGEDLY LEAVES NYC OCTOBER FIRST. NOT DUE TO RETURN UNTIL AFTER ELECTIONS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE NYC TO EFFECT OPEN BAGGAGE SEARCH AT TIME OF DEPARTURE.

- HOTEL.

TMG:mjb

4-4108

RECORDED 30

OCT 11 1948

62027

Thru 7 Bufiles
1742

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

9-28-48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 28 1:00 p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, ISR, REMYTEL TWENTY EIGHT AND BUTEL TWENTY SEVENTH RELATIVE TO BAGGAGE SEARCH FOR SUBJECT.

NYC REQUESTED DISREGARD REQUEST WFO TEL TWENTY EIGHTH AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS BUTEL TWENTY SEVENTH.

HOTTEL

RGG:VC
62-4108

G. I. R. -3.

RECORDED - 117

62-58984-307

5 OCT 11 1948

cc: Mr. McGuire

62 OCT 11 1948

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

62010

RECORDED - 137

62-58854-308

September 15, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Major General Harry Hopkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

Word has just reached the Bureau that Dr. Edward Condon has boasted to intimates that he was responsible for the President's appearance before the meeting of scientists on Monday evening. It is also understood that prior to the President's speech Dr. Condon discussed the outline of the speech conveying an impression that he had prepared the speech.

I thought that this was a matter that you would want to bring to your personal attention.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

G. I. R. 3

CC - Mr. Ladd

11-25-98 BY SP2 #98.982

LBH:FML

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mc. Room
Nease
Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:25 AM
DATE 9-16-43
BY

51

OCT 21

Declassified Approved

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nichols
Miss Gandy

APPROPRIATE OFFICE AND FIELD OFFICES NOTIFIED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 9-15-48 DATE

Attached hereto are newspaper reports (Washington Times-Herald and Washington Post), dated September 14, 1948, concerning a speech delivered by President TRUMAN before the Opening Session of the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This meeting was held on the evening of September 13, 1948.

Also attached are copies of the technical logs (TS C-505) for the period of September 10-13, 1948, inclusive. These show that CONDON prepared the speech which President TRUMAN made. This was arranged by CONDON sending the speech to JOHN STEELMAN of the President's staff who was with President TRUMAN on his yacht for a weekend trip.

62-35281
#98-982

62011

RGG:cl
62-4108

Enclosures

Per Miss Vaughan 9-15-48 LON

3 ENCL

137

INDEXED - 137

RECORDED - 137

5 SEP

62025

Truman Hits 'Smears' on Scientists

Blames Politicians For 'Totalitarian' Climate Impeding Defense Research

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

President Truman last night charged "some politicians" with creating a "totalitarian" climate in this country by smear campaigns against scientists working for national defense.

He spoke at Constitution Hall from the same platform as Dr. Harlow Shapley, world-famous astronomer who is known equally well for his advocacy of uninhibited international cooperation.

But where President Truman urged that scientific efforts be directed to "unprecedented peacetime efforts to maintain our military strength," Dr. Shapley stressed his familiar theme that science should continue to lead humanities in "cooperation across national boundaries."

Both spoke at the opening session of the 100th anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in convention here this week. About 5000 delegates and guests are attending the convention.

"Continuous research by our best scientists is the key to American scientific leadership and true national security," declared President Truman.

"This indispensable work," he said, "may be made impossible by the creation of an atmosphere in which no man feels safe against the public airing of unfounded rumors, gossip and vilification. Such an atmosphere is un-American.

"It is the climate of a totalitarian country in which scientists are expected to change their theories to match changes in the police states propaganda line."

He approved a plan devoting at least two billion dollars yearly to scientific research.

Referring to work on the atom bomb, but with no specific mention of subsequent congressional attack on one of its projectors, Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, as "the weakest link in our atomic chain," President Truman declared:

"It was the scientists who first saw the possibility of an atomic bomb. It was the scientists who proved the possibility. It was the scientists who first saw the need of security measures, and who on their own initiative clamped down a tight lid of security on all experiments.

"It must not be forgotten for a moment, and certainly it must not be obscured by any smear campaign, that but for the scientists we would have no atomic energy program. . . . We cannot drive scientists into our laboratories, but if we tolerate reckless or unfair attacks, we certainly can drive them out."

Hits Politicians' Attitude

Though he mentioned no names, his protest was in obvious reference to repeated congressional efforts to secure confidential Government records on some of the top men engaged during the war in production and research on the atom bomb.

"There are somt politicians," President Truman said, "who are under the impression that scientific knowledge belongs only to them. They seem to fetl that it is dangerous to let scientists know anything about scientific developments in this country."

Dr. Shapley aired the same complaint, but expanded it to "obstructions stt up by politicians and the agencies of statesmen" to impede the "natural, two-way traffic (internally) in good will and cooperation (of the scientists)."

M st Encourage Scientists

Declaring it an "obligation" of the Government "to provide working conditions under which scientists will be encouraged to work for the Government," President Truman declared:

"Scientists do not want to work in ivory towers, but they do want to work in an atmosphere free from suspicion, personal insult, or politically motivated attacks.

"It is highly unfortunate that we have not been able to maintain the proper conditions for best scientific work. This failure has grave implications for our national security and welfare."

To Keep Hands Off

In what will undoubtedly be interpreted as an Administration hands-off policy on scientific work, President Truman declared:

"Pure research is arduous, demanding and difficult. It requires unusual intellectual powers. It requires extensive and specialized training. It requires intense concentration, possible only when all the facultiesof the scientist are brought to bear on a problem, with no disturbances or distractions."

Mr. Truman continued: "At a time when we hoped our scientific efforts could be directed almost exclusively to improving the well-being of our people, we must, instead, make unprecedented peacetime efforts to maintain our military strength."

Dr. Shapley, who attacked both directly and indirectly Government interfeernce in international scientific cooperation, also belabored "our own American system of exploiting the fruits of science."

Shapley Hites Profit Angle

Declaring that scientists "are not natural war makers" and that their fights are "against unknowns, not against neighbors," he added:

"At least that is ideally true. In practice, in a society of free enterprise, the many scientific discoveries in physics and chemistry are not at all free to all men. The discoveries become trade secrets and are developed for private profit, and only eventually for 'all men'."

Dr. Shapley. in his theme "One World of Stars," methodically traced astronomy's advances with particular stress on the contributions by men of all nationalities. He stressed also the continuing efforts to scientists of these nationalities to work together.

"The 'One World of Stars' is a reality," he declared. "Its significance should not be ignored in other fields of science and art, and in fact one-worldness need not be confined to the cultural fields.

Wants Men to be Like Stars

"The stars are supranational, as also are the laws of gravitation, genetics, radiation, nutrition. Cannot good will, human brotherhood, and a common ambition for the higher cultures, also develop as boundary passers?"

Dr. Shapley, personal friend and at times scientific adviser to Presidential Candidate Henry A. Wallace, concluded his one-world thesis with the challenge to scientists "to lead the way into an era of peace and human progress without which our efforts for human knowled and human comforts will have b in vain."

"Our species of man is now at one of its critical epochs," he declared.

"Does it survive the crisis, through the use of intelligence and the submersion of avarice, or does it join the fossil biological failures of the past, which, through inability to meet their crisis, have long ceased to great nightly the world of enduring stars."

Reception for Members

Dr. Shapley spoke in his role as out-going president of the AAAS. He is director of the Harvard Observatory, at Cambridge, Mass.

Following the Constitution Hall assembly, the officers of the association and their Washington hosts received members and guests at a reception held in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union Building.

Today will begin a series of morning symposia on scientific papers, afternoon tours of scientific and cultural centers of the Washington area, and evening lecture programs to which the public is invited.

Tonight's scheduled activities, free to the public, include a "Town Meeting of the Air" at Constitution Hall on "What Hope for Man" (tickets for this must be secured in advance); a bird life lecture illustrated with color moving pictures at Hotel Statler; a talk on "Technics and Future of Western Civilization" at the Commerce Auditorium, and another on "Science and the Control of Human Populations, at Hotel Mayflower.

How Many Divisions Has Pope?' Stalin Asked

President Truman said last night that at Potsdam "We got to discussing a matter in eastern Poland, and it was remarked that the Pope would not be happy over the arrangement.

"And the generalissimo, the prime minister of Russia (Stalin) leaned on the table and he pulled his mustache and said:

"'Mr. Churchill, how many divisions did you say the Pope had?'"

15 62-58854-Yak

ENCLOSURE

11-25-81 SP7 MAIL 5 #98,982

SEPT. 10, 1948

5:17 pm
LA-609-1
C-505

ED CONDON to Mr. (HUGH) ODISHAW. CONDON said he was curious as to whether ODISHAW "had any word from your boyfriend that you saw this morning."

ODISHAW - Well, I'm over there now and it is a sad story.

CONDON - It is all off, eh?

O - Well, it doesn't look good. The brilliant head is—oh, well, it just doesn't look promising—there are a couple of things that can be done.

C - Uh, huh.

O - But it doesn't look promising at all from any angle.

62012

C - Any kind of sensible reason?

O - Well—any—

C - Oh, well, don't bother with it—it is dangerous over the phone.

O - What are you doing tonight?

C - Well, I don't know. I sort of thought maybe I'd go over to see Mrs. ~~PINCHEL (pin)~~. PINCHOT* GEORGE B.

O - Okay, go see her. I'm too tired for anything except—

C - Well, there isn't anything to do, is there?

O - No, but I thought of calling K.T.* and ~~PEAGRAM~~ (ph) to bring pressure. What do you think of that?

C - Well, you can try it. Of course, I don't know the basis for the refusal.

O - The basis for the refusal is that he refused a couple of weeks ago and he's terribly tied up and—you know, that sort of stuff. The point is, too, that he wasn't reached directly because of a morning meeting and then a trip out of town that will keep him out of town for a couple of days.

C - Uh huh. You mean he won't be here at the [redacted]

O - Oh, yeh, he'll be here by that time.

C - But he's not here now.

O - No, he isn't. He left after his morning [redacted].

C - Well, that's tough. Well, when will he be [redacted]?

O - Well, he'll be here around Monday early.

C - Well, did whoozits see him?

[redacted] 11-258 [redacted] 7mAC

#98.982

(Continued)

RO/EI/EN

MI-8946

CORNELIA ~~PINCHOT~~

* MRS. GIFFORD [CORNELIA ~~GRUCE~~] ~~PINCHOT~~ — WASH DC.
KARL TAYLOR ~~COMPTON~~ - MIT (President)
GEORGE B. ~~PEGRAM~~ - COLUMBIA (Dean of Graduate Schools)
HUGH ~~ODISHAW~~ - CONDONS PRESS RELATIONS MAN

62-94694-356

ENCLOSURE 1

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1948

HI SUMMARY

62013

9-10-48
5:17 pm
LA-609-1
C-505
(Cont'd)

(ED CONDON to HUGH ODISHAW), Continued:
ODISHAW - No.
CONDON - What?
O - He didn't.
C - Oh, I see.
O - He had an appointment, but it was cancelled because of the meeting.
C - Uh huh. Well, then, maybe he could still get to see him Monday morning.
O - That's not likely because he called promptly when it was cancelled. He made another arrangement and it was set for Tuesday morning. He wasn't given a Monday appointment. Booked up solid.
C - Uh huh.
O - So it goes.
C - Is there any possibility of reaching the guy where he is? How far away?
O - Well--it's pretty tough.
C - Because I think it's a terrible mistake. Doesn't OSCAR think so too?
O - Yeh, he does. The thing is he's on a boat.
C - Oh, that famous cruise boat.
O - Uh huh.
C - Oh, hell, there must be some way to get--to meet that situation.
O - Sure, but the situation is that the consensus of opinion appears to be that there is nobody--having made a decision--there is nobody who was sharp enough to see the merits of this procedure to push it--very carefully gone through. I feel--well----

They agree to think it over and that possibly they can work out some way. ODISHAW states he forgot to tell CONDON that he (ODISHAW) had made a breakfast date for CONDON and ODISHAW at 9 o'clock with "a friend of ours" "it is the chap that we wanted to talk to very much in connection with these meetings next week". They are going to meet at Science Service (?) and CONDON will pick ODISHAW up at 8:45. (PROBABLY HARLOW [illegible])

5:25 pm
LA-608-3
LA-613-1
C-505

ED CONDON to JOHN STEELMAN's office at the WHITE HOUSE. He asks for Mr. STEELMAN and woman in the office says she is sorry, but Mr. STEELMAN left at 4 o'clock with the President on a weekend boat trip. CONDON says he supposes "the whole gang has gone and CLARK CLIFFORD too". She replies that the staff usually goes along. CONDON asks if there is any way to reach them. She states that occasionally a pouch goes. After [illegible] she tells him that a pouch will go tomorrow morning, and that if he wishes to dictate anything to her, she would send it in the pouch. She says it is a mail pouch to the boat. CONDON says, "I don't want you to [illegible] or anything, but the situation is that I would like very--to get a very urgent and strong and friendly advice through to the President [illegible] to make a personal appearance Monday evening at the Banquet of the American Association for the Advancement of Science [illegible] very likely outstanding celebrating the hundredth [illegible] Constitutional Fall." CONDON asks if this would be a [illegible] sending to Mr. STEELMAN. She replies that it would be [illegible]

CONDON (?) - [illegible] WHITE HOUSE [illegible] Cannot [illegible] [illegible]

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1948

III SUMMARY

9-10-48
5:25 pm
LA-608-3
LA-613-1
C-505
(Cont'd)

(ED CONDON to JOHN STEELMAN's office at the WHITE HOUSE), Continued: he can incorporate anything in it he would like. CONDON says to tell him it would be an unusually splendid opportunity for the President to "make hay with the scientists" and that a draft of the speech is already written for him, if they are worried about not having a speech ready in that time. He says he thinks he has something that would be extremely good all composed, but that they wouldn't have to accept it. He states this request was formally made to the White House a long time ago but was turned down. CONDON says that the point is that he would like STEELMAN to urge the President to give a little thought to about a half an hour's appearance there, or twenty minutes, whatever he wants to make it, just because of the extremely tense situation about spy charges and Red scares and that sort of stuff, because with this crowd I think he could do a splendid job and make a tremendous difference". He states that he is afraid that the message isn't getting through to him, that some of the people have tried, but he thinks they have been stopped at the lower levels. CONDON says if STEELMAN will take a little time with the President on it, and then the answer is no, he will accept it, but he is afraid that the message hasn't gotten through to him. CONDON asks when the pouch closes, that he would like to get a copy of the draft of the proposed speech and include that. She replies that the pouch is leaving at 7 in the morning, but that she will tell the guard that CONDON will leave something at the East gate to include in the pouch. CONDON will do this. She will also make up a memorandum to Mr. STEELMAN to go in the pouch.

5:35 pm
LA-610-3
C-505

ED CONDON for HUGH ODISHAW, who is not in. Message left for him to contact CONDON.

5:50 pm
LA-610-4
C-505

HUGH ODISHAW to ED CONDON. Conversation as follows:

ODISHAW - I hope you didn't call the law office.
CONDON - I did, yeah, why?
O - My God! I've been going under a pseudonym of a sort.
C - Oh! (laughter). That works all right because though I called, nobody answered. (laughter) Why, look, have you got your speech?
O - Well, I've got a copy of it.
C - That's what I mean, you didn't leave it there?
O - Naw, he took two.
C - You have only the crummy carbon?
O - Yeah.
C - Cause I can get it on the boat by going downtown tonight and dropping it in a mysterious way into a pouch and I was just writing a letter to brother STEELMAN on the subject.
O - Is he on the boat?
C - Yeah, and I'm going to--what I'd like to do is transmit it with a--with a frank and candid note to STEELMAN and hope that that has some effect with all the leisure of the weekend. What do you think?
O - Ho hum!
C - Why not, for goodness sake?
O - Well, I'll tell you why. If you feel like, drop on over, you want to drive out here?

(Continued)

EH/WOL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1945

MI SUMMARY

9-10-45
5:50 pm
LA-610-4
C-505

62015

(HUGH CRISHAW to MR CONDON), Continued:

CONDON - Well, I'm about to have dinner. Why don't you come over here and eat with us.

CRISHAW - Oh, I can't--I mean, I've--

C - Well, look, HUGH, think it over. I don't see what possibly objection there could be. After all, I've always gotten along very well with brother JOHN and--ah--and--ah--here it is and we'll just give it to him. The point--it looks to me like it's the only hope because it's a dead duck if you wait till Monday cause they'll be too much accumulated business and everybody will feel that it's too rushed to give it attention, but if STEELMAN has it to meditate on it during the day and it will kind of lull around and if it appeals to him, why there will be a certain amount of loafing and talking with others and they will pick up the idea and maybe not feel so tense and get it picked up. Now it's that or nothing, I'll betcha unless you've got some other idea.

O - I don't have any. Well, why don't--

C - What I don't understand is--it's all very well, HUGH, but what possible harm can come of it--this approach?

O - I don't know. Look, why don't you plan tentatively to go ahead with that scheme. What time do you have to get down there?

C - Oh, not actually--theoretically not till 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, that's when this pouch closes, but I don't--I would want to take it down this evening because I don't want to get up that early--early enough to beat that deadline.

O - What's the morning closure?

C - 7 am.

O - Oh, Okay. Look, I want to check and I'll call you back--or, you know.

C - What do you mean, check?

O - I want to talk to our friend, COX.*

C - Oh, uh huh.

O - Because I'd like to get a little slant from him on it because he is going down to see CLARK.*

C - Yeah, where? You mean going to see him Monday?

O - No, today, tonight.

C - Oh, you mean that guy isn't on the beat.

O - No, he isn't.

C - Uh huh, well, I've got one that is (snickers).

O - Yeah.

C - What?

O - Yeah, I know it.

C - Well, I was just teasing in this sense--ah--

O - Sure, one on the beat is worth two in--

C - Well, the only thing is that I just don't know--I mean, it looks to me that there's no harm in approaching both angles.

O - Yeah.

4

(Continued)

MM/NOL

MI-6949

Re: COX - See previous note for this date
CLARK - CLARK CLIFFORD (?) - SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

MX SUMMARY

9-10-48
5:30 pm
LA-610-4
C-505
(Cont'd)

(HUGH MITCHELL to Dr CONDON), Continued:
CONDON - And, for example, if CLARK were to take it up, and on the other hand, he'd be thinking cleverly how he'd make some minor changes in the thing, all right, let him work on it over the weekend. I would think that there would be no harm in saying that owing to the immediately great pressure of time that I had in my capacity as being a member of the Inter blu blu blu, and knowing STILLMAN, arranged to get a copy of the draft and an urgent message through to STILLMAN by the pouch, etc. Now if Col Case CLARK tonight, why, CLARK undoubtedly knows the pouch mechanism and could write a memo on the subject himself if he felt like it, etc.—surround the thing.

CONDON agrees to drop over in an hour and a half and pick up the draft of the speech.

6:45 pm
LA-614-2
LA-609-2
C-505

TONY LAVERNO (ph), (New York Times correspondent ?), to Dr. CONDON. LAVERNO says that the Sunday Department (of the Times) wants LAVERNO to do a memo for the "Review of the Week" section on how the scientists feel about "this nagging business of the investigations by the Committee". CONDON replies that he doesn't think they like it very well, but that he hasn't heard any particular comment about it other than the Washington people he sees all of the time, "and, of course, everybody thinks it's outrageous and bad". LAVERNO says he is trying to find out how many scientists have quit the atomic project and whether the number is increasing or decreasing. CONDON says it is very difficult to get numbers on this, because scientists grade all the way down to the youngest fellows, but that in the letter which the eight scientists had sent to the President, it was stated that out of 150, there were fewer than 15 now working on the project. CONDON says that the Director of Research quit and went back to Harvard as a professor the beginning of this month; that the Director of Brookhaven quit and returned to M.I.T. CONDON then recalls to LAVERNO the story that came out end Monday about Congressman McDOWELL's saying that the Committee was going to investigate an astronomical observatory in the Belgian Congo (Refer to MX-6941, 9:32 pm entry). CONDON thinks "they ought to have their tail twisted and made fun of on that". LAVERNO says he called the Atomic Commission about this question (of the number of scientists) and they were vague about it. CONDON explains that they operate to a large extent by contract whereby the employees are employed by the contractor rather than by the Commission. CONDON says the Los Alamos project is carried on as a contract with the University of California, and that the employees there are treated as employees of the University. He states that a good many of the 150 were university professors who always did intend to return to their jobs.

PHILIP MORRISON

5

EN

62017

Washington, D. C.
September 11, 1948

MI SUMMARY

9-11-48
8:52 am
N.C.
C-505

(HUGH ODISHAW ?) to EMILIE CONDON asking if ED has left. EMILIE advised that he has gone.

10:01 am
LA-616-1
C-505

Western Union to EMILIE CONDON saying there is a long wire for DR. CONDON from WALTER BACH (ph) and asks when he will be home. EMILIE said he will be in after lunch. The wire will be delivered to the house.

11:00 am
LA-611-3
C-505

MISS MORRIS (ph), in JOHN STEELMAN'S office, The White House, to EMILIE CONDON. MORRIS advised that STEELMAN is on the boat with the President and that word has been received from STEELMAN to get the following message to CONDON. The message is as follows: "Your message and material received on the boat today. I shall phone you early Monday." EMILIE will deliver the message.

2:38 pm
N.C.
C-505

BRYSON RASH of the American Broadcasting Company, for DR. CONDON who is out and is expected later today. RASH will attempt to contact CONDON later.

6:00 pm
No Cut
C-505

ED CONDON to EMILIE CONDON. ED said he is at HUGH's (ODISHAW); they have had a bite to eat; and, something has come up so ED plans to stay there for a while.
EMILIE said she had received a message from (JOHN) STEELMAN's secretary for ED, to the effect that STEELMAN has received the material from CONDON, and will contact him on Monday in regard to it.

6:11 pm
No Cut
C-505

A LD Operator from St. Louis, Mo., for EDWARD CONDON. EMILIE referred her to CO-5441.* Dr. MARTIN KAMEN (?)

* MAY BE CO-5471 - HUGH ODISHAW

Sept. 12, 1948

10:00 am
LA-612-3
C-505

ED CONDON to Georgetown University. CONDON said he would like to get Father HYDEN (ph). CONDON told the man answering that HYDEN had asked him to appear on his radio program around noon today. (probably Georgetown University Forum on WARL at 1:00 pm) CONDON explained that he didn't know exactly what the time was for the program and wanted to find out. The man checked and then told CONDON that the time on the air is 1:00 o'clock but that the studio is opened at 12:00 o'clock and that the people on the program have lunch "up here" before the program.

EI

EI-3952

62018

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

62019 Washington, D. C.
September 12, 1948

UN-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-12-48
10:05 am
LA-612-4
617-1
C-505

BRYSON RASH (ap), American Broadcasting, to ED CONDON. CONDON immediately told RASH that he thought he had better not undertake to do "that" (a radio program) this time. CONDON explained that he will be tied up with some preliminaries for the opening meeting of the A.A.A.S. and secondly, that he really thinks "these fellows" (House Un-American Activities Committee) are going to postpone. RASH said he wished that CONDON could do it but he asked CONDON what he thought about DR. KAHN. CONDON replied that he didn't know but that KAHN would be in town today. RASH asked at what hotel KAHN would stop here. CONDON said [illegible] had told him but that he could not remember. CONDON said KAHN would be in touch with him, however. He told RASH that KAHN is coming by plane from St. Louis today and had said he would arrive about 2:00 pm. RASH gave CONDON his own home phone number, Sherry 6936. RASH confirmed that he would want to present KAHN in an organized interview. CONDON asked if RASH was the fellow he (CONDON) had gone on television with together with MARTIN GARDNER. RASH confirmed this. CONDON said he did not think they had had a good program because they had just dribbled along and had kicked the subject around with getting their point across. CONDON remembered that he had once been interviewed by ED HART and thought that this had been a very good program. CONDON said the difference was that they had written the script beforehand for the ED HART broadcast. RASH agreed but explained that they don't like to read from notes on a television broadcast. RASH assured CONDON that the program now being contemplated would be organized to the extent that it would have shape, meaning and point. CONDON then said he thought it would be worth RASH's while to get in touch with HARLOW SHAPLEY (☆). RASH confirmed that he was acquainted with the A.A.A.S situation and the local working staff. CONDON told RASH that they are having a big Centennary meeting which opens with a "grand slam, big Presidential address" in Constitution Hall. [illegible] said he thought there was still some hope that "they" may be [illegible] TRUMAN to come over and give them some quickie words of [illegible] that it is even possible that TRUMAN might take [illegible] "this science business via a win the [illegible] didn't know about this. RASH asked whether Dr. [illegible] valved and whether the Committee had ever "pulled a [illegible] replied affirmatively and reminded RASH that [illegible] year and a half or two years ago (before [illegible] involved in a paper [illegible] KAHN had [illegible]

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-12-48
10:05 am
Continued

BRYSON RASH, A.B.C., to ED CONDON. (Continued)

SENNETT/AEROTNESS (ph), of Yale, who is quite a cautious and conservative fellow who thinks it's a shame that scientists every get mixed up in "this sort of thing and that the retiring President is SHAPLEY, who is "quite otherwise". CONDON said he knew that on "the council- on the Executive Committee" there will be a lot of questions and discussion on just what issue, "of what sort of cognizance" the A.A.A.S. ought to take out of the attacks on scientists that the THOMAS Committee is about to make. CONDON suggested that therefore if RASH could get ahold of SHAPLEY and arrange it with him "that they may have a statement emerging from the day of deliberation, Monday, and that RASH might kind of make "that" his spot news of the broadcast. RASH remarked that it would be very timely. CONDON suggested that RASH might be able to get SHAPLEY on his (RASH's) television show at 7:00 pm (Monday night) right after SHAPLEY gives his retiring Presidential address on Monday and willstill be dressed up and in black tie. CONDON told RASH that SHAPLEY is staying at Science Service, which is WATSON/DAVIS' place. CONDON remarked, "It seems to me that, in this connection, on the expectation and hope- at least my hope is- at any rate- that this very grand body that's exactly a hundred years old and has got a hundred thousand members and threw (ph) a very big meeting and centennial just on the eve of a big anti-intellectial attack on it by ignoramuses like THOMAS and McDOWELL, sort of will have something to say." CONDON told RASH that, to get "that", he thought SHAPLEY was the man. RASH agreed but asked CONDON, in the meantime, to ask KAMEN, when he calls CONDON, to call him (RASH). RASH said he would be home all day and would like very much to talk with DR. KAMEN. CONDON agreed to put KAMEN in touch with RASH but said he didn't imagine KAMEN would contact him (CONDON) until about 4:00 or 5:00 o'clock.

10:40 am
LA-617-2
C-505

Unidentified man to EMILIE CONDON. The man asked EMILIE if ED (CONDON) was in. EMILIE replied that ED was on his way over to the man's place.

2:55 pm
No Cut
C-505

BETTY/HATHER to EMILIE CONDON. BETTY told EMILIE that MRS. PINCHOT is in Milford (Conn.?) but had asked her to call EMILIE and invite her and ED (CONDON) over at 9:00 am tomorrow, Monday, evening. BETTY told EMILIE that DR. and MRS. RYAN (ph) of North Carolina would be there. EMILIE told BETTY that she didn't know if they would be able to make it because ED has the A.A.A.S. meeting Monday but said she would let BETTY know definitely tomorrow if they can.

BI

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

62021 Washington, D. C.
September 12, 1948

VANNEVER BUSH
JOINT RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT BOARD

MI-SUMMARY—CONTINUED

9-12-48
3:15 pm
LA-618-4
C-505

DREW PEARSON to ED CONDON. PEARSON remarked, "Say, I hope that our friends on the Committee are probably listening to this." CONDON replied, "Oh, doubtless". PEARSON then told CONDON that he had a tip, which he didn't know if he wanted to use or not, that the fellow who first went to the Un-American Affairs Committee about CONDON was VANDERBILT BUSH (ph). CONDON said he could not deny this but could not affirm it either as he really didn't know. CONDON then remarked that he doubted if BUSH would have done so himself but thought that BUSH would have sent somebody. CONDON told PEARSON that there was no doubt that BUSH hasn't been "what you'd call cordial in the sense of—we've had rather a sharp disagreement over the nature of the Science Foundation legislation and things of that sort." However, CONDON said it was hard for him to believe that BUSH would be quite as low as that but CONDON said he didn't know. PEARSON remarked that BUSH had been pretty bad in regard to some of "that patent stuff". CONDON then agreed that BUSH has been "pretty ruthless an individual" and works in a very dogged and determined way to get what he wants but he said he (CONDON) hasn't hitherto known of BUSH's doing anything as low as this would be.

J. ROBERT
FRANK OPPENHEIMER

PEARSON then told CONDON that he had a tip that the Committee is going to bring out next week the fact that DR. OPPENHEIMER's brother is a card carrying Communist. CONDON told PEARSON that the Times-Herald has said this before and that this had been in the news about 5 or 6 months ago as one of "those premised revelations" like the Times-Herald carries. CONDON said that at the time it had been denied by OPPENHEIMER's brother. CONDON told PEARSON that OPPENHEIMER's brother is either an associate professor or a full professor of physics at the University of Minnesota now but had worked throughout the entire war at Berkley (Cal.) on "the (atomic?) project", having been cleared by (General) GROVES. CONDON told PEARSON that he therefore thought it was important to bring out that if "that" shouldn't have been allowed it was GROVES' fault. PEARSON said he didn't think he would bring this out but had just thought he would check on it.

CONDON then told PEARSON, "Now, this other fellow, who has been mentioned, MARTIN KAMEN, he's really been subpoenaed and was brought East at the Committee's expense." CONDON told PEARSON that KAMEN had been out in California and had called him (CONDON) up from St. Louis last night. CONDON told PEARSON that KAMEN is arriving in town just about now. CONDON remarked that he supposed "they" (Committee) would give KAMEN a private working over. CONDON said that ARTHUR COMPTON (ph), the President of Washington University in St. Louis is standing by KAMEN and says that he has investigated very carefully, and is satisfied that KAMEN is okay. CONDON told PEARSON that KAMEN is one of the real pioneers of the radioactive isotope work in its medical applications. CONDON said, "He himself is sure that that KAMEN is perfectly ok., so "they" are going to harass hell out of him in private, probably." PEARSON asked CONDON what "they" thought they would get out of him (KAMEN). CONDON replied that KAMEN worked on the "project" (Atom) during the war at Berkely, Calif., and he (KAMEN) was approached by a Russian in San Francisco because there was an employee in the Seattle Consulate who had Lukemia. The Russian asked KAMEN to get some radioactive material to treat him (employee) and CONDON said there were no secrets involved in that. CONDON said that KAMEN met the fellow (Russian) to see about being helpful in the summer of '44

BI:RE

MI-SUMMARY — CONTINUED

3:15 pm (Cont'd) DREW PEARSON to ED CONDON (CONTINUED). CONDON told PEARSON that "they" insinuatd that the contact (between KAMEN and Unid. Russian) was sinister, and as a matter of fact was dropped from the project by Gen. GROVES' staff. CONDON said that during the war employees were dropped with no pretense of fair hearings. CONDON said that he (KAMEN) then worked for the Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond, Calif. as that was the only job he could get and after a few months of that he went to the Washington University, on the Medical Staff, in St. Louis. PEARSON said, "He (KAMEN) doesn't sound like he would make a very good witness for "them" (Committee)." CONDON said they are undoubtedly going to smear him (KAMEN) and make it appear that scientists are untrustworthy.

CONDON said there is one "item" that you (PEARSON) might be interested in, but would like to tell him privately, but then decided that PEARSON would be pretty busy getting ready for his evening broadcast. PEARSON asked CONDON if "it" was something that would keep or break pretty soon. CONDON replied that he hadn't any idea of "it" breaking soon. PEARSON asked CONDON to let "it" go and he will get in touch with CONDON early next week. PEARSON said he was just checking on these things as routine matter. CONDON said that GROVES is just doing his spite work.

4:00 pm IA-619-1 C-505 MARTIN KAMEN to EMILIE CONDON. MARTIN asked for DR. CONDON. EMILIE said he isn't in. EMILIE asked KAMEN to come to her place and stay. KAMEN said since he has the hotel room he may as well stay there. KAMEN told EMILIE his ext. at the hotel was 605, so DR. CONDON could call him when he returns.

5:52 pm No Cut C-505 BRYSON RASH, A.B.C. for DR. CONDON. EMILIE said he was not in. RASH then asked where KAMEN was staying and EMILIE said, "at the statler".

6:27 pm IA-619-3 C-505 EMILIE CONDON to MARTIN KAMEN, Hotel Statler, ext. 605. EMILIE said that ED would be home about 7 pm and asked KAMEN if he could come (to the CONDONS) them. KAMEN said he could come any time but agreed to take a taxi to CONDONS at 7 pm. EMILIE asked KAMEN if he would like to go with them (CONDONS) to the SHAPELY'S (ph). Agreed.

THIS IS HOTEL STRATFORD - NOT STATLER

62023

Sept. 13, 1948

9:12 am
No cut
C-505

HELEN WOODY (pho) to EMILIE CONDON. Personal chatter. EMILIE asked HELEN what she is doing. HELEN replied that she is writing and has had several articles taken by newspapers for their Sunday editorial sections. In discussing the AAAS EMILIE mentioned that she wants to go to the Wednesday night lecture. She asked HELEN to go with her. HELEN declined and said she is speaking in Virginia that night.

10:18 am
LA-622-7
C-505

MARTIN KAHEN to office of ARNOLD, FORTAS and PORTER for Mr. FREEMAN. Secretary said that Mr. FREEMAN is at a hearing. KAHEN said that he was supposed to see FREEMAN today about what he (KAHEN) will be doing with the THOMAS Committee. KAHEN said he (KAHEN) can be reached at the Stratford Hotel, room 605. Secretary will have FREEMAN contact KAHEN.

10:22 am
LA-621-1
C-505

EMILIE CONDON to BRYSON RASH at VIAL, advising him that she had misinformed him yesterday when she said that KAHEN was at the Statler. EMILIE said that KAHEN is at the Stratford Hotel, NA-5261.

2:32 pm
LA 619-7
C-505

MARTIN (AGRONSKY) to EMILIE CONDON asking if she knew where ED was. She thought ED was in his office. MARTIN told her that he wasn't and that his secretary did not know where he might be. EMILIE then said that ED probably was with the AAAS. EMILIE mentioned that they were going to the AAAS meeting tonight and that ED would preside at it. EMILIE asked if he knew that MARTIN KAHEN was in town. -Yes. EMILIE said that KAHEN is having a secret hearing tomorrow morning. AGRONSKY asked where KAHEN was. EMILIE said he is staying at the Stratford Hotel. She said she thought it was the Statler -but she was wrong about that. EMILIE said she would tell ED that AGRONSKY wants to get in touch with him.

EU/RO

MI-8957

12

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

:50 pm
A-625-2
-505

MARTIN KAMEN to EMILIE CONDON, saying that he is seeing Mr. FREEMAN at 4:45 (pm). KAMEN said that GROBSTEIN (ph) and perhaps one other person will go with him to see FREEMAN. EMILIE said that ED CONDON was sort of hoping to go along with KAMEN. KAMEN said that if ED wants to come that it is at the Ring Building. EMILIE said that ED is at the A.A.A.S. meeting. KAMEN said his appointment is in room 602 Ring Building with FREEMAN. KAMEN said FREEMAN told him that he would give them all the time "we" need, including having supper together.

:02 pm
A 620-4
-505

EDWARD CONDON to EMILIE CONDON. She told him that MARTIN KAMEN's appointment with the lawyer is at 4:45 in case ED wants to go. ED asked if it was sort of thought that he ought to go. EMILIE reminded ED that he had said last night that he thought he would. ED said that maybe he would go then. EMILIE said that of course they would like to have ED. ED thinks he'd better go then. ED said that he is at the Statler and that he has sent for HARLEY(pho), the chauffer?, but he hasn't arrived. ED is just roaming around visiting with people. ED told EMILIE that the President is going to speak tonight (at the AAAS meeting). ED said, "And I put it over." ED said that STEELMAN was all enthusiastic and said "the Boss" liked his letter and everything else. ED said he had to be at the meeting at 8:15. EMILIE asked if she should bring the boys. ED thinks she should. ED said the President is really going to lay it on the line and lambast the Committee a little bit. ED said he would not call it by name but it will be "damn unambiguous what he's talking about." ED said he had tried to contact AGRONSKY but couldn't get him. ED said he would go to AGRONSKY's house and then to the lawyers and then come home. ED said that after the lecture they could go to the reception at the Pan-American Union.

5:00 pm
LA-623-4
C-505

EMILIE CONDON to MRS. (GIFFORD) PINCHOT. EMILIE told MRS. PINCHOT that she (and ED CONDON) could not come tonight (See entry at 2:55 pm on 9-12-48) because tonight is the A.A.A.S. meeting that EDWARD (CONDON) presides at. EMILIE said that the CONDONS might come in (to MRS. PINCHOT's) afterwards. MRS. PINCHOT then invited EMILIE over for tea tomorrow and ED too if he can come. EMILIE said she was sure she could come to the tea but didn't think ED could because he is awfully tied up with the A.A.A.S. MRS. PINCHOT then told EMILIE that she had been hoping that ED could come today because the BLACKS were coming. EMILIE remarked that she wanted very much to meet the BLACKS. MRS. PINCHOT told EMILIE that the time for the tea tomorrow is about 5:30 pm and intimated that BLACK will be there tomorrow too and will speak informally. EMILIE mentioned that TRUMAN will make a speech tonight at the A.A.A.S. meeting and that afterwards (HARLOW) SHAPLEY is going to speak on astronomy. MRS. PINCHOT told EMILIE to bring anyone she wants if she can come tonight, even if it is late.

7:06 pm
LA-626-1
C-505

Mr. BIRKHEAD (sp) to ED CONDON for ALBERT KAHN who is not there. CONDON said that he and KAHN were rather close friends and KAHN might drop in without any notice. BIRKHEAD said that he got a note from KAHN saying that he would be in Washington Monday and could be reach at CONDON's residence. BIRKHEAD left his number for KAHN to get in touch with him if he should drop in.

9/14

TRUMAN WANTS TWO BILLION YEARLY TO AID SCIENCE

RAPS 'UNWARRANTED SMEARS' OF SAVANTS

62025

Times-Herald.
9-14-48

By United Press

President Truman said last night that the nation should spend $2,000,000,000 a year on scientific and research development free of "totalitarian" and "political" pressure.

He told the opening session of the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that "some politicians . . . and I can name them" had created a "totalitarian climate" for science through unwarranted smears and vilification of scientists.

Called "Non-Political"

It was an unexpected blast as earlier in the day his address had been billed as "non-political" by the White House. He spoke at Constitution hall and although the theme of his talk followed the scientists' own viewpoint, there was no applause until he had finished.

Of the recommendation for a $2,000,000,000 fund for scientific research and development, the President said it was a "very, very small amount" considering the national income of $200,000,000,000 annually.

Raps Some Politicians

He charged that the "vilification" of scientists in general and "smears" of atomic scientists in particular is the "most un-American thing we have to contend with today." He termed it a grave threat to the nation's future security. He again called the current spy investigation a "red herring."

Addressing the nation's top scientists, he deplored the fact that "some politicians" operated on the idea "that scientific knowledge belongs only to them."

The fact that American scientists are now subjected to public "airing of unfounded rumors, gossip and vilification," he said, creates "an atmosphere" that was "un-American."

"It is the climate of a totalitarian country in which scientists are expected to change their theories to match changes in the police states' propaganda lines," he said.

The President prefaced this conclusion with the statement that scientists "do not want to work in ivory towers, but they do want to work in an atmosphere free from suspicion, personal insult, or politically motivated attacks."

This was an obvious reference to repeated congressional efforts to get confidential government records on the background of some of the top men involved during the war in production of the atom bomb.

Denounces Smears

"It is highly unfortunate that we have not been able to maintain the proper conditions for best scientific work," he said. "Its failure has grave implications for our national security and welfare."

Mr. Truman then denounced "any smear campaign" of atomic scientists, saying that without them, "we would have no atomic energy program."

He asserted that we are only on the beginning of the atomic age and must depend on future research.

"We cannot drive scientists into our laboratories, but, if we tolerate reckless or unfair attacks, we can certainly drive them out," he said.

Mr. Truman said the nation, living in "hazardous times," has learned "the hard and bitter way" that it could not expect "lasting peace with justice if we do not remain strong in the cause of peace."

This is the premise upon which Mr. Truman based his argument that scientists should be provided "truly adequate funds and facilities, and a working atmosphere in which research progress is possible."

He said he had noted the attacks on prominent American scientists "with increasing concern."

Referring again to "some politicians," he said "they seem to feel that it is dangerous to let scientists know anything about scientific developments in this country."

"Key to National Security"

Mr. Truman then acknowledged the need for "sensible security measures" but agreed with a telegram sent to him by a group of "distinguished scientists" that they were "understandably reluctant" to work where they were subject "to the possibility of smears that may ruin them professionally for life."

The telegram he referred to was sent from New York Sept. 6. Among the signers were Dr. Harrison Brown and Dr. Harold C. Urey, both of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A copy also was sent to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

In the telegram the scientists complained that the House Un-American Activities committee was "smearing" American scientists and discouraging young men from taking jobs in atom research.

'Heaviest Battalions'

PRESIDENT TRUMAN told one of the "secrets" last night of his "Big Three" meeting at Potsdam with Premier Stalin and former Prime Minister Churchill.

The President said:

"I remember at Potsdam we got to discussing a matter in eastern Poland, and it was remarked by the Prime Minister of Great Britain that the Pope would not be happy over that arrangement of that Catholic end of Poland.

"And the Generalissimo, the Prime Minister of Russia, leaned on the table and he pulled his mustache like that (gesturing) and looked over at Mr. Churchill and said:

"'Mr. Churchill, Mr. Prime Minister, how many divisions did you say the Pope had?'"

62-HQ-54-300

14

ENCLOSURE

11-25-81 SP7 MAC

#98-982

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

RECORDED - 31

62-58854-309

SEPTEMBER 27, 1948 - URGENT

NAC NEW YORK

EDWARD MILLER CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TEL THIS DATE. BUREAU DOES NOT DESIRE THAT ANY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO HAVE CONDONS BAGGAGE SEARCHED IN THE EVENT HE DEPARTS FOR PARIS FRANCE. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO KEEP THE BUREAU ADVISED OF INFORMATION COMING TO YOUR ATTENTION RELATING TO CONDONS CONTACTS PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR PARIS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

HOOVER

62007

G.I.R.

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 20 4 26 PM '48
FBI

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY MESSENGER)

EHM:EW

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1948

OCT 12 1948

A few minutes later CONDON contacted the residence of Dr. K. T. COMPTON, 111 Memorial Drive, Troweridge 6-7303, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and spoke to Mrs. COMPTON. He told her that a man at the Bureau of Standards had been suspended pending the outcome of a loyalty check and that from information he has it is due to BENEDICT's associations with AMDUR of MIT. He further explained that AMDUR was collecting funds for the legal defense of HALPERIN (pho.), a member of the Canadian spy ring and that he was acquitted and returned to his position. CONDON stated that he felt that a man had a right to contribute to see that a man had a fair trial. He asked her to relate the facts to Dr. COMPTON and suggested that COMPTON send a telegram to SAWYER urging that SAWYER go easy on BENEDICT.

CONDON further criticized the loyalty board, adding that "I heard of a guy being questioned because he gave a few dollars to the Spanish Republican cause." He also stated that he thought that the Loyalty Program in the Executive Department was good but feared that it had gotten into the hands of a few stupid people.

It appeared from his conversation that BENEDICT received his Ph.D. Degree at MIT.

cc - Boston
WFO file 121-1346

62004

62-4108
RGG:EML

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62009

SEPTEMBER 27, 1948

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 27 11:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, ISR. TSC DASH FIVE ZERO FIVE ADVISED THAT SUBJECT WHO IS DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, IS PLANNING TO GO TO PARIS ABOUT OCTOBER FIRST ON QUEEN MARY TO ATTEND A WEIGHTS AND MEASURES CONFERENCE. EXPECTS TO BE GONE APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITES HAS SUBJECT UNDER SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE THAT COMMITTEE ALTHOUGH NO DEFINITE DATE SET FOR THIS HEARING. HCUA WHICH IS COGNIZANT OF THIS PROPOSED TRIP APPARENTLY HAS NOT ATTEMPTED TO STOP SAME. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE NYC WHETHER ANY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO OPENLY HAVE BAGGAGE SEARCHED AT TIME OF DEPARTURE. BUREAU AND NYC WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

HOTEL

RSG:MAH

62-4108

RECORDED - 4 62-77853-309

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 22, 1948

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

62003

The following information was furnished by TS-S-505 and should the information be disseminated, it should be appropriately reworded to protect the identity of this source.

On September 16, 1948, CONDON received information from an unidentified man (possibly FERDINAND G. BRICKWEIDE, Chief of the Heat and Power Division at the Bureau of Standards) that WILLIAM BENEDICT was being suspended as of September 19, 1948, pending the final outcome of a loyalty check. (BENEDICT is believed identical with Dr. WILLIAM SIDNEY BENEDICT, employed in the Thermodynamics Section, Heat and Power Division, National Bureau of Standards.)

The unknown man stated that BENEDICT asked if he could work without pay. The unknown man said that he approved this request and wanted CONDON's approval of this action. CONDON stated that this was O. K. and added that BENEDICT was not on classified work.

CONDON then stated that the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce was "the most stupid loyalty board in the government" and called their action in the BENEDICT matter "stupid and disgusting." Both CONDON and the unknown man agreed that BENEDICT was loyal.

The unknown man stated that he understands that BENEDICT's trouble may have arisen from his having corresponded with AMDUK (phon.) of MIT (probably ISADORE AMDUR). CONDON identified AMDUR as Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The unknown man stated that the loyalty board apparently considers AMDUR a Communist, who was collecting money for the legal defense of a member of the Canadian spy ring and that BENEDICT contributed to same. AMDUR in turn reportedly gave these funds to a "Communist outfit" and BENEDICT is charged that he should have known what AMDUR was going to do with the money. CONDON stated that the fellow was acquitted and restored to his position at Queens University, Ontario, Canada. (Based on subsequent reference, it is believed CONDON refers to ISADORE HALPERIN).

CONDON then stated that he would get in touch with Dr. KARL T. COMPTON, of MIT, and have him send a telegram to SAWYER, Secretary of Commerce, urging that SAWYER "go easy on firing BENEDICT." CONDON concluded by stating "we're just dealing with stupid people and there's no sense putting up with it." In this conversation CONDON indicated that he was very pro-BENEDICT and would do all he could to defend BENEDICT.

RECORDED - 141 62-82284-310
INDEXED - 141
EX-25
OCT 5 1948
11 OCT 27 1948
59 OCT 18 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clayton	
Mr. Chapman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Penn	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 22, 1948

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

62002

Remylets September 14 and 15, 1948 relative to Dr. Condon's having prepared a speech delivered by President TRUMAN at the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. TsC-505 has furnished the following additional information in connection with this matter:

On September 16, 1948, CONDON contacted Mrs. DAVID K. LILIENTHAL, wife of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and stated that President TRUMAN, while on his campaign trip, may want to make a speech along the same lines as he made at the opening session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on September 13, 1948 and on the same line as LILIENTHAL made in a speech on September 16, 1948. CONDON added that "one of the boys at the White House" asked him to get together a dossier of material which might be useful to the people on the President's train in preparing such a speech. CONDON asked that LILIENTHAL furnish him with such material so that he might comply with this request the following day. Mrs. LILIENTHAL stated that she would advise LILIENTHAL of this request when he came in later that evening.

On September 17, this same source stated that an unidentified man from the International News Service read CONDON a part of the statement from the House Committee on Un-American Activities stating that President TRUMAN has "unlocked the FBI report linking Dr. CONDON with the alleged Soviet espionage agents including NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER". He asked CONDON for a statement and CONDON declined to give him any comment. The unidentified man then stated that a wire service said that CONDON wrote the President's speech in which President TRUMAN attacked the smear tactics of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. CONDON denied this but said he did see it in an early draft. CONDON also admitted that Dr. MARTIN KAMEN visited him while KAMEN was in Washington and that KAMEN is a very good friend of his.

CONDON subsequently spoke to his close friend, MARTIN AGRONSKY, radio commentator and furnished him information relative to his (CONDON'S) associations with SILVERMASTER. A copy of the technical log dated September 17, through 19, 1948, inclusive, is attached which sets forth the details of this conversation. It is also noted in this conversation with AGRONSKY that CONDON makes reference to the speech of President TRUMAN above mentioned.

1 ENCL

Encl. ENCL ATTACHED

RGG:GPF
62-4108

[redacted] INDEXED 83 SERIALIZED 83

12/2/81 SPTMAC

62-58854-311

IF IES SII

OCT 6 1948

EX-1

EX-1

42

OCT 19 1948

DESTROYED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-311

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

62-58854-311 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-17-48

2:05 pm
LA-657-2
C-505

EMILIE CONDON to WILLIAM ASHELMAN at EX-8050, ext. 281, "communications section". EMILIE asked BILL if he can do a little bit of driving for her next week on his day off as the male member of the couple she has living in her house now as housekeepers does not yet have his drivers license. BILL agreed to drive EMILIE to the farmers' wholesale market next Tuesday morning at 8:30 am. EMILIE said it would take BILL about 3 hours. She took BILL's home phone number, HUdson 8105, so that she can call him in case she has to change her plans.

5:11 pm
LA-649-4
C-505

LILLIAN (WATFORD?) (LD from N.Y.C.) to EMILIE CONDON. LILLIAN said she is now in a R.R. Station in N.Y.; and that she has to be "home" tomorrow.
LILLIAN is leaving N.Y. on the 5:30 pm (daylight time) Pennsylvania train, which arrives in D.C. at 9:05 pm (tonight). She will have two hours between trains - in D.C. and would like to visit the CONDONS.
EMILIE said they (CONDONS) are free tonight and will try to meet LILLIAN at Union Station. In case they cannot get to the station, LILLIAN is to come on out to the CONDONS (by taxi?).

MI-8979

MU/BI/VJ

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 227 mAC IC-2 REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 FCIM, II, 1.2.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12/7/91 12/7/81

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR~~ C 100 DATE 1/5/82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

MI-SUMMARY CONTINUED

6:55 pm
LA-650-3
C-505

Unid. man, International News Service, to Dr. CONDON. Unid. reads a part of the statement in the late papers from the House (Un-American Affairs) Committee which says that President TRUMAN has unlocked the FBI report linking Dr. CONDON with alleged Soviet espionage agents including NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. Unid. asks for a statement and CONDON declines to give him any or comment on it.

Unid. then says that a wire service stated that CONDON wrote the President's speech the other day in which the President attacked the smear tactics of the Committee. CONDON denied this but said he did see it in an early draft.

CONDON admitted that Dr. KAMEN visited him while he was here and stated that he (KAMEN) is a very good friend of his.

7:05 pm
LA-650-4
C-505

HUGH (ODISHAW) to Dr. CONDON. HUGH tells CONDON of the House Un-American Affairs story in tonight's papers and asks if CONDON is tied up tonight. CONDON tells HUGH of LILLIAN WATFORD's arrival (cf. 5:11 pm, MI-8979) and that he will be tied up with her until about 11:00. CONDON agrees to see HUGH on his way home from taking LILLIAN back to the train.

9:50 pm
LA-655-2
LA-654-1
C-505

MARTIN AGRONSKY to Dr. CONDON. AGRONSKY asks if CONDON has anything that he can use against these stories linking CONDON with SILVERMASTER. CONDON said he had met SILVERMASTER, who was interested in getting technical advice on medical instruments and equipment which he, as a member of War Assets, was attempting to dispose of. CONDON thinks he is in the clear since, after the first Times Herald attacks which occured toward the end of March, 1947, he verbally asked HARRIMAN to satisfy himself and have him (CONDON) fully looked up and then in April, 1947 he wrote to ADRIAN FISHER, Solicitor of the Department (of Commerce), a long biographical sketch bringing out all the kinds of things they might consider directly. CONDON says he doesn't know what SILVERMASTERS title was when he first met hi but he worked for the War Assets Administration. CONDON said that in his letter to FISHER, he said that he (SILVERMASTER) never said anything to him which indicated radicalism, subversiveness, or "anything else" but that he was a person who was trained as a economist at the Universtiy of California, who had been interested in problems of migratory farm labor out in California and had worked on that in government studies at the time of the depression. CONDON continued saying that he (SILVERMASTER) had held various government jobs but he (CONDON) didn't know what all they were since he didn't get that well acquainted with him. CONDON says that at the time he met him (SILVERMASTER), he was very enthusiastic about hoping that he could find ways "to get the most money -- most f/ the money" and sell "the stuff" in the most socially constructive wa• Actually nothing came of it but CONDON suspected at that time that (SILVERMASTER) was beginning to somehow or other have the finger p on him since he (SILVERMASTER) talked enthusiasticly how they would coop te and how in return for the services of the Bureau, he would see to it at they got some surplus shop equipment and "things like that" to pay t•.

CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MI-SUMMARY CONTINUED

9:50 pm Continued

MARTIN AGRONSKY to Dr. CONDON (Continued)

CONDON said that at the time he (CONDON) designated a Bureau (of Standards) man liaison officer to get acquainted with him (SILVERMASTER) and work with him. CONDON said this man went to see him a couple of times but it was all very vague and indefinite and CONDON's man reported that since everything seemed so red tapish and unlikely to amount to anything that he wouldn't bother unless CONDON wanted him to. AGRONSKY interrupts and states he is going to merely point out how CONDON met him socially and that the only occasion when he (CONDON) had any direct personal contact was when he (SILVERMASTER) invited him to his house for dinner on the occasion of his son, who was a North Carolina physics graduate, being there. CONDON adds and who had just gotten out of service in the Navy -- a very nice boy. CONDON thinks this boy is a son of the present Mrs. SILVERMASTER by a previous husband.

CONDON mentions that he told FISHER that they were a very nice couple so far as anything he could detect was concerned. CONDON says at that same occasion, they also met ULLMAN, who was just a kind of a single man and was a boarder in the house. AGRONSKY asks who "this character" that was a chemist and gave them (House Un-American Affairs Committee) such a terrific—. CONDON interrupts and says that was a name he didn't know, AGRONSKY says "the bastards" are really incredible. CONDON says the whole thing was so completely irresponsible because they don't do anything about it. AGRONSKY mentions that they keep postponing hearing CONDON, but continue to smear him. CONDON says that now he is being smeared by this insinuation that he is an associate of "this fellow" (SILVERMASTER) and that nothing has been proved on him (SILVERMASTER). CONDON says there was nothing that he saw about SILVERMASTER which aroused any suspicion or make him think that he was anything but a decent guy but on the other had he saw so little of him that he doesn't undertake to vouch for him either.

CONDON then mentions that he (SILVERMASTER) was given a tremendous working over by the FBI in April of 1947 at the time CONDON wrote his letter. CONDON says he has forgotten about him (SILVERMASTER) but they grilled him and his wife separately for several hours at his house and then they took ULLMAN down and gave him an all night working over at the FBI downtown. CONDON says SILVERMASTER was supposed to be one of BENTLEY's worst persons and the FBI worked on it from April, 1947 on to CONDON's knowledge. According to CONDON, SILVERMASTER is one of the central figures of the Federal Grand Jury business and still not indicted. CONDON remarks that either there is something wrong with the Federal Grand Jury system or else there isn't anything very much since to indict a person isn't to convict him. AGRONSKY wonders if the FBI can just walk into anybodys house and say just come along. CONDON doesn't know, but thinks what often happens is that many people think that it's politic to be cooperative.

AGRONSKY says he has been watching the convention and asks if the scientists are going to reply to McDONELLS "flame" that nobody's quit "and all that." CONDON says a Committee up at Princeton which is going to fight these things. WILLY HIGGINBOTHUM (ph), who was formerly in Washington is in it. It also includes some conservative names such as HENRY SMYTH (ph) of the SMYTH report.

WILLIAM HIGGINBOTHAM

CONFIDENTIAL

9-18-48
8:33 am
LA-654-2
652-1
C-505

(MARTIN AGRONSKY) to ED CONDON. MARTIN said he had had to cut down the piece he had written on ED quite a bit today. ED asked if there were any new developments and MARTIN replied that there weren't. ED then remarked that MARTIN meant he had had to cut down the piece on account of other news and jokingly inquired, "You do deal with other subjects, huh?" MARTIN confirmed this and ED laughed.

MARTIN then read the piece he had written on ED: "The continual skirmishes between the House Un-American Activities Committee and American Scientists continued yesterday with a statement from the Committee calling on President TRUMAN to release an F.B.I. report, which according to the Committee links DR. EDWARD CONDON, head of the Bureau of Standards, with alleged Soviet espionage agents. President TRUMAN's indirect answer to the Committee was to release in his turn a letter to a group of leading scientists promising to continue his fight to keep the subject of atomic energy out of partisan politics. The Committee has yet to produce a single word of evidence to back up the long series of smears it's made against DR. CONDON and this despite the fact that CONDON's been cleared completely on all loyalty counts by the rigidly careful Atomic Energy Commission, by his own cabinet chief, the Secretary of Commerce, and by the F.B.I. itself. Since last March DR. CONDON's been asking the Committee for a chance to answer himself the allegations of disloyalty with which it's been constantly smearing his name. He's still waiting to be heard and the Committee is still dreaming up more words (ph?) suggesting completely unconfirmed accusations against him. Once more the Committee promised yesterday that it will reveal what it calls a shocking chapter in Communist espionage in the atomic field so we must still wait and prepare ourselves for this shock. Meanwhile the ordinary citizen seems entitled at this point to ask if such shocking espionage is going on and if those responsible for it are presumably still in the Government in positions to continue endangering this country's security, if those things are true is not the Committee's procrastination in revealing these shocking spies and getting rid of them, is not that in itself extremely dangerous to American security and thus a most Un-American activity?"

ED commented on the piece, "Very good, very good. That's the stuff". ED then asked, "Well, you didn't use anything about-" MARTIN cut ED off to reply, "No, I'm going to use it Monday". MARTIN explained that he was doing this because he had a very good story on (Senator) FERGUSON and (General) CLARK calling each other names. MARTIN added that he also had a good story on Communism (for today?).

ATTN: CONFIDENTIAL

They then continued:

C - Look, I was sort of- I just- but since you- er- I wanted to get a little of your advice. I was thinking maybe on this particular thing- in the SILVERMASTER letter- my letter about knowing SILVERMASTER and so forth since this SPARGO wench has it all over the front page of the Post I suppose I ought to almost make a general release on that. I hate to spoil it for you Monday.

A - Oh, I- I'm not concerned about your spoiling it for me, ED, but-

MI-SUMMARY—CONTINUED

9-18-48
8:33 am
Continued

(MARTIN AGRONSKY) to ED CONDON. (Continued)

CONFIDENTIAL

C – Uh huh.
A – But– don't you make any general releases until you check with PAUL PORTER and company.
C – Oh, no. No, I wouldn't do that but I meant–
A – I don't think that I– I would take up any of their charges individually. That's– that's my off hand opinion.
C – In other words that's just falling into their game of helping them continue–
A – That's right.
C – To keep the story alive.
A – Yeah. I– I think that it– it merely means that you will be smeared for three more days instead of just today.
C – Uh huh.
A – That's my off hand opinion on it.
C – I suppose that's true. Say, did– Is it true that there was a story– that– last night that– the I.N.S. called me up. You know they're a pretty stinkerish (sic) outfit. They're a part of that same outfit.
A – Yeah.
C – Now, they said two things: A– that–that– they told me about this statement of the House Committee. They also said there was a story on the ticker of one of the services that I had written the President's speech of Monday night.
A – Really?
C – And I denied that and– which– which I could easily do because I hadn't.
A – Uh huh.
C – And– so forth.
A – No, I didn't see that anywhere.
C – I suspected they were just fishing and– But you see MARTIN there's such a difference between these guys. I mean some of the fellas to– to get the stuff will– will out and out lie to you to try to walk you into a trap.
A – Sneaky bastards–
C – Isn't it? That's–
A – That's–
C – So–
A – God damn–
C – What's that?
A – I– I must say, though, that if I were trying to get something out of the House Un-American Activities Committee I would use the same technique.
C – Oh, yes. Sure, I think that would be the thing to do. It's all right there. (laughter)
A – That's the trouble, ED, isn't it?
C – Huh?
A – Whose office is being gored (ph?)
C – That's right. Well, the Post had a nice editorial bawling out– in suppor of LILIENTHAL's point of view and giving–
A – That great hero, LILIENTHAL–

CONFIDENTIAL

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-16-48
8:33 am
Continued

(MARTIN AGRONSKY) to ED CONDON. (Continued)

CONFIDENTIAL

C - Gosh, the 3 day late hero, yeah.
A - The son of a b—— you have to practically stick an atom bomb up his a— before he does anything.
C - (suppressed laughter) Yeah, yeah. It sure is funny. Yeah. I don't know. Maybe- maybe things'll go a little better from now on but- I- I sure get a boot out of that one about that guy McDONELL, see. Did you see that statement of his a day or two ago? - In which he says-
A - Yeah. (laughter)
C - "That's nonsense that this smearing makes a scientist leave the Government. There's only been two scientists mentioned. One of them's DR. CONDON and he's still with the Government". (laughter) I didn't realize they were so gratified that I was still here. (both men laughed) They're wonderful characters, aren't they? That-
A- They sure are.
C - I mean do they- Are they such- such completely irrational, illogical guys that they really do think that way or are they so smart that they-
A - Listen-
C - What?
A - If you would attend some of the hearings, you know where they have witnesses, so forth-
C - Uh huh.
A - I mean it- it's not even high school grade.
C - Uh huh.
A - Honestly, it's- it's sort of a- what a rather ordinary eight year older would think of to ask.
C - Uh huh.
A - There- there's- there's no intelligence there whatsoever. The only one that has even moderate intelligence is NIXON.
C - Uh huh.
A - And he is so poisoned and eaten up by his nastiness that- that everything he does turns soury (sic).
C - Uh huh. Well, he even has that look.
A - Oh God! He- he's- I mean he- he's just straight out of the Inquisition.
C - Uh huh.
A - Awful.
C - (laughter) Well, I believe I'll- I believe you're right; I guess I won't-
A - All right now- I told you, ED, not to accept my judgement. That's an off hand feeling about it.
C - Yeah. No, but it's very genuine and- and you've got that experience at that end- This is- These things that we're talking about have nothing to do with anything but the public relations angle of it and- and-
A - Yeah.
C - I s— I can see that if I get into a p——— contest-
A - Well, I mean- that mechanically it's so obvious. Here is the story- They say, "Oh Christ, they're at it again," you see. All right, we've got to print it; they said it.

CONFIDENTIAL

BI

(Continued)

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-18-48
8:33 am
Continued

(MARTIN AGRONSKY) to ED CONDON. (Continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C - Uh huh.
A - So that's a one day story.
C - Uh huh.
A - But the minute DR. CONDON steps into it and says, "That's a lot of crap". And then they answer you and "We'll show him; We're going to reveal these shocking things"; You've got a three day story on your hands. Now, if you want that-
C - No, no. I certainly don't.
A - Well, er-
C - You know the best epitome of that that I always remember was the advice of a friend of mine, who was a guy over at the Baltimore branch of Westinghouse- gave me a very- good- guy (sic). He said, "Never get into a p------ contest with a skunk". (laughter) Okay?
A - You can't win, can you?
C - (laughter) Maybe I ought to let myself be quoted on that Tuesday (ph?)
A - I think that's an excellent maxim to offer it with a-
CC - Okay.
A - All right, ED. You know we're all in there pitching for you, though, so don't worry.
C - Fine. Thanks an awful lot and I'll- If anything shows up I'll- I'll tell you about it.
A - Do that, will you- for me.
C - Okay.
A - Yeah. Bye bye.

10:12 am
LA-652-5
659-1
C-505

(MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT) to ED CONDON. After exchanging greetings MRS. PINCHOT remarked, "Have they got your telephone tapped? There was such a wait in getting you". CONDON replied, "Oh! (gasp) I suppose so. I- I just don't know". MRS. PINCHOT then jokingly remarked, "You dangerous aliens", and CONDON said, "Yeah".

MRS. PINCHOT then asked if she was going to see CONDON as she said she would like to. CONDON asked if this afternoon would be convenient and MRS. PINCHOT indicated it would be. CONDON said he had been so tied up yesterday he had not gotten a chance to call MRS. PINCHOT. CONDON told MRS. PINCHOT that he had spent some time (yesterday) with FRANK GERVASI. MRS. PINCHOT remarked that she knew this as GERVASI had told her. She said that GERVASI had not told her what it had been about but had told her that CONDON had some manuscripts to go over with him. CONDON replied, "Oh, I see. Well, it's on this same general theme and I'm hoping something will come of it but-" He told MRS. PINCHOT that he had seen SHAPLEY at "that luncheon" but that SHAPLEY was leaving that afternoon to go back. CONDON then repeated that he would be glad to have MRS. PINCHOT come over this afternoon. She replied that this was good because she was doing nothing at all. MRS. PINCHOT then remarked, "They're really getting too raw". CONDON replied that it was pretty vicious and asked MRS. PINCHOT if she had seen this morning's Post. MRS. PINCHOT said this was what she had meant. She said that she had a

(Continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BI

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL

9-18-48
10:12 am
Continued

(MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT) to ED CONDON. (Continued)

feeling yesterday that "they" were going to start up again but that this morning was really pretty bad. CONDON said he thought "their attack on me- is just their vindictive revenge again- and picking back on the President- It's become the lowest kind of campaign politics". MRS. PINCHOT agreed.

MRS. PINCHOT then asked if it wouldn't be a better idea if CONDON came over (to her place) this afternoon. She said she would be in at any time CONDON wanted. CONDON then told her that unless he called her again it would be agreed that he and EMILIE would come over at about four o'clock. MRS. PINCHOT agreed and asked, "And I won't have anyone else, shall I?" CONDON replied that he didn't know and that if MRS. PINCHOT thought that she could get ahold of somebody "like this fellow, LOEB (ph), of the A.D.A.", it might be an advantageous thing to do. MRS. PINCHOT said she could get ahold of LOEB easily enough and she agreed to do so. CONDON continued: "It might be that we could talk along the lines that we would have talked about had we succeeded in getting UREY (phr) and SHAPLEY". MRS. PINCHOT asked if FORTAS wasn't away and CONDON replied that he thought so. She told CONDON that she had asked FORTAS to help her with "something" and that FORTAS had said that he was going away for about 10 days, "somewhere in the South". CONDON confirmed this and said that FORTAS was trying a case in Dallas, Texas but CONDON said he didn't know but that maybe FORTAS was back this weekend. MRS. PINCHOT asked if CONDON knows THURMAN ARNOLD. CONDON replied that he does. MRS. PINCHOT then remarked that she didn't know if CONDON would like to have ARNOLD. CONDON answered that "So far as that's concerned- he and I see a good deal of each other-" MRS. PINCHOT asked if FORTAS wasn't probably even better (than ARNOLD). CONDON replied that FORTAS is much more sound in detailed thinking. CONDON said that THURMAN ARNOLD's heart is in the right place, however, and that he is a big, exuberant fellow but that "he" (FORTAS?) has done a splendid job. MRS. PINCHOT said she would call up LOEB anyway and thought that might be good.

HAROLD
HARLOW

CONDON asked MRS. PINCHOT what kind of an interest "in this sort of matters and all other things like this" does MRS. PINCHOT's friend, DAISY HARRIMAN, have. CONDON asked what "she" is doing these days. MRS. PINCHOT replied that DAISY HARRIMAN is just back (from abroad?) and is much worried because "she" has "a tax thing". MRS. PINCHOT added, "And I tell you I don't think it ought to be gotten into politics too much-" MRS. PINCHOT went on to tell CONDON that she was sure that DAISY HARRIMAN's heart is more or less in the right place "on things like that" but that she (MRS. PINCHOT) doesn't think DAISY HARRIMAN is particularly interested in "that kind of thing" except in generalities. CONDON told MRS. PINCHOT that there is "a particularly vicious thing that's going on here" and that he is not worried about himself and the attacks on him, personally, as he said he would come out all right on it. MRS. PINCHOT said she knew that CONDON would come out all right but she said she thought it was awfully annoying. CONDON said that he thinks that the issue that's even worse right now is "this constant drip, drip, drip every day in the papers about spies in Washington and disloyalty" and CONDON said he is afraid "they" are getting away with it. MRS. PINCHOT agree(

CONFIDENTIAL

BI

(Continued)

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-18-48
10:12 am
Continued

(MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT) to ED CONDON. (Continued) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with CONDON. CONDON continued, "Now, if all of it is unsubstantiated stuff-(MRS. PINCHOT interrupted to exclaim that that was the point) but suppose you're out in the sticks- you just read that stuff day after day and you read it in an undiscriminating way, perhaps headlines only, and over the weeks you're just left with the impression that there's a Communist under bush and- so you decide, just kind of reasoning from the bottom of your stomach-" MRS. PINCHOT exclaimed that this was it exactly because people didn't have time to go into it. CONDON agreed but told her that the important issue here is "how to meet that and how to show it up for what it is". MRS. PINCHOT agreed but remarked that she did not think it was good to make "it" (the defense) too Democratic (party) but that she thinks that the Republicans have got to take on the responsibility also. CONDON said that it seemed to him that if "this thing" can't be raised above partisanship (ph- or party membership?) that then the Democrats will just have to point out to the Republicans that they're all responsible for "this" because "this" is a Republican dominated committee. MRS. PINCHOT agreed but said that she thinks it ought to be taken "out" as much as possible and that this was why she was so anxious to see if "we" couldn't get DEWEY to do something.

They then continued:

C - Well, now I was wondering- Now FRANK (GERVASI) told me that he had a long talk with ALLEN DULLES. Do you know him? He's a-

P - Er- no (?), but I can know him.

C - Yeah, sure. And who seems to- who is a strong Republican fellow, you know.

P - Who told you?

C - Er- What's that?

P - Oh, GERVASI, yeah.

C - GERVASI, yeah. And he got the impression that- that HAMER (ph?), as a good Republican, was awful sick of this- these little things.

P - Well, I-I- have- I've been sort of told that DEWEY is. Of course, that DEWEY is- that everyone is in a difficult spot. I mean they want to go ahead to do what they want to do.

C - Yeah, they'd like to have the votes without the dirt. Yeah, they want to get-

P - No, no, I'll tell you- I mean- Heaven knows, you know, I'm just agonizing as to what I'll do, whether I want to come out for DEWEY or not. I hate to come out for DEWEY. I- I personally couldn't come out for TRUMAN, though I have 4 or 5 times, because I think it's just voting for no Government at all. I mean he's completely incapable. Even if he were ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and God knows he isn't, I mean- Oh, I just think it's- Oh!- voting for chaos. Another four years- He had two years to make good and he didn't and-

C - Yeah. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P - Then he had two years when he fought (ph) Congress (ph) but anyway that's neither here nor there- But, I think that DEWEY- his campaign- of course I understand that he really does not want these- these reactionary Republicans but it's terribly tough for him to say that in the

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-18-48
10:12 am
Continued

(MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT) to ED CONDON. (Continued) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

middle of a campaign and then be considered- that he's betraying his own party, but that he's going to- But
C- Well, yes- he oughtn't to say it in those terms. He ought to say that- that he does not believe in witch hunting and-
P - Well, that's just it. I mean I think he- I think-
C - And that he- that he believes in careful investigation and kind of throw it back- He could take a bow at his own past record as prosecutor when he really followed rules of evidence.
P - Well, he didn't. That's the trouble.
C - Didn't he?
P - And he was very concious that he didn't-
C - Oh!
P - But that's why he may be good. Or at least- It's off the record.
C - Well, than maybe that a good thing to-
P - No, no- that he was a young prosecutor and I- and he- I don't think that he did it that way. But that he was- did things that were- to- to get evidence that perhaps they had to do in those days. I don't know, I mean, enough to actually tell people, but that he was terribly tough with his witnesses and kept them incommunicado and various things. But anyway that he- that he did, though, go pretty far. This is what I'm told. I don't know if it's true or not but that he's terribly concious about that and that that might make him- (laughter- few words unintelligible)-
C - Good.
P - On these (garbled word) cases (ph?).
C - Uh huh. Well, who- Is anybody working on him at all? Do you know?
P - I don't know but that- that's what I intend to do. That's what I intend-
C - You see, for example, it's up to him to- that telegramof the eight scientists was sent to both candidates-
P - It was?
C - Yes, and he hasn't replied. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
P - Yeah.
C - Now, he's certainly on the spot to re- I know he hates like hell to follow TRUMAN- TRUMAN's reply and now for him to come in and say, "Me too" would just about-
P - Well, of course,it's pretty- That isn't what I've opposed (ph?) so much. I mean it's considered impertinent and it isn't considered a good thing to do to go and interfere with your other- before you get elected and even after you get elected. FRANKLIN (ROOSEVELT) was very tough- very strong on that. I mean he wouldn't do anything that- even though there was aterrific crisis with the banks crashing and everything, he just- he was considered that he wanted the Republicans to sink down into the mire and let him save them. I'm not sure that that was it at all. You see it's- it's a very difficult position when you're campaigning to go and- to go and interfere and say, "This is very badly done" or something and yet
(Continued)

BI

MI-SUMMARY--CONTINUED

9-18-48
10:12 am
Continued

(MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT) to ED CONDON. (Continued) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I think that he ought to-

C - No, he can state principles- He can state principles, whose applicability is unambigious-

P - Something like that the morale of the Government service was one of the most important assets that American has- that America has and that if he wants to contrast it with totalitarian countries, which destroyed the morale of the scientists and the other people. I thought it would- that that is the way he could step off, you see.

C - Uh huh.

P - But anyway- anyway you- you come in- come in this afternoon and we'll see- I mean if FRANK GERVASI says DULLES is the person to get hold of. I slipped up on getting hold of DEWEY himself because I sent a stupid telegram saying that I wanted to talk to him about- Independent Republican- possible Independant Republican support- so then they just did the thing that I should have had the sense to know. Probably they never took it up with DEWEY at all because he hasn't got anything to do with the mechanics of the campaign. They just took it to one particular branch of the working political committee you see, which isn't what I wanted. So, I've got to start all over again. But, there's no use starting all over again when he's our friend. But anyway--

C - No, but this is a good time to prepare a lot of stuff to have for his return.

P - That's exactly what I wanted to do.

C - Do you know his schedule - when does he come back?

P - No, but I can find out. I have an impression that he was taking about ten days. Now the only reason that I was hesitating a little bit about the A.D.A (ph), the business, we can talk to them anyway, is that I think that they again want to make it a partisan matter, you see. LOBE (ph) doesn't I don't think. But I do think its stupid to --

C - I think the best way to handle it even from a partisan point of view is on the lofty non-partisan basis.

P - Yes, but I mean they want to make it apartisan issue with four Democrats against the Republicans, and I think that's awfully stupid because -- I mean from my point of view its stupid, whoever you're for. Because in the first place if your going to back up the Democrats on everything; then they don't put their best foremost. But anyway I don't think that TRUMAN has a chance of being elected; he might have of course, but I don't think he has, and you don't want to make the issue that the Republicans are bad without hoping that they may not be.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-- Yeah.

P - I mean I think they're playing their cards badly you see.

C - Yeah, well I do too. Of course I think in the case of these particular lunatics on that committee, that they're just hopeless and that the best thing that the Republican party could do for politics,

(CONTINUED)

Washington, D.C.
September 18, 1948

MI SUMMARY

CONFIDENTIAL

10:12 am
Continued

(Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT) to ED CONDON: (CONTINUED)

would be to, while taking a firm line that we must get rid of communists and we must be very, very careful and so on and so on, but also to take a firm line about fairness of procedures and American methods and so forth to make ah, -

P - Well they say that Truman, -I mean that's it, that DEWEY is going to do it anyway. But I thought we could, -any way you come this afternoon and I'll try to get JIM LOEB.

C - Fine.

P - I'm all for it you see,

C - Sure.

P - -and I'm not playing politics at all but I am just trying to get those parties right.

C - Uh huh.

P - And now that TRUMAN is more or less right, I think right but inept, I mean I think he, but I don't think he has done it particularly well because I think he has tried to play politics a little bit with it which I don't think was the best thing to do.

C - Well-

P - Ah, I mean I think he is entitled to do it in a campaign but I don't think it was the best thing to do at all and I -

CONDON ascertained that PINCHOT has not read TRUMAN's speech that appeared in Tuesday's Times and then asked her to read it by 4:00.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D. C.
September 18, 1948

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

10:57 am
LA-658-4
LA-651-1
C-505

MRS. JARDON (ph), Twentieth Century Club, to EDWARD CONDON. She advised that she is the Vice-Chairman of the program committee of the club. She says that MRS. PHILLIP SIDNEYSMITH (ph) has written to him asking him to speak to the club and now JARDON wants to get the title of his remarks. CONDON says he may not be able to make it on that date, (first Thursday in October) as he may be out of town at that time and he will not know this until the first week in October. JARDON then suggests that he speak to the club sometime during the first of the year. CONDON agrees to this. CONDON commented that he has been very busy during the past week at the conference. They discuss the conference during which CONDON says regarding the Presidents speech that it is very important to get the issue of persecution of scientists lifted out of politics. CONDON said that is what the President was trying to do although he will no doubt be accused of making a political issue out of it.

11:12 am
LA 651-3
C-505

RUTH NEWMAN to EDWARD CONDON. Personal conversation. JESSE, the NEWMAN'S child then spoke to CONDON asking if he and his father (JIM) cam visit the CONDON'S this afternoon. RUTH again speaks to CONDON who agrees to see JIM and his son in the early afternoon as he (ED) has to go out at four o'clock.

11:22 am
LA-651-4
C-505

KAY GERVASI to EMILIE CONDON. KAY said she has been rather busy with people in the house, as they are selling it. KAY said she is feeling better now and is able to go out again. EMILIE invites the GERVASI'S to a picnic dinner tomorrow afternoon around 2:30 P.M. KAY accepts the invitation. --Personal conversation.

12:55 pm
C-505

See entry on LA Summary at this time re: EDWARD CONDON.
(attached)

CONFIDENTIAL

12:55 pm
LA-659-4
LA-662-1
C-465

9-16-48
HIGINBOTHAM

MAX (ROTHMAN ?) to ARTHUR STEIN. MAX says that he understood that ABE (FLAXER) spoke to ARTHUR yesterday. MAX says he has in mind to draft a letter to SAWYER (Secretary of Commerce) to the effect that they would like to have some scientist included on the (loyalty) board (garbled). ARTHUR asks who would sign the letter and MAX said that ARTHUR would. MAX says "as far as SHAPLEY, when we spoke to CONDON'S wife, apparently SHAPLEY had not spoken to CONDON". ARTHUR said he didn't know that MAX had spoken to CONDON as all that ABE told him was that they spoke to SHAPLEY'S son and ~~HIGGENBOTTOM~~. MAX says that HIGGENBOTTOM is a nice guy and he should get together with ARTHUR and give him the details on HIGGENBOTTOM. ARTHUR says he will be out of town all next week and he will give BERNSTEIN a fill in on the whole business. ARTHUR asked what was CONDON'S reaction and MAX says he is a pretty good guy. MAX says the business of an all scientific board is out and ARTHUR says it does not have to be all (scientist). MAX says that basically it w ill be the way AEC is now, one scientist, one lawyer and one member of the commission, the basic idea being separation of judicial and administration function. MAX thinks this is a very solid point. ARTHUR says the AEC is somewhat different from the Commerce Department. MAX agrees but their procedures are basically the same, they send a guy a letter but they do not give him a 30 day notice. ARTHUR asks if HIGGENBOTTOM would consider writing a letter to SAWYER. MAX said no, but that what he is going to do is to place this matter before the action committee, a group of prominent scientists. This will take about a month. MAX has the prospective and it sounds damn good and is the sort of thing he (HIGGENBOTTOM) is not going to hurry up. ARTHUR says that he does not think that they should frame such a letter, any body but them could do it as everyone will say they have ulterior motives. (CONTINUED)

MAX says that CONDON pointed out that it is a weak argument to simply ask for a scientist without some damn good reason for it. ARTHUR says he is leaving on Monday and MAX says they should get together to discuss this more thoroughly, and ARTHUR says it is all right for them to come out tonight. ARTHUR says he is going to a National Board meeting of the Union in New York and if they need any action we can take it from there.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D.C.
September 19, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MI SUMMARY

9:00 am
LA 664-3
C-505

Philadelphia LD Operator for Dr. (ALBERT S.) CAHN. ED CONDON told her that CAHN was not up yet. Operator left word or CAHN to contact Operator 39 in Philadelphia.

10:00 am
LA 664-4
C-505

(ALBERT S.) CAHN, LD to Philadelphia, to MARJORIE STERN (pho) in Room 1503, the Bellevue-Stratford. Personal chatter. CAHN mentioned that he is leaving Tuesday night for Dayton. He will be in Dayton for a few hours and then take a plane to Kansas City on Wednesday. He will leave there on Thursday for Los Angeles.

10:25 am
LA 665-5
C-505

PHIL HAUSER to Dr. CONDON: HAUSER stated that he is in Bethesda visiting with his wife's relatives. He added that he will be in town for the rest of the week. ED said he would like to see him this evening, and HAUSER said he would bring his family to ED'S home about 8:00 PM this evening. ED said he is very much discouraged as it seems that more and more of the old gang are getting to be collaborationists. He added that he had just been talking to another fellow here wondering if there is any possibility of putting any life back into the old University of Chicago; he stated that he tried it last May and failed, and he will try it again on HAUSER. In other words, according to ED, HAUSER'S visit this evening will not be a social evening, but "a call to action". HAUSER said he would be glad to go into it. He added that he had just received a new assignment a few weeks ago; in addition to the appointment he took before, he is now also Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences for Research, which gives him a little administrative responsibility and puts him in a better position to be heard.

12:50 pm
LA 669-6
C-505

Mrs. WINTHROP (sp) for Mr. (ALBERT S.) CAHN, who is not in at the CONDON's. She left word for CAHN to contact her.

1:25 pm
LA 670-2
C-505

Mrs. WINTHROP to (PAUL CONDON) asking for Mr. (ALBERT S.) CAHN, who has not returned. WINTHROP said that CAHN was to have gone out on a picnic with them this afternoon. An Unid. Man then spoke to PAUL to give him directions for CAHN as to how to get to where they are going.

LA/MU

MI 8992

6:55 pm
LA-672-1
C-505

JESSE YANKEY (ph) to DR. CONDON. JESSE said that he was with the "Friends Meeting Social Order". YANKEY asked CONDON if it would be all right to change the date of the meeting from Tuesday (of this week?) to Friday. CONDON will be at the meeting at 6:30 to 7:00 pm.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD NK FILE NO. 100-31961 el 2121

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	10/5/48	6/29;9/30/48	JOHN P. DEVLIN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ROBERT R. BUSH employed at Princeton University, Princeton, NJ as an instructor in Physics. Previously employed at RCA Laboratory, Princeton, NJ as research physicist and engineer. Informants consider him loyal, honest, capable. No known association with Dr. CONDON.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field dated 5/17/48
Report of SA PAUL F. DINSMORE dated 9/29/47 at Newark

G.I.R. 3
MZ

DETAILS: The records of the office of the Dean of the Graduate School at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey were examined on June 29, 1948. The records reflected that BUSH was employed there as a Resident Assistant in Physics in 1947 to 1948 and was appointed an instructor in Physics for 1948 to 1949. He was born on July 20, 1920, place not indicated, received a B.S.E. degree from Michigan State College in 1942, and was studying for a Ph.D. at Princeton in 1948. His last place of employment was shown as the RCA Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dr. H. D. SMYTHE, Head of the Department of Physics, advised that he knew BUSH and considered him to be a loyal American who was interested in the social implications of science. He did not know BUSH to be connected with or even to know Dr. CONDON. SMYTHE stated that BUSH usually associated only with University people.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J.K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

NK 100-31961

Mr. CHARLES HERFORD, Personnel Manager, RCA Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey advised on September 30, 1948 that BUSH was employed at this place from June 15, 1942 to August 1, 1946 when he left to teach at Princeton University. Mr. HERFORD stated that he knew BUSH personally and considered him to be a loyal American. While he was employed at the RCA Laboratory, his associates seemed to be personnel of the Laboratory. Mr. HERFORD did not know of any other associates and did not believe BUSH would know Dr. CONDON as they were on "different levels in the scientific world."

The telephone directory of Princeton, New Jersey reflects BUSH'S address as 44 Harrison Street, Princeton, New Jersey. There was no record pertaining to him at the Princeton, New Jersey Police Department.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: 10-5-48

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

61999

BERNARD PETERS
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought you might be interested to know that through a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon it has been learned that he left for Paris to attend an International Weights and Measures Conference on October 1, 1948. It is noted that Condon is still under subpoena by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

An additional item of information learned through this same source is that Dr. Bernard Peters, a reported espionage agent, who you will recall was recently the subject of considerable publicity through his temporary employment with the Office of Naval Research, is visiting as a guest at Condon's residence on the Bureau of Standards' grounds. Through this source it has also been learned that Peters came to Washington for the purpose of suing the "Times-Herald" re an article published concerning him during the above referred to publicity.

G. I. R. 3

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EX-6

FJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 11, 1948

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File No. 100-17493

Re Washington Field teletype dated March 27, 1948, and Chicago teletype to the Director, Washington Field and New York City dated March 29, 1948.

Referenced teletype from Washington Field advised that a testimonial dinner would be held for CONDON in New York City on April 9 or 12, 1948, which would be sponsored by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and Atomic Scientists of Chicago in view of the publicity given to the CONDON case at that time. The teletype from this office advised that no persons would be interviewed in this matter, but that information appearing in newspapers and otherwise received would be used as a means of following the case in the Chicago area.

The "Chicago Herald American" on March 3, 1948, carried an article with the headline "New Charges Hit CONDON, Red Spies." The article was by DAVID SENTNER of the "Herald American", Washington Bureau. The article states that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has more evidence indicating an association between the subject and Soviet agents, Communists and Soviet diplomats. It set out that more evidence would be forthcoming and that the subject would have an opportunity to disprove the allegations at a committee hearing. The article also stated that the Commerce Department loyalty board files concerning the subject have been subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Immediately under this article is a short article with a New York date line attributed to International News Service stating that HENRY A. WALLACE had come to the defense of the subject as a result of House Un-American Activities Committee's accusations against the subject.

The "Chicago Herald American" on March 30, 1948, contained a Washington date line, International News Service report headed "Condon Would Quiz Accusers."

The "Chicago Daily News" on April 30, 1948, contained an article with a New York date line captioned "Atom Men to Honor Dr. Condon." The article states that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists

162-58854-3114
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11 OCT 27 1964

RECORDED - 41
INDEXED - 41

12 OCT 18 1948

1 OCT 25 1948

was to sponsor at New York City on April 12, 1948, a dinner in the honor of the subject. It quotes Dr. HAROLD C. UREY as stating that the dinner is being given as an expression of confidence in the subject and a protest against the unwarranted attacks on the subject's loyalty by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The article also sets out that one of the speakers will be Dr. ROBERT HUTCHINS, Chancellor of the University of Chicago.

The "Chicago Sun and Times" on March 31, 1948, contained a news item with a Washington, D. C. date line credited to the United Press captioned "Condon Loses Plea to Quiz Accusers."

The "Bulletin" of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago for April 1948, on pages ninety-seven and ninety-eight, carried an article captioned "Scientists and the Government—Dr. Condon Writes to Senator Hickenlooper." This article, in the form of a letter, by the subject occupied the space normally occupied by the editorial of the "Bulletin." The letter refers to the statement of the House Un-American Activities Committee relative to the subject and suggests the need for a study of the relationship of scientists to the Government and the means of relieving scientists of unwarranted attacks.

The "Chicago Tribune" on April 14, 1948, contained a news item captioned "Committee Approves Demand for Report by FBI on Condon." This news item is date lined Washington, April 13, 1948, and is credited to the "Chicago Tribune" press service. It states that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had approved a House resolution of inquiry demanding from the Commerce Department a report relative to the subject prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The "Chicago Sun and Times" on April 23, 1948, contained an article captioned "Atom Scientists Wary of U. S. Jobs." The article states that the attack on the subject by the House Committee on Un-American Activities has led seventy-five per cent of the scientists who helped to develop the Atomic bomb to either decline Government employment or to become reluctant to take a Government job. This information

is credited to the National Opinion Research Center which made a survey among one hundred three of the one hundred forty-four members of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. According to the article, a typical comment from the scientists was as follows:

> "I am outraged by the method employed, in particular, about the freedom of the Committee.....to make public accusations about the substantiations of such charges being acquired....."

The "Chicago Herald American" on April 25, 1948, contained a short article with a Washington date line credited to the Associated Press captioned "House Refused Condon Report."

The 'Chicago Daily News" on April 26, 1948, contained an article with a Washington date line credited to the Associated Press captioned "Impasse Over Condon Spurs Jail-Term Law."

The "Chicago Herald American" on May 3, 1948, contained an article with a Washington date line credited to the Associated Press captioned "Quiz Atom Experts in Condon Probe."

The "Chicago Sun and Times" on July 16, 1948, contained a United Press article with a Washington date line captioned "Condon OK'D for Atom Job."

In addition to the above information pertaining to the subject and having a bearing on the accusations made by the House Committee on Un-American Activities against the subject, other information is available in the files of the Chicago office. This information has previously been furnished to the Bureau and Washington Field and other interested offices.

The "Chicago Sun" on August 13, 1946, contained an article captioned "Atomic Scientists Incorporate for Peace Studies." The article

set out that the purpose of the Committee was to advance peace time uses of Atomic Energy and to promote a general understanding of the consequences of Atomic Energy so that a proper policy with respect to Atomic Energy could be developed.

RUC

WRP:IAS
100-19221

cc - Washington Field (62-4108)
New York (100-87011)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

2-41

The Director — 61997 — October 8, 1948

D. M. Ladd

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DR. BERNARD J. PETERS, wa
ESPIONAGE - R

Information has been obtained through a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards and who is presently in Paris, France, attending an International Weights and Measures Conference although still under subpoena by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, that Bernard Peters resided at Condon's residence, National Bureau of Standards, on September 30, 1948.

Dr. Condon has been the subject of an Internal Security and Loyalty investigation by the Bureau and has been cleared to handle classified information by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Bernard Peters was employed on the DSM Project during World War II. He was investigated by Manhattan Engineer District Intelligence because of his numerous Communist Party contacts and particularly because of his contact with Steve Nelson, a known Communist. Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D [redacted] of the San Francisco Field Office advised in June, 1948, that Peters was an active Soviet espionage agent during his employment on the DSM Project. Peters is presently employed as a Professor at the University of Rochester, New York, and more recently went to Europe as a representative of the Office of Naval Research. We furnished the Office of Naval Intelligence with the information regarding Peters' reported activities and they subsequently relieved him of his credentials and assignment for the Office of Naval Research.

Through the above technical surveillance on Condon's residence, it was learned that Peters came to Washington, D. C. on September 30, 1948, to begin a lawsuit against the Times-Herald for articles published concerning him.

On the evening of September 30, 1948, Condon contacted Martin Agronsky, whom you will recall is a commentator for the American Broadcasting Company and a close friend of Condon's, and advised him that he had a new spy story for him. Condon stated that it involved the Navy and that he would get a kick out of it. Condon stated that Isadore Stone, reporter for the Daily Star (formerly PM) was also on his way over to learn the details of this case. It is noted that Peters was present at the Condon residence at the time of the above call. It appears that the spy story referred to by Condon concerned Dr. Bernard J. Peters.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. D. A. Tom
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tam
Miss Holm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

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RECORDED - 41

E B I

62 OCT 14 1948

EHM:ehw

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 1-2457B3-90

61998

Memo for the Director

ACTION

There is attached hereto a memo for the Attorney General reflecting the above information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

61994

MEMO, MR

October 2, 1943

RE: MEMO, MR, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

MYRON DENNIS and LEONARD PATRICK
MISC. - C

See memo below are copies of a report furnished by SA [redacted] dated September 29 and September 30, 1943, relative to contacts between the subject and Dr. MYRON [redacted], COLTON, who is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, is a subject of a pending Internal Security - R case in the Washington Field Office and is reportedly under surveillance by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as being "one of several Reds in the Colton community".

Should this information be discontinued, it should be appropriately executed to protect this source.

September 29, 1943
7:30 P. M.

LEONARD PATRICK (phonetic) (WF Case Technician, No. 5) to MYRON COLTON. Patrick asked, "Did you get home?" Yes. COLTON just received letter from a couple of days ago and asked, "Did Murphy forwarded it over?" PATRICK said, "No, not Murphy was over here, I just heard." COLTON asked, "Somebody else forwarded it?" Yes.

C - How you had any trouble?
P - Not yet, except the things which appeared in the papers; well, I thought I'd like to go down to Washington to see what I can clear up and I wondered whether you are here tomorrow night.
C - Yes, yes, be very glad to have you.
P - All right, I'd like to come up and see you then tomorrow evening sometime.
C - When did you get back?
P - I got back on Monday.
C - Well, you've been reading the papers about all their grand jury investigations and things.
P - Yes.
C - One has assumed the impression that things have died down and you're not going to have any trouble but there's no predication about that.
P - I know, but I would like to start a suit against the papers and I might like to see some of the lawyers and discuss the thing with you.
C - Oh, Murphy opposed the Dixon Herald, you think?

MR:dl
1CB-Typed
CC Detailed
WFO - 62-1263

62-58857-316
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P — Yes

G — Well, I don't know what to suggest on that; it's probably — that's a very delicate business; they'll probably advise you against it but you can go ahead and see then and talk about it. Do actually — what will you do, take a train tonight, you mean?

P — No, I'll go to New York tonight, and I'll see [illegible] the in the Chicago of the committee and by the Federation and will talk to him and see what they suggest, what lawyers in Washington preferably.

G — You have the office, address, do you?

P — Has the same here the family, I have the book, see here.

G — Oh, they printed stuff up there too, did they?

P — Well.

G — I just can do by phoning to room's widespread published here; the book didn't print any, that's the closest thing.

P — Last papers didn't print it but I would very much like to do something about [illegible] I'd like to [illegible] you the details I have, I don't see can do something about it.

G — Well, splendid, fine, I think you should have a good lobby and, of course, should [illegible] [illegible]; you have to make a plan agreed to the [illegible] and to each another about the [illegible] night.

[illegible] will be [illegible] here New York. Please respond to me also at Washington address [illegible] Thursday (Tuesday), afternoon, or [illegible] advised that I'm can put him (Mitch) up at the house. Please [illegible] Mrs. Ware [illegible] carries [illegible] afternoon, he will [illegible] a ring.

September 28, 1940
Dear Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] hurry to [illegible] (Mitch) for [illegible] she is not here yet. [illegible] invited [illegible] out for dinner. Will [illegible] accepted.

September 29, 1940
Dear Dr. [illegible]

I stood in front [illegible] office, "I've got a child now [illegible] story for you, either can do my [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible] "Mother?" It [illegible] fit's not just until [illegible] is really [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] as you can [illegible]." [illegible] said to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] come in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

how or anything like that but it's a story that you really ought to read to get first hand background on it. It's got a lot more interesting angles to it than the [illegible] business, but a whole lot." [illegible] said, "In that case, does it mean by any story?" GOLDEN (interrupting) said, "Oh, no, no, it's a completely new yarn. It involves your old friend, the Navy, you'll get a hell of it, you were always interested in Navy stories." [illegible] said, "Very interesting." He then said, "How's that for holding you?" ([illegible] then asked it to hold the phone for a second.) After a brief pause, [illegible] told it that he was "starving" and asked if it would be all right if he came over after he (GOLDEN) had dinner. It said, "Well, gee, as far as that goes since this guy is staying here overnight and that sort of stuff, the only thing is that, can we more hold up until the saying to get you because your phone and busy." [illegible] asked, "You mean here no one can?" It said, "Well, it's only in this sense. Ike (Eisen) is on his way over now. It's one of those long and complicated somethings. The guy just got through giving it all to me in person." [illegible] said, "How long will it take us, about an hour?" It said, "I would say. I can fix you up with two old glass of milk instead." [illegible] said he would be over.

9:03 P.M.

Call, person for [illegible] at GOLDEN's residence. (L. A. San Fernando, Pennsylvania) It GOLDEN advised operator that [illegible] left about three minutes ago and could be reached at his home approximately ten minutes.

It is noted that [illegible], a local radio commentator, is a close friend of GOLDEN and was to whom GOLDEN furnished information of the above type.

In accordance with prior Bureau instructions, any additional information we [illegible] will be furnished to the Bureau immediately.

[illegible]
100-19763

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

C-287a

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 8, 1948

61993

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITSON

FROM: MR. MOSSBURG

RE: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There is attached hereto the Congressional Record of the 80th Congress, Second Session, of July 29, 1948.

On pages 9693 and 9696, there are contained the remarks of Representative Chet Holifield concerning the captioned subject/

ACTION: NONE, other than to place the attached information on record.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Attachment
EHM/de

1 ENCL

RECORDED - 49
INDEXED - 49

62-58854-317
IF
19 OCT 14 1948

G.I.R.-3

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

71 OCT 22 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 26, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau teletype September 28, and Washington Field teletype September 29, 1948.

Sources available at this office have furnished no information concerning any contacts subject may have had prior to his sailing.

The October 2, 1948 issue of the "New York World Telegram" contains an article which states that CONDON sailed on the Queen Mary early that day.

Enclosed, for the information of the Washington Office, is a copy of the "World Telegram" article.

G. I. R. -3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

cc: Washington Field (File 62-4108- Enc. 1)

JMS:mbm
100-87011

RECORDED - 127 | 62-58854-318
FBI
6 OCT 27 1948

50 NOV 1 1948

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

The Attorney General

October 6, 1940

Washington, D.C.

61991

Re: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re: EDWARD U. CONDON, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

I thought you might be interested in the following information concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards and Dr. Edmund Fetzer, Professor at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. You will recall that I have furnished you in the past considerable information relating to the activity of both of these individuals.

Dr. Edmund Fetzer was employed on the Kay Project during World War II. He was investigated by Military Intelligence because of his numerous reported party contacts and particularly because of his connection with Gerhard Eisler, a known Communist. A confidential informant of this Bureau, believed to be reliable, advised in June of 1940 that Fetzer was an active Soviet espionage agent during his employment on the Kay Project.

G. I. R. -3

Fetzer recently was issued a passport for travel to Europe as a representative of the Office of Naval Research. When Fetzer's trip to Europe became known to this Bureau we immediately brought him face to face with the Chief of Naval Intelligence and in addition pointed out to them previous information concerning Fetzer which had been furnished to the Navy Department. Upon receiving this information from the Bureau, the Department of the Navy subsequently relieved Fetzer of his credentials and assignment for the Office of Naval Research at the time he was about to embark on a ship from the United States. Fetzer spent the past summer in Europe and, it is understood, has recently returned to the United States.

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that on September 20, 1940, Dr. Edmund Fetzer informed Dr. Condon that he would shortly be in Washington, D. C. on September 24, 1940, for the purpose of helping Dr. Condon and contact the Washington Field Office for matters related to Soviet espionage activities. It was determined that Fetzer should be questioned regarding these matters on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards on September 24, 1940 and October 1, 1940.

It was learned through this source that on the evening of September 24, 1940, Condon entertained Martin Kamen, who was in this country as a representative [illegible] Company and a Mrs. [illegible]

Tolson
L. A. Tamm
Nichols
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Quinn
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62-5-8854-319

EHM/ehw

RECORDED & INDEXED

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

61992

Memo for The Attorney General

Condon's, and advised him that he had a new spy story for him. Condon stated that it involved the Navy and that he would get a kick out of it. Condon stated that Isadore Stone, reporter for the "Daily Star" (formerly PM) was also on his way over to learn the details of this case. It is noted that Peters was present at the Condon residence at the time of the above call. It appears that the spy story referred to by Condon concerned Dr. Bernard J. Peters.

61990

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

11-4-48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 4 11:15a

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, ISR. FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NYC, TS C DASH FIVE ZERO FIVE REPORTS SUBJECT TO ARRIVE TEN AM, NOVEMBER FIVE NEXT, NYC, ABOARD SS QUEEN MARY RETURNING FROM EUROPE. NO ACTION REQUESTED AT NYC UNLESS BUREAU ADVICE TO CONTRARY.

HOTTEL

JRC:LTT

62-4108

C.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 99

62-102-EX-321

EX-27

12 NOV 9 1948

"SNIFF
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6 NOV 23 1948

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2010

SAC, Washington Field Office

December 2, 1948

Director, FBI

61986

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Bourlet 11/17/48 and Boston letter 11/8/48 in the captioned case.

You are instructed to discontinue the investigation of this subject under the captioned character. In the event that information comes to the attention of your office indicating disloyalty on the part of Condon, such information should be furnished to the Bureau under the caption, "Loyalty of Government Employees."

RECORDED - 34

62-58854-322

EX-66

EHM/de

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mole. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 20 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
DEC 3 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED BY MAILING ROOM
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

FILED IN 121-2673-56

RECORDED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

61987

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/17/48

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to Boston letter, dated November 9, 1948 regarding information from [redacted] on November 8, 1948, that Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY had stated on the same date that CONDON had submitted his resignation to the Department of Commerce, effective January 1, next. (U)

b7D

It is noted that to date TS-C-505 has received no information indicating that such action is contemplated by CONDON. In this regard, TS-C-505 has furnished the following information: (U)

On November 4, 1948, VIRGINIA DURR (Mrs. CLIFFORD DURR) and Mrs. CONDON, discussed the past national election, agreeing that they were pleased with the results. Mrs. CONDON stated that "she bet EDWARD (CONDON) would be tickled with the results." Mrs. CONDON said she was sure WALLACE elected TRUMAN, agreeing with Mrs. DURR that WALLACE had forced TRUMAN to take a strong stand on issues. (U)

Mrs. DURR stated that she thought "EDWARD's" (CONDON) chances are better to stay on (at Bureau of Standards) and Mrs. CONDON agreed. Mrs. CONDON stated that in fact EDWARD never conceded that TRUMAN would be defeated and he had helped TRUMAN "a lot in various ways." (U)

Regarding the latter statement, it is pointed out that the Washington Field Office letter of September 22, 1948 previously furnished information indicating CONDON had prepared a speech made by President TRUMAN before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, September 13, 1948. Washington Field Office letter, September 22, 1948 further reported that CONDON had stated to Mrs. DAVID K. LILIENTHAL on September 16, 1948 that he had received a White House request to assemble a dossier of material (U)

62-59854-322

E F B I

11 NOV 18 1948

-1-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED & INDEXED. FILED IN 121-26273-136

Mrs. Edward

similar to that in the above speech, which might be useful to people on the President's train.

Mrs. DURR, continuing regarding the above-referenced conversation, invited the CONDONs to have dinner with the DURRs on November 10, 1948 and said that she had thought of inviting Mr. and Mrs. JAMES NEWMAN; that she thought of inviting the Yugoslav Ambassador (SAVAN KOSANOVIC) but in view of the fact that "EDWARD is going to stay in the Administration, maybe I'd better not." In reply, Mrs. CONDON suggested that Mrs. DURR invite whom she chose, pointing out that they (the CONDONs) had met the Yugoslav Ambassador at dinner at MONROE STERN's last summer and that prior to the dinner the Ambassador had questioned STERN as to the advisability of inviting him and the CONDONs together. EMILIE remarked: "I say I ought to be allowed to associate with anybody because maybe I'm converting them to Democracy instead of their converting me to Communism." Mrs. DURR interjected: "But EMILIE (Mrs. CONDON) we always get off on this long debate - I don't see why you always make a difference between Communism and Democracy." EMILIE replied that she was not making the difference, that Mrs. DURR had misunderstood her; that she was trying to say what the House Committee on Un-American Activities would think of her. (Mrs. CONDON).

Mrs. CONDON continuing, stated: "In fact I've made up my mind that I'm going to the Soviet Embassy for their reception"(celebration of the Thirty-First Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution). "They've invited me and I'm going." EMILIE continued: "I don't intend to be intimidated and I don't intend to talk about any atomic secrets either."

In regard to the Russian Reception referred to above, it is pointed out that the November 8, 1948 issue of the Washington Post contained an article by MARIE McNAIR, referring to Dr. and Mrs. CONDON among those attending the Reception at the Soviet Embassy, November 7, 1948. The Washington Times Herald, November 8, 1948, contained a photograph of Dr. and Mrs. CONDON standing with Soviet Ambassador PANYUSHKIN at the reception. Copies of the above items are being retained in Washington Field Office File.

WFO #62-4108

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Regarding CONDON's status at the Bureau of Standards, it is noted that in an article appearing in the Washington Post, November 15, 1948, reporting an interview by United Press Reporter LOUIS CASSELS with CONDON, relative to the continuation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, CONDON is quoted as stating that the Committee has an important and difficult function to perform and should be continued. This article states that during the interview CONDON also repudiated reports that he plans to resign in January.

(U) On instant date, [redacted] advised that to his knowledge, CONDON had no plan other than to remain as Director at the Bureau of Standards. He expressed his opinion that the outcome of the recent election would tend to encourage CONDON to remain at Standards. b7D

Additional contacts are being made through reliable confidential sources toward refuting or confirming the information set forth in referenced Boston letter. The Bureau will be advised accordingly.

JRC:emp

62-4108

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Washington Field November 19, 1948

Director, FBI

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE C-505
EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 135 62-588544-323

Your form FD-143 dated November 9, 1948. Since there is no current investigation being conducted on Dr. Condon, it is not believed that this surveillance should be continued any longer.

You are requested to discontinue this technical surveillance as soon as possible and advise the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

61985

cc - Mr. Mossburg

JDD:jb

FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
NOV 22 4 55 PM
FBI
RECEIVED-TOLSON
NOV 22 2 48 PM
DEPT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
NOV 22 1948
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED BY MAIL ROOM
NOV 22 4 55 PM

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-148

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 9, 1948

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Field Office WASHINGTON FIELD
Symbol Number ~~CONF. INF.~~ C-505
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or ~~Microphone~~)

1. Subject's name and address:

   Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
   3535 Van Ness Street, N. W.
   Washington, D. C.

2. Location of technical operation:

   CHASTLETON APARTMENTS

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

   3-13-47 - initial authorization
   3-14-47 - installation

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

   None

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62-58857-A

4 NOV 26 1948

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

(see attached pages)

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11 OCT 27 1964

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5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Due to the fact that CONDON resides within the grounds of the Bureau of Standards, physical surveillance in general is not feasible due to his widespread associates in the scientific field located in various parts of the United States with whom he is in frequent contact by telephone, it is possible to identify many of these associates only by technical coverage. This has been of particular value in connection with HCUA hearings of atomic scientists who are alleged Soviet contacts. Many of these have been in contact with CONDON by telephone, for example, MARTIN KAMEN and JOSEPH WEINBERG.

From the period April 3, 1948, to date, this source has been able to give a fair overall picture of CONDON's activities and associates. It is noted that during the period in question, the following individuals have been associated with EDWARD CONDON and/or EMILIE CONDON;

FRANK GERVASI and his wife KAY. GERVASI is a news correspondent.
MARTIN AGRONSKY and wife HELEN. He is a radio commentator.
(IZZY) STONE and wife ESTHER.
JAMES ROY NEWMAN and wife RUTH.
CLIFFORD DURR and wife VIRGINIA. The DURRS are Progressive Party contacts.
FRANTISEK CARL WEISSKOPF, Czech Embassy.
DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF, Bureau of Standards.
BERNARD PIETROWSKI, aka PETERS, Rochester, New York.
Mrs. CLYDE (LILLIAN K) WATFORD, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. CLARK (MAURY) FOREMAN, Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
HUGH ODISHAW, Bureau of Standards.
Mrs. GIFFORD (CORNELIA BRYCE) PINCHOT.
E. RAYMOND WILSON of the "Friends" (QUAKERS)
MARQUIS CHILDS, columnist.
PHILIP M. HAUSER and wife, University of Chicago.
MARTIN KAMEN, Washington University, St. Louis.
JOSEPH WEINBERG.
DAVID K. LILIENTHAL, AEC.
HAROLD C. UREY, University of Chicago.
MONROE STERN, Yugoslav Embassy.
HARLOW SHAPLEY, Howard University.
DREW PEARSON, columnist
BRYSON RASH, American Broadcast.
JOHN R. STEELMAN, White House
PHILIP D. HETZEL and wife MARION, Washington, D. C.
ABE FORTAS of ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER.
LINUS PAULING, California Tech, Pasadena, California.

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-323

Mr. GILBERT ("BLANCA") REDFERN.
SARAH D'AVILA.
KATHERINE "KAY" WAY.
SARAH ROSENBAUM, Washington Bookshop.
CHET HOLIFIELD, Congressman from California.
WINFIELD W. SALISBURY, Cambridge, Mass.
MARK POWELL HYDE, a recent associate who is associated with the Wallace Progressive Party.
Mrs. RONALD GURNEY, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. JOSEF HANC, Czech Embassy.
Major JOHN HAJSMAN and wife, DOUBRAVKA, formerly of the Czech Embassy and presently in Czech.
LEE PRESSMAN and wife, SONIA, recent associates of CONDON.
Mrs. ALVIN G. MCNISH, Bureau of Standards.
Dr. MINA REES, Alexandria
Herbert BLOCK, Cartoonist, Washington Post.
Dr. ISAAC KOLTHOFF.
Mrs. MICHAEL (NANCY) STRAUSS.
HELEN GAHAGEN DOUGLAS, Congresswoman
Mrs. EILEEN FRY, New York City.

Through C-505 it was ascertained that CONDON went to Paris to attend a Weights and Measures Conference early in October and was scheduled to return shortly after the elections.

A conversation on October 7, 1948, indicated that Dr. CONDON's mother is confined to a mental institution. There have been no indications as to the whereabouts of his mother since 1945.

Over the period of September 29 to October 3, considerable information was furnished by C-505 relative to contacts between CONDON and BERNARD PETERS who has been the subject of interest to the Bureau. Details of these contacts have previously been furnished the Bureau by separate letter.

During the period of September 3 to September 21, CONDON was in frequent contact with MARTIN D. KAMEN who was subpoenaed by the HCUA as a result of his association with Soviet Consular officials. Details of these contacts have been furnished the Bureau by separate letter.

On September 20, C-505 furnished considerable information relative to contacts between CONDON and JOSEF WEINBERG who was subpoenaed by the HCUA for his associations with alleged Soviet espionage agents.

On September 16, this source furnished considerable information as to CONDON's views relative to the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce in connection with the suspicion of WILLIAM BENEDICT a Bureau of Standards employee who was suspended for questionable loyalty. This data was previously furnished the Bureau by separate letter.

During the period of September 10 to September 13, C-505 furnished information reflecting that CONDON prepared a speech delivered by President TRUMAN at the opening session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Details of this have also been furnished the Bureau by separate letter.

It is felt that only through the use of this investigative technique has it been possible to follow the activities of Dr. CONDON.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

No additional expense
Chastleton Plant

10. Remarks (By SAC):

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

Dr. Condon has been cleared in the past by the Old Manhattan Engineers District on Atomic Energy Matters. There is no present Atomic Energy investigation being conducted concerning him. A Loyalty investigation has been concluded and the report forwarded to the Commerce Department on June 11, 1948, and no information has been received from the Loyalty Review Board as to the disposition of the Loyalty case involving Dr. Condon. The subject has not yet been afforded a hearing by the House Un-American Activities Committee, but it is felt at the present time that this technical surveillance is unnecessary. For approval there is attached an appropriate letter to Washington Field directing that this surveillance be discontinued and the Bureau advised.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 3, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE - C-505
EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

61984

DETACHED RECORDING

Re Bulet November 19, 1948.

Captioned technical surveillance was discontinued at 8:30 AM, December 1, 1948.

62-4108

JRC:MFB

RECORDED - 102 62-58854-1324
INDEXED - 102
F B I
4 DEC 8 1948

EX-116

141
61 DEC 16 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Rebulet December 2, 1948 and WFO letter dated November 17, 1948.

You are advised that Miss BETTY L. HURDLE, WFO source of information at Bureau of Standards, has received no information indicating that CONDON plans to resign as Director of the Bureau of Standards. Further, that [redacted] has advised that discreet inquiry by him has failed to develop any indication that CONDON plans to resign. b7D

Review of pertinent WFO files reflects that the Bureau has been furnished all pertinent information developed to date relative to captioned matter. Further, that no additional investigation is presently outstanding. Therefore, in compliance with referenced Bureau letter, investigation of this subject under captioned character is being discontinued and such matter is being placed in a closed status.

Closed

JRC:EM
62-4108

C.I.R. 2

RECORDED - 64 62-58854-325

4 DEC 13 1948

50 DEC 20 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

TELEMETER

103758

WASH S 11 FROM SAN FRAN 31 8-25 PM PDST

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. HELEN MATTSON, FOR HOUSE UNAMERICAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, APPEARED THIS DATE AT SACR[illegible] RESIDENT AGENCY, EXHIBITING LETTER DATED MARCH TWENTYSIXTH LAST OVE. SIGNATURE ROBERT E. STRIPLING INDICATING MATTSON IN CALIFORNIA TO INVESTIGATE ~~MATEXX~~ MATTERS OF INTEREST TO COMMITTEE. MATTSON ADVISED AGENT THIS OFFICE THAT SHE WAS IN SACRAMENTO TO OBTAIN COPIES OF TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY BY SUBJECT. SHE HAD LEARNED THAT PORTIONS OF TRANSCRIPT HAD BEEN PHOTOGRAPHED BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE AND INDICATED SHE WOULD BE ABLE TO SECURE THE SAME FROM BUREAU IN WASHINGTON. NO INFORMATION CONCERNING INQUIRY MADE BY THIS OFFICE REQUESTED BY OR FURNISHED TO MATTSON. INFORMATION HAS ALSO BEEN RECEIVED INDICATING SHE CONTACTED GEORGE HELMS, WHO WAS CONTACTED IN SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE INVESTIGATION THIS MATTER.

KIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

V

60 APR 16 1948

RECORDED 62-58854-326

F B I

19 APR 8 1948

INVESTIGATION

CFB

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

Director, FBI CONFIDENTIAL December 31, 1948

SAC, Boston

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASS BY SP4ELW/JHE

BASE OF REVIEW OADR 11/30/82

SECRET~~LY CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [redacted] has advised of a lengthy conversation which occurred on December 29, 1948, among MARION SHAPLEY, MAXINE WOOD, and HANNAH DORNER. The particular portion of the conversation reported herein was between HANNAH DORNER and SHAPLEY. These two people discussed a dinner to be held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on January 9, 1949. The dinner is under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. Two thousand reservations have been made. The honored guest will be Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and the primary purpose of the dinner will be to stage an attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (C)

b7D

DORNER requested SHAPLEY's advice as to whether or not the ASP should invite the New York City Congressional Delegation in addition to such members of Congress as HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, and Senator GLENN TAYLOR. SHAPLEY suggested that it might be more effective if they had someone in the proper position solicit a (U) condemnation of the Committee from ROBERT PATTERSON, former Secretary of War, who had already publicly denounced the group. DORNER stated that with SHAPLEY's approval, she had a better idea. She would solicit such a statement from President HARRY TRUMAN, who would also describe the Committee in an adverse manner. SHAPLEY was amazed that DORNER should even think that she could get such a statement from the President. (C)

DORNER, in some glee, told SHAPLEY that she had been a lifelong friend and close associate of OSCAR CHAPMAN, Undersecretary of the Interior, who anticipated being the Secretary of the Interior in the new Cabinet. DORNER further related that CHAPMAN had never turned her down and was in an excellent position to obtain the statement. DORNER noted that during the recent campaign, CHAPMAN had acted as "Advance Man" on the TRUMAN Campaign tours and as a result of his success, was one of the top two or three favorites in the White House. SHAPLEY asked her when she had most recently contacted CHAPMAN. DORNER responded that, of course, she had not seen him for the past eight months, they were separated while she campaigned for WALLACE. She added, however, that their friendship was of such strength that she was certain that it would survive a political difference existing only during the months of a campaign. She reiterated that CHAPMAN had been "one of her very close friends for many years." (C)

(U)

RECORDED - 94 62-54154-326

FBI

49 JAN 7 1949

52 JAN 13 1949

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SHAPLEY instructed DORNER not to do anything about inviting politicians or soliciting messages from office holders until he had discussed the matter further with Dr. CONDON. SHAPLEY stated that he would be in Washington immediately after Christmas. He noted that CONDON was still a Government employee and that as a matter of policy, it might be embarrassing to him to become again the center of a controversy regarding the House Committee in which members of Congress were participants. SHAPLEY advised DORNER (U) that he would have breakfast with her on the morning of December 27th, and let her know of CONDON's thoughts on the matter.

The foregoing is provided the Bureau and New York for informative purposes. It is noted that at an earlier date, the (U) same source has been advised by SHAPLEY that DORNER is known to him as a member of the Communist Party. It is suggested that the Bureau might wish to afford a summary of the foregoing to the White House.

cc - New York

100-18355
BSG:rol

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

61983

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Enclosed for the information of the Washington Field Office is a copy of Boston letter to the Director dated December 31, 1948, concerning the subject. The letter is self-explanatory.

The dinner, referred to in the Boston letter, at which CONDON will be guest of honor, will be attended by C.I. [redacted]. A summary of the informant's report will be furnished to the Bureau and Washington Field by teletype under the caption, "PROGRESSIVE PARTY - INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

b7D

Enclosure - 1

JMS:IM
100-87011

cc - Washington Field

G. I. R.-7

RECORDED - 29 | 162-59854-327

EX-109

5 JAN 19 1949

IF IB IF

190

JAN 1949

61973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD NY FILE NO. 100-87011 CTG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/30/49	1/4,7,10,11, 20,25/49	JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EDWARD UHLER CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of Westinghouse Electric International Corp., NYC, reflect no information re vacation for VINOGRADOFF in 1945; no indication of checks forwarded to him from NY or Pittsburgh to Portland, Oregon. Examination of VINOGRADOFF'S annuity and salary checks from period April through November 1945 reflects no evidence of being cashed or deposited in Portland, Ore., or any bank in western U.S. VINOGRADOFF'S file contains no information reflecting his presence in Portland, Ore., during 1945.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA THOMAS C. BURKE, 1/13/48, Pittsburgh

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY

G.I.R.-1

Mr. H. J. MAUDERER, Vice President and Treasurer, Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, 40 Wall Street, advised that he personally knew VINOGRADOFF during VINOGRADOFF'S employment with both the Pittsburgh Division of the company and later with the New York Division. Mr. MAUDERER stated that VINOGRADOFF had never given any indication of being in sympathy with Communism or with the Red Soviet Regime, and that he had never given any indication of disloyalty to the United States.

Mr. MAUDERER advised that during the course of his duties with the Westinghouse Company, VINOGRADOFF, because of his knowledge of the Russian language, handled certain matters for the Westinghouse Company in connection with the company's dealings with Amtorg. Mr. MAUDERER stated, however, that he could not recall that VINOGRADOFF had made any trips to

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
62-58854-1328

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2 - Washington Field (62-31198)
3 - New York

RECORDED - 50
INDEXED - 50

FBI - NEW YORK

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Portland, Oregon, for this purpose, and that he could not recall whether or not VINOGRADOFF might have taken a trip to Portland, Oregon, during any vacation he might have had during 1945.

Mr. MAUDERER advised that VINOGRADOFF'S administrative file, his annuity checks, and all of the salary checks he received while employed in New York were located at the Pittsburgh Office of the Westinghouse Company. Mr. MAUDERER had his Pittsburgh Office forward to him at New York City, VINOGRADOFF'S administrative file relating to all payments made to VINOGRADOFF during the period April through November 1945. This file was reviewed by the reporting agent. It was noted that the file contained no reference to a vacation taken by VINOGRADOFF during 1945. Mr. MAUDERER stated that he has no way of determining when VINOGRADOFF may have had his vacation, if he did have one. The file contained no indication of checks having been forwarded to VINOGRADOFF to any part of western United States, nor did it contain anything which would tend to reflect that VINOGRADOFF had been in Portland, Oregon, in 1945.

Mr. MAUDERER stated that he had also requested his office at Pittsburgh to examine and furnish all information contained on the annuity and salary checks paid to VINOGRADOFF for the period April through November 1945. Mr. MAUDERER said that examination of these checks reflected that VINOGRADOFF had endorsed each check and that they had been either cashed by the Westinghouse Company or deposited to VINOGRADOFF'S accounts in the First National Bank and Trust Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Mellon National Bank at East Pittsburgh. Mr. MAUDERER stated that VINOGRADOFF'S checks contained no information indicating that any of them had been cashed by, deposited in, or cleared through any bank in Portland, Oregon, or other parts of western United States.

There being no further leads in the New York Office, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT: EDWARD F. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

61-1972

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. MARK A. GRAUBARD, who was interviewed by the St. Paul Office in connection with espionage activities during the thirties and has admitted that he was a Communist until 1934 and engaged in Communist espionage, advised on March 24, 1949, that he attended a meeting of the American Association of Atomic Scientists which was held at the home of Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT in Washington, D. C., in early 1946. Mrs. PINCHOT is the wife of the former Pennsylvania governor. Mrs. EDWARD CONDON was present at this meeting and at this time made the statement in GRAUBARD's presence, "If America sends food to starving countries, that's imperialism. If Russia sends an army to a country like Poland, that's for the liberation of mankind." GRAUBARD advised that quite a few of the people who were present at this meeting heard the statements, but he cannot remember the names of any of these people.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau inasmuch as a loyalty investigation has been conducted concerning Dr. EDWARD F. CONDON.

65-815
ROS:MM

RECORDED - 66 EX-47

INDEXED - 66

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162-58854-329

3 MAR 31 1949

FIVE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 14, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Frank Holeman of the New York Daily News came by the office. He stated there is a tip circulating around town that the Director has submitted his resignation and has stated that either he stays in the Government and Condon gets out or Condon gets out and the Director stays. Holeman wondered if there was any truth to it.

I asked him where the tip was coming from. He stated it was no place around this part of town but was up the other end of town inferring the vicinity of the White House. He stated obviously he knew we could not make any comment but he wondered if there would be any guidance in the matter.

I told him that the Director presently was out of the office and I would call him back later on but for the time being I would be inclined to the view of not taking the tip too seriously.

In view of the story in the Washington News today headlined: "Clark to Carry FBI-Condon Feud to the White House," which might start speculation, my feeling is we should categorically tell Holeman for quotation from the Director:

"I have no intention and have given no thought to leaving my assignment as Director of the FBI."

It may be that the Condon forces are trying to circulate such a rumor with a view of baiting the Director into replying to Condon's statement.

LBN:FML

RECORDED - 59 62-58854-330
INDEXED - 59
JUN 16 1949

I think we should stick to "No Comment"

I am making "no comment" 6-14
The Holeman query is just another subterfuge to get a statement & help the story going. N.

JUL 1949
153

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-14 1949

TO: ✓ Director
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman
_____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

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Clyde Tolson

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The Attorney General

June 22, 1949

Director, FBI

61967

I thought that you would like for me ~~to~~ to bring to your attention the following quoted editorial which appeared in the Nevada State-Journal, Reno, Nevada, on June 14, 1949:

"FBI Does Not Smear

"Secret reports from FBI files, read into the record at the espionage trial of Judith Coplon, have raised the ire of Dr. Edward U. Condon, which is natural. He has demanded a public apology from J. Edgar Hoover because one of the reports mentioned Dr. Condon's wife, stating that an informant of the FBI stated that Mrs. Condon had arranged a meeting between a businessman and an alleged Russian agent.

"The FBI is not now and never has been in the smear business. There's no doubt that its secret files contain thousands upon thousands of reports, not authenticated, involving names of hundreds of innocent people. They are secret files, however, and in this instance the government objected to their introduction in the Coplon case because they were mothing but investigation reports.

"FBI agents, in the course of their work, gather ~~infrm~~ information from every source and in making a case assemble all the information, shake it down and work from there. Why the agency had reports in its file concerning Mrs. Condon has not been revealed as far as we know but it probably came to the agency in the course of some important investigation.

"Smear tactics have beem employed by some congressional committees but we have yet to find one instance where the FBI has engaged in that nefarious practice.

"Dr. Condon is not doubt a little sensitive as he at one time was subjected to violent attacks of the smear character."

ARA:nrt

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76 JUN 28 1949

JUL 1 1949

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OR VISITOR 61968

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Henderson of Senator Ralph E. Flanders' Office

Phone No. -----

Hour 11:10 am Date June 13, 1949.

REMARKS.

Mr. Henderson desired to inquire if the Director contemplated issuing an apology on the Condon matter. After checking the call was referred to Mr. McGuire in Mr. Nichols' Office who advises that Mr. Henderson inquired as to what the Bureau's policy was with reference to this matter. Mr. McGuire told him that the Bureau's policy is not to comment on any case that is pending in court.

Director's notation:
When newspaper men can't squeeze something out of us then they try & get someone on the hill to get it. H.

rgk

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INITIALS OF ORIGINAL ARE HERE

60 JUN 17 1949

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 13, 1949

61969

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Edward U. Condon

The Attorney General called ragarding the various allegations and accusations that have been made as a result of the disclosure of the contents of our files in the Coplon case and he asked specifically if I had heard anything further concerning the Condon matter. I stated that I had heard nothing new except that he is going to appear in the Coplon case; that I believe he had arranged with the Defense Counsel for him and his wife to appear. The Attorney General then stated it didn't mean he would testify but I commented that I believed it did, that it looked like everything goes now.

I commented that this had just about ruined us, stating that last week I had told him we had lost seven informants but that now it has gone up to thirteen. The Attorney General then asked me if I did not think this was a whole lot better than to let the Coplon Girl off and I replied that I thought it would have been much better to have let her off. The Attorney General stated he thought it would have been worse as would have had to dismiss EX Gubitchev also. I indicated that I would have been very willing to do that rather than disclose all of these confidential informants and all of our techniques, stating that all of these reports, while they have not been read in court, have been admitted to the record and ~~xx~~ various newspapers throughout the country are carrying daily stories on them. I further stated that the real trouble was the reaction to the disclosure of all of this material on our various informants throughout the country and the loss of our coverage on the Russian Embassy which had cleaned house Friday night and had gotten rid of a bunch of employees. The Attorney General interrupted to comment that he had been informed that the Russians were aware of technical coverage and I commented that they did an awful lot of talking if they knew this. I stated that we had had a contact ~~xxxxxx~~ within the Embassy that was really excellent and we were getting all the inside material, but that it was all cut off. I stated that henceforth ~~xxxx~~ the coverage of this Bureau will be entirely inadequate and due to the decision to go ahead with the Coplon case.

The Attorney General then stated that this was a tough decision to make. I replied that as I had stated last week, I felt each case should be decided upon ~~xxx~~ its own merit. I then referred to the Atomic Energy Commission cases which were not prosecuted because the Atomic Energy Commission did not want to disclose their information, and that I thought the public reaction would have been perfectly all right if he had just indicated Miss Coplon could not be prosecuted because of the rulings of the Judge in making confidential reports public. In answer to the Attorney General's query regarding the Condon material I stated that this would never have ~~xxx~~ gone in but the prosecution attorneys introduced the wrong report; that the slip she had referred to another report that didn't even mention the Condons. The Attorney General then stated it was not in the group that they gave him as he had gone through every one of them. I stated that the report they had down in Court was not the one referred to in the slip and if the right report had been presented the Condon matter wouldnever have been mentioned since it was not in the report Miss Coplon had. The Attorney General then asked who slipped us on this and I stated I believed the prosecuting attorney did; that they got all the

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EX-93 JUL 8

7 JUN 23 1949

ports from the Department. I stated that I was just as amazed as he over this development as I also had read all the reports and saw nothing on the Condons. I further commented that I believed it would have passed unnoticed had it not been for the publicity Dr. Condon gave it; that he had started issuing statements and demanding an apology. I stated that I had issued instructions that should there be any inquiries I would make no comment. The Attorney General Commented if we mad a statement on one we would have to make a statement on all. I commented further that I felt we could not make a statement while the trial was still going on, and that in addition I felt the Doctor was looking for publicity; that at no time had he denied the statements made in the report, but rather he had confirmed it and I believed he was trying to find out the source of our information.

I commented that my greatest distress was over the loss of our informants. The Attorney General then indicated if the Coplon womas is convected it would be well worth it but I stated I doubted she would be convicted and if she was it wasn't worth the price paid. He felt there might be other persons employed in the Government who were doing the same thing as the Coplon womand and if the Government did not prosecute it would be practically telling them to go ahead. I told him I realized he had to make a decision on this matter, but that very definitely I did not share his view; that we had secured this information ourselves but if our informants were going to be destroyed we would not be able to protect ourselves as we will not have the sources from which to get our information and we won't know what is going on.

I advised the Attorney General further that I saw in the paper the other morning that several Senators and a Congressman are going to contact him about making the report available on the Scientist A. Case. The Attorney General stated that was a different problem, that in the Coplon case the arm of the Government itself is being used to prosecute and after we had been overruled on our protests we had asked the Judge to clear the courtroom which he at first said he would do. I interrupted him there and stated I thought we should have gone a step further and taken a citation for contempt and gone to a court of appeals and secured a ruling. The Attorney General was under the impression the Judge would have dismissed the case in that event. I stated that I was looking at it from an all - over viewpoint and I would have been perfectly willing to have taken the blame publicly myself, that he couls have stated that I recommended it be done, because I felt this was tragic thing which had set us back many years in our work and had practically liquidated the Bureau. The Attorney General felt we would be able to secure other informants. I told him it was not as easy as that.

The Attorney General ended our conversation by saying he was sorrry and stating the next time he would just have to be more careful about his decisions and that he deeply regretted this development. He asked that if there was anything he could do to lessen the burden to let him know. I told him I was capable of carrying my own burdens.

Very truly yours,

6.1970

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Mr. Nease

JEH:EH:RGK

COPY-cm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 13, 1949

61971

5:41

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

I returned the call from Congressman Clifford Davis who stated he had telephoned me to urge me not to answer any allegations or statements that Dr. Condon might make concerning the recent introduction into the Coplon Case of the name of his wife. He stated that this was just part of the pattern to destroy the armed services, the police forces and above all the investigative forces of the Government. He indicated that he was beginning a series of talks, possibly tomorrow, about me and the Department and he was going to put in one editorial a day. I commented that I thought this would help more than anything else. I further stated that I certainly had no intention of answering any of Dr. Condon's allegations, and could not while the trial was going on, though I would not dignify his statements with an answer anyway. I advised the Congressman that regarding the Coplon trial I had recommended to the Attorney General that we go in and get a mistrial rather than disclose these confidential reports because I felt this one conviction did not warrant the destruction of a dozen confidential informants and the disclosure of how we are covering the Soviet Embassy. I further stated that prior to this time I had guaranteed to anyone that if war came to this country we could guarantee the internal security of the country but that we could not do that now because of the fact that the informants we were depending on were destroyed. I also indicated that I felt the public would support us in not going ahead with the trial but the Attorney General disagreed and allowed the trial to go ahead. I stated that it takes years to put an informant in the Communist movement, that it is not done overnight, and that it has taken us many years to build up the coverage that we have had and it is heartbreaking to have it destroyed by something that isn't worth it. I commented that I was quite concerned about the Soviet Embassy and that the Russians did not know how well we had it covered until all of this material came out last night. The Congressman indicated his support of the Bureau's stand and I thanked him for calling.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Nease
:EH

62-57854-

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 16, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication directed to me by Dr. Edward U. Condon of the Bureau of Standards.

In acknowledging this communication, I informed Dr. Condon that the matter about which he is complaining was one which grew out of a judicial proceeding and that I was referring his communication to you.

Attachment

CC - Mr. Ladd

LBN:FML

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 16 5 51 PM '49

RECORDED - 125
62-58854
3 JUN 20 1949

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 16 5 27 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964

JUL 1 1949

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:20 P.M.
DATE 6-17-49
BY

FBI JUN 22 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

COPY AVAILABLE"

RECORDED - 118

June 15, 1949

62-58854-332

Dr. E. U. Condon
Director
National Bureau of Standards
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

61963

Dear Dr. Condon:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of June 15, 1949.

Inasmuch as the situation which prompted your letter grew out of a judicial proceeding and was a matter over which I had no control, I am taking the liberty of referring your letter to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 16 5 51 PM '49

CC--Mr. Ladd

JDN:FML

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hoey
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUN 16 1949 P.M.
FBI

JUN 16 5 30 PM '49
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

The Director

June 13, 1949

D. M. Ladd

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

JUDITH COPLON, with aliases
Espionage - R

Pursuant to your instructions, there is quoted below the only information concerning Mrs. Edward U. Condon introduced into evidence in the captioned case. This information is contained in the report of Special Agent John P. Buscher dated December 1, 1948, at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled, "Georgi Dimitrov Sotirov, with alias George Sotiroff, Internal Security - R, Bulgarian;"

"An informant of the above informant has further indicated that Emily Condon and Morton Kent have met concerning Sotiroff at which time Kent was furnished with Sotiroff's address in New York.

"T-1 has been unable to determine the full extent of the conversations had between Kent and Emily Condon concerning Sotiroff other then that set forth above."

A review of the original logs maintained by the Washington Field Office discloses that this information was obtained from a conversation between Mrs. Emily Condon and Morton E. Kent at 9:50 a.m. on November 19, 1947, as reported by Confidential Informant C-505 (a technical surveillance on the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward U. Condon in Washington, D. C.)

It should be noted that the data slips introduced into evidence made no reference whatsoever to Dr. or Mrs. Condon nor to Morton E. Kent. However, one of these data slips contained information from the report of Special Agent Francis W. Zangle dated November 22, 1948, at New York City in the case entitled, "Georgi Dimitrov Sotirov, with alias, Internal Security - R, Bulgarian." We are informed that when the Department attorneys caused a copy of this report to be pulled from the Departmental file for submission to the Clerk of Court, there was erroneously stapled to it a copy of the report of Special Agent John P. Buscher dated December 1, 1948 at Washington, D. C, in which the references to Mrs. Condon and Kent were contained.

RECOMMENDATION:

A memorandum to the Attorney General calling this error to his attention is attached hereto for your approval.

Attachment

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Gandy

62-58854

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F B I

76 JUN 30 1949

62 JUL 6 1949

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CC-247

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 23, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR *MR. TOLSON*

Edward U.

The Associated Press called me late last evening and advised they had a rumor that Dr. Condon had apologized to the Director. They wondered if this was so and if it were so would the Director release Condon's letter. I told the AP that from the inception we had taken a no comment position and it was too late to depart from that position.

This morning Miriam Ottenberg of the Star called. She had heard that Condon had apologized to the Director and said it was her understanding it was always customary for the man to whom the letter was written to release it. I told her that we had no comment to make. She asked if he had written a letter. I told her the answer was the same.

In a few moments Leo Cadison called stating he had had inquiries. I told him that we were answering the inquiries with a no comment. He wanted to know if there were a letter would there be any objection to releasing it. I told him so far as the Bureau was concerned our position would continue to be one of no comment. He then asked for his personal information if there was a letter. I told him that if there were such a letter he could rest assured it would be referred to the Attorney General and he might check there. He wondered whether he should not say that Condon should release the letter. I told him that I didn't know, that I didn't have any views, that our position continued to be one of no comment.

Respectfully,

D. M. Nichols

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IF IB II
11 JUN 28 1949

LBN:hmc

ADDENDUM; LBN:hmc 6-23-49

Rex Collier of the Star called. He said that the Star

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~~TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES~~

is going to carry a piece advising that Dr. Condon has written to the Director; that he wanted us to know it did not come from him but he understands the City Desk got it from a reliable source. I told him, of course, that we had no comment.

There is to be no comment from here to anyone.

Copy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Old Fort, N. C.
June 13, 1949.

Honorable Carl B. Hyatt,
Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Hyatt:

I have been thinking for some time I would give you my reactions to the official deportment of Dr. Edward Condon. As you know, of course, the Bureau of Standards has become one of the great scientific bodies of our government, and there are no so-called secrets unknown to it.

Aside from various AP reports, I was particularly chagrined and, you might say, dumfounded that the fact wasemade public, that the Bureau had determined that an improvement on the Geiger-Muller atomic counter by placing in the spark gap a pure crystal carbon (diamond), had increased its efficiency one thousand times. You will find this data also in the World Almanac for the year 1948, page 787. This was flashed around the world by the AP in the latter part of 1947.

Now, Judge, I have personal knowledge that, aside from the importance of the atomic bomb itself, there is nothing second to that importance except the super-ability to determine the presence of atomic emanations such as the Alpha and Gamma Rays, either underground, on shipboard, or enemy hands, or elsewhere, by increasing the efficiency of the Geiger-Muller counter.

I understand through the AP that Dr. Condon is personally going on the witness stand to refute FBI indirect intimations that Madam Condon had been active in RED circles It is suggested, therefore, that you place this letter in the Attorney General's hands and I am taking the liberty of mailing a copy to the attention of a friend of mine, an Executive of the FBI. I would like for Dr. Condon to explain wh he publicly disclosed such vital information to the world and a potential enemy, and trust that you will recall such a question to put to him when he is on the witness stand.

Trust I will visit Washington in the Near future, and will surely make the place and time known to you so that we may renew our friendship. I frequently reread your book on Democracy, and greatly appreciate the autographed first copy.

Sincerely yours,

Co. D. W. Adams

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

blind cy - Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Attention: Louis
Washington, D. C.

62-58854
NOT RECORDED
53 JUL 21 1949

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-

I was greatly shocked to hear of Doctor Condon's accusing you of wire tapping and using credit mice, cameras and other electronic devices in your investigation of a family obviously so innocent. I'm sure these accusations are untrue.

~~DELETED COPY~~

W. Toohey

Mail
No ACK - Office
Illegible signature - no record in Divisions

RECORDED - 101 162-58854-335
IF IB II
11 JUN 24 1940

EX-109

58 JUL 6 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 20, 1949

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28

62-58854-336

Mr. Karl W. Hoff
Route 1
Elf on Lake Chatugee
Hayesville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hoff:

Your letter of June 12, 1949, has been received. I regret that I cannot be of service in connection with your request for information which may be in the files of this Bureau, as in accordance with Departmental regulations, our files are confidential and available for official use only.

I am sure you will understand the reason for this rule and that no inference will be drawn that we do, or do not, have information in our files because of my inability to be of assistance. Your enclosure is being returned at this time in order that you may forward it to the individual you mentioned if you still desire to do so.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent enclosed post card addressed to Dr. Condon Bureau of Standards in which he mentioned that the FBI was the Bureau of Standards of good Americanism and that the Bureau of Standards itself should have good American chemists.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure
Postal card addressed to Bureau Standards, Washington, D. C. USA., Dr. Edward Condon.

MAILED 15
JUN 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WN:mrb:fk

RECEIVED JUN 20 1949 FBI

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

6/13/49

F.B.I. Wash. D.C.
Office J. Edgar Hoover.

Kindly note the enclosed postal-card and please mail.

DR. Edward U. Condon

I am anxious, and my records are incomplete.

What is the self-evident back-ground, and truth, - origin and rise of Edward Condon - now head of our Bureau of Standards.

THANKS — BEST WISHES

Most Sincerely

Earl W. Hoff

RECORDED 28 62-58854-336
12 JUN 28 1949

HAYESVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA
R#1 — SELF
ON LAKE SHATUGEE

Anonymous, but not Secret.

comprehensive report - 6/20/49

Aug 30-49
6-15-49

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

July 8, 1949

61962

(Pink) MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Dr. Edward Uhler Condon

There are attached hereto two copies of a summary brief on Dr. Edward Uhler Condon together with exhibits.

This brief has been brought up to date as of July 1, 1949, and includes all material appearing in a previous brief written on Dr. Condon dated July 12, 1948, to which has been added all pertinent information on Dr. Condon presently available.

There are listed below the pages to which new material has been added, supplementing the brief dated July 12, 1948:

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17	3
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59b	entire page
59c	entire page
59d	entire page
59e	entire page
59f	entire page
59g	entire page

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INDEXED - 111

62-58864337

22

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135a	2
144	5, 6
144a	1
148-164 inclusive	new pages

H. B. Fletcher

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The Director

July 8, 1949

D. M. Ladd

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Pursuant to your request, the summary brief on the above captioned has been brought up to date. The original of this brief and a file copy, together with the exhibits, are attached.

It will be noted that this brief incorporates all of the pertinent information in the Bureau's files concerning Mrs. Emilie Honzik Condon, wife of Dr. Condon. This information is set forth in the pages from 76 through 81-a.

Attachment

WAB:EWT

Belmont's cc
destroyed 9/27/61

2 ENCL
111

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED - 111

62-58854-287

INDEXED

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.
7/21/49

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Gan
Harbo
Ington
Tamm

Initials of original

WAB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : Lish Whitson

DATE: July 14, 1949

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 3:50 PM on July 13, 1949, Mr. William Ballantine, of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Branch, Extension 2106, telephonically contacted Special Agent R. J. Lamphere and stated that he had been referred to Mr. Lamphere by the Liaison Section and desired to know whether Dr. Condon had written one or two letters to the Bureau concerning the recent publicity growing out of the report made public at the Coplon trial. Mr. Ballantine indicated that he was preparing a memorandum on Dr. Condon. He was advised that he would be recontacted telephonically concerning this matter.

You instructed that he should be advised that the President had ordered the loyalty file not to be released to anyone on Dr. Condon, and that in line with the President's instructions the Bureau was not in a position to make any comment concerning this matter. However, prior to so advising Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Lawrence of the Liaison Section was contacted and he in turn got in touch with Major Jackson, of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Branch, who stated that Ballantine's request of the Bureau had been entirely out of order and that no further action should be taken concerning Ballantine's request.

Recommendation

This is for your information.

RJL:EFF

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4 JUL 20 1949

37

61 JUL 27 [illegible] EX-94

EX-59

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 5, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL; SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

During the course of an interview on July 4, 1949, between agents of this office and Dr. RALPH E. LAPP, Acting Head of the Nuclear Physics Branch of the Office of Naval Research, concerning a violation of the Atomic Energy Act by LAPP, he volunteered the information that on June 21, 1949, he flew to Chicago, Illinois in company of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, American Airlines Flight 61, during which time CONDON engaged in conversation with LAPP concerning the FBI's qualifications for making loyalty types of investigations.

LAPP and CONDON shared a hotel room that night in Chicago and there CONDON continued his conversation, and then again brought it up at a cocktail party held at the home of Dr. WILLIAM F. LIBBY, Chemist, University of Chicago, in the presence of HAL UREY, the discoverer of heavy water and former Nobel Prize winner, and SAMUEL ALLISON, the Director of the Nuclear Institute.

LAPP stated that in all of these conversations, CONDON discussed the disclosures in the COPLON case as a result of FBI reports being placed in evidence and also discussed his letter to you concerning his feelings on that matter. During these conversations, CONDON mentioned that he was going to "try to get at the FBI" on the basis of these disclosures.

According to LAPP, UREY was in sympathy with CONDON's feelings but LAPP stated that Mr. ALLISON was not convinced that CONDON was right in this matter.

LAPP further stated that the spirit of CONDON's conversations was that he has nothing personal against you but that he doesn't think Bureau agents are qualified to conduct investigations in terms of evaluating persons because of the fact that the ability of Special Agents has been going down and that the FBI now gets only the "dregs of the lawschools". On this point, LAPP stated that it is impossible for FBI agents to evaluate a person from his scientific conversations because it would require a physicist to properly evaluate this type of conversation.

LAPP stated that one point that CONDON was particularly concerned about was the fact that "never does the FBI talk to the subject of an investigation".

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11 OCT 27 1964

RECORDED - 85

INDEXED - 85

GH:cl

62-38454-339

IF IB

3 JUL 26 1949

FIVE mak.

PERS. FILES

LAPP stated that CONDON expressed the intention of enlisting the aid of Dr. ROBERT HUTCHINS, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, and had gone to see him concerning the matter while he, CONDON, was in Chicago. LAPP stated that he did not know the extent or the results of this conversation.

LAPP went on to state that CONDON associates the FBI with being the same type of organization as the MVD of the Soviet Union and can't get away from the idea that the FBI is only suited to work on kidnappings and other criminal type of investigations.

LAPP stated that he thinks CONDON is "on the wrong track and that he had better have his facts awful straight before attacking the FBI".

LAPP said, however, that he thinks CONDON is ready to seize the initiative in attacking the FBI in its methods, pointing out that on April 28, 1949, CONDON gave a speech before a meeting of the American Physical Society held at 7:00 P. M. in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., encompassing his views on this subject. LAPP stated that CONDON there was concerned, perhaps rightly so according to LAPP, about the secrecy which is fantastically exaggerated from the standpoint of the future of science, which at the present time surrounds the Atomic Energy field.

LAPP is of the opinion that CONDON does not speak for scientists as a group and stated that many scientists feel badly when CONDON "shoots off his mouth" because he doesn't represent their views.

It is LAPP's opinion that scientists as a group are very emotional and support each other on a friendly personal basis rather than on logic and reasoning. He stated that when one of their group is attacked in any way, many scientists do not bother to look into the facts of the matter and that others just refuse to look at the facts as they are.

This is being called to your attention for your information.

Director, FBI

July 5, 1949

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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(Dr. Harold

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the Director

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the Director not

LAPP further stated that the spirit of CONDON's conversations was that he has nothing personal against you but that he does not think Bureau agents are qualified to conduct investigations in terms of evaluating persons because of the fact that the ability of Special Agents has been going down and that the FBI now gets only the "dregs of the lawschools". On this point, LAPP stated that it is impossible for FBI agents to evaluate a person from his scientific conversations because it would require a physicist to properly evaluate this type of conversation.

RECEIVED - BUREAU

LAPP stated that one point that CONDON was particularly concerned about was the fact that "never does the FBI talk to the subject of an investigation".

GH:cl

61-58954-339

61 AUG 8

LAPP stated that CONDON expressed the intention of enlisting the aid of Dr. ROBERT HUTCHINS, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, and had gone to see him concerning the matter while he, CONDON, was in Chicago. LAPP stated that he did not know the extent or the results of this conversation.

LAPP went on to state that CONDON associates the FBI with being the same type of organization as the MVD of the Soviet Union and can't get away from the idea that the FBI is only suited to work on kidnappings and other criminal types of investigations.

LAPP stated that he thinks CONDON is "on the wrong track and that he had better have his facts awful straight before attacking the FBI".

LAPP said, however, that he thinks CONDON is ready to seize the initiative in attacking the FBI in its methods, pointing out that on April 28, 1949, CONDON gave a speech before a meeting of the American Physical Society held at 7:00 P. M. in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., encompassing his views on this subject. LAPP stated that CONDON there was concerned, perhaps rightly so according to LAPP, about the secrecy which is fantastically exaggerated from the standpoint of the future of science, which at the present time surrounds the Atomic Energy field.

LAPP is of the opinion that CONDON does not speak for scientists as a group and stated that many scientists feel badly when CONDON "shoots off his mouth" because he doesn't represent their views.

It is LAPP's opinion that scientists as a group are very emotional and support each other on a friendly personal basis rather than on logic and reasoning. He stated that when one of their group is attacked in any way, many scientists do not bother to look into the facts of the matter and that others just refuse to look at the facts as they are.

This is being called to your attention for your information.

Copy

June 24, 1949

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-58954-1

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Walter:

It was thoughtful of you to let me have the letter dated June 14, 1949, which was addressed to you by Mr. Raymond G. Rykowski, 11 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Rykowski were most encouraging and for your information I am directing to him an appropriate acknowledgment of his letter.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

ARA:fk

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 24, 1949

Mr. Raymond G. Rykowski
11 Belmont Avenue
Newark 3, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Rykowski:

Mr. Walter Winchell has referred to me your letter dated June 14, 1949, and I did want to thank you for the sentiments which you expressed with regard to the accomplishments of this Bureau and my administration of its activities.

It was indeed gratifying to have your words of encouragement and I do hope that our efforts will continue to be deserving of your confidence and approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ARA:fk

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RAYMOND G. RYKOWSKI

11 Belmont Ave. Newark 3, N. J.

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 14, 1949

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Winchell;

It's a disgrace for the United States to have as its' Director of the National Bureau of Standards a STUPID and UNGRATEFULL individual. Edward U. Condon Where does Dr. Condon get off calling the greatest fact finding body and investigating agency (and we Americans are proud of our FBI) a 'stupid' and 'dishonest' body of men. The Special Agents of the FBI are intelligent men and also men of integrity and I defy the Doctor to prove otherwise. Also, where does he get the nerve to ask for an apology from Mr. J.E. Hoover. On the contrary, Mr. Condon should apologies to Mr. Hoover, the FBI as a group, and to all Americans for his emotional remarks based on quick temperance.

Does Mr. Condon know that our federag agents risk their lives in many instances to safeguard the welfare of America? Does he also know that these same men, wo he so slanderously accuses as stupid and dishonest, foiled many espionage and sabotage plots and attempts during the last war so that our men in the armed forces should not have fought in vain. These men have performed so marverously since they were organized that it's virtually a crime to critize them without merit. 62-58854

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I am of the opinion that Mr. Condon was ordered to issue such a statement, defamatory in nature, by an unknown source to me I'm sure he also knows that an apology from Mr. Hoover would be a step backward against our government and similarly a step forward for this unknown body of men who are seemingly ordering some of our officials. We (USA) would be the laughing stock of the world.

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if an apology was granted to Mr. Condon merely because his wifes' name was mentioned unfavorably in an FBI report.

Supposing we analyze the question at bar, the basic reason why such slanderous remarks were cast against the FBI.

In court, immaterial evidence was introduced to prove that Miss Coplon had certain papers in her purse; evidence to warrant relevancy. The evidence thusly introduced over the government's objection, brought Mrs. Condon in a precarious position. In asmuch as the Doctor's wife is not a party in the Coplon case (which should make Mr. Condon very happy) but merely a name mentioned in a report over the objection of the government's attorney, why should the Doctor be so concerned. If his wife was a party in issue then and only then should the FBI's reports to subject to cross-examination in order to bring out its veracity.

These reports, obviously, are not public property, therefore, regardless of their contents they are not subject to defamatory remarks about the whole organization, in as much as many reports transcribed to the FBI may be from informants, irresponsible persons and the like. These reports are merely the private records of the Bureau and consequently should not be ridiculed.

In the name of all Americans I ask for a personal apology from Dr. Condon to the FBI.

Thank you Mr. Winchell.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Raymond G. Rykowski

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

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June 17, 1949

RECORDED - 141
INDEXED - 141

62-58854-340

Mr. Edward R. Egger
1866 Wyoming Avenue, Northwest
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Brother Egger:

Your letter of June 13, 1949, has been received and I want to thank you for sending me your views with reference to the matter you mentioned together with a copy of your "open column" letter to the Washington Star.

I am deeply appreciative of the confidence you have expressed in my administration of the activities of this organization. It is always extremely gratifying to learn of such favorable comments and I do hope the FBI will always merit your support.

Fraternally yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
1949 JUN 17 PM 3

NOTE: Address per acknowledgment of anniversary letter to Mr. Egger.

61959

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUN 20 1949 P.M.
FBI

FM:mrb

JUN 17 1949
FBI

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1866 [redacted]ng Avenue, N.W.
Washing[redacted]9 , D.C.
June 13, 1949

Dear Brother Hoover: Dr. Edward U. Condon

Your personal involvement in this issue leads me to believe that you should have the complete text of my "open column" letter to the Washington STAR - whether it is printed or not.

You certainly have no reason to feel perturbed over this incident, despite the efforts of the "little man in a big place" who is trying to needle you. Above all, you should not give him the satisfaction of any sort of an "apology" to his wife - or any personal recognition. The best way to handle such "borderline cases" is to ignore them.

Those who know anything about what's going on in Washington know that Condon is one of the fair-haired boys around the Soviet Embassy - as welcome as Henry Wallace. In fact this pair were the "center of attraction" at the recent big shindig in the embassy - and Condon seemed proud of himself as he strutted into the "sacred portals". Maybe it's time to evaluate "his" files - and clean house at the Bureau of Standards (speaking distinctly off the record, of course).

RECORDED 62-27887
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JUN 24 1949

Your contribution to "This Week" in the Sunday STAR was excellent.

Fraternally: Edward Egger

61959 Edward R.Egger

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

1[illegible] Wyoming Avenue, N.W.
[illegible]ington 9 , D.C.
June [illegible], 1949

Dear Mr.Elliston:

It certainly isn't my desire to monopolize your "open column", and I had no idea of coming back so soon after your fine treatment of my "Intellectual Freedom" lett However, I would hate to be one of those who submitted to the scurrilous attack of Condon upon J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, without registering a strong protest. In addition to bein a fraternity brother of Hoover's (Kappa Alpha Order) and a member of the Dept. of Justice post of the American Legion (although unofficially so), I'm above all a 100% American and among those who believe in fair play and unquestioned loyalty to the U.S.A.

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Sincerely:

Edward R. Egger

(Washington POST) (LETTERS TO THE EDITOR)

61960

The scurrilous attack of Dr. Edward U.Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, upon both the person of J.Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation - which he so ably heads - cannot be countenanced by any loyal citizen of the U.S.A., or read without registering stern disapproval therewith. It amply illustrates the lengths to which some individuals will go to assert their egoistic "delusions of importance" and seek to bring credit upon themselves - by vain efforts to discredit others.

There is neither desire nor intent on my part to minimize or detract from the personal ability or qualifications of Dr.Condon - as a scientist of high standing in the community. However, that is not at issue. Nor does his professional eminence either warrant his "publicity tactics" or excuse his gross attempts to redress an alleged wrong. Rather does his method of approach become all the more obnoxious, for the very reason that a man of his standing should know better!

In the first place, Dr. Condon is well aware (or should know) that Mr. Hoover is in no way personally involved in the unfortunate developments attending the Coplon trial and the disclosures of records pertaining thereto. Mr. Hoover is circumspect - and too much a true gentleman - to "attack" anyone (least of all a woman), either directly or indirectly. Under no circumstances does he owe an apology to either Mrs. Condon or her garrulous husband. Rather is the opposite true, in the light of the latter's "headline barrage".

In the second place, all who have followed this case carefully know full well that the "top Secret" FBI report involving Mrs. Condon was introduced in court without approval of Mr. Hoover or his highly-efficient organization - on order of the court, and over the strenuous objections of the Government. Such files of [illegible] reports were

intended for use as either court evidence or "hot copy" for the public press. It is just as much against the principles and practices of the FBI to disclose such data, as it is for the Bureau of Standards to reveal secrets relative to scientific apparatus being tested in its laboratories.

Knowing this, Dr. Condon has gone far out of his way in attacking the "methods of the FBI" and directly implying that there is something inherently wrong therewith. He is entirely "off base", when he tries to create the impression that "decent Americans" will either condemn J. Edgar Hoover and the splendid organization he has built up over the past 25 years - or condone his (Dr.Condon's) conduct in this entire affair. The decent thing for (pardon the expression - but the alliteration is perfect) "Comrade" Condon to have done is to have proved himself above such petty resort to innuendo and personal attack against an individual (Mr.Hoover) of unquestioned loyalty and integrity, and an institution (the FBI) in which the general public has full confidence.

This unfortunate incident amply illustrates a point brought out recently in regards "intellectual freedom" viz., that many of our "intelligentsia" (professors, teachers - and scientists) are stretching their liberalized interpretations of Constitutional "freedom of thought and expression" to the breaking-point. They are laboring under false impressions, if they believe "decent Americans" support them in their intellectual deviations!

EDWARD R. EGGER

Washington, D.C.

61961

(30)

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Condon V. FBI

Dr. Edward U. Condon's temperate personal letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover merits a response which was made impossible, as he now acknowledges, by the intemperate nature of his public demand for an apology a week ago. Perhaps the response should come from Attorney General Clark, rather than from the director of the FBI, since the Attorney General bears the principal responsibility for investigative policies. Or perhaps it should come in the form of the setting up of a committee to inquire into the defects in FBI methods that Dr. Condon alleges. The defects, according to Dr. Condon, are these:

> I do not believe that the welfare of our Nation is served when slanderous material about decent Americans becomes a part of official documents. It does no good to say that these documents are "unevaluated," because they are, in fact, used as official reports, as they are in such matters as Federal employment and loyalty cases where they are used as though the contents were truly factual and evaluated. . . . It appears to me that the fact-finding procedures fail seriously in ignoring the information that can be obtained from the person under investigation.

It is undeniably true that some slanderous material, as well as some material that is trivial, irrelevant and innocently erroneous, does get into FBI files. This has been officially acknowledged and has been one basis for refusal by successive Presidents to grant access to the files even to congressional committees. The FBI denies that this undigested material goes in its raw form to loyalty boards. This is not the usual understanding, and it should be made absolutely clear that data are not passed on without being sifted of items that have not been investigated. It is true, too, that the FBI refrains meticulously from evaluating its reports in the sense of passing formal judgment on the guilt or innocence, loyalty or disloyalty of the subjects it investigates. Such evaluation would be grossly improper on the part of any police agency. And no . . . agency is more conscious of this concept of its role and more scrupulously respectful of . . . limits. But in [illegible] to go as Attorney General [illegible] Stone reformed the FBI, which had played an ingloious part in the deportation delirium following the first World War, made [illegible] director and laid down the following rule as to its policy:

> The Bureau of Investigation is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals. It is concerned with their conduct and then only such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United States. When a police system passes beyond these limits, it is dangerous to the proper administration of justice and to human liberty, which it should be our first concern to cherish. Within them, it should rightly be a terror to the wrongdoer.

This wise and sound doctrine is not easily adhered to in a time when some American citizens, on the pretext that they constitute a bona fide political party, are serving as a fifth column for a foreign government. The FBI's task, involving as it does the responsibilities of counter-espionage, is an immensely difficult one. It would seem that the agency has passed beyond the limits prescribed by the late Chief Justice. The perils of such trespass can be countenanced only if checked by the most painstaking regard for individual rights and reputations.

Sounds like the Post is trying to apologize for its [illegible] article by Wiggins.

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WASHINGTON POST
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Date

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AUG 29 1949

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 16, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. E. U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Nichols
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Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Mr. A. J. Nicholas, Passport Division, State Department, informed Mr. Roach on December 13, 1949, that, in conjunction with Dr. Condon's trip to India, he has received further data that Condon will also visit various governmental advanced university physics research laboratories while in India for approximately two or three weeks. He also desires to stop in Israel for the same purpose. He will spend a few days in France, England, and Holland, and is due to return to the United States before February 1, 1950. He is going via BOAC to London, and to India by Government plane. There is attached a copy of a report sent to the State Department by the Indian Government concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security and Espionage Sections for their information.

Attachment

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EX-97

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The Ambassador of India presents her compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honour to say that the Department of Scientific Research of the Government of India have extended an invitation to Dr. Condon, Director, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. to attend the 37th Session of the Indian Science Congress Association to be held at Poona, Bombay Province, India, from the 2nd to 8th January, 1950. It has been informally ascertained that the Hon'ble the Secretary of Commerce who is the superior authority vis-a-vis Dr. Condon, has no objection to this proposed visit by Dr. Condon. The Ambassador has the honour in this connection to request the Secretary of State kindly to obtain United States Government's approval for Dr. Condon's visit to India. During the visit Dr. Condon shall be a guest of the Indian Science Congress Association who will also meet the Doctor's passage and travel expenses.

Washington, D.C.
November 21, 1949.

File No. 102.8702/

62-58854-342

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Director, FBI

10/12/49

SAC, Baltimore

COGOG
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(Bufile 100-3-65)

The files of the Provost Marshal's Office, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, were reviewed by SA DONALD V. WEIR while conducting another investigation, and it was ascertained that the following petition to Congress was mailed on March 19, 1948:

"OPEN LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL OF THE BALLISTIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD., are greatly disturbed by the action of members of the House Un-American Activities Committee in publishing inadequately supported attacks upon the discretion and fitness for public office of Dr. E. U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards. The charges, never substantiated, have been shown by Representatives Holifield and Sadowski on the floor of the House (Congressional Record, March 9, 1948) to be misleading and characterized by half-truths, inaccuracies and omissions. We add our protests to those of many scientific and civic organizations who object to the technique of fixing guilt by association and innuendo. We further condemn as un-American the action of the Un-American Activities Committee in publicly proclaiming the guilt of an individual without a hearing and on the basis of vague and misleading evidence.

"We feel that attacks of this nature:

"First, will interfere with the prosecution of scientific work in the government, which cannot proceed in an atmosphere of mistrust and apprehension engendered by such attacks;
"Second, will hinder the recruitment and retention of able men in the government, already difficult, as experience at this installation illustrates;
"Third, will undermine public confidence in scientists, both in and out of the government;
"Fourth, have demonstrated that the Un-American Activities Committee is not qualified to judge the competence and fitness of scientists for government employment.

"We respectfully request that you use your influence to the following ends in order that capable scientists will be encouraged to work for the government:

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L/Director
Re: COGOG, IS-C
10/12/49

"First, that the House Un-American Activities Committee immediately make public adequate evidence of Dr. Condon's unfitness or clear him of the charges made by the Committee;

"Second, that unjustified attacks by Committee members on government scientists be eliminated and that in all cases fair and impartial hearings replace public condemnation of scientists and other individuals by members of Congress;

"Third, that Congress and its Committees recognize the decisions of the present machinery set up in the Executive Branch of the government to check on loyalty and clearance of government employees or that the present procedures be revised, where necessary, so that they will command the respect of Congress, scientists, and the people.

"L. S. DEDERICK	JOSEPH SPARRCZYA	RICHARD T. CRONIN
B. L. HICKS	B. I. HART	ARTHUR STEIN
JOSEPH H. LEVIN	JOHN V. HOLBUTON	R.J. LANE
R. N. JONES	FRANK L. ALT	JOHN H. GIESL
C. P. FENIMORE	C. E. JOHNSON	BERNARD SCHEIN
L. P. KUHN	JOSEPH O. HARRISON, Jr.	A. S. GALBIANT
MARK LOSKIN	ROBERT O. FLEMING, Jr.	J. V. LEWIS
R. F. CLIPPINGER	JANE M. DENEY	H. G. LANDAN
BERNARD DIONODALE	T.E. STERNE	S. BREITBAIT
DORIS GARFINKAL	LOUIS ZERNON	MARVIN TETENBAUM
JAMES PREVAS	RAYMOND TURETSKY	BORIS J. CANYON
H. P. GAY	F. T. HULL	R. E. A. PUTNAM
C. L. ADAMS	SERGE J. ZAROODNY	H.A. NOBLE
GEORGE H. HURWITZ	ELI OSSOPHY	T. L. SMITH
E. P. REKLIS	ANDERS S. PLATON	WILLIAM CARWELL CARTER
WALTER H. JOHNSON	DAVID B. SLESTOR	ALFORD J. GREENWALD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 9, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

Mr. A. J. Nicholas, Passport Division, State Department, informed Mr. Roach on December 7, 1949, that Condon has made application for a U. S. passport, stating that he desires to go to India at the invitation of the Indian Government to advise that Government of certain technical developments.

Mr. Nicholas stated that he desired to bring this information to the Bureau's attention, believing that it would be of interest to us.

Dr. Condon is the Director of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. He was appointed to this position a number of years ago by the Secretary of Commerce, at that time, Henry A. Wallace.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security and Espionage Sections for their information.

RRR:slm

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G.I.R.D

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62-58854-343

DEC 29 1949

EX-97

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 12, 1950

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 62-58854

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Harbo
Mohr
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Gandy

Reference is made to your inquiry concerning the letter directed by the Bureau under date of May 15, 1947, to Secretary of Commerce Harriman, which letter pertained to the captioned individual. This is theletter, you will recall, which was surreptitiously copied from at the Commerce Department by a representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and copied portions were subsequently reprinted in the press on March 2, 1948.

The Bureau's letter of May 15, 1947, was forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce in response to his request for information concerning Condon directed to the then Attorney General.

The Bureau's letter of May 15, 1947, portions of which were copied by the representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and subsequently were reprinted in the press, contained the following paragraph:

> "The files of this Bureau further reflect that Dr. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent to have been engaged in espionage for the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944. <u>There is no evidence to show that the contacts between this individual and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities</u>. It is also known that Dr. Condon was in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent." (62-58854-44X)

With respect to the underlined statement in the above-quoted paragraph, this underlined statement was not included in the "Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security, of the Committee on Un-American Activities" wherein other portions of the Bureau's letter in question were set forth. The above underlined statement was not included in the quotations set forth in the press. (Ibid. 234 and Times-Herald 3/2/48; 62-58854-A, Section 2)

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EX-9

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In regard to the Bureau's letter in question, a check of the Bureau's files on Condon has been made and the only inquiry made at the Bureau with respect to it dealt with the source of the leak of this letter. (62-58854-134)

It will be recalled that [redacted] confidentially b7D advised theBureau that the House Committee Investigator, William Wheeler, copied portions of the Bureau's letter while he was in the office of Mr. T. J. Scanlon, Security Officer of the Personnel Office of the Department of Commerce.

There are a number of memoranda in the Bureau's files concerning the statement in the Bureau's letter of May 15, 1947, which in turn was omitted by the House Committee and by the press. Included among these memoranda is one dated March 3, 1948, wherein it is reflected that Mr. Martin Agronsky, the news commentator, talked to the Director on the same date, at which time Agronsky was informed that reference had been made in the Bureau's letter to certain contacts that Dr. Condon had with certain individuals who were very close to the Soviet Government and possibly may have been engaged in Soviet espionage and that in the letter it was stated there was no evidence to show that the contacts between this individual, the Russian espionage agent, and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities. Mr. Agronsky was informed that the letter attempted to draw no conclusions. Mr. Agronsky in turn said that the "Washington Post" had an article that the FBI in effect cleared Condon by saying there is no evidence that he is disloyal. Agronsky was advised that such a statement was not contained in the letter to the Department of Commerce. (Ibid. 110)

ACTION:

None. The above is submitted for information purposes.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

SAC, NEW YORK

March 31, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

(U)

ReBuTel February 17, 1950, setting forth the names of persons appearing in the effects of the subject of this case. These names included that of G. H. Wannier of Iowa.

(U) By letter dated February 24, 1950, the Omaha Office furnished the following information concerning Wannier which was obtained from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa:

Gregory H. Wannier - born December 30, 1911, Basel, Switzerland.
Father - Eugene O. Wannier, deceased. His occupation was Lawyer.
Mother - Clara Wannier, Austrasse 2, Basel, Switzerland.
Nationality - Swiss. Not a United States citizen.
Marital Status - married, wife Carol Goodman Wannier
Education - University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, 4 years, majored in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics. He received a Ph.D. Degree in May, 1935.
University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England - 1 year
(U) University of Louvain, Belgium - 1 year
Wannier received the Swiss-American Exchange
(U) Fellowship at Princeton University.

Prior to his employment at the University of Iowa, Wannier was employed at the following places:

University of Pittsburgh - Instructor, 1927-38
University of Bristol, Bristol, England, as Assistant Lecturer, 1938-39.
University of Texas - Instructor, 1939-41.
Major subject taught was Physics.

(U) Wannier was a member of the "American Physical Society" in 1939, and the "Schweizer Physilsa-Lische Gesellsshaft," in 1935.

(U) The employment application contained the following list of publications of Wannier:

CC: Boston (Encl.)
Washington (Encl.)
Newark (Encl.)
Omaha (Encl.)

NOT RECORDED
42 APR 13 1950

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3052 Pat/Mm
Declassify on: OADR

Enclosures

58 APR

EJV:lhc (4)
65-58805 CC: 62-58854

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"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

~~SECRET~~

1. Die Beweglichkeit des Wasserstaff - und Hydroglion in wasseriger losung. (1935).

2. Eine vereinfachete Ableitung dec Klein - Nishina Formal.(1935)

3. Theorie Mathematique de la diffraction de la lumiere, par les ultrosons, with R. Extermon. (1936)

4. Remarque sur les effets de polarisation pour l'electron de, dirac, Archives des science. (1937)

5. Structure of electronic excitation levels in insulating crystals. (1937)

6. Improved Wigner - Seitz method for the calculation of electronic energy bands. (1938) (C)

(U) Wannier resided at 430 East Market Street while he was at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. 430 East Market Street is the residence of G. A. Fitzgerald. (C)

The forwarding address of Wannier at the University of Iowa was "Gregory H. Wannier, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hills, New Jersey." This address was listed in 1946 at the time Wannier left the University of Iowa. (C)

(U) Wannier was employed at the University of Iowa from September 1, 1941, to the end of the 1946 semester. (C)

A highly confidential foreign source has now made available a photostatic copy of a letter dated July 14, 1942, addressed to "G.H.Wannier Esq., 430 East Market Street, Iowa City, Iowa," signed with the initials "M.B." This source advised that these initials are those of Dr. Max Born, under whom Fuchs was employed at the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland. This letter was found among the effects of the subject. Two photostatic copies of the letter to Wannier are being enclosed herewith for the New York, Boston, Omaha, and Newark offices. (C)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This same foreign source also furnished a copy of another letter found among the effects of the subject. This was a letter dated February 29, 1940, addressed to Professor E. U. Condon, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by the subject. Two photostatic copies of the letter to Professor Condon are being enclosed for the New York, Boston, and Washington Field Offices. (U) (U) (2)

The confidential foreign source advised that these two letters were not in its possession under any legal process, and that therefore they should be held in strictest confidence. (U) Accordingly, there should be no dissemination of this material, and should it be placed in an investigative report, it should appear in the Administrative Section. (U) (2)

~~SECRET~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 6, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re San Diego letter dated September 26, 1950.
Bureau letter dated October 11, 1950.

In connection with proposed National Bureau of Standards facility at Norco, California, it has been learned that such facility is being established to provide a facility for coordination of unclassified Missile Research and Study, of interest to National Bureau of Standards.

It is understood that National Bureau of Standards, having previously obtained appropriation approval, contemplated building a new facility at Norco, until learning of the future availability of Naval Hospital site there. In turn, Dr. CONDON while on extended leave on the West Coast the past summer, completed arrangement for the site and establishment of the facility.

Sources here advise that publicity indicating that Dr. CONDON would head the Norco facility, is misleading, and that CONDON has given no indication of leaving his assignment as Director of National Bureau of Standards, for this or any other purpose.

It is understood that National Bureau of Standards, in the operation of Norco, will follow its working pattern of experiment and standardization for Government and approved Industrial application in Missile Research.

JRC:ih
62-4108
cc: San Diego

RECORDED - 56

62-5-8854-345

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EX-14

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. L. Laughlin

DATE: August 10, 1951

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Edward U. Condon

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

The press this morning carried an article to the effect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has resigned as Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section contacted Colonel Newman Smith, Security Officer, Department of Commerce, immediately and inquired if this news article was correct. Colonel Smith advised confidentially that Dr. Condon had submitted his resignation to Secretary Sawyer, Department of Commerce, and that it had been accepted. Colonel Smith further advised that Dr. Condon had also gone over to the White House and talked to the President. Colonel Smith advised that perhaps the White House would issue a press release in the near furture covering this resignation.

ACTION:

For your information.

OHB:dmc

RECORDED - 5 62-58854-346
SE-30
AUG 15 1951

EX. - 52

65 AUG 23 1951

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(116-624)~~ DATE: April 16, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (121-1484)

G.I.R-6

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The attention of the Bureau and the Buffalo Offices is directed to Volume 30, No. 14 issue of the Chemical and Engineering News, (April 7, 1952), which contains the address given by the subject at the 121st National ACS meeting held in Buffalo. Subject's address, titled, "Scientists and The Government", is contained on pages 1370 and 1371 of referenced issue of the Chemical and Engineering News.

According to this article subject is somewhat critical of the Loyalty Program and the McCarran Act. Page 1484 of this same magazine, under the caption, "News-Script," indicates that the session of the meeting of the ACS addressed by Dr. CONDON was very well attended.

Dr. CONDON, as the Bureau knows, was formerly Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., and is presently Director of Research, Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.

RECORDED - 139 APR 17 1952 88 54-347
EX-47

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau, and a photostatic copy of pages 1370, 1371 and 1484, Chemical and Engineering News, Vol. 30, No. 14, is being forwarded to the Buffalo Office as an enclosure to this letter.

GGB:bjr 66 APR 26 1952

CC: Buffalo (Encl.) CC: WFO 116-663, 62-4108

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Walsh

MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

August 15, 1951

C. H. STANLEY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Director
National Bureau of Standards
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE

To recommend that the attached memorandum be forwarded to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney in response to his request to be furnished reports regarding the captioned matter other than those furnished to the Department by Bureau memoranda of June 23, 1948, December 5, 1950, and April 30, 1951.

It is noted that the Washington newspapers of August 11, 1951, carried articles showing that Dr. Condon has resigned his job with the National Bureau of Standards to take a higher paying job with the Corning Glass Company, Corning, New York. Mr. McInerney's request for additional reports concerning Condon was received prior to Dr. Condon's resignation.

BACKGROUND

You will recall that a loyalty investigation was conducted regarding Dr. Condon in 1948. By memorandum dated March 4, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that the ultimate disposition made of the investigation of Dr. Condon was that he be retained in his position. Supplemental inquiry was conducted of Dr. Condon under the Loyalty Program in November, 1950, and additional information was received regarding him in March, 1951.

Assistant Attorney General McInerney by memorandum of July 23, 1951, desired to be advised whether there are additional reports other than those submitted with the Bureau memoranda of June 23, 1948, December 5, 1950, and April 30, 1951. Mr. McInerney requested that if there are additional reports they be made available to the Department.

The June 23, 1948, memorandum referred to by Mr. McInerney was a memorandum the Bureau sent to the Attorney General setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Dr. Condon regarding an article that appeared in the "Washington Times Herald" on May 21, 1948.

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Attachment

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10-21-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-21-90

CC - 62-58854
116-624

NOT RECORDED
148 AUG 27 1951

15 SEP 21 1951

121-2673
VLW:raw:jc

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

stating that Dr. Condon had said that a foreign visitor had questioned him concerning the "A" Bomb in 1944. The memorandum dated December 5, 1950, referred to by Mr. McInerney was a memorandum transmitting to him copies of supplemental loyalty investigative reports, which investigation was conducted of Dr. Condon in 1950 based primarily upon information furnished by [redacted] a former confidential informant of the Pittsburgh Office, to the effect that Dr. Condon had attended two or more discussion group meetings in Pittsburgh sponsored by the Communist Party in 1943 and 1944. The memorandum dated April 30, 1951, referred to by Mr. McInerney was a memorandum transmitting a report containing information volunteered by Mrs. Joan S. Craine to the effect that Mrs. Condon had made the statement, "Well, I'm a Marxist." (121-2673-259,262; 62-58854-284) (U) b7D

In addition to reports referred to by Mr. McInerney it is noted that by memorandum dated September 8, 1948, entitled "Review of Atomic Energy Commission Files by Joint Committee on Atomic Energy" the Bureau furnished to Peyton Ford one copy of 22 reports covering the original loyalty investigation regarding Dr. Condon in 1948 and one copy of 12 reports covering the Atomic Energy Act investigation regarding Dr. Condon in 1947. In addition, Bureau files show on October 8, 1948, a memorandum was sent the Attorney General containing additional information relating to Dr. Condon. (62-83626-15; 62-58854-319)

The Bureau has conducted other investigations of Dr. Condon in addition to the Atomic Energy Act and Loyalty investigations. We first began an investigation of him in July, 1940, at the request of the Army who desired to determine his loyalty as the Army was considering employing him on highly secret matters. This investigation was completed on September 21, 1940. The Atomic Energy Act investigation was conducted in March and April, 1947, and was completed on April 23, 1947. Following the completion of the AEA investigation we conducted we continued our investigation of Dr. Condon under the Internal Security-R character which investigation was placed in a closed status on December 10, 1948; however, active investigation under this character ceased about the time the loyalty investigation started.

Other than dissemination made in the loyalty case the Bureau has from time to time since 1940 disseminated material regarding Dr. Condon to the Attorney General, the White House, the Departments of Commerce, State, Army, Navy, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission. Identical dissemination, of course, was not made to each of these agencies and none of them have been the recipient of all dissemination that was made. (62-58854-1,2,4-7, 11-14,18,22,24, 44,58,72X,83,84,91,95,99X,106,171,177,195,220,245,279, 284,308,319,331; 121-2673-1; 116-625-11,41,43)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Inasmuch as Mr. McInerney's current request for any additional reports concerning Dr. Condon is written under a Loyalty of Government Employees caption, and since instructions covering loyalty investigations are that any previous disloyal information relating to the individual under investigation must be verified and included in the loyalty reports, it is felt that Mr. McInerney's inquiry can be answered by referring him to the 34 reports sent to Peyton Ford on September 8, 1948, and to any additional pertinent information of which he is not aware that has been disseminated since the completion of the loyalty investigation. This would be the memorandum dated October 8, 1948, referred to heretofore to the Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached memorandum be sent to Assistant Attorney General McInerney in answer to his inquiry that he be furnished with any additional reports regarding the loyalty investigation of Dr. Condon which are not already in his possession.

~~DECLASSIFIED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

April 24, 1952

RECORDED - 138
62-58854-348
INDEXED - 138

Mr. T. W. Phillips, Jr.
President
T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company
205 North Main Street
Butler, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have received your letter dated April 17, 1952, with enclosure.

I appreciate your bringing the article to my attention and also receiving your observations in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent forwarded an article entitled "Problems of Scientists" by Dr. Edward U. Condon, which was published in the April 12, 1952, issue of Science News Letter.

HWC:pa

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APR 25 1952

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 25 2 02 PM '52
DEP. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

T. W. PHILLIPS GAS & OIL COMPANY

T. W. PHILLIPS, JR. PRESIDENT
B. D. PHILLIPS VICE PRESIDENT
R. H. McCAFFERTY SECRETARY
R. L. EHRMAN TREASURER
B. D. PHILLIPS, JR. ASST. TREASURER

BUTLER, PA. April 17 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing page 230 from Science News Letter for April 12 1952, containing an article entitled "Problems of Scientists," by Dr. E. U. Condon.

I have a rather vague recollection that Doctor Condon was located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania a few years ago, and was subjected to some investigation, which was never carried through. In my opinion no scientist, if his conduct is - like Caesar said his wife's should be - above suspicion, need have anything to fear.

Cordially yours,

T. W. Phillips, jr.

ENCLO. ATTACHED

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INDEXED - 138 162-58854-348
RECORDED - 138 25 MAY 2 1952
EX-25

CRIME REC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-348

62-58854-348

GENERAL SCIENCE

Problems of Scientists

Secret activities of President's loyalty boards and damaging effects of McCarran Act cited as among most serious problems facing scientists as responsible citizens.

By DR. E. U. CONDON

Director of Research, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

Excerpts from address delivered at the meeting of the American Chemical Society, Buffalo, N. Y., March 24.

➤ . . . THE SCIENTISTS of this country are going to have to do a lot of educational work among our fellow-citizens and with Congress. Specifically, the scientists of every community should make it a point to call on and become personally acquainted with their own Senators and Representatives and go over with them carefully and in detail the problems confronting scientific research. This can be done in a spirit of mutual helpfulness—not of lobbying by pressure tactics—and if done in this way I am sure will be received sympathetically and gratefully by the members of Congress. Too much preoccupation with newspaper accounts of the antics of a few of them ought not be allowed to obscure the fact that nearly all of them are first-rate high type citizens who are conscientiously interested in doing a good job.

I want to come to another serious problem that now confronts not only scientists but all people in the service of the Federal Government. I refer to the unfair persecutions and intimidations and character assassinations to which Federal employees are being subjected, not only by Congress, but also at the hands of the President's loyalty boards. I think that the secret activities that are going on within this latter framework are in some ways more evil than the publicized actions of Congress. In any case, the combined effect of all such activities is greatly undermining the morale of the government service and greatly aggravating the difficulty which the Federal Government finds in getting men to expose themselves and their families to these hazards.

No honest person will distort the meaning of my remarks; I do not advocate carelessness about loyalty or trustworthiness of those in the Federal service. I merely ask that these matters be handled with intelligence. (Dr. Condon then cited a "shameless, outrageous and indecent" example of the hardships suffered by a physical chemist who gave money to a friend accused and later acquitted, in the Canadian atomic spy cases.)

I am sure nobody even on the Loyalty Board believes that there is anything wrong with many people they suspend, but they live in fear that any show of reasonableness will some day form the basis of an attack on their own loyalty.

I do not believe the American people would condone the sort of thing that is going on if they knew about it, either from the point of view of effectiveness of the Federal service now greatly damaged by the excesses of the last few years, or from the point of view of fairness to fellow Americans. We should realize, above all as chemists, that it is not true that where there is smoke there is fire, there may be only a very nasty person with a smoke machine.

Finally, I want to talk briefly about another evil situation that is damaging the progress of science in this country and is doing much to damage the general prestige of our country among intelligent people abroad. I refer to the exclusion, and at best, the long delays and officious red tape where exclusion is not involved, affecting scientists from other countries who plan visits here for conventions and other purposes. This is being done in accordance with provisions of the McCarran Act, passed by Congress over the veto of the President.

As a result of the actual operations of this Act, a number of distinguished scientists have been kept out of this country and have been kept from making contributions at scientific conferences of importance to us. I was told that the situation had gotten so bad that last summer a conference was held on a scientific subject under military auspices in which it was desired to have several outstanding French scientists participate. Because of the delays and probable insurmountable difficulties which would be caused by the McCarran Act, the conference was held in Canada instead of the United States even though this put us to the expense of sending all of our participants out of the country to meet our foreign guests, and certainly put our country in a ridiculous light before the Europeans.

This Act should be amended at the earliest possible moment and it is important that scientists everywhere carefully explain this issue to their Congressmen in personal contacts. It is probably too much to hope that action on such a subject will be taken before the November elections so we will have to continue to have our country's scientific position damaged by this stupidity for some months longer.

Science News Letter, April 12, 1952

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DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

● RADIO

Saturday, April 19, 1952, 3:15-3:30 p.m. EST

"Adventures in Science," with Watson Davis, director of Science Service, over Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. John C. Bugher, deputy director, division of biology and medicine, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, discusses "Atomic Radiation Effects."

MEDICINE

Test New TB Drug on Patients if Congress Willing

➤ PATIENTS IN 16 U. S. Public Health Service cooperating tuberculosis hospitals throughout the country will be the next, and presumably very willing, guinea pigs in trials of the new anti-tuberculosis drug, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, if present plans carry through.

First hurdle to be taken before these patients will start getting the new drug is appropriation by Congress of $200,000 to finance the study. The 1953 appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency, which includes the Public Health Service, has already passed the House. But President Truman has sent a request to the president of the Senate asking for the $200,000 supplemental appropriation.

Budget Bureau Director Frederick J Lawton explained in a letter of transmittal to the President that because the new drug was not announced until February of this year, funds for a clinical study project to determine its efficiency could not have been included in the original 1953 FSA appropriation bill.

Science News Letter, April 12, 1952

TECHNOLOGY

Sawdust Feeds Turbine For Running Sawmills

➤ AN EXPERIMENTAL sawdust-fed gas turbine has been developed which has reached combustion efficiencies up to 99%, bringing one step nearer the lumberman's dream of running his sawmills from waste wood.

George H. Atherton and Stanley E. Corder, engineers with the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory of Corvallis, Ore., reported to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers meeting in Seattle that with respect to furnace volume, the heat release rate in the experimental device is about 15 times greater than usually attained in most boiler installations using wood fuel.

The idea for the project was presented two years ago in a student ASME paper contest. Subsequent studies have indicated that sawmills in Oregon produce more wood waste fuel in the manufacture of lumber than is required to power the sawmills using this method.

Science News Letter, April 12, 1952

PHYSICS

Latest Laboratory Aids

Braille milliammeter, automatic X-ray processing unit, neon lamp to tell water conductivity and photo-slubber among equipment displayed.

➤ THE LATEST scientific equipment from audible Braille milliammeters to photo-slubbers currently was under the sharp eyes of British scientists gathered in London to look over the Physical Society's 36th exhibition of modern laboratory aids.

A milliammeter, used to measure small electric currents, is constructed so that blind persons can feel its raised dial markings. An outside pointer arm can be set by the operator at the current value desired for the circuit under study. Current is gradually applied until the proper amount is flowing.

When that point is reached, the milliammeter's working pointer touches the outside pointer arm and a buzzer sounds inside the milliammeter telling the blind operator that the desired circuit current is flowing.

An automatic X-ray film processing unit on display can handle up to 960 X-ray films each eight-hour work day. From the time the radiographer puts the X-ray film into the developing solution, no hands touch it until it is required for viewing. In emergency cases, the X-ray film can be obtained as soon as it emerges from a light-trap and enters the washing stage.

Controlling the temperature of the developer is best done by thermostatically controlling the temperature of the dark room, the manufacturer reports. However, the developer temperature can be controlled by localized methods. A refrigerator unit is an "optional extra" when the machine is to be used in the tropics.

Neon lamps have been built into a device to indicate the conductivity of de-ionized water. As the conductivity of the water increases, more current flows between electrodes in the liquid and the rate at which a neon lamp flashes increases.

A second neon lamp can be set to flash at a constant rate corresponding to the desired conductivity of the fluid. By comparing the two flashing lamps, the operator can see whether the conductivity of the solution is what it is supposed to be. The range of the instrument can be varied by using different sizes of electrodes, or by spacing them at different distances.

The photo-slubber, though its name sounds like that of a machine from Mars, actually is nothing more than a device which watches yarn being wound on weaving cones. Excessively thick lengths of yarn are called "slubs," and when woven into high-quality material reduce its commercial value.

The photo-slubber keeps its photo-electric eye focused on the yarn as it passes by at the rate of several hundred yards each minute. When the yarn becomes too thick, the eye signals an amplifier which fires a gas-filled tube which, in turn, operates electromagnetic snippers which cut the slub before it reaches the weaving cone. The slub then is removed by the operator.

Porous Plug Curtails Cusswords

A device which the British report can "save many harsh words" is a small porous ceramic plug used as a mercury seal in pressure-measuring manometers. The plug has enough pores to allow air to pass through it easily. However, the pores are too small to permit mercury to spill out when small overloads are applied inadvertently to the manometer.

A pressure differential exceeding one atmosphere must be applied before the mercury will flow through the plug.

Problems of heating substances being studied under vacuum have been reduced by a radiant heating source. Heat from a gas-filled, tungsten-filament lamp is concentrated by an ellipsoidal reflector on the specimen under a glass, air-tight envelope.

A magnetic stirrer solves some other problems encountered in the laboratory when it is necessary to agitate a liquid without air getting to it. The magnetic stirrer is nothing more than a stoppered flask in which a small bar of metal lies.

The flask sits on a stand somewhat resembling a hot-plate. Strong electromagnetic fields are generated inside the flask stand. The magnetic field grips the little metal bar inside the flask and whirls it at speeds from 100 to 1,200 revolutions a minute, much in the same way as magnetic fields turn flywheels in electric clocks.

Science News Letter, April 12, 1952



SMALL WHALE FETUS—Dr. Harold E. Anthony, chairman of the department of mammals of the American Museum of Natural History, and Benjamin J. Goldberg, SCAP representative on the 1950-1951 Japanese Whaling Expedition to the Antarctic who gave the whale fetus to the museum, examine the animal.

MARINE BIOLOGY

Small Whale Fetus Displayed at Museum

➤ THE AMERICAN Museum of Natural History in New York now has on display "Oscar, the Unborn Whale." Oscar is the male fetus of a Finback whale, the smallest and best preserved whale fetus ever received by the Museum. Scientists calculate the fetus to be about six to seven weeks old. Its length is only 11 inches.

The baby whale, in spite of his early age, however, looks remarkably like an adult whale with well formed flippers although without the characteristic ventral grooves. Had Oscar been born he would probably have been 21 to 23 feet long at birth and would have been about 75 feet long upon reaching maturity.

Science News Letter, April 12, 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 6, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
NAME CHECK REQUEST

Detached in D.O. file

PURPOSE:

To advise that a name check request has been received from the Office of Naval Intelligence concerning Edward Uhler Condon, former Director of the Bureau of Standards, and to recommend that the attached reports be disseminated in answer to that request.

Summary

DETAILS:

A request has been received from ONI, Department of the Navy for information available from Bureau files concerning Edward Uhler Condon, former Director of the Bureau of Standards. ONI has advised that Dr. Condon is presently employed by the Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, which firm is handling contracts for the Navy.

The Bureau first began investigation of Dr. Condon in July, 1940, at the request of the Army who was considering employing him on highly secret matters. This investigation was completed on September 21, 1940. An Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation was conducted in March and April, 1947, and was completed on April 23, 1947. Subsequently, on May 5, 1947, an investigation was initiated under the Internal Security - R character, which investigation was placed in a closed status in December, 1948. However, active investigation under this character ceased about March 25, 1948, at the time a Loyalty of Government Employee investigation was started. The loyalty investigation was concluded on May 25, 1948, and reports were disseminated to the Attorney General, Civil Service Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission. (62-58854; 116-624; 121-2673)

During the afore-mentioned investigations, it was ascertained that Dr. Condon was affiliated with several cited organizations; however, there was no evidence developed which would indicate that he was ever a member of the Communist Party. In October, 1950, [redacted] former Bureau

b7D

62-58854-349

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17 JUN 10 1952

INDEXED - 51

Attachments (27)

ADS:fjb:dmc

41

64 JUN 17 1952

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informant, advised that Condon attended two or more discussion group meetings in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1943 or 1944, sponsored by the Communist Party. Twelve other persons, who, according to [redacted] were in attendance at these meetings, were contacted and they all declared they had never met Condon. (121-2673)

b7D

There are attached, in answer to ONI's inquiry, 27 Photostats of reports prepared in the afore-mentioned loyalty investigation. References contained in Bureau files dated subsequent to the loyalty investigation were found to contain no additional information which would be pertinent to the ONI request.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached reports be returned to the Correlation - Liaison Unit for transmittal to ONI.

Furnished Mr. Clegg, ONI - 6/11/52 WFW.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 19, 1952

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
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Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
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Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To inform of the testimony by Dr. Edward U. Condon before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 5, 1952.

DETAILS:

The press releases issued by the Washington City News Service on September 6, 1952, reported that Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of Research, Corning Glass Company, and former Director of the National Bureau of Standards, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 5, 1952.

Four years ago, HCUA termed Condon as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security."

You will recall that Elizabeth Bentley previously testified before the Committee to the effect that a Communist espionage network photographed U. S. Government documents in the basement of the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington, D. C.

Condon told the Committee on September 5, 1952, that he was acquainted with Silvermaster and had been in his home but never saw any photographic equipment there. Condon stated that neither Silvermaster nor any other member of the alleged spy ring ever tried to obtain secret information or Government documents from him.

Condon said he became acquainted with Silvermaster through a mutual friend, John Marsalka. You will further recall that Marsalka was released from his job with the State Department because of doubt as to his loyalty.

RECORDED-114
62-58854-350
EX. - 13
13 SEP 22 1952

JEM:mes

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Condon also testified on September 5, 1952, that he was socially acquainted with a group of young scientists accused of Communist activities, among whom were Frank Oppenheimer and Joseph Woodrow Weinberg. Condon stated that he was aware of charges that some of these scientists had been accused of espionage activities but he did not know that the charges had ever been proved, and he did not believe that Weinberg was guilty of espionage. Condon informed the Committee that this group of scientists once held a "strategy session" in his home with their attorney, Clifford Durr, to discuss their impending appearances before the HCUA.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Assistant Attorney General,
Charles B. Murray

October 21, 1952

Director, FBI

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 62-58854) -351 61952
RECORDED - 82
EX - 28
GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau File 100-349988)

100-67NLS/BCE/KB
5/9/99

An informant whose reliability is unknown advised that he was formerly in the U. S. Navy during World War II and served aboard the hospital ship "Haven."

According to the informant, Dr. Condon and three Russian scientists, who appeared to be Dr. Condon's guests, were flown to the "Haven" by the U. S. Navy about June 20, 1946, to observe the atom bomb tests at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Dr. Condon and the three Russians remained aboard the "Haven" until about July 15, 1946.

The informant exhibited a "short snorter" bill, which, the informant stated, was signed by Dr. Condon and by one of the Russian scientists. Upon examination of the document it appears that this latter signature is spelled "G. Gamow."

G. Gamow may be identical with George Anthony Gamow. Our files reflect that George Anthony Gamow is a well-known United States scientist, who has been a consultant for the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the Atomic Energy Commission, with consultative extensions to the Department of the Army.

The Departments of the Air Force, Navy, Army and the Atomic Energy Commission are being informed of this matter by separate communication and no investigation is contemplated by this Bureau unless instructed to the contrary.

cc - 2 - Buffalo
cc - 2 - Chicago (Note: Re Chicago letter 9-22-52. Chicago is requested to retain Photostats of the "short snorter" bill in its files.)

JMMcKee/lw

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

62 OCT 24 1952

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NOTE:

Considerable publicity afforded the Bikini atom tests of 1946, reflecting all members of the U.N., AEC, and including Soviets, invited to attend, as well as newspaper men, writers, etc. Thus, thousands of persons were observers or participants and over 225 vessels participated, at the cost of approximately $500,000,000. Reference letter did not allege any violations and no investigation is believed necessary. (100-7560-3652X; 100-190625-A Section 5, Washington News 7-17-46, Washington Post 5-1-46, NY Times 4-11-46)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-17493~~ 100-361241)

DATE: September 22, 1952

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-19221)

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Origin - Buffalo

61954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

On September 17, 1952, [redacted] b6 b7C
advised Special Agent [redacted] that his business address is [redacted] telephone number [redacted] states that [redacted]

According to [redacted] he was in the U. S. Navy, serial number [redacted] during World War II and served on the U. S. Navy Hospital Ship "Haven", AH12, under [redacted] b6 b7C

CONDON and three Russian scientists flew to the "Haven" by the U. S. Navy airlift on about June 20, 1946, according to [redacted] This was during the atom bomb test in Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. CONDON and the three Russian scientists left about July 15, 1946. [redacted] stated that he would be able to verify the fact that CONDON and the three Russian scientists were present. These Russian scientists appeared to be guests of CONDON during the test. They were unable to speak English. [redacted] stated it was well known on board the ship that the three observers with CONDON were Russians. He stated further that [redacted] knew that the observers accompanying CONDON were actually Russians since they were berthed aboard his ship. b6 b7C

10-20-52 letter to ACC, ONI from OSI-G-2 Ft. Mac

[redacted] stated that he and other members of the ship acted as monitors for CONDON and his Russian guests during their stay. He said it was a common question aboard the ship as to why the Russian scientists were permitted to view the atom blast since such tight security precautions were maintained at the time. The Russians were clothed in civilian dress. b6 b7C

[redacted] furnished this office with a "short snorter" bill which he stated was printed especially for individuals

cc: Buffalo

WRP:MMS

RECORDED - 47

INDEXED - 47

EX-105

22 NOV 2 1954

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Letter to the Director RE: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

participated in instant atom bomb test. He stated that Dr. CONDON signed his short snorter bill and that he attempted to have the Russian scientists accompanying CONDON sign the bill. After some hesitation one of the Russian scientists signed the bill immediately above the signature of CONDON.

It appears that the signature [redacted] refers to is spelled G. GAMOW. [redacted] made this short snorter bill available to this office but requested that it be returned. [redacted] also requested that his name be kept out of any investigation conducted, if possible, but said he would be willing to testify in court in connection with this information, if necessary. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated he is leaving for Europe in the immediate future and will be back in approximately one month.

The short snorter bill referred to previously will be retained by this office for 45 days after the date of this letter at which time it will be returned to [redacted] UACB or Buffalo.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-17493~~) DATE: 9/26/52

FROM : SAC, Chicago (100-19221)

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
IS - C
Office of Origin - Buffalo

61948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

On September 22, 1952, [redacted] while being interviewed in connection with the Panelist Program, furnished SA [redacted] with a typewritten copy of a stenographic report of a speech of RICHARD D. VAIL, who is presently Republican Congressman from the State of Illinois. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that this was a political speech made on March 15, 1950, at the Congregation AM - Echod Synagogue, 815 East 81st Street, Chicago. She advised that she obtained this report at the headquarters of the Independent Committee for BARRATT O'HARA, who in 1950 was the Democratic Congressional Candidate from Illinois. b6 b7C

This report consists of 14 pages of VAIL's main speech, following which is set forth 5 pages of answers of questions posed to VAIL after his main speech.

The Bureau's attention is invited to page 2 of the answers, in which VAIL discussed Doctor CONDON, and made the following statement:

"I know Dr. Condon very well. I know his record very well. As a matter of fact, I was instrumental in initiating the inquiry into the activity of Dr. Condon. I sent a man over to go into the FBI files. Now, on this occasion, Hoover turned his back and the man had obtained three pages of the FBI record and copied them off when he was prevented from doing any more. He brought these three pages back. We demanded that the president furnish us with the rest of the material, it was terrific, but the president of the United States, if you will remember, at that time said this: I will

JJD:tms

cc: 1-Buffalo

RECORDED - 93 62-58854-352
INDEXED - 93
SEP 29 1952

EX. - 73

51 OCT 20 1952

Director, FBI

take those files and I will lock them up in my own desk'".

In view of the above statement credited to VAIL, there is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information two copies of the above mentioned stenographic report.

One copy of this letter is being furnished Buffalo, as office of origin.

The Chicago office is not retaining any copy of this report, and the original is being returned to [redacted] pursuant to her request.

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 10, 1952

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 62-58854

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

PURPOSE:

To advise of the nature of a reference to the Bureau which was made during a speech by Congressman Richard D. ~~Vail~~, Republican Congressman from Illinois, at Chicago, Illinois, on March 15, 1950.

DETAILS:

By letter dated September 26, 1952, the Chicago Office forwarded to the Bureau two Photostats of a stenographic transcript of a speech made by Congressman Vail which also included his answers to various questions put to him after his formal speech.

In reply to a question, not set forth in the transcript, Vail made the following comment concerning the captioned individual and the Bureau:

> "I know Dr. Condon very well. I know his record very well. As a matter of fact, I was instrumental in initiating the inquiry into the activity of Dr. Condon. I sent a man over to go into the FBI files. Now, on this occasion, Hoover turned his back and the man had obtained three pages of the FBI record and copied them off when he was prevented from doing any more. He brought these three pages back. We demanded that the President furnish us with the rest of the material, it was terrific, but the President of the United States, if you will remember, at that time said this: 'I will take those files and I will lock them up in my own desk'".

ACTION:

For your information. As the statement attributed to Congressman Vail concerning the Bureau was made two and one-half years ago, it is recommended that no action be taken concerning it.

INDEXED - 117
RECORDED - 117 62-58854-353
OCT. 14 1952

JLM:dhm

EX. - 6

60 OCT 21 1952

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: October 21, 1952

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 805B
333 Third Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDWARD UNGER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 62-58854)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/BCE/KB
ON 3/9/99

GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file 100-345988)

BY SPL. MSGR.
31 OCT 3 8
COMM - FBI

SLANTED IN ERROR

An informant whose reliability is unknown advised that he was formerly in the U. S. Navy during World War II and served aboard the hospital ship "Haven."

According to the informant, Dr. Condon and three Russian scientists, who appeared to be Dr. Condon's guests, were flown to the "Haven" by the U. S. Navy about June 20, 1946, to observe the atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Dr. Condon and the three Russians remained aboard the "Haven" until about July 15, 1946.

The informant exhibited a "short snorter" bill, which, the informant stated, was signed by Dr. Condon and by one of the Russian scientists. Upon examination of the document it appears that this latter signature is spelled "G. Gamow."

OCT 51 A 00 03

G. Gamow may be identical with George Anthony Gamow. Our files reflect that George Anthony Gamow is a well-known United States scientist, who has been a consultant for the

62-58854-354

RECORDED 120

OCT 28 1952

137

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JEM:kc
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

79 OCT 30 1952

EX-153

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the Atomic Energy Commission, with consultative attendance to the Department of the Army.

This matter is being referred to the Criminal Division of the U. S. Department of Justice by separate communication and no investigation is contemplated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

cc - 1 - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

cc - 1 - Acting Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

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

Attention: Chief, Security Division

NOTE:

Considerable publicity afforded the Bikini atom tests of 1946, reflecting all members of the U.N., AEC, and including Soviets, invited to attend, as well as newspaper men, writers, etc. Thus, thousands of persons were observors or participants and over 225 vessels participated, at the cost of approximately $500,000,00. Reference letter did not allege any violations and no investigation is believed necessary. (100-7660-3653X; 100-190625-A Section 5, Washington News 7-17-46, Washington Post 5-1-46, NY Times 4-11-46)

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 2, 1952

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
SECURITY MATTER - C
McCarran Committee Request
Bureau file 62-58854

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Mr. Don Connors of the McCarran Committee called at 4:50 P.M. on December 1, 1952, and asked if it would be possible to obtain the present address of Dr. Condon. Mr. Connors indicated the Committee was anxious to have the address the first thing on the morning of December 2, since they wanted to serve him with a subpoena.

According to the Bureau's file, the last address available on Dr. Condon was that of April 16, 1952, which indicates that Condon was Director of Research at Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.

This information was furnished to Connors at 9:15 A.M., December 2, 1952.

LLL:mer

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-84 BY SP Mac/bb

Memo AG 12-5-52 DJS

62-58854-355

RECORDED - 76

11 DEC 9 1952

EX-130

18 DEC 18 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-58854-1

_____, 1952

TO:

✓ Director	____ Mr. Laughlin
____ Mr. Tolson	____ Mr. Hennrich
____ Mr. Nichols	____ Mr. Cleveland
____ Mr. Belmont	____ M_____
____ Mr. Clegg	
____ Mr. Glavin	____ Mr. Baumgardner
____ Mr. Harbo	____ Mr. Branigan
____ Mr. Rosen	____ Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Tracy	____ Mr. Stanley
____ Mr. Q. Tamm	____ M_____
____ Mr. Mohr	____ M_____
____ Miss Gandy	
____ Mr. Holloman	____ Mr. Ferris
	____ Foreign Serv. Desk
____ Mr. Pennington	____ Mr. Callan
____ Mr. Scatterday	
____ Mr. G. C. Gearty	____ See Me
____ Mr. Winterrowd	____ Call Me
____ Mr. Malley	____ Appropriate action
____ Mr. Price	____ Note & return
	____ Send file
____ Mrs. Henley	____ Bring up-to-date
____ Miss Jess	____ Correct
	____ Re-date
____ Mrs. Davidson	____ Please initial & return
____ Ch. Clerk's Off.	____ Place on record & return
____ Records Section	____ Place on record
____ Personnel Files	____ Per conversation
____ Mechanical Sec.	____ Advise status
____ Ident. Division	____ Deferred Recording & Routing
____ Technical Lab.	____ For future info.
____ Reading Room	

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Holloman
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (100-17528) November 6, 1952

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-333474)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
PERJURY

Reurlet October 22, 1952, advising of information received from AUSA William Hitz to the effect that Paul Crouch is alleged to have told the Department of Justice that the McCarran Committee is in possession of a letter from Dr. Edward U. Condon to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. In the letter, Dr. Condon allegedly requested Dr. Oppenheimer to use his influence to secure a visa for an unknown individual whom Condon desired to be admitted into the United States.

Attached are Photostats of seven documents which apparently concern Dr. Condon and which were secured on a confidential basis from the McCarran Committee. You will note that there does not appear to be any such letter as described by Paul Crouch contained therein.

The enclosed Photostats are being furnished for your information and in order that you can inform AUSA Hitz of their contents.

If these documents are used in any judicial proceeding or in any other matter, it is requested that the Bureau be first consulted.

Attachment

JEM:mes
cc - 62-58854 (Dr. Edward U. Condon file)

62-83834

NOT RECORDED
141 NOV 17 1952

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74 NOV 21 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

November 6, 1952

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-11-2009

JOSEPH VOODROW WEINBERG
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
PERJURY

Assistant U. S. Attorney William Hitz has informed that Paul Crouch is alleged to have stated that the McCarran Committee possesses a letter written by Dr. Edward U. Condon, former Director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in which Condon requested Oppenheimer to use his influence to secure a visa for an unknown individual whom Condon desired to be admitted to the United States. Crouch indicated that this letter was written on the basis of being from one Communist Party member to another.

The McCarran Committee has furnished us copies of seven documents in the possession of the Committee which pertain to Dr. Condon. Photostats of these documents are attached for your information.

An examination of the documents fails to reflect any letter as above described by Paul Crouch nor does it appear that any of the documents are pertinent to the Weinberg investigation.

If these documents are used in any judicial proceeding or in any other matter, it is requested that this Bureau be first consulted.

62-58854-4
NOT RECORDED
106 NOV 7 1952

Attachment
100-333474

JEM:mes
cc - 62-58854 (Dr. Edward U. Condon file)

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

November 3, 1952

D. M. LADD

A. H. BELMONT

JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
PERJURY

SYNOPSIS:

Paul Crouch has alleged that the McCarran Committee possesses a letter from Dr. Edward U. Condon to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in which Condon requested Oppenheimer to use his influence to secure a visa for an unknown person to enter the United States. Photostats of seven Condon letters in possession of the McCarran Committee obtained and described herein. No such letter as described by Crouch available. It is recommended that Photostats of Condon letters be furnished to WFO, and to AAG Murray.

PURPOSE:

To describe the Condon letters furnished by the McCarran Committee and to recommend that Photostats be furnished to WFO.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to my memorandum dated October 29, 1952, advising that AUSA William Hitz reported that Paul Crouch is alleged to have stated that the McCarran Committee possesses a letter written by Dr. Edward U. Condon to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in which Condon requested Oppenheimer to use his influence to secure a visa for an unknown individual whom Condon desired to be admitted to the United States. Crouch indicated that this letter was written on the basis of being from one Communist Party member to another.

Further reference is made to the memorandum dated October 30, 1952, from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, attaching Photostats of letters pertaining to Condon which were loaned by Don Connors of the McCarran Committee. Connors doubted that the letters were of any value and requested that if they were used in any prosecutive action, consideration be afforded toward first interviewing Landon Jennings from whom they were originally obtained. Connors requested that the Photostats be returned to him.

62-58854-
NOT RECORDED
109 NOV 13 1952

JEM:mes
100-333474
Attachment
cc - 62-58854 (Dr. Edward U. Condon)

6 NOV 19 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-58854-1

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

An examination of the Photostats fails to [illegible] any letter as described above by Paul Crouch.

A description of the Photostats received is set forth as follows:

1. Undated, handwritten letter to President Truman, apparently from Condon, appealing to Truman to permit him to travel to Russia.

2. Undated, handwritten note (8 pages) entitled, "Second National Conference on International Educational Reconstruction ....."

3. Subpoena #331-49, U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, directing Emily Condon to appear on June 15, 1949, to testify in the case entitled "U.S. v. Coplon."

4. Typewritten letter dated June 16, 1949, to Congressman John S. Wood, HCUA, from Condon attesting his own loyalty and advising of his availability to testify before the HCUA.

5. Undated, typewritten letter to "Dear Ed" (possibly Condon), signed "Hugh" (possibly Hugh Bryden) discusses a proposed administrative change in some Bureau or Department (possibly Bureau of Standards).

6. Typewritten letter dated June 27, 1949, to "Dear Robert" (possibly Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer). This letter which may have been written by Condon tells Robert that he should make amends for his remarks concerning Bernard Peters as published in the "Rochester Times - Union."

7. Typewritten letter dated June 23, 1949, to "Dearest Emilie" (possibly Emilie Condon, wife of Edward U. Condon). This letter is apparently from Edward U. Condon and tells about Robert Oppenheimer's remarks appearing in the "Rochester Times - Union."

OBSERVATIONS:

The Department has not made any request of the Bureau for copies of the afore-mentioned letters and it does

not appear that they are pertinent to the Weinberg case or to any other matter of present interest to the Bureau.

The Photostats of these letters are being returned to Don Connors of the McCarran Committee and copies have been made for our files on Weinberg and Condon.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Photostats of the afore-mentioned Condon letters be furnished to the Washington Field Office in order to inform AUSA Hita of their contents.

It is also recommended that Photostats of the afore-mentioned Condon letters be furnished to AAG Murray.

If you agree, there are attached for your approval letters of transmittal to the Washington Field Office and to AAG Murray.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1267793-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 85 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 129 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 131 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 132 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 133 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS



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ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-58854-356* S WASH

Washington Star - Dec 28, '52

ommittee Denounces sm in Labor's Ranks, to Taft-Act Affidavits

House Group Asks U. S. to Keep Confidential Data From Condon

Former Bureau of Standards Chief Calls Report 'Political Spite Work'

The House Committee on Un-American Activities recommended last night that the Government withhold all confidential information from Dr. Edward U. Condon, former director of the National Bureau of Standards.

The committee said it had no information that Dr. Condon is a Communist. But, said the committee, he has associated with too many people of "questionable loyalty."

In reply, Dr. Condon accused the committee of "lying dishonesty. . . . outrageous and contemptible lies. . . . political spite work."

Dr. Condon resigned from the National Bureau of Standards August 10, 1951, more than two years after some committee members accused him of being "the weakest link" in America's chain of atomic security.

Works for Glass Works.

Upon quitting, Dr. Condon became research director for the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. This week he is being in-

ican Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Un-American Activities Committee, however, was not impressed by the esteem that Dr. Condon has won from private industry. Said the committee:

"His persistent association with people who were either disloyal or of suspected loyalty, coupled with his public indorsement of some of those associates in the face of unshaken testimony to the contrary, and his failure to make any inquiry to ascertain the true facts, as well as his obvious contempt for any form of security regulations disqualifies him from holding any position in which he would have access to information of a confidential or secret nature."

Replies in St. Louis.

Dr. Condon's reply came from St. Louis, where he is attending the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The House Committee's lyin dishonesty in its attitude towa

(See CONDON, Page A-5.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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INTERNAL SECURITY SN
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

December 28, 1952

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

(Y)

2

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In response to a letter of mine you sent two Baltimore investigators to interview me on December 12. Since I do not know their names I am communicating with them through you. Edward U. Condon b6 b7C

In today's "Star" I learned, from the enclosed clipping, that Dr. Condon has joined the Corning Glass Works. It may be only a coincidence, but when [redacted] was under investigation by the State Department in 1947 and believed that she would be dropped, she said that she expected to become a public relations official for the Corning Glass Works. So far as I know she had no natural connections with the town of Corning.

While I'm at it I should like to add that Colonel Hamilton Robinson is a member

ENCLO. ATTACHED

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

RECORDED-14 62-58854-356
INDEXED-14
DEC 29 1952
1-9-53

1-7-53 WWK

5

of the Metropolitan Club here, and uses the club as an address.

Very sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

5407 Roosevelt Street
Bethesda, Maryland

[redacted]

January 7, 1953

[redacted]
5407 Roosevelt Street
Bethesda, Maryland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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RECORDED-1[illegible] 4-356

Dear [redacted]:

Your letter dated December 28, 1952, and the enclosure have been received, and your interest in forwarding this information is indeed appreciated.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Baltimore Office located at 800 Court Square Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2 - cc Baltimore (with Photostats of incoming)

Correspondent forwarded newspaper clipping of the Washington Star 12-28-52, captioned "House Group Asks U.S. Ct. Keep Confidential Data From Condon."

An examination of Bufiles fails to reflect the specific nature or purpose of the contact had with correspondent by two agents of the Baltimore Office on 12-12-52, to which she refers. However, Bufiles reflect correspondent was the subject of a loyalty form submitted to the Bureau by the Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., which was returned on 6-7-48, marked "no disloyal data." At that time correspondent was residing at 1241 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (121-4-508274)

For the additional information of the Baltimore Office, [redacted] one [redacted] was the subject of an YOA applicant investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1948. (123-456)

b6
b7C

WWK:jdt

MAILED 8
JAN 8 1953
FBI

3 JAN 15 1953 9MM-FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 2, 1953

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON; INFORMATION CONCERNING

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SYNOPSIS:

By letter dated February 16, 1953, Dr. Condon was advised by the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board that access by him to contract work would be inimical to the best interests of the United States and that consent for his employment for access to Top Secret, Secret, Confidential and Restricted contract work was denied. Although he has the right of appeal to the Industrial Employment Review Board, it is noted that the Secretary of Defense is seriously considering abolishing this board. In addition to Atomic Energy Act and Loyalty type investigations, the Bureau first began an investigation of him in July, 1940, at the request of the Army who desired to determine his loyalty as the Army was considering employing him on highly secret matters. Bureau files reflect the last address available on Dr. Condon was in April, 1952, which indicated that he was then Director of Research at Corning Glassworks, Corning, New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

RECORDED - 32

62-58854-357

30 MAR. 6. 1953

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DETAILS:

On February 27, 1953, Mr. William Abbott, ONI, advised W. F. Woods, Liaison Representative, that Dr. Edward Condon on February 10, 1953, had been denied access by the

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Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board to employment on or access to Top Secret, Secret, Confidential and Restricted contract work. He stated that Dr. Condon had been advised by the Personnel Security Board to this effect and in so doing the Board had advised Dr. Condon that access by him to contract work would be inimical to the best interests of the United States. Dr. Condon was advised that he had the right of appeal and that should he desire to appeal, he would be required to file a written request for a review of his case with the Chairman, Industrial Employment Review Board, Munitions Board, Washington, D. C. It is to be noted in this connection that the IERB is presently under consideration by the Secretary of Defense's Office and it appears likely at this time that the Board as such will be abolished.

In addition to Atomic Energy Act and Loyalty type investigations, the Bureau first began an investigation of Dr. Condon in July, 1940, at the request of the Army who desired to determine his loyalty as the Army was considering employing him on highly secret matters.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 12, 1953

FROM : SAC, Baltimore (62-46)

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON;
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. EDWARD F. MURTHA, Pharmacologist, Pharmacology Branch, Chemical Corps Medical Laboratory, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, advised on March 10, 1953, that upon returning from a meeting of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc., held at the University of Wisconsin in November, 1952, MURTHA's associate, Dr. BERNARD P. McNAMARA, Assistant Chief, Pharmacology Branch, Chemical Corps Medical Laboratory, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, advised him that at this meeting two persons, Dr. JAMES E. P. TOMAN of the Institute for Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research and Training, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. MARK NICKERSON of the Department of Pharmacology, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor, Michigan, had introduced a resolution, addressed to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, condemning the attacks on Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. McNAMARA further stated, according to MURTHA, that TOMAN and NICKERSON proposed the resolution and that the members present voted for the resolution and left its wording to be drafted by a committee of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

Subsequently, McNAMARA pointed this resolution out to MURTHA as set forth in the magazine "Science" published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The resolution appears on page 164, Volume 117, No. 3033, of the February 13, 1953, issue of "Science", and reads as follows:

> "We have noted with misgiving the continuation of attacks by a Congressional Committee, individual members of Congress, and certain journalists upon the reputation of the new President of the American Association For The Advancement of Science, E. U. Condon, and indeed upon the American Association For The Advancement of Science itself. May we take this opportunity to express our vigorous disapproval of such attacks, and our concern about the political climate which makes them possible?

RECORDED

162-5388-358

MAR 13 1953

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cc Chicago
Detroit

WCP:lw

79 APR 9- 1953

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BA 62-46
L/Dir. 3/12/53

"We also wish to commend your organization and its officers for their long history of active championship for the cause of scientific freedom.

"The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc.
Carl C. Pfeiffer, Secretary."

The above is submitted for information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : MR. LADD

DATE: January 26, 1954

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On the afternoon of January 26, 1954, Mr. Hennrich and I saw Assistant Attorney General Olney at his request. Present also were Walt Yeagley and William Foley of the Criminal Division.

Mr. Olney referred to Bureau letter to the Attorney General dated January 14, 1954 in the Oppenheimer case which transmitted to the Department copies of letters as follows:

Letter dated June 23, 1949, allegedly from Dr. Condon to his wife, Emily Condon; MRS. EDWARD U. CONDON

Letter dated June 27, 1949, allegedly from Condon to Oppenheimer;

Undated letter allegedly from Hugh Dryden to Dr. Condon

G.I.R.-8

These letters apparently pertain to Condon's views regarding the testimony of Oppenheimer before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 7, 1949, concerning Bernard Peters. The copies of the letters were furnished to us by Lee Pennington, of the American Legion, who obtained them from Senator McCarthy's office.

Mr. Olney noted that Condon's letter to Oppenheimer appeared to be chastizing Oppenheimer for testifying concerning Peters and might even be interpreted as Communist Party discipline applied to Oppenheimer. He also noted that Condon's language in his letters might be construed as double talk. He said the Department was going over these letters with considerable interest and he wanted to know whether we could identify the various names in the letters, such as Clifford Durr and others. He also wanted to know whether the originals of these letters were available or could be secured.

It was pointed out to Mr. Olney that Condon and Durr were highly controversial figures during their government

62-83954-359

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employment and had been vehement in public and private, official and unofficial, attack on any inquiries or investigations which, in their opinion, tended to infringe on the personal liberties of individuals, particularly in leftist circles.

Mr. Olney was advised that a better evaluation of these letters could be made by the Department if the Department would go over Oppenheimer's testimony of June 7, 1949, before the HCUA, which is in possession of the Department. In addition, the Department has identifying data on a number of the names mentioned in the letters. He was advised that if the Department needs Bureau assistance in identifying some of the names in the letters, we would check our files upon receipt of a written request from the Department. Mr. Olney was advised that we had received copies of these letters through a confidential source and if, upon analysis, the Department feels that it is necessary to establish whether the original letters are available, we will check into this upon receipt of the written request.

We are checking our files for any record we may have of these letters prior to the time that Lee Pennington turned them over to us.

We are also analyzing, for our own information, the letters in question and will prepare a memorandum for your information containing our analysis.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 28, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keay

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ACTION CONCERNING ABOLITION OF INDUSTRIAL EVALUATION REVIEW BOARD

On April 27, 1953, Walter F. Woods, Liaison Representative to Navy, while discussing other matters with Admiral Espe, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), was advised that since the abolition of the Industrial Evaluation Review Board (IERB) by the Secretary of Defense, the Navy has been preparing briefs on individuals that ONI feels should be restricted from access to classified information. All individuals, according to Admiral Espe, are considered security risks although the IERB has previously cleared them for access to classified material. ONI has recently recommended reversal of the IERB's approval of [redacted] and [redacted] Both [redacted] and [redacted] have been subjects of Espionage - R-type investigations by the Bureau. In both instances Mr. Anderson, Secretary of Navy, has concurred with ONI's recommendation and has forwarded his approval to the Secretary of Defense. b6 b7C

Admiral Espe stated that ONI ~~was~~ is now preparing a brief on Dr. Edward U. Condon, formerly with the Bureau of Standards, and now serving as Director of Research, Corning Glass Works, which activity has Navy contracts. Dr. Condon has been denied by the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board and has appealed his case. ONI will recommend denial of Condon when his case is heard before a board which is replacing the IERB. You will recall that the Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation of Condon.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

VPK:bjk

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: February 1, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 62-58854)

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 100-17828)

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SYNOPSIS:

Photostats of 3 letters involving J. Robert Oppenheimer and Edward Uhler Condon sent the Attorney General and Commissioner Strauss, Atomic Energy Commission, on 1-14-54 in connection with Oppenheimer investigation. Letters obtained on confidential basis from [redacted] obtained letters [redacted] b7D On 1-26-54 AAG Olney exhibited interest in letters stating that the one from Condon to Oppenheimer dated 6-27-49 may be example of Communist Party discipline being applied to Oppenheimer as the letter criticizes Oppenheimer for his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 7, 1949, to effect that Bernard Peters told him that he, Peters, had been CP member in Germany. Photostats of the 3 letters, together with Photostats of 4 other Condon documents (totaling 7) were previously obtained from McCarran Committee on 10-30-52 during investigation entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, Internal Security - R, Perjury." Representatives of McCarran and McCarthy Committees obtained the 7 documents in Summer of 1952 from Bureau of Standards employee who found them in attic of house previously occupied by Condon. The Bureau of Standards employee requested that his identity not be disclosed. The 7 documents were furnished to Criminal Division on 11-6-52 in connection with Weinberg investigation and contents were discussed with Assistant U.S. Attorney William Hitz on 11-12-52 at which time Hitz stated he and Departmental Attorney J. Frank Cunningham intended to review them to determine their value. Description and analysis of contents of the 7 documents set forth with available identifying data concerning individuals mentioned therein. Review of Oppenheimer's testimony before HCUA on 6-7-49 reflects Oppenheimer testified Bernard Peters told him that he, Peters, had been a CP member in Germany. Considerable publicity afforded testimony even though it was Executive Session testimony. Oppenheimer later publicly retracted testimony.

Attachments (3)

62-58854-360

JEM:aas :plb

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Pertinent data furnished to Department in Weinberg, Peters, Condon, and Oppenheimer investigations. AAG Olney obviously did not review his files prior to conference on 1-26-54. Olney informed that we would review our files and attempt to identify any individuals named in the documents upon receipt of a written request. Photostats of 3 pertinent documents attached.

RECOMMENDATION: 1/29/54 from Olney

It is recommended that upon receipt of a written request from AAG Olney, we answer whatever questions he might ask and at the same time inform him that Photostats of the 3 Condon letters together with 4 other Condon documents were previously furnished to the Criminal Division by letter dated 11-6-52 addressed to AAG Charles B. Murray entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, Internal Security - R, Perjury"; and that Assistant U.S. Attorney William Hitz, Washington, D. C., stated on 11-12-52 in connection with the Weinberg case that he and Departmental Attorney J. Frank Cunningham intended to review the documents to determine their value.

Done 2/15/54 fms

DETAILS:

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 1-26-54 informing of a conference with AAG Olney of the Criminal Division of the Department on 1-26-54. Olney indicated an interest in Photostats of 3 letters which were sent to the Attorney General and to the Atomic Energy Commission on 1-14-54 and which pertained to Dr. Edward Uhler Condon and to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Olney stated the contents of the letters appear to reflect Condon's views (displeasure) regarding testimony by Oppenheimer (on 6-7-49) before the HCUA concerning Bernard Peters. It was Olney's opinion that one of the letters from Condon to Oppenheimer might be interpreted as an example of CP discipline being applied to Oppenheimer and that Condon's language might be "double talk." These 3 Photostats were furnished to us in December, 1953, by [redacted] who requested his identity be concealed and the fact that he obtained the documents from [redacted] also be concealed. b7D

Bureau files reflect that Photostats of these 3 letters together with 4 other documents were previously obtained during the course of the investigation entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, IS - R, Perjury." The facts concerning the acquisition of the documents are set forth as follows:

Acquisition of Documents:

During the investigation (INTERNAL SECURITY) of the case entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, IS - R, Perjury," AUSA William Hitz, Washington, D. C., advised an agent of the Washington Field Office in October, 1952, (WFO letter 10-22-52, 100-333474-750) that he learned that Paul Crouch informed an unnamed representative of the Justice Department that the McCarran Committee was in possession of a letter written by Edward Uhler Condon to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer requesting Oppenheimer to use his influence to obtain a visa for an unnamed person who desired to enter the United States. Mr. Nichols contacted Don Connors of the McCarran Committee on 10-30-52 and obtained from him Photostats of available documents. Connors informed that originals were in the possession of the HCUA. The Photostats of the documents furnished, 7 in number, did not include any as described above by Crouch. According to Connors, the documents were obtained in the following manner:

During the Summer of 1952 Don Surine of the McCarthy Committee received a call from the owner of

an electrical shop (not further identified) who claimed he had information concerning Condon. Accordingly, Surine and Connors of the McCarran Committee went to the owner of the electrical shop together and obtained 7 documents. The owner of the electrical shop explained the documents originally came from Landon Jennings, who was employed by the Fire Marshall at the Bureau of Standards. Following Condon's resignation from the Bureau of Standards, Jennings inspected the Condon house and found the documents in the attic. Jennings did not want to testify concerning the documents as he feared retaliation against him and because he had only a couple of years until retirement.

Connors informed Mr. Nichols that he doubted the value of the documents but he desired to be contacted in the event the documents were used or in the event Jennings was subpoenaed in order to avoid any difficulty between the McCarran Committee and Jennings. Connors was assured that this would be done.

(100-333474-753)

Photostats of the documents were furnished to AAG Charles B. Murray by letter dated 11-6-52 entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, IS - R, Perjury."

(100-333474-743)

Photostats of the documents were also furnished to WFO on 11-6-52 in order that they could be exhibited to AUSA Hitz and to point out to him that there was no letter as described by Paul Crouch.

(100-333474-749)

The information in the documents was brought to the attention of AUSA Hitz on 11-12-52. Hitz appeared interested and stated he would discuss their value with Departmental Attorney J. Frank Cunningham.

(100-333474-754)

It was anticipated by the Department that Oppenheimer would be used as a defense witness in the Weinberg case and possibly some of the documents might have been used in an effort to discredit Oppenheimer. They were not used as Oppenheimer was not called as a witness.

Description and Analysis of Documents:

A description of the Photostats of the documents is set forth as follows: (100-333474 & 100-17828-499)

1. Undated handwritten letter to President Truman (3 pages) apparently from Condon which appeals to Truman to permit Condon to travel to Russia as a delegate to the forthcoming celebration of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

2. Undated handwritten note (2 pages) entitled, "Second National Conference on International Educational Reconstruction....."

3. Subpoena #381-49, U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, directing Emilie Condon to appear on 6-15-49 to testify in the case entitled, "U.S. v Coplon."

4. Typewritten letter (3 pages) dated 6-16-49 to Congressman John S. Wood, HCUA, from Condon attesting to his own loyalty and advising of his availability to testify before the HCUA.

5. Undated typewritten letter (2 pages) to "Dear Ed" (possibly Condon) signed "Hugh " (possibly Hugh Dryden, former assistant to Condon at the Bureau of Standards and since 9-1-47 Director of Research at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) advising Ed not to make any comment with respect to a letter that Condon apparently desired to send to the HCUA; and discussing proposed administrative changes in some Agency (possibly the Bureau of Standards).

Names mentioned in the letter with possible identifications are:

Name	*Possible Identity*
Wood	*Congressman John S. Wood, former Chairman, HCUA*
Porter	*Paul Porter, Condon's attorney*
Bun	*No identifiable data*
Stripling (Strip)	*Robert E. Stripling, former Chief investigator, HCUA.*

Weifenbach (Weif)	No identifiable data. Appears to be a budget officer at Bureau of Standards
Nick	No identifiable data
Emilie	Mrs. Edward Uhler Condon

At the end of the letter Hugh asks Ed to write him at the Institute. The identity of the Institute is not identifiable in our files.

6. Unsigned typewritten letter dated 6-27-49 at Idaho Springs, Colorado, (1 page) to "Dear Robert" (possibly Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer). This letter may have been written by Condon and instructs Robert that he should make amends for his remarks concerning Bernard Peters which were published in the "Rochester Times-Union." The letter tells Robert that once people decided to go into his own dossier and make it public it will contain revelations that so far look "pretty tame."

The letter also tells Oppenheimer he should write to the President of the University of Rochester, telling him that Peters is "alright" as Peters may lose his position at the University of Rochester.

There is no information in our files reflecting whether or not Oppenheimer did write to the President of the University of Rochester. Peters did not lose his job at the University of Rochester. He remained there until September 1, 1951, when he resigned to accept a position at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, India. (100-205953-365)

There is no information in our files that would indicate whether or not Oppenheimer received this letter.

7. Typewritten letter dated 6-23-49 at Echo Lake Lodge, California, (2 pages) to "Dearest Emilie" (possibly Emilie Condon, wife of Edward U. Condon). This letter tells about Robert Oppenheimer's remarks concerning Bernard Peters which appeared in the "Rochester Times-Union."

It appears that the letter was written by Edward Uhler Condon. Condon says "the conference has started at Idaho Springs." In this regard, a cosmic ray conference was held at Idaho Springs,

Colorado on June 22-28, 1949, sponsored by the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory with co-sponsors being the Office of Naval Research, Atomic Energy Commission and The Research Corporation. (100-205953-152)

Condon also states, "Do not tell anyone except Martin and Izzy, Possibly Clifford Durr should read this story....." Martin may be Martin Agronsky, radio commentator who was a friend of Condon. Martin may also be Martin Kamen, a professor at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, who was also a friend of Condon. Martin Kamen is the subject of a Bureau investigation, the results of which have been furnished to the Department. (100-336244)

Izzy may be Isador Isaac Rabi, Chairman of the General Advisory Committee, AEC or Isadore Stone, a writer for the New York Daily Star (formerly PM). Both were contacts of Condon.

Clifford Durr is the former FCC Commissioner who is presently Frank Oppenheimer's attorney.

The last 3 documents (items 5,6, and 7) are identical with the 3 letters which we received from Lee Pennington of the American Legion and which were sent to the Department and to AEC in the Oppenheimer case on 1-14-54. Photostats attached.

OTHER Not Under Purview of FOIA

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Observations:

Pertinent data concerning this matter has previously been furnished to the Department in the Weinberg, Peters, Condon or Oppenheimer investigations. It is evident that AAG Olney did not review his files and records prior to the conference on 1-26-54. If he had reviewed his files he would have determined that the Department was previously in possession of the Condon documents and he possibly would have consulted with AUSA Hitz and Departmental Attorney Cunningham inasmuch as they previously handled the documents in the Weinberg case.

As stated in reference memorandum, Olney was informed that we would review our files and attempt to identify any individuals named in the documents upon receipt of a written request.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Dear Ed:

1. Re Letter to Committee (Wood). Talked to Porter today. His views: feels that the letter will only lead to further "tiffs" in the press and elsewhere; that it will probably lead to a hearing which he thinks would be bad, especially in this present atmoshpere; that the hearing would bog down, after much pissing, on the old issue of the turning of the FBI files on you; that this would make Truman mad, to be faced again with last year's squaable (note that Truman has said that he will fire any federal official who contributes to the spy hysteria). In view of these, Porter feels that the letter should not be sent now--if at all; that it won't hurt to wait a while (we ourselves had felt this away in view of the more than two years of stalling by the Committee); that no comments at all from you at this particular time are probably advisable; and that he will be glad to hear from you on Monday re (a) his further thinking on this and (b) your own questioning of this course of action. I am inclined to agree with Porter and believe that if the press asks for your views, you should stall off with "No comment" or have heard nothing from the Committee (Wood said, according to the papers, in committee meeting that he would inform you of their agreement); and you might even avoid the question by not being available (e.g., working at home as you have done) and taking the trip starting ~~Monday~~// Tuesday.

2. As of 1:20 p.m. I have not heard from him--and don't expect to: Stripling called up Weirenbach and asked a few questions which Weir didn't know about--e.g., reasons for establishing position of budget & accounting officer--which Weir discussed with him but did not feel sure he had satisfied him about. Nick then called Strip, but Strip maitained that he had no questions and would not discuss the situation, merely saying that they were reviewing the whole thing. I, personally, having borrowed Emilie's intuition, believe that somebody is screwing the works behind the scenes on at about Strip's level and feel that you should take a strong position, in keeping with your Presid appointment & responsibility for the Bureau that on internal matters of this kind you are boss.

Nick, however, suggests, while wanting you to stick as above if possible, that if they are attacking the proposed change on grounds that there is no need for a budget & accounts unit segregated from the Admin Divisions and no need fof a budget & accounts officer, that you propose the following:

An assistant to the Director in charge of Administration and Planning. That the position of executive office be abolished and that the position of Administr tive officer be established. That this officer have under him: (1) Plant, (2) Shops, (3) the new Administrative Services Division. That Budget & Accounts be made a separate division. That Personnel be a separate division--i.e., not under the administrative officer. That the administrative officer, the budget & accounts officer, and personnel officer report to the Assistant to the Director in charge of Administration and Planning.

I believe that Nick is right in saying that the above would achieve the immediate and long-range goals you have in mind. My only reservation is in not liking your establishing a precedent of D of C

clowns dictating your running of your internal affairs.

Nick, as you know, will be gone--leaving today, back July 2. I will be in L. A. for a week--from July 19 thro 24. If matters are o.k., may take a week off after that. In any case, if anything simmers, will be back on first plane flight--even if I have do nothing more than arrive at the airport and take the next plane East. Please phone, ~~wire~~/ wire, write me at the Institute--no matter where you are--if anything cooks. Nick says Little.

Best wishes,

Hugh

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Idaho Sprin[illegible] Colo.

June 27, 1949.

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Dear Robert:

I have been shocked beyond description at the article which appeared in the Rochester Times-Union purporting to give an account of your testi ony about Bernard Peters berore the ouse Committee on Un-American Activities. I have lost a good deal of sleep trying to figure out how you could have talked this way about a man whom you have known so long and of whom you know so well what a good physicist and good citizen he is. One is tempted to feel that you are so foolish as to think you can buy immunity for yourself by turning informer. I hope that this is not true. You know very well that once these people decide to go into your own dossier and make it public that it will make the 'revelations' that have been made so far look pretty tame.

It is hard to think how you can make amends. I hope that there is some sense inwhich the whole story looks alright inspite of the unfavorable exceppts. In that case you should make it all public. You should write at once to the president of the University of Rochester giving him full assurances that Peters is alright. If Peters loses his position at the University of Rochester as a result of your action, and if he does, it will be as a result of what you have done, then it seems to me that you are under an inescapable moral obligation to offer Peters a position on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study that is at least [illegible] of what he now has.

[illegible]

ENCLOSURE
62-58[illegible]1-360

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Echo Lake Lodge, Colo.

Thursday, June 25, 1949.

Dearest Emilie:

Am having a fine time. Yesterday spent visiting University of Colorado at Boulder. Today the conference has started at Idaho Springs. I had a fine chat with Bob Hutchins in chicago Tuesday relative to the project. He wants me to go to Aspen to the Goethe festival so I think I will stay out herea few extra days but do not know the exact schedule yet.

As soon as you get this I want you to get Martin and Izzy over to the house and let them read this letter. Tell them I will not pass the data on to any other radio or news person. The story that is developing will be the biggest of the year if what I suspect is correct.

I am convinced that Robert Oppenheimer is losing his mind. The first thing to do is to get hold of the Rochester New York Times-Union for June 15. This has a big story purporting to be the testimony which Oppie gave to the House Un-Am Com on June 7 about Bernard Peters. In direct quotes he proceeds to attack Bernard in various ways. He is quoted as thinking that Bernard's escape from the concentration camp at Dachau show him to be intemperate and not law-abiding !

This testimony was given the day before June 8 when the Committee called Peters and as you recall hardly asked him anything. On June 9 Peters went up to Princeton and among other things he talked with Oppie. Oppie told him he had testified about Peters but he said "God guided their questions so that I did not say anything dergatory." He was extremely cordial to Peters and insisted that Peters look him up in Berkley when both would be out there several weeks hence. All was sweetness and love. Remember Peters has been on this kind of close personal basis with Oppie for eleven years, that Peters did his PH D thesis under Oppie, that Hannah Peters was Oppie's physician on co when he had pneumonia, etc.

When you see the piece in the Rochester paper I think you will recognize it as essentially genuine because of the occurrence of various Oppie-isms of speech in it.

When Peters got back to Rochester, not suspecting Oppie's duplicity, he nevertheless was dissatisfied with the few questions the Comittee had asked him in view of the large amount og derogatory publicity he had already had. So he wrote to Rep. Wood, chairman, asking for another hearing to go into matters more fully. He did not receive any answer after more than a week. Instead there appeared this extraordinary "leak" of Oppie's testimony in the Rochester paper. Strange ly enough this appeared only in the Rochester paper of Frank Gannett, not in the others of his chain, and was not picked up by the wire services.

I understand that Oppie has been in a very high state of nervous tension in the last few weeks. People from Princeton say that he seems

COPY

to be in a great state of strain for fear he himself will be attacked. Of course he knows that he has so much of a record of leftist activities as is involved in what is brought out against the others from Berkeley. It appears that he is trying to buy personal immunity from attack by turning informer, including certain imegainative fictional "information" against his close personal friends, perhaps even his own brother. Some think that Fulton J. Sheean may soon annouce another distinguished convert.

Bernard wrote Oppie and sent him a copy of the Rochester newspaper article. Oppie is now in Berkeley and tried to phone Bernard but did not get him. Instead he talked with Bernard's attorney in Rochester and told the attorney how "upset" he was about the article and that the testimony was not supposed to be made public. In other words he felt the way J. Edgar Hoover feels about the publication of the FBI documents in the Coplon case. When this meeting is over Bernard and Frank Oppenheimer will go to Berkeley and give Oppie a very thorough questioning possibly taking with them an attorney or a psychiatrist, certainly a witness of some kind.

Do not tell anyone except Martin and Izzy. Possibly Clifford Durr should read this story in strict confidence but do not tell Virginia.

All of this is so surprising that I do not know what to make of it yet. But if Oppie is really becoming unbalanced it can have very complicated consequences considering his positions, including that of originator of the Acheson-Lilienthal report on international control of atomic energy and his present position as head of the general advisory committee of the Atomic Energy Commission.

If he cracks up it will certainly be a great tragedy. I only hope that he does not drag down too many others with him. Peters says the testimony of Oppie about him is full of out-and-out lies on matters where Oppie should know the truth. Oppie testified about others besides Peters on June 7 but what he said is not known.

After letting Martin and Izzy read this letter conveal it very carefully so it can not be picked up if the FBI should take to snooping around our house. Let me know by wire if you have not received this letter by Sunday.

Lots of Love,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

February 25, 1954

RECORDED - 10 62-57854-361

INDEXED - 10

Mr. Daniel Melcher
45 Dodd Street
Montclair, New Jersey

EX-126

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter dated February 18, 1954.

The information appearing in your letter is being made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau in accordance with your request.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
FEB 26 1954
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 25 8836 PM 1954

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

JEM:jdb

NOTE: Summary memo dated 11-1-47, on Daniel Melcher furnished to Commerce Dept. upon specific request in connection with loyalty hearings on Edward U. Condon. The summary reflects Melcher and his family are writers and are in publishing business. Melcher was Director National Committee on Atomic Information 12-18-45, to 7-7-46, when he was removed for "general incompetence" and because he allegedly followed the CP line. Bufiles reflect that Melcher reportedly was member Washington Bookshop Association in October, 1946 (cited by AG).

Melcher now claims in his letter that Condon told him that one of charges against Condon was that Condon associated with "Russian agents" which included Melcher. No information in Bufiles of this nature. Not believed desirable for Bureau to enter into any controversy with Melcher or Condon and believed inadvisable to interview Melcher. (62-57854-72X)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Daniel Melcher
45 Dodd Street
Montclair,N.J.

February 18, 1954

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir,

A short time ago Dr. Edward U. Condon, whom I have barely met and that many years ago, wrote to me and asked my comment on a charge that has apparently been brought against him in connection with security clearance in his present position.

I enclose a copy of my reply to him.

I am naturally troubled to learn that such charges against me evidently exist in your files and of course I would like very much to have an opportunity to answer them.

I hope at least that you will add this communication to whatever else you have on me in your files because I want to assure you that if it appears from those files that I might know anything that would help the Bureau -- well, any information I have is yours for the asking and always has been.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Melcher

encl 10

let to Daniel Melcher
2-25-54
JEM:jdb

RECORDED - 10 62-58854-31
FEB 22 1954
EX-126

file 62-58854-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

A copy of a letter sent to E.U.Condon by Daniel Melcher

on January 14, 1954 . . . . . .

Dear Dr. Condon,

I was, of course, no little astonished to learn from your letter of January 9 that one of the "charges" against you was that you had at one time "closely associated socially" with Russian agents said to include me!

In the first place, though it would flatter me to think that I had ever been close to you socially, it is not, of course true.

I did call on you once or twice as I recall it, but I never did "socially" unless your willingness to advise on the activities of the Federation of American Scientists could be counted as a social activity. I imagine the first time I was simply brought along by Higinbotham and introduced to you as someone who worked with the FAS. If there was a second time I must still have been in your eyes just one of the group that was working with the atomic scientists in the belief that world peace might depend on our all listening to what they had to say about atomic warfare.

No, you and I never associated "closely" and we never associated "socially" and even if I had been a Communist (which I was not and am not) I don't see how any of it could have rubbed off on you.

What I am wondering, of course, is who charges that I am a Communist or a Russian agent and what they offer as evidence.

The charge was made against me before the Executive Board of the National Committee on Atomic Information by a man who (I think) wanted my job. But he put his "evidence" in writing and it was so far-fetched that the Board laughed it out of courst and as a sign of confidence raised my pay. I still have a copy of the charges somewhere.

I have every confidence that I could refute any other charges that might be brought -- if I could only see them.

If it would help you or the loyalty review board for me to supply further information of any kind or even to appear at the hearing I will gladly do so. I cannot see how my loyalty status could possibly affect yours, but of course if I could clear it up I would like to do so for my own sake.

Sincerely yours,
Daniel Melcher (signed)

62-58854-361
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Newark

February 15, 1954

Director, FBI

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file #100-17828)

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file # 62-58854)

There is enclosed one Photostat each of the below-listed documents:

(1) Undated typewritten letter (2 pages) to "Dear Ed" (possibly Condon) signed "Hugh" (possibly Hugh Dryden, former assistant to Condon at the Bureau of Standards and since 9-1-47, Director of Research at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics)

(2) Unsigned typewritten letter dated 6-27-49, at Idaho Springs, Colorado (1 page) to "Dear Robert" (possibly Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer). This letter may have been written by Condon.

(3) Unsigned typewritten letter dated 6-23-49, at Echo Lake Lodge, California, (2 pages) to "Dearest Emilie" (possibly Emilie Condon, wife of Edward U. Condon). This letter may have been written by Condon.

Also enclosed is a copy of a letter dated 1-29-54, from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and a copy of the Bureau's reply dated 2-15-54.

Attachment
cc - 2 - San Francisco (Attachment)
cc - 2 - Buffalo (Attachment)
cc - 2 - Washington Field (Attachment)

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FEB 26 1954

JEH:jdb

YELLOW DUPLICATE
FEB 15 1954
MAILED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-58854-1

The above documents are self-explanatory and in connection with them, the following investigation is desired:

WFO should review its files and conduct any discreet inquiries that may be indicated in an effort to identify Martin, Izzy, Bun, Weifenbach, Nick and Porter.

San Francisco should review its files on J. Robert Oppenheimer and Bernard Peters and interview reliable sources at the University of California for any additional pertinent information with respect to the nature and extent of the association between Oppenheimer and Peters during the time they both resided in California and after they left California.

Buffalo should review its files on Bernard Peters for any pertinent information that has been developed with respect to the association between Oppenheimer and Peters. Buffalo should also make appropriate inquiries at the University of Rochester to determine if Oppenheimer ever wrote to the President of the University of Rochester concerning Peters.

Newark, the office of origin, should follow this investigation very closely and submit any leads that might logically develop the information desired by the Criminal Division.

All offices should submit the results of their investigation to the Bureau in report form suitable for dissemination within 15 days of the receipt of this communication.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 2, 1954

FROM : C. E. HENNRICH

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SUBJECT: J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The attached letter from the Criminal Division captioned "Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer; Dr. Edward U. Condon" dated 1-29-54 requests information available in the Bureau's files on several individuals who might be identical with persons mentioned in certain correspondence prepared by Dr. Condon.

This matter was discussed with Mr. W. E. Foley of the Criminal Division today and he advised that it was not the intention to ask for a summary of all information in the Bureau's files concerning persons named in the correspondence. He stated it would be sufficient for their purposes to have a summary of subversive derogatory information which would appear to have a bearing on the association between Drs. Oppenheimer and Condon.

ACTION:

We are preparing an answer to the Department's request and will limit our search of Bureau references in accord with Mr. Foley's request. In our answer to the Department we will make specific mention of this discussion with Mr. Foley.

Attachment
WAB:GAS

62-58864-

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105 FEB 19 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

FEB 18 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

January 29, 1954

Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

WO:WEF:am

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer;
Dr. Edward U. Condon.

146-1-11-459
146-200-10
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 14, 1954, entitled "Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Internal Security - R", by which you transmitted photostats of copies of three letters, two of them purported to have been written by Dr. Edward U. Condon, and the third one addressed to Dr. Condon and signed "Hugh", who, you point out, may be Hugh Dryden, a former assistant to Dr. Condon at the National Bureau of Standards.

An examination of the letter written by Dr. Condon from Echo Lake Lodge, Colorado, June 23, 1949, addressed "Dearest Emilie", raises certain questions concerning which I would appreciate further information. Paragraph 2 refers to Martin and Izzy. It is requested that you attempt to obtain the identity of these two persons who may be Martin Agronsky and Isidore F. Stone, mentioned in your memorandum of October 8, 1948, to the Attorney General concerning Dr. Condon, as close friends of Condon. The Division of Records files contain no information regarding Agronsky and I would appreciate, therefore, being furnished with any data the Bureau's files may have regarding him and any information regarding Stone which has not previously been made available to the Department.

Condon refers to the relations between Oppenheimer and Bernard Peters and Hannah Peters. I would be interested in receiving any additional information which may have been developed by your Bureau pertinent to this relationship. The letter states that possibly Clifford Durr should read the story in strict confidence "but do not tell Virginia". Is Virginia the wife of Clifford Durr and does the Bureau have any information which indicates that Virginia did not share Clifford Durr's pro-Communist leanings?

Condon refers also to the fact that Oppenheimer may be losing his mind; that if he does so, it will be a tragedy since he will also drag others down with him. This language suggests the possibility that Condon is referring to Oppenheimer's losing Party discipline and that if he were to talk to the Government, Condon feels he would involve many others. I am particularly interested in any information the Bureau may have or may be able to develop through subsequent investigation which would bear on this problem. References in Condon's letter to Oppenheimer dated Idaho Springs, Colorado, June 27, 1949, bear out this possibility.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 62-95627-1

ENCLOSURE

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The letter presumably to Condon from Hugh Dryden contains references to Porter, Bun, Weifenbach and Dick. Any information which you may have which will serve further to identify these individuals will be appreciated and, if identified, I should like to be advised of any information which your files might have regarding any of these individuals. Weifenbach may be an individual of that name who in 1949 was listed in the Congressional Directory as budget officer of the National Bureau of Standards. I should also like to receive any information which you may have concerning the authenticity of these letters and any information which you may be able to obtain from your source who supplied these letters or elsewhere regarding either Oppenheimer, Condon, or any other of the persons named in the letters, as well as any information which may reflect the participation of any of these persons in the Communist conspiracy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 16, 1954

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file # 100-17828)

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file # 62-58854)

Reference is made to your communication dated January 29, 1954, your references WO:WEF:am, 146-1-11-459 and 146-200-10.

Further reference is made to our oral acknowledgment to Mr. William E. Foley of the Criminal Division on February 2, 1954, at which time Mr. Foley informed that it was not the intention of the Criminal Division to ask for a summary of all information concerning the persons referred to in referenced letter of January 29, 1954, but that a summary of subversive derogatory information bearing on the association between Oppenheimer and Condon was sufficient.

In this connection, no additional information is available at the present time which would establish the identities of Martin and Izzy. Your suggestion that they may be Martin Agronsky and Isidor (Isadore) F. Stone appears to be a good possibility. It is also possible that Martin and Izzy may be Martin David Kamen and I. I. Rabi who are known acquaintances of both Condon and Oppenheimer. An investigation is being initiated in an attempt to determine the true identities of Martin and Izzy.

62-58854-
NOT RECORDED
[illegible]

There is attached for your information a memorandum dated December 23, 1953, entitled, "Isidor Isaac Rabi."

(100-401991-10)

JEM:jdb

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5 MAR 8 1954

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FEB 15 1954
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-17828-754

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Isidor F. Stone is the subject of a pending investigation. Information concerning him has been periodically furnished to the Records Administration Branch in the case entitled, "Isidor Feinstein Stone, was., Espionage - R." (*100-37078)

Martin David Kamen is the subject of a pending investigation. Information concerning him has been periodically furnished to the Records Administration Branch in the case entitled, "Martin David Kamen, with alias, Security Matter - C." (*100-336244)

Our files are presently being reviewed on Martin Agronsky and any pertinent data that is located will be furnished to you.

With respect to the relationship between J. Robert Oppenheimer and Bernard and Hannah Peters, you are advised that prior investigation has reflected that Bernard Peters was formerly one of Oppenheimer's students. It is known that the Oppenheimers and the Peterses were close associates. Our files reflect that a reliable confidential informant reported that on July 16, 1940, at a party held at the home of Oppenheimer he, Oppenheimer, met Mrs. Peters, an M.D. whose husband was a graduate student at the University of California. Mrs. Peters, mentioned above, may be identical with Hannah Peters. (100-17828-10)

Examples of the association between the Oppenheimers and the Peterses appear in our summary memorandum on Oppenheimer dated June 25, 1953. Information appears on page 14 of the memorandum to the effect that Bernard Peters contacted Oppenheimer in 1946 concerning Bernard's acceptance of a position at the University of Rochester. On page 16, information appears which reflects that in 1949 Oppenheimer attempted to get in touch with the Peterses and that Bernard Peters contemplated traveling to Berkeley, California, to see Oppenheimer.

You also asked, "Is Virginia the wife of Clifford Durr and does the Bureau have any information which indicates that Virginia did not share Clifford Durr's pro-Communist leanings?" Our files reflect that Virginia Foster Durr is the wife of Clifford Durr. Our files reflect that she has been affiliated with a number of Communist dominated organizations and she has associated with a number of Communist Party members. A copy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of a summary report by Special Agent [redacted] b6 b7C dated August 26, 1952, at Mobile, Alabama, entitled, "Virginia Foster Durr, aka Mrs. Clifford Durr, Security Matter - C" is attached for your information. (100-38295-48)

As to your suggestion that J. Robert Oppenheimer is losing Communist Party discipline and Condon is concerned over the matter, it should be noted that Oppenheimer's testimony before an executive session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 7, 1949, to the effect that Bernard Peters had been at one time a member of the Communist Party of Germany, appears to have been correct. Our subsequent investigation of [redacted] b3 Rule 6(e) FRCP [redacted] Considerable publicity was afforded the testimony of Oppenheimer on June 7, 1949. On July 8, 1949, the "Rochester Times-Union" published a letter from Oppenheimer stating that Peters now informed that he, Oppenheimer, was in error by stating that Peters related to him that he had been a Communist Party member in Germany.

With respect to Porter, it is known that Condon's attorney was at one time Paul Porter of the firm, Arnold, Fortas and Porter. We have no identifiable data concerning Bun, Weifenbach or Nick. Investigation is being instituted in an effort to ascertain additional identifying data concerning Porter, Bun, Weifenbach and Nick.

With respect to the authenticity of the "Condon letters," you are advised that during the investigation of the case entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, Internal Security - R, Perjury," Assistant United States Attorney William Hitz in Washington, D.C., advised an agent of our Washington Field office in October, 1952, that Paul Crouch informed an unnamed representative of the Department of Justice that the McCarran Committee was in possession of a letter written by Condon to Oppenheimer in which Condon requested Oppenheimer to use his influence to obtain a visa for an unnamed individual who desired to enter the United States. A representative of the McCarran Committee furnished us with Photostats of available documents on October 30, 1952, and stated that originals of the documents were in possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Photostats, seven in number, did not include any similar to the one described above by Paul Crouch, but three of the seven are identical with the three Photostats among the "Condon letters" referred to in referenced letter from you dated January 29, 1954. Photostats of all seven

documents were furnished to Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray by letter dated November 6, 1952, entitled, "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, Internal Security - R, Perjury." The seven documents were also exhibited to U.S. Attorney Hitz on November 12, 1952, during the Weinberg investigation and Hitz stated he would discuss their value with Justice Department Attorney J. Frank Cunningham. (100-333474-753, 743, 749, 754)

Inasmuch as it was once contemplated that Oppenheimer would be called as a witness during the trial of Weinberg, you may desire to confer with Mr. Hitz or Mr. Cunningham in this regard.

The McCarran Committee representative who furnished us with Photostats of the seven documents informed that the McCarthy Committee received a telephone call during the Summer of 1952 from the owner of an electrical shop (not further identified) who claimed he had information concerning Condon. Accordingly, representatives of both the McCarran and McCarthy Committees contacted the owner of the electrical shop and obtained the seven documents from him. The shop owner explained that the seven documents originally came from Landon Jennings, then an employee of the Fire Marshal's office at the Bureau of Standards. Following Condon's resignation at the Bureau of Standards, Jennings inspected the Condon house and found the documents in the attic. Jennings did not desire to testify concerning the documents as he feared retaliation and he had only a couple of years until retirement. The McCarran Committee requested that it be contacted in the event the documents were used in any proceeding or in the event Jennings is subpoenaed. We assured the Committee that this would be done. We have not interviewed Landon Jennings concerning this matter. In the event you desire that Jennings be interviewed, we will contact the McCarran Committee and conduct the interview upon the receipt of a request from you.

(100-333474-853)

We do not have any information to indicate how the House Committee on Un-American Activities obtained possession of the originals of the documents as alleged but it would appear that at the most the House Committee on Un-American Activities only has Condon's file copies rather than the originals. In all probability the originals would have been sent to the addressees.

You will be informed of pertinent developments in this matter.

Attachment

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 10, 1954

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
IS - R

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

Attached is the yellow of a duplimat of a proposed letter to AAG Olney in answer to Olney's letter to the Bureau dated 1-29-54.

Copies of the letter will be furnished to the field with instructions to institute certain requested investigation. It was therefore necessary to make a duplimat.

It is requested that the yellow be approved and returned for duplimating and attachments.

JEM:jdb
Attachment

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FEB 10 1954

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"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

CONFIDENTIAL

PERS. FILES

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

The Attorney General

April 27, 1954

Director, FBI

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference is made to my communication dated April 16, 1954, reporting the results of contacts with members of the staff of Senator Joseph McCarthy concerning Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

On April 23, 1954, Senator McCarthy was interviewed in his office concerning statements attributed to him by the press to the effect that he had affidavits which proved Oppenheimer was a member of the Communist Party. Senator McCarthy stated the documents he referred to consisted of affidavits submitted by Paul and Sylvia Crouch. The Senator instructed Don Surine, an investigator on his staff, to show agents of this Bureau copies of the documents and to render any other possible assistance.

After Surine and this Bureau's agents left the Senator's office, Surine informed the agents that he was uncertain as to the location of the documents, which he described as signed statements rather than affidavits. Surine stated he would locate the statements and make them available on April 26, 1954. Surine also stated he had obtained legal access to personal correspondence between Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Vannevar Bush, former Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Surine commented, "These are the hottest top level Communist documents I have ever seen."

On April 26, 1954, Don Surine was reinterviewed. Surine made available a typewritten copy of an undated and unsigned statement. Surine stated the original of the statement was prepared by Paul Crouch with a cover letter. Surine added that the original statement was signed in the handwriting of Paul Crouch. Surine advised that the statement was prepared about two years ago. A photostat of the statement is attached.

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(5) - 1 - Newark (Attachment)
(2) - 1 - Washington Field (Attachment)

NOTE: See page 2.

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 30, 1954

Director, FBI

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
F.B.I. FILE NO. 100-17828

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
F.B.I. FILE NO. 62-58854

Reference is made to my letter dated March 18, 1954, concerning captioned matter.

Attached are summary memoranda on the following individuals: Herbert E. Weifenbach, Nicholas E. Golovin, Hubert Odishaw, and Paul Aldermandt Porter.

You will be informed of pertinent developments in this investigation.

Attachment

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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SECURITY OFFICE

APR 6 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

VIA LIAISON

Date: March 22, 1954

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 2314, T-5 Building
Sixteenth and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 100-17828)

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 62-58854)

Reference is made to my letter dated January 14, 1954, enclosing Photostats of three letters believed to relate to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Edward Uhler Condon, former Director of the National Bureau of Standards. (100-17828-499)

The Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice on January 29, 1954, requested that inquiries be conducted to determine the identities of persons named in the afore-mentioned "Condon letters." (100-17828-792)

Our investigation has reflected that Martin may be Martin Agronsky or Martin David Kamen. Izzy may be Isidor (Isadore) F. Stone or Isidor Isaac Rabi. Inasmuch as the "Condon letters" do not indicate that Oppenheimer was associated with Agronsky or Stone, information in our files concerning them is not being

JEM:jdb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE: The info contained herein has been periodically furnished to the Criminal Division as it was developed, the latest communication being 3-18-54.

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furnished unless you specifically request it. However, you are being informed concerning this matter due to the interest of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. With respect to Martin David Kamen, all pertinent information from our files has previously been furnished to you. There is attached a summary of pertinent information concerning Isidor Isaac Rabi dated December 23, 1953.

The Criminal Division suggested that the "Condon letters" might indicate that J. Robert Oppenheimer is losing Communist Party discipline and Condon is concerned over the matter. As you are aware, Oppenheimer testified before an executive session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 7, 1949, to the effect that Bernard Peters was at one time a member of the Communist Party of Germany. This testimony was afforded considerable newspaper publicity in Rochester, New York. In one of the "Condon letters," it appears that Condon may be criticizing Oppenheimer because of Oppenheimer's testimony concerning Peters. As you are further aware, our subsequent investigation of Bernard Peters resulted in the return of a sealed indictment against him by a Federal Grand Jury in February, 1953. The fact that a sealed indictment has been returned against Peters must not be disseminated outside of your Agency except to the U.S. Department of Justice if the need should arise. (100-17828-789)

The Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice further requested information concerning the authenticity of the "Condon letters." In this connection, you are advised that the "Condon letters" first came to our attention during the investigation of the case entitled "Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, Internal Security - R, Perjury." During the Weinberg investigation, a confidential informant furnished Photostats of the "Condon letters." The informant stated that the letters originally came from an employee of the Bureau of Standards. Following Dr. Condon's resignation from the Bureau of Standards, the employee inspected the Condon house and found the documents in the attic. The employee at that time did

not desire to testify concerning the documents because of the fact that he feared retaliation and because he had only a couple of years until retirement. The employee has not been interviewed by this Bureau.

(100-17828-789)

Additional information concerning the "Condon letters" appears in our reports dated March 5, 1954, at Buffalo, New York, March 2, 1954, at Washington, D.C., and March 3, 1954, at San Francisco, California, in the Oppenheimer investigation. Copies of the above reports were furnished to you by letter dated March 15, 1954.

Referenced letter dated January 14, 1954, suggested that Hugh, named in the "Condon letters" may be identical with Hugh Dryden, Director of Research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics since September 1, 1947. Further inquiry has indicated that Hugh is more probably Hugh C. Odishaw, Assistant Director in Charge of Public Relations at the National Bureau of Standards in 1949. Nick and Weifenbach, mentioned in the "Condon letters" may be Nicholas E. Golovin and Herbert E. Weifenbach, administrative employees at the National Bureau of Standards at the time Dr. Condon was the Director. Porter mentioned in the "Condon letters" may be Paul A. Porter, one time attorney for Dr. Condon and last known to be a member of the law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter. We have no information that would identify the individual referred to as Bun in the "Condon letters."

Summaries of pertinent information concerning Hugh C. Odishaw, Nicholas E. Golovin, Herbert E. Weifenbach and Paul A. Porter will be furnished in the near future.

With the exception of furnishing the afore-mentioned summaries, no additional investigation is contemplated concerning the "Condon letters" unless specifically requested by you or by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Attachment

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 18, 1954

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 100-17828)

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 62-58854)

Reference is made to your communication dated January 29, 1954, your file WO:WEP:am, 146-1-11-459, 146-200-10, requesting investigation with respect to certain papers believed to relate to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Edward U. Condon.

(100-17828-792)

Further reference is made to my replies dated February 15, 1954, and March 15, 1954, furnishing partial results of the requested investigation.

(100-17828-789)

You will note that referenced communications suggest that the individual named Hugh may be Hugh Dryden, Director of Research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics since September 1, 1947. Further inquiry has indicated that Hugh is more probably Hugh C. Odishaw who was an assistant to Dr. Condon at the National Bureau of Standards in 1949. Odishaw was brought to the National Bureau of Standards by Condon and he functioned as an Assistant Director in Charge of Public Relations.

As to the identities of Nick and Weifenbach, our inquiries have reflected that Nicholas E. Golovin and Herbert E. Weifenbach were among the top administrative employees at the National Bureau of Standards when Condon was the Director and they were in close official association with Condon. Therefore, Nick and Weifenbach may be Nicholas E. Golovin and Herbert E. Weifenbach.

JEM:eeg

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

MAR 26 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YELLOW DUPLICATE
MAR 18 1954
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With respect to the individual referred to as Bun, we have no information that would identify him.

Referenced communications also suggested that Porter may be identical with Paul Porter (Paul A. Porter) one time attorney for Condon and an associate in the law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter.

Summaries of pertinent information from our files concerning Hugh C. Odishaw, Nicholas E. Golovin, Herbert E. Wolfenbach and Paul A. Porter will be furnished to you in the near future.

This completes that phase of the Oppenheimer investigation requested by you on January 29, 1954, with the exception of the above-mentioned summaries.

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Director, FBI

March 3, 1954

SAC, WFO (100-17753)

DR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES - X
(Buffile 100-17753)

MR. CLYDE TOLSON
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES - X
(Buffile 62-58854)

Reurlet February 15, 1954, to Director, captioned as above.

The Bureau furnished copies of the following items to WFO as enclosures with reurlet, indicating each item had been furnished to the Bureau by the [redacted] Committee:

(1) Undated typewritten letter (2 pages) to "Dear Ed" (possibly [redacted], former Director, National Bureau of Standards)

(2) Unsigned typewritten letter dated June 27, 1949, at Idaho Springs, Colorado (1 page) to "Dear Robert" (possibly Dr. J. [redacted]). Reurlet noted such item may have been written by [redacted].

(3) Unsigned typewritten letter dated June 23, 1949, at Lake Tahoe, California (2 pages) to "Dearest [redacted]" (possibly [redacted], wife of [redacted]). Reurlet noted that data from may also have been written by [redacted].

Reurlet further directed WFO to give attention to the above items in efforts to identify "[redacted]", "[redacted]", "[redacted]" and "[redacted]", referred to in item 1, above, and "[redacted]", "[redacted]" as contained in the contents of the above described item 3.

In connection with the above, it will be noted that the report of SA [redacted] at Washington, D. C., dated March 2, 1954, reports attention of the above item 3 and sets forth additional data concerning [redacted]'s association with [redacted], local FBI Informant, and

JMB:mlc
2 - Bureau (100-17753)(RM)
1 - WFO 62-5188 (RM)

62-58854-4

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[illegible] W. [illegible], former Washington correspondent for "[illegible]" and the "New York Star", and their common interest in [illegible] in matters of concern to [illegible], [illegible] current and the subject, J. [illegible] [illegible].

Further attention to the above item 1 indicates that said letter related directly to matters of concern to [illegible], in connection with [illegible] interests in [illegible]'s loyalty checks, as well as certain administrative changes by [illegible] at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). Therefore this item has not been further treated with in the above report inasmuch as the contents of the item do not appear to involve or relate to [illegible].

In further connection with the above item 1, it is noted also regarding the possibility that "[illegible]", appearing thereon as the signer, may possibly relate to [illegible], former Assistant to the Bureau of Standards and Director of Research at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics since December 1, 1947.

A review of pertinent [illegible] records and classified inquiries in this matter indicates that the matters of both interest referred to in the above item 1, were receiving attention at the [illegible] during 1949 under the chairmanship of Representative [illegible]. In view of the appropriate date involved (1949), it is considered that the above "[illegible]" may more likely be [illegible], a former Assistant Director of the National Bureau of Standards, who was brought to [illegible] by [illegible] and who functioned as an Assistant Director directly in charge of Public Relations at [illegible] during [illegible]'s tenure. [illegible] records further indicate that [illegible] was on close personal and social terms with [illegible] during this period.

As to the possible identity of [illegible] and "[illegible]", referred to in the above-described item 1, it is noted that [illegible] J. [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] were each [illegible] administrative employees at [illegible] in 1949 and in close official association with [illegible] as such.

[illegible] entered employment with the Bureau of Standards in April, 1949, as a consultant to the Director directly concerned with management problems relating to physical science administration. [illegible] is indicated to have commenced employment with the Bureau of Standards as Chief of the Budget Management Division February 15, 1946, and was acting in this capacity throughout 1949. It appears that reference to "[illegible]" and "[illegible]" in the above item 1 is directly

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concerned with budget and administrative matters within the Bureau of Standards.

A review of records of the WFO failed to locate any derogatory information identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted].

In regard to [redacted], referred to in Item 1, it is noted that investigative efforts in connection with [redacted] determined that he was in continued contact with both [redacted] and [redacted] of the law firm of [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] during this period and no travels were reported to both [redacted] and [redacted]. In this regard, it is reflected that on March 19, 1948, [redacted] reported that contact was in contact with [redacted], referred to previously herein, concerning a testimonial dinner being planned for [redacted]. The informant noted that [redacted] at such time mentioned [redacted] concern as to the nature and tenor of announcements to be published in connection with this matter.

With further regard to [redacted], it is noted that the Boston office in a letter dated April 10, 1948, in the matter entitled, [redacted] reported information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] indicating that [redacted] of Harvard University had been in correspondence with [redacted] and [redacted] concerning [redacted] interests involving [redacted]. According to the informant [redacted] stated that [redacted] had volunteered their legal services to [redacted] and had advised [redacted] that "all other expenses incurred will be paid by a 'friend' to Mr. [redacted] who is now practicing law with [redacted] and [redacted]".

A review of WFO records, as well as pertinent and available directories, have failed to locate any information which could suggest the possible identity of "[redacted]", as referred to in Item 1 described previously herein.

It is noted that in this regard, attention was given to directories of [redacted] and [redacted].

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FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEWARK

FILE NO. ae

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	3/5/54	2/19,22,25,26; 3/2/54	CHARLES F. AHERN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Two letters found in Government-owned residence formerly occupied by Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON during his tenure as Director of the National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce. These letters made available to Buffalo T-1, a Government investigative body, by person having authorized access to premises. One such letter dated 6/27/49 and addressed to "Dear ROBERT," admonished "ROBERT" for his testimony against BERNARD PETERS before the HCUA, as reported in the "Rochester Times Union." The author urged "ROBERT" to approach the President of the University of Rochester with assurances in behalf of PETERS or, in the alternative, offer a position to PETERS at the "Institute for Advanced Study." A second letter bearing date of 6/23/49, addressed to "Dearest EMILIE," summarized an issue which had arisen between ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and BERNARD PETERS as a consequence of their testimony before the HCUA on 6/7,8/49. Authorship of such letters not positively determined. BERNARD PETERS, a physicist formerly employed by the University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y., ascertained to have had contacts with Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON between 1948 and 1949, some of which pertained to testimony purportedly given by J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER relative to BERNARD PETERS on 6/7/49. BERNARD PETERS also reported to have been closely associated with OPPENHEIMER on both personal and professional basis between 1938 and 1946 and to have maintained contacts with him up to 1949. On 6/15/49 the "Rochester Times Union" published excerpts of the testimony purportedly given by OPPENHEIMER concerning PETERS before an Executive Session of the HCUA. In this testimony OPPENHEIMER allegedly admitted having once characterized PETERS as a "dangerous Red, a member of the CP in Germany, an advocate of forcible overthrow of the U. S. Government, and one who regarded the CP, USA as a 'do

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nothing Party.'" On 7/6/49 the "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle ~~Times Union~~" published a letter dated 6/30/49, purportedly from OPPENHEIMER, in which the latter expressed his confidence in PETERS' loyalty and integrity, and extolled PETERS' ability as a teacher of science. No information developed indicating that OPPENHEIMER ever wrote a similar communication to University of Rochester officials although OPPENHEIMER recalled as having visited former University of Rochester President, ALAN VALENTINE, shortly after the OPPENHEIMER - PETERS controversy was publicized. On 3/22/50 Dr. ALAN VALENTINE made a public statement expressing confidence in PETERS and pointing out that he, Dr. VALENTINE, had been unsuccessful in ascertaining the reasons for the State Department's refusal to grant PETERS' application for a passport.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

PREDICATION

The investigation reported herein is predicated on the existence of copies of two unsigned letters originally obtained by Buffalo T-1, a Government investigative body, to which they were voluntarily surrendered by an individual having authorized access to Government-owned premises formerly occupied by Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, former Director, National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce. One such letter, addressed to "Dear ROBERT" and bearing date of June 27, 1949, at Idaho Springs, Colorado, expresses the author's dismay concerning a story which appeared in the "Rochester Times Union" purporting to give an account of ROBERT's testimony relative to BERNARD PETERS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The author stated that "one is tempted to feel that you are so foolish as to think you can buy immunity for yourself by turning informer," which the author hoped was not true. The author also warned "ROBERT" that if "these people" should go into his dossier, it would make the revelations exposed already "look pretty tame." The author urged "ROBERT" to "make it all public" and to "write at once to the President of the University of Rochester giving him full assurances that PETERS is all right. The letter continues that "if PETERS loses his position at the University of Rochester as a result of your action, and if he does, it will be as a result of what you have done, then it seems to me that you are under an inescapable moral obligation to offer PETERS a position on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study that is at least the equivalent of what he now has." The author also made the comment that he hoped his letter would not be construed as "unwarranted interference," but that the issue was much more than a purely personal matter between "PETERS

and yourself." The letter concluded with the statement that no reply was necessary, and that "if you satisfy PETERS on this, you will have satisfied me."

The other letter, addressed to "Dearest EMILIE" and dated June 23, 1949, at Echo Lake Lodge, Colorado, expressed the author's belief that "ROBERT OPPENHEIMER is losing his mind." The author urged "EMILIE" to obtain a copy of the "Rochester, N.Y. Times Union for June 15," which allegedly carried a story purporting to be the testimony "which OPPIE gave to the House Un-Am Com on June 7 about BERNARD PETERS." The author pointed out that this testimony portrayed PETERS as "intemperate and not law-abiding." It was pointed out that this testimony was given on the day previous to "June 8 when the Committee called PETERS and as you recall hardly asked him anything." It then related that "on June 9 PETERS went up to Princeton, and among other things he talked with OPPIE," who allegedly told PETERS that he had testified about PETERS, but explained, "God guided their questions so that I (OPPENHEIMER) did not say anything derogatory." OPPENHEIMER was depicted as having been extremely cordial to PETERS, who was invited to visit OPPENHEIMER "in Berkeley when both would be out there several weeks hence." The letter remarked that PETERS had been on close terms with "OPPIE" for eleven years, PETERS having studied under "OPPIE," and HANNAH PETERS (wife of BERNARD PETERS) having once treated "OPPIE" when he was ill with pneumonia. The author expressed the belief that the newspaper account of OPPENHEIMER's testimony was authentic because of certain characteristics of speech. The letter goes on that PETERS, though "not suspecting OPPIE's duplicity," was not satisfied with the nature of the questioning directed to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and therefore wrote to the Committee Chairman requesting another hearing. It was stated that after a week elapsed, the Rochester newspaper published an extraordinary "leak of OPPIE's testimony." According to the letter writer, "BERNARD wrote OPPIE" enclosing a copy of the Rochester newspaper story. OPPENHEIMER was said to have replied by an explanation to "BERNARD's attorney in Rochester" that he was upset about the article, and that the testimony should not have been made public. The letter then cautioned that the story should be given only to "MARTIN and IZZY," who were to be instructed that the data should not be passed on "to any other radio or news person." The author also expressed his concern that OPPENHEIMER was becoming unbalanced and his apprehension that if OPPENHEIMER "cracks up," he might drag many others down with him.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo T-2, of known reliability, advised that BERNARD PETERS of Rochester, N.Y., conferred with Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., on September 29, 1948. On this occasion, according to the informant, PETERS made an appointment to see CONDON

at the latter's home on the following day. They discussed some incident which had occurred some time prior to September 29, 1948, which had been publicized in a newspaper and which BERNARD PETERS was giving consideration as the basis for a suit against the newspaper or newspapers. CONDON advised PETERS that he would be welcome and that CONDON would like to discuss the matter further with PETERS.

Buffalo T-3, another Government agency, has advised that while BERNARD PETERS was employed as an atomic scientist at the Berkeley Cyclotron of the University of California between 1942 and 1946, he was associated with J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER in connection with his work. It was further reported that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER had made the statement to representatives of Buffalo T-3 that BERNARD PETERS was a man of divided loyalty and a dangerous "Red."

The "Rochester Times Union," a daily newspaper published in Rochester, N.Y., in its issue of December 21, 1948, carries a story with the by-line of one ANDREW WOLFE, concerning an interview with Dr. BERNARD PETERS, Professor of Physics at the University of Rochester. The story consists of a statement by PETERS concerning his observations of scientific developments as he noted them during the course of attendance at scientific conclaves in Bristol and Birmingham, England. The story pointed out that during World War II, PETERS had made substantial contributions to the success of the atomic bomb project, and that while so employed, he worked under Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, war-time head of the Los Alamos Project at the University of California, Berkeley, California, from which PETERS had received his doctorate in Physics in 1941.

The "Rochester Times Union" in its edition of May 28, 1949, carried an item to the effect that Dr. BERNARD PETERS, the University of Rochester physicist, had announced that he would appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington on June 8. The story pointed out that PETERS was a close friend of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, under whom PETERS had studied at the University of California in Berkeley, California.

Buffalo T-2 advised that on June 8, 1949, BERNARD PETERS, while in a discussion with his wife, HANNAH PETERS, stated that he had testified on that day. HANNAH PETERS made the comment that she had heard that ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was there yesterday according to the "Herald Tribune." According to the informant, this news took BERNARD PETERS by surprise, and BERNARD PETERS declared he had no idea that OPPENHEIMER had so testified. HANNAH PETERS pointed out, according to the informant, that the story was on page 15 of the "Herald Tribune" and that it included a picture of OPPENHEIMER. Subsequently BERNARD PETERS expressed the intention of going to "Princeton" on June 9, 1949,

while enroute from Washington, D.C., to Rochester, N.Y. HANNAH PETERS also informed BERNARD PETERS, according to the informant, that the news of OPPENHEIMER's testimony had been carried on the radio on the morning of June 8, 1949.

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," a daily newspaper published in Rochester, N.Y., in its issue of June 9, 1949, carried a story disclosing that Dr. BERNARD PETERS of the University of Rochester had testified in Executive Session before the House Un-American Activities Committee on the previous day. The story included statements attributed to Representative JOHN S. WOOD, Committee Chairman, who revealed that PETERS had denied ever having been in the Communist Party. PETERS was quoted as having told reporters, "I am not a Communist." PETERS was also quoted as having given a resume of his testimony before the Committee, which he explained consisted of his assignment at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California throughout World War II. He declared further that he had been questioned concerning his acquaintance with several individuals in the Berkeley, California, area, with one of whom, Dr. JOSEPH WEINBERG, he acknowledged acquaintance. PETERS was also reported to have given an account of an incident which occurred at Cherbourg, France, in August 1948 while PETERS was enroute to attend an international conference on cosmic rays at Bristol, England. PETERS declared, according to the story, that French authorities seized his scientific papers which were subsequently returned to him at the American Embassy in Paris.

The "Rochester Times Union," in its edition of June 15, 1949, carries a news account captioned, "Dr. OPPENHEIMER Once Termed PETERS 'Quite Red'." This story reported that OPPENHEIMER had recently testified before a closed Congressional Committee Hearing that he had once termed PETERS as "a dangerous man and quite Red." OPPENHEIMER was identified as the war-time Director of the Atom Bomb Laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and more recently, the Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University and Chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission. The story reported that OPPENHEIMER had acknowledged in sworn testimony that he made the statement about PETERS being "a dangerous man and quite Red" to an Intelligence Officer of the United States Government. OPPENHEIMER also testified, it was reported, that he had known PETERS as a graduate student in the Physics Department at the University of California in the late 1930's.

The following statement before the Congressional Committee was attributed to OPPENHEIMER:

"Dr. PETERS was, I think, a German National. He was a member of the German National Communist Party. He was imprisoned by the Nazis and escaped by a miracle. He came to this country. I know nothing of his early period in this country. He arrived in California and violently denounced the Communist Party as being a 'do nothing Party'."

It was further reported that Dr. OPPENHEIMER testified that he told an Intelligence Officer that PETERS' background was filled with incidents that would point toward "direct action," which OPPENHEIMER explained as "incidents in Germany where he had fought street battles against the National Socialists on account of Communists; being placed in a concentration camp; escaping by guile. It seemed to me those were past incidents not pointing to temperance." In further explanation of his reference to "direct action," OPPENHEIMER testified, according to the story, as follows: "I think I suggested his attack on the Communist Party as being too constitutional and conciliatory an organization, not sufficiently dedicated to the overthrow of the Government by force and violence." The story continues that when OPPENHEIMER was questioned concerning the source of his information, he commented, "It was well known. Among other things, he told me."

OPPENHEIMER was also reported to have testified that, "I would believe that if Dr. PETERS could teach what he knows to a young man capable of learning it, the country would be better off, because if Dr. PETERS cannot be employed by the War Department, at least the young man could be employed by the War Department."

The same edition of the "Rochester Times Union" carried a reply from BERNARD PETERS to OPPENHEIMER's testimony, which is quoted as follows:

> (1) If the Intelligence Department of the Manhattan Project did believe the information Dr. OPPENHEIMER was alleged to have given to its Intelligence Officer, why was I kept on the Manhattan Project throughout the war and for one year after the war in spite of it.
>
> (2) To term the Communist Party a "do nothing Party" seems nonsense to me, quite apart from what attitude one may have toward its policy.
>
> (3) I have never fought street battles against the Nazis but I wish I had. I have been in one anti-Nazi demonstration where two people got hurt.

(4) I have never told Dr. OPPENHEIMER or anybody that I had been a member of the Communist Party because I have not; but I did say that I greatly admired the spirited fight they put up against the Nazis, especially in Europe after the Nazi occupation, and also that I admired the heroes who died in the concentration camp at Dachau, Germany.

(5) I have never advocated the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force or that of any democratically elected and operated government, but this was not my opinion in regard to the Nazi government nor is it my attitude toward Franco Spain. I think it is not only immoral but stupid to believe that the United States Government can be overthrown against the opposition of the majority of its people.

(6) I have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and I can take such oath without the mental reservations which many people make who do not accept the validity of the 14th and 15th amendments.

(7) I am writing to Dr. OPPENHEIMER to find out whether he indeed made some of the statements attributed to him and on what basis.

(8) I am also writing to Representative WOOD (Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee) because now when my statement that I was not a member of the Communist Party, which I made under oath, has been challenged, it seems to me of utmost importance to get another, and if possible, open hearing.

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" in its edition of June 16, 1949, carried substantially the same accounts as that reported in the "Rochester Times Union" of June 15, 1949. However, the news item in the "Democrat and Chronicle" also reported that Dr. OPPENHEIMER and Dr. PETERS had been associated in atomic research at the University of California during World War II.

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" in its issue of July 6, 1949, carried on its editorial page a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Democrat and Chronicle" captioned, "Dr. OPPENHEIMER Explains." This letter is quoted as follows:

"Recently the Democrat and Chronicle published an article, based on reports of my testimony before an executive session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which it seems to me could be damaging to the good name of Dr. BERNARD PETERS, of the University of Rochester.

"I first knew Dr. PETERS about 12 years ago during his student days in California. I knew him, not only as a brilliant student, but as a man of strong moral principles and of high ethical standards. During those years his political views were radical. He expressed them freely, and sometimes, I thought, without temperance. This seemed to me not unnatural in a man who had suffered as he had at Nazi hands. I have never known Dr. PETERS to commit a dishonorable act, nor a disloyal one.

"Dr. PETERS has recently informed me that I was right in believing that in the early Nazi days he had participated in the Communist movement in Germany, but that I was wrong in believing -- as the article stated -- that he had ever held a membership in the Communist party. That he has today no regrets for his actions in Nazi Germany he himself has made clear in his statement, that accompanied the publication of the article.

"From the published article one might conclude that Dr. PETERS had advocated the violent overthrow of the constitutional government of the United States. He has given an eloquent denial of this in his published statement. I believe his statement.

"As indicated in the article, the questions which were put to me by the House Committee with regard to Dr. PETERS arose in part because of reports of discussion between me and the Intelligence Officers at Los Alamos. These Los Alamos consultations took place in connection with confidential wartime assignments. I wish to make public my profound regret that anything said in that context should have been so misconstrued, and so abused, that it could damage Dr. PETERS and threaten his distinguished future career as a scientist.

"Beyond this specific issue, there is ground for another, more general, and even greater concern. Political opinion, no matter how radical or how freely expressed, does not

disqualify a scientist for a high career in science; it does not disqualify him as a teacher of science; it does not impugn his integrity nor his honor. We have seen in other countries criteria of political orthodoxy applied to ruin scientists, and to put an end to their work. This has brought with it the attrition of science. Even more, it has been part of the destruction of freedom of enquiry, and of political freedom itself. This is no path to follow for a people determined to stay free.

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.
Berkeley, Calif.
June 30, 1949."

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" in its issue of July 21, 1949, published a summary of a statement allegedly made by Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, in testimony before the Senate Rules Committee at Washington, D.C. According to the news account, Dr. CONDON defended Dr. BERNARD PETERS as having been the subject of "vicious and unjust attacks." Dr. CONDON was also quoted as characterizing the Un-American Activities Committee as "a waste of time" and charged that it has allowed "leaks" to the press. In this connection, the story reported that Dr. CONDON referred specifically to Rochester newspapers and the PETERS case. CONDON was further quoted as referring to a Rochester newspaper which printed a story on June 15 (1949) reporting the supposedly secret testimony given by a witness about Dr. PETERS in Executive Session of the Committee on June 8. This witness (not identified by CONDON) was said to have testified that PETERS once admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Germany. The story continues that while CONDON did not identify the witness to whom he referred, the witness was named at the time as Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. The story also reported that Dr. PETERS declined comment on Dr. CONDON's statements.

Buffalo T-2 advised that BERNARD PETERS and Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON discussed CONDON's testimony before the Senate Rules Committee on July 20, 1949. In this discussion, according to the informant, CONDON explained to PETERS that he did not use "ROBERT's name" because he felt the press would know to whom he was referring, and he was desirous of avoiding specific reference to "ROBERT" and wanted to emphasize that the Committee had "leaked secret testimony" which had been given to them. The informant advised that CONDON stressed to PETERS that he placed emphasis in his testimony before the Senate Rules Committee that hearing procedures should be revised to afford people like PETERS a chance to comment when secret testimony is released.

In a Personnel Security Questionnaire executed by BERNARD PETERS on or about January 26, 1949, for the Atomic Energy Commission, PETERS named as

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a character reference, Dr. E. U. CONDON of the United States Bureau of Standards, whom he stated he had known for six or seven years.

In connection with an application for a passport made by BERNARD PETERS to the Passport Division of the United States Department of State, PETERS wrote a letter addressed to the Secretary of State and bearing date of February 18, 1950, in which he appealed from a decision of the Passport Division to deny his application. In this letter PETERS made reference to questions which have arisen concerning his loyalty. He offered the opinion that the doubts of his loyalty emanated from statements made by Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in June 1949. PETERS denied the allegations of Dr. OPPENHEIMER concerning his past activities as reported in the Rochester newspapers. The letter goes on to state that PETERS had been informed by University of Rochester President (ALAN) VALENTINE that Dr. VALENTINE had a lengthy conversation with Dr. OPPENHEIMER on the subject, and that as the result of this conference, the University officials were convinced that no doubt existed concerning PETERS' loyalty or personal integrity, and further, that it was the opinion of the University officials that Dr. OPPENHEIMER intended to convey this feeling.

The "Rochester Times Union" in its edition of March 22, 1950, carried a news account concerning the refusal of the State Department to grant a passport to Dr. BERNARD PETERS to permit travel to India for cosmic ray study. University of Rochester President ALAN VALENTINE was quoted as commenting that he had made "the most complete personal investigation possible at high Government levels" on this matter, and that "from that investigation nothing has emerged which, in my opinion, should impair our confidence in Dr. PETERS as a scientist, a professor, or an American citizen. He continues a member of the University faculty in good standing." The story also includes a statement by BERNARD PETERS to the effect that he would continue to press for the issuance of the passport to enable him to carry out scientific research. The story then referred to the fact that Dr. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER had once characterized PETERS as "quite Red," but that in the summer of 1949, Dr. OPPENHEIMER declared in a letter, "I have never known Dr. PETERS to commit a dishonorable act, nor a disloyal one," and further that he knew PETERS as "a man of strong moral principles and of high ethical standards." The story then set forth the following further statement issued by Dr. VALENTINE:

> "It is possible that in one of the several Government agencies involved in this case there is information about Dr. PETERS which would change our position. If such information exists, we have not been able to secure it, though we have made a very appropriate effort to do so.
>
> "We do not praise or condemn the action of the State Department in refusing a passport for a particular purpose

at a particular time. The atmosphere and procedures in these matters in Washington are at present peculiar.

"But we note that a man's reputation and career have been greatly threatened, and perhaps even ruined, without his being given an opportunity to hear the grounds for such action, to identify and face his accusers and to offer his defense.

"It was my impression that our Government protected its citizens against such practice. In this case a citizen appears to need protection from his own government.

"Consequently we do not regard the case as closed, and we shall continue to inquire as best we can into the status of Dr. PETERS and the status of American justice."

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" of March 23, 1950, and the "Buffalo Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, N.Y., in its edition of March 22, 1950, carried substantially similar accounts concerning the failure of BERNARD PETERS to obtain a passport, along with the comments of Dr. ALAN VALENTINE.

Mr. RAYMOND L. THOMPSON, Senior Vice President, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y., advised Special Agent [redacted] that he was personally familiar with the situation which developed in 1949 as the result of appearances by BERNARD PETERS and J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He recalled that the University instituted action in an attempt to determine whether BERNARD PETERS had at that time, or previously had, any connection with the Communist Party, and secondly, whatever action should be taken by the University as a result of the ensuing unfavorable publicity resulting from the publication of the testimony. Mr. THOMPSON advised that to his knowledge, former President ALAN VALENTINE had never received any letter concerning PETERS emanating from either Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON or Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. Mr. THOMPSON did recall, however, that Dr. OPPENHEIMER visited former President VALENTINE shortly after the public controversy involving OPPENHEIMER and PETERS. Mr. THOMPSON was not aware of what transpired between Dr. VALENTINE and Dr. OPPENHEIMER during the course of this visit, but commented that it was possible that the issue was handled verbally between them on that occasion. However, Mr. THOMPSON pointed out that Dr. VALENTINE had never specifically mentioned to him whether the PETERS - OPPENHEIMER controversy was discussed during this visit. He added, nevertheless, that he felt certain that had a letter from either Dr. CONDON or Dr. OPPENHEIMER been received by Dr. VALENTINE, he, Mr. THOMPSON, would have had some knowledge of it.

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-- RUC --

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Extra copies of this report are being designated for the Bureau's main files entitled, "EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Internal Security - R," Bufile #62-58854, and that entitled, "BERNARD PETERS, was., Internal Security - R, Fraud Against the Government," Buffalo origin, Bufile #100-205953.

Information copies of this report are being designated for San Francisco and Washington Field, inasmuch as much of the data set forth in instant report blends with information in the possession of these offices, and further, because of the interest of these offices in the OPPENHEIMER case.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activ. and/or Descrip. of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
Buffalo T-1 is Sub-committee on Internal Security, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.	Letter to "Dear ROBERT" dated 6/27/49 (possibly) written by Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON		Bureau	Buffalo 100-11905-14
	Letter to "Dearest EMILIE" dated 6/23/49 (possibly) written by Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON		Bureau	Buffalo 100-11905-13
Buffalo T-2 is BU-128-S *	9/29/48	9/29/48	SE TERENCE W. KELLEY	100-9886A Vol. 1
	6/8/49	6/8/49	SE TERENCE W. KELLEY	100-9886A Vol. 9
	7/20/49	7/20/49	SE [redacted]	100-9886A Vol. 10
Buffalo T-3 is Security & Intelligence Div., Manhattan Engineer District	Association between BERNARD PETERS and J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER	Not known to Buffalo	FBI, San Francisco	Buffalo 100-9886-4

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b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] February 23, 1954, Buffalo; Bureau letter to Newark, dated February 15, 1954, bearing the dual caption "Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, Internal Security - R" and "Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Internal Security - R".

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Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 4, 1954

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
FBI File Number 100-17828

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
FBI File Number 62-58854

Reference is made to my communication dated February 15, 1954, advising pertinent information concerning Martin Z. Agronsky would be furnished to you.

Attached is a memorandum dated March 1, 1954, containing pertinent data from our files with respect to Martin Z. Agronsky.

Attachment

cc - 2 - Newark (Attachment)

cc - 2 - Washington Field (Attachment)

JEM:bmm

1 ENCL.

62-58854-1

NOT RECORDED
106 MAR 8 1954

cc - Mr. Nichols

YELLOW DUPLICATE
MAR 4 1954
MAILED

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

58 MAR 22 1954

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-17828-846

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

100-105022

March 4, 1954

MARTIN Z. AGRONSKY

The Bureau has not conducted any independent investigation concerning Martin Z. Agronsky. He has been mentioned in connection with other investigations conducted by the Bureau and in connection with his activities as a radio news commentator.

BACKGROUND:

Martin Z. Agronsky, according to Stone's Mercantile Agency, came to Washington, D. C., in 1941 from New York, New York. In 1943 he was employed by Radio Station WMAL as a commentator, and as of July, 1947, he and his wife, Helen, resided at 5609 Greenway Drive, Green Acres, Maryland. (Stone's Mercantile Agency 62-58854-48, page 30)

According to "The New York Times" for October 16, 1949, Martin Agronsky was broadcasting the news five days a week, Monday through Friday, over Radio Station WJZ of the American Broadcasting Company, New York, New York.
(100-340922-200, page 49)

In October, 1949, according to "Radio Personalities," Martin Agronsky's address was American Broadcasting Company, 724 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
(Radio Personalities dated October, 1949)

ASSOCIATION WITH DR. EDWARD U. CONDON:

A confidential informant of known reliability advised that on May 13, 1947, a Mrs. Helen Agronsky suggested to Mrs. Edward U. Condon that the Condons should get together with the Agronskys. (C-505 Technical surveillance on residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon (62-58854-50)

This informant then advised that on July 24, 1947, Martin Agronsky had a conversation with Dr. Edward Condon, and during the course of the conversation Condon asked if Agronsky knew a reporter named Sylvester who worked for the "Newark Evening News." Agronsky stated that he did not and Condon informed him that Sylvester had written an article concerning Major General Leslie R. Groves and Congressman J. Parnell Thomas; and he, Condon, thought Agronsky could use this same story.

(C-505, 62-58854-46)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

GWK:sjr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The original furnished AAG Warren Olney III, cc's Newark and
3-1-54
cc - Mr. Nichols ENCLOSURE

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The confidential informant has further advised that on September 7, 1947, Mrs. Martin Agronsky extended an invitation to Dr. and Mrs. Edward Condon to visit their home on the evening of September 7, 1947. According to the informant, Mrs. Condon accepted the invitation. (C-505, 62-58854-85, page 68)

The informant further advised that on October 27, 1947, Mrs. Edward Condon requested Mrs. Agronsky to return certain letters she had left with Mrs. Agronsky during a previous visit to her home. These were letters from a Mrs. Pinchett. Mrs. Condon stated she wanted the letters to show other individuals. Mrs. Agronsky commented that the letters were fascinating. Mrs. Condon advised she had a lot more letters and they could get together sometime to read them.

(C-505, 62-58854-99, page 18)

According to informant, Martin Agronsky, on November 11, 1947, discussed with Dr. Edward Condon a letter that had been prepared by Dr. Leo Szilard, atomic scientist at the University of Chicago and chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated. This letter was addressed to Joseph Stalin, Moscow, and according to Dr. Condon, the letter set out the necessity of avoiding a drift toward war and proposed that Stalin start broadcasting to the American people. According to Condon, Szilard did not desire to send the letter direct to Stalin without Government clearance and was attempting to obtain same. Condon advised Agronsky, however, that Szilard desired to publish the letter in the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" and in "The New York Times." Condon told Agronsky he opposed the publication of the letter because Szilard, although acting as an individual, was representing the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, as well as being an atomic scientist himself. Condon thought the publication of the letter would result in criticism of all atomic scientists as being disloyal, untrustworthy, and "crackpots." Mr. Agronsky indicated that he thought, if the letter was published, all news services would pick it up due to the fact it was addressed to Joseph Stalin by an atomic scientist and dealt with the war situation. Condon requested Agronsky to "play down" the article in the event it caused any considerable public reaction, and Agronsky advised that he would wait to see what reaction resulted and would act accordingly.

(C-505, 65-56402-1-2426)

According to informant, on March 2, 1948, Martin Agronsky informed Dr. Edward Condon he had written an article concerning Condon and was preparing a similar article for the following day. Agronsky also advised Condon that Senator Brien

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

McMahon had informed him that Condon had been cleared by the Manhattan Engineer District on December 28, 1944.

Agronsky also advised Condon that he should ask Emilie (Mrs. Condon) to be very careful. He thought that the kind of talk she unknowingly indulges in is the kind a "malicious bastard" would pick up and report. Condon agreed.

(C-505, 62-588584-145)

The above informant advised that on March 4, 1948, Martin Agronsky told Condon that the story about Condon was not of importance to him and that getting Condon out of this "C-- d--- ----------" is more important. He then read Condon what he had written concerning Condon on the morning of March 4, 1948.

Condon informed Agronsky that he had delivered a letter to Senator Hickenlooper requesting him to study the question of scientists in relation to Government. Condon stated that he thought this would put him in the light of a "decent" person concerned about the Government service going to pieces. Agronsky asked Condon to let him know if Senator Hickenlooper did anything about the letter.

Condon further advised Agronsky that he had received a letter from one Herbert Shapiro of Brooklyn, New York. According to Condon, Shapiro received a doctor's degree in philosophy from Princeton University in 1934. He also worked in the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. According to Condon, Shapiro had written reports that were classified and obtained patents in his name for the Army and Navy. He stated that he had been persuaded to take a long-range position at the Edgewood Arsenal as chief of the Bio-Physics Section. According to Condon, Shapiro was "summarily given notice of dismissal." Agronsky asked Condon to keep the letter as he wanted to do something with it. He indicated that he would some day collect a lot of "this stuff" and devote an entire broadcast to civil liberties. (62-58854-114)

The informant further advised that on March 25, 1948, Martin Agronsky invited the Condons to a buffet dinner at the Agronskys' home for the following evening. Mrs. Condon tentatively accepted. (C-505, 65-45402-1-2849)

Informant advised that on the following day, March 26, 1948, Agronsky contacted Dr. Condon and stated that he had heard the Condons were unable to attend the buffet dinner. Condon informed him that he expected a family from Pittsburgh, and that he would eat at home but would come to the Agronsky home about 9:00 that evening. (C-505-65-56402-1-2853)

Informant advised that on April 5, 1948, Martin Agronsky informed Mrs. Condon that an "American Close-Up Program" was to be instigated in Washington, D. C., in which a two- to three-minute interview on human interest items would be conducted. Agronsky stated that he wanted to interview the Condons' son, Paul. Mrs. Condon stated that she would have Paul call Mr. Agronsky.

Mrs. Condon informed Agronsky that Edward Condon was doing well, but stated she was concerned because he could not call witnesses for his hearings. Agronsky reminded her that Edward Condon had friends such as himself and Al Friendly.
(C-505, 65-46402-1-2894)

Informant further advised that on September 3, 1948, Dr. Martin D. Kamen was in contact with Dr. Edward Condon. They discussed the press release of September 3, 1948, concerning the possibility of Kamen's being called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as an alleged espionage agent. Kamen sought Condon's advice regarding a good attorney to represent him. Condon was to give background information on Kamen to Martin Agronsky in order that he might prepare a press release favorable to Kamen. (C-505 62-58854-397)

Informant again advised that on September 13, 1948, Mrs. Condon advised Martin Agronsky that she and her husband were going to a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and that Condon would preside at the meeting. Mrs. Condon also advised Agronsky that Martin Kamen was in town, and in response to Agronsky's question as to where Kamen was staying, Mrs. Condon advised that he was staying at the Stratford Hotel. (C-505, 62-588584-308)

Informant advised that on September 14, 1948, Dr. Edward Condon informed Martin Agronsky that Martin Kamen was holding a press conference that day, and that unless he had changed his mind there would be a story in it. Condon stated that Kamen had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a secret session, and it was Condon's belief that Kamen would refuse to cooperate unless the meeting was opened to the press. Agronsky informed Condon of his remarks on the morning broadcast concerning President Truman's speech before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
(C-505, 62-58854-301

Confidential informant further advised that on September 17, 1948, Martin Agronsky and Condon discussed Condon's association with N.G. Silvermaster. Condon said that he had met Silvermaster who was interested in getting technical advice on medical instruments which he was attempting to sell. Condon stated that disposal of this equipment was in connection with

Silvermaster's duties as a member of the War Assets Administration. Condon indicated that he was not well acquainted with Silvermaster. Agronsky indicated that he would point out that Condon met Silvermaster socially and on only one occasion had any personal contact with Silvermaster. This was the occasion of Condon's being invited to the Silvermaster home for dinner.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster has been described by Elizabeth Bentley as an individual who was engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy operating in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

Agronsky then related to Condon an article he had written concerning the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and during the conversation Agronsky referred to the members of the Committee as "bastards." He told Condon that, if he would attend some of the hearings where there were witnesses, he would find "it was not even high school grade." Condon asked Agronsky if he should give a press release on his association with Silvermaster, and Agronsky advised him not to since it would only prolong publicity. (C-505, 62-58854-311)

Informant advised that on September 30, 1948, Dr. Condon invited Martin Agronsky to come to his home that evening. He stated he had a "whole new spy story for you, another one in my house." Condon informed Agronsky that Isadore Stone would also be there. He indicated the story had more interesting angles than did the Kamen story and involved the Navy. Condon stated that the man would stay at his house overnight.
(C-505, 100-205953-76)

Informant advised that Dr. Bernard Peters was invited to the Condons' home the same night.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A United States Government agency advised that Daniel Agronsky, a cousin of Martin Agronsky, was, in May, 1949, the Senior Haganah representative in Italy and was supervising the transportation of arms and ammunition to Israel. The informant described the Haganah as the "Jewish intelligence system." (2-928-352-8570825)

A confidential informant of known reliability has also advised that, during 1948 and 1949, Martin Agronsky had numerous contacts with Eliahu Epstein, a special representative of the provisional government of Israel, and Harry Zinder, an official of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Informant advised that on February 3, 1949, Harry Zinder indicated that he was to meet with Martin Agronsky at the home of Isadore Stone that evening. b7D

[redacted] 97-2171-72, 85, 100, 164)

A United States Government agency advised that on September 25, 1946, Martin Agronsky was a member of a panel discussion group sponsored by the Washington Council of East and West Association. The purpose of the panel was to discuss the topic, "We Can Control Atomic Energy."

Informant advised that the activities of the East and West Association appear to follow the Communist blueprint of driving wedges of propaganda and dissension into the American way of life. (100-7660-405?)

In a letter dated May 15, 1942, Dr. Temple Fay of the Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised he thought Martin Agronsky was "either the wrong individual to have with the American Headquarters Unit or his material has the studied effect of implied disaster and discount of the American successes....."

(100-105022-1)

A confidential informant who has supplied reliable information in the past advised on November 2, 1942, that Martin Agronsky, while making a talk before the Overseas Press Club in October, 1942, divulged to the audience confidential matters and requested the listeners to regard the remarks as strictly off the record in accordance with journalistic ethics.

b7D

[redacted] 61-7566-3967)

The informant advised he did not know the nature of the confidential matters divulged by Agronsky and could furnish no further details concerning this matter.

In 1943 an informant of unknown reliability referred to Martin Agronsky as a radio commentator who pleaded for the Russian cause. ([redacted] New Haven, [redacted] Radio Script Writer, 100-340922-200, page 49) b7D

On November 30, 1946, according to a confidential informant of unknown reliability, David Wahl was in contact with Martin Agronsky and made an appointment to meet him at a later date for the purpose of furnishing Agronsky with interesting information. (Technical surveillance on David Wahl, 65-56402-1786)

A reliable confidential informant advised that David Wahl on February 12, 1947, maintained Martin Agronsky's name, together with his telephone number, in his office. (Highly confidential source (6556402-2326)

David Wahl is reported to have been a suspected Soviet espionage agent and a contact of the same conspirators which Elizabeth Bentley informed were operating in the early 1940's.

(100-138754-A)

The November 5, 1947, issue of the "Washington Post" published an article concerning a luncheon sponsored by the Washington Committee of Southern Conference for Human Welfare. According to this article, Agronsky spoke at the luncheon and stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities' probe into Communism was "un-American to the core." The article further quoted Agronsky as stating that no one in his right mind would object to the exposure of Communism, but the manner of exposure must not be allowed to be destructive to the American way of life. (100-138754)

A confidential informant of known reliability advised that a news letter issued by the Washington Committee of Southern Conference for Human Welfare contained a report of the committee's activities in 1947 and read in part, "we undertook a series of fall luncheons every two weeks, led by an address by Paul Robeson and included Martin Agronsky...." b7D [redacted] 100-10355-326) Page 17)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

A confidential informant of known reliability advised that on July 20, 1948, Martin Agronsky, in a discussion with an individual at the French Embassy, stated he would be in Philadelphia for the Wallace Convention on the following Friday. Agronsky stated he was "going to see how the circus works and just who is working with them." He stated he did not believe there were too many Communists working with them. (100-5226-1759)

By letter dated January 24, 1950, Mr. George George, Houston, Texas, addressed a letter to Martin Agronsky with a copy to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, criticizing Agronsky and indicating that he thought Agronsky needed watching.

On June 2, 1951, Janet Kilb advised that she met Martin Agronsky at the Keith Theater, Washington, D. C., during 1944. She advised that she became friendly with Agronsky and dated him for approximately four months. According to Mrs. Kilb, Agronsky told her that he was married but separated. Mrs. Kilb stated that Agronsky wanted her to work for him covering meetings and events at the White House for the purpose of obtaining news for his broadcast. She stated that during her association with Agronsky she thought he was pro-Russian and he told her that "we must look to Russia." He also told her that money wasn't everything. She stated further that, looking back on her association with Agronsky, he was apparently attempting to

recruit her into the Communist Party. She stated that he would make pro-Russian comments, and when he did so, she would argue with him and suggested on one occasion that if he did not like the United States, why didn't he go to Russia. She stated that Agronsky, to her knowledge, never attended any Communist Party meetings, and she described him as a clever man, too clever to attend such meetings.

Mrs. Kilb advised that she is married to Cyril F. Kilb who is historian for the New York State Education Department and, in addition to that position, Mr. and Mrs. Kilb are employed by Radio Station, WROW, Albany, New York, as publicity agents.

(100-105022-12)

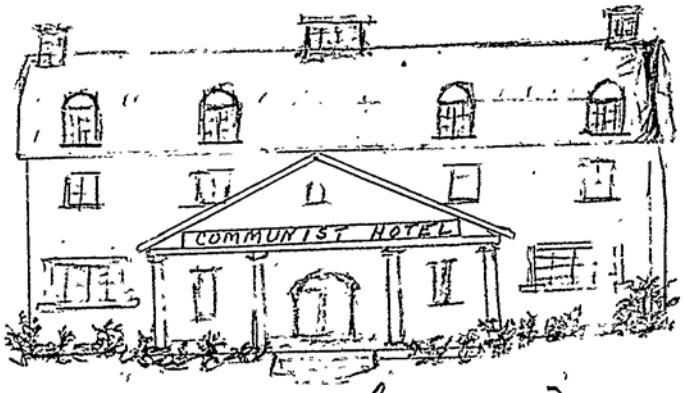
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Bureau 121-2673
NY 100-87011

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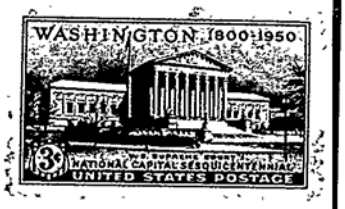
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62-58854-362



Coming home?

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice N. Y. Field Office



Dr. E. U. Condon

Corning Glass Works

Corning, New York.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (121-2673) DATE: 4/26/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87011)

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
IS-R

Rerep of SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER, NY, 3/30/49.

Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD, "Newsweek" Magazine, 152 W. 42nd St., NYC, telephonically advised on 4/1/54 that his organization had received a piece of correspondence which he believed should be brought to the attention of this Bureau.

Mr. GRISWOLD stated that it is the practice of "Newsweek" Magazine to solicit subscriptions through the mails and that such solicitations are accompanied by a self-addressed envelope returnable to "Newsweek". He stated that such an envelope was received postmarked 3/25/54 at Washington, D.C., inside of which there was another, smaller envelope addressed to Dr. E. U. CONDON, Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York. GRISWOLD stated that this envelope was opened by employees of "Newsweek" and found to contain a white card on which was drawn a building labeled "Communist Hotel". Under the drawing was the caption "Coming Home?". GRISWOLD stated that he believed that someone in Washington, D. C., wished this second letter to be mailed to Dr. CONDON from NY and took this method to mail it. GRISWOLD stated that in view of the contents of this letter and his knowledge of the reputation of Dr. CONDON, he was forwarding this material to the NYO.

Photographic copies of this card and envelope have been made and are being enclosed herewith. The originals are being maintained in instant file in the NYO. No further action is being taken in this matter and the above is forwarded for the information of the Bureau.

RM

Encs. (4)

JJJ:EEC

RECORDED-33 100-58854-362

APR 30 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-21-82 BY SP1 95K/DP

79 MAY 13 1954

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ON 08-12-2009

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54 -

REGISTERED MAIL

Date: May 17, 1954

To: Mr. George J. Gould
Director, Security Division
Office of the Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file 100-17828)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file 62-58954)

In connection with the current Atomic Energy Commission hearing on Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Oppenheimer reportedly remarked to the Atomic Energy Commission Hearing Board that he furnished a letter of recommendation to Dr. Edward U. Condon about January, 1954, at Condon's request. According to Oppenheimer, Condon indicated that he desired the letter as he, Condon, was about to be confronted with a hearing or clearance procedure.

It was ascertained by our liaison representative on May 13, 1954, from the Department of Defense that the Eastern Region, Industrial Personnel Security Board in New York City presently had the case of Dr. Condon under consideration. The Defense Department ascertained on May 13, 1954, from Mr. Robert G. Sullivan, Secretary of the Board in New York City, that there was no letter from Oppenheimer among the files and exhibits being considered by the Board with respect to Dr. Condon.

cc - 2 - San Francisco (For Information)
2 - Newark (For Information)

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Please advise this Bureau if a letter of recommendation or similar document written by Oppenheimer on behalf of Condon is subsequently submitted to the Board.

In connection with the Condon case, there are attached Photostats of three documents which were obtained by this Bureau from a reliable confidential source. The documents are described as follows:

1) Undated typewritten letter (two pages) to "Dear Ed" (possibly Condon) signed "Hugh" (possibly Hugh Gaishaw, former assistant to Condon). The letter advises Ed not to make any comments concerning a letter that Ed apparently desired to send to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

2) Unsigned typewritten letter dated June 27, 1949, at Idaho Springs, Idaho, (one page) to "Dear Robert" (possibly J. Robert Oppenheimer). This letter may have been written by Condon. The letter mentions Bernard Peters. Reliable informants have advised that Bernard Peters was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Germany and that his wife, Hannah Peters, was formerly a member of the Communist Party in California. Dr. and Mrs. Peters are now in India.

3) Unsigned typewritten letter dated June 23, 1949, at Echo Lake Lodge, Colorado, (two pages) to "Dearest Emilie" (possibly Emilie Condon, wife of Edward U. Condon). This letter may have been written by Edward U. Condon. The letter tells about Robert Oppenheimer's published remarks concerning Bernard Peters.

On April 14, 1954, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer testified before an Atomic Energy Commission Hearing Board to the effect that he learned (in 1943) that Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, then an employee of the atomic energy project at Los Alamos, California, under Oppenheimer, was about to be inducted into the Army. Oppenheimer testified that he heard of the pending induction of Lomanitz from Dr. Edward Condon. Oppenheimer testified "He (Condon) wrote me about it in a great sense of outrage." Oppenheimer further testified that

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he wrote to the Manhattan Engineer District requesting the deferment of Lomanitz or that he be returned to the atomic energy project after his entry into the military service.

Giovanni Rocci Lomanitz is reliably reported to have been a member of the Communist Party in 1942.

The information contained herein is being submitted for your information and for any assistance it may be to the Industrial Personnel Security Board.

Attachment

NOTE: C. A. Rolander, Jr., Deputy Director of Security, AEC, informed on April 13, 1954, that AEC has no objections whatsoever to furnishing that portion of the testimony as contained in the body of this letter to the Defense Department for appropriate consideration. AAG Olney and AEC have previously been informed of the matter referred to herein. A copy is being designated for AAG Olney in order to notify him that the Bureau has informed the Department of Defense of pertinent data concerning Condon.

COPY: emf

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1954

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

At 11:30 A.M. on May 12, 1954, Mr. C. Arthur Rolander, Jr., Deputy Director of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, telephonically informed that during the latter part of the hearing concerning Oppenheimer, Oppenheimer is reported to have said that Edward U. Condon, Former Director of the National Bureau of Standards, requested Oppenheimer to furnish him a letter of recommendation. According to Rolander, Oppenheimer remarked that he sent such a letter to Condon. Condon needed the letter inasmuch as he reportedly was about to be confronted with "some type of loyalty hearing or clearance." Rolander stated that Oppenheimer sent the letter about January, 1954.

Rolander requested that we check with the Department of Defense, including the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as the Bureau of Standards under the Department of Commerce in an effort to determine whether or not Condon was afforded any type of hearing by these agencies around January, 1954. Rolander further requested that in the event any such action was taken withrrespect to Condon, it be determined whether or not Condon furnished the letter of recommendation he received from Oppenheimer. Rolander desires a Photostat of the letter if it can be obtained. Bureau files are negative in this matter.

Rolander further stated that it would be necessary to have the results of our inquiries no later than Friday morning, May 14, 1954, in order that the findings can be presented to the Atomic Energy Commission hearing board. This board is expected to announce its recommendations in the Oppenheimer case on Monday or Tuesday, May 17, or 18, 1954.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to Liaison Section for appropriate inquiries. Liaison is requested to afford this expeditious attention and furnish the results to the Espionage Section by May 13, 1954.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Boardman
Mr. Belmont

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

VIA LIAISON

Date: May 17, 1954

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 2314, T-5 Building
16th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. C. A. Bolander, Jr.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file 100-17320)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file 62-58854)

Reference is made to the information furnished by Mr. C. A. Bolander, Jr., of the Atomic Energy Commission on May 12, 1954, to the effect that Oppenheimer stated to the Atomic Energy Commission Hearing Board that he furnished a letter of recommendation to Dr. Edward U. Condon about January, 1954, at Condon's request. Oppenheimer remarked that Condon told him he desired the letter as he, Condon, was about to be confronted with some type of loyalty hearing or clearance procedure.

(Memo, Branigan to Belmont, 5/12/54)

At Mr. Bolander's request, the Department of Defense was contacted to determine whether or not any action was taken since January, 1954, concerning the possible clearance of Dr. Condon. The Defense Department informed on May 13, 1954, that Dr. Condon's case was referred to the

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MAY 17 1954
MAILED

cc - 2 - San Francisco (For Information)
- 2 - Newark (For Information)

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III
Attention: Criminal Division

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By Routing Slip 0-6 on same date.

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Eastern Region, Industrial Personnel Security Board, New York City, on May 4, 1954, for consideration. The Defense Department ascertained from Mr. Robert C. Sullivan, Secretary of the Board, that there was no letter from Oppenheimer among the files and exhibits which are being considered by the Board. The Gordon matter was still pending with the Board as of May 13, 1954.

We are requesting the Department of Defense to inform us if a letter of recommendation by Oppenheimer is presented to the Board for its consideration. We will inform you of any information that is received.

This conf(Per LiaisonAgentSenDanielly 5/13/54) furnished to Mr. Belmont on May 13, 1954.

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 8, 1954

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
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I am attaching a copy of the story prepared by Paul Martin of the Gannett News Service, on June 3, 1954, which Martin made available to me.

LBN:FML
Attachment

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29 JUN 22 1954

52 JUN 29 1954

GNS 1 (Attn: Elmira)

(Condon)

June 3, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

by Paul Martin

Gannett News Service

(Copyright, 1954, The Gannett Newspapers)

Washington, June 3 -- (GNS) -- The government has denied a security clearance to Dr. Edward U. Condon for access to classified military information since 1952.

His "Q" clearance for access to security information on development of atomic and hydrogen weapons was terminated by the atomic energy commission in February of this year.

He has not been consulted by government agencies on classified matters relating to the national defense since he left the government service in October of 1951.

Condon says that an application for clearance to work on confidential and secret military contracts is on appeal to the Defense Department industrial employes security board.

It has been denied previously by a joint Army-Navy-Air Force screening board, and by a Defense Department security review board.

In the meantime, Condon says he is working "Exclusively on mn-military projects involving no access to classified information."

He also states that "my loyalty and devotion to the U.S. is not in issue, and there has been no suggestion that I ever breached security regulations or that I was indiscreet in the handling of classified information."

Condon's statement is essentially correct, according to government officials.

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The security review, which has been proceeding off and

on since 1952, involves the simple issue of whether on the basis of past or present actions, beliefs, associations, character, etc., there are any reasonable grounds to assume that Condon is a "security risk" within definition of federal statutes and regulations.

Thus far, the security officers have resolved this question in favor of the government. In short, they have concluded -- subject to the pending appeal -- that Condon is a "security risk."

It should be noted throughout that Condon has denied under oath before the House Un-American Activities Committee that he is or ever was a Communist. He also has stated under oath that "I have never, so far as I know, violated any security regulation, in carelessness or any other way."

This is the background of the Condon case which fills a large dossier in the files of U.S. investigative agencies.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, former director of the National Bureau of Standards, has been director of research and development for the Corning Glass Works at Corning, N.Y., since he left the government in 1951.

Corning Glass Works, one of the Defense Department's 100 "prime contractors," has received military orders totaling $5,589,141, since the Korean war started in 1950, according to the Department.

This includes Army $3,372,531; Navy $2,212,931, and Air Force, $3,679. The Department does not break down these figures as between "classified" and "non-classified" contracts, nor does the Corning Glass Works release this information to the public.

When Condon appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Chicago on Sept. 5, 1952, he estimated that approximately "10 per cent or so" of the Corning Glass business was in classified defense orders.

He said that security regulations were inforce, and that the plant had contracts for "top-secret or secret weapons," although he was not sure "as to the level of classification."

Condon also stated to the Committee that his security clearance was in a "pending status," and that the "reissue" -- as he called it -- "has not been completed."

The security clearance, according to federal officials, has never yet been re-issued, and the "pending status" has remained since 1952.

At the National Bureau of Standards, by virtue of his appointment by former President Truman, Condon had fullets access to top-level security information concerning many secret weapons including atomic energy, radar, guided missiles, proximity fuze, and others.

Condon told the House Committee; "I had access to secret documents, and I had a very large file of them in my office, and I received and dealt with them almost every day."

He served as director of the Bureau for five years, 1945 to 1951. Condon told the Committee he felt he owed his appointment to Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce. He was continued in office while W. Averell Harriman of New York was secretary.

Wallace, Vice President for one term under the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, ran for President in 1948 on the Communist-backed American Labor Party ticket.

Wallace picked Condon for the job, without the usual recommendation of the "visiting committee" of scientists who, by custom, are called upon to suggest candidates for appointment to head the sensitive Bureau of Standards.

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the Army's Manhattan Engineer District, set up to develop the atomic bomb in

World War II, told the House Committee in 1948 that Condon had been recommended to Wallace by Dr. Robert Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago and now head of the 500-million dollar Ford Foundation.

Condon was intimately associated with the atomic project in various capacities from 1943 through 1951. Between 1943 and 1945 he worked with the staff of atomic scientists at Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif..

Groves said Condon was selected by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in 1943 to be associate director, or number 2 man, to Oppenheimer at the Los Alamos, N.M., atomic laborabory that did the final ba phase completion work on the A-bomb.

Oppenheimer has been suspended by the atomic energy commission as a "security risk" from further access to information concerning the atomic and hydrogen weapons program.

Condon's name figures in the report of a special AEC three man security board hearing the Oppenheimer case which was released to the press by Oppenheimer and his lawyers.

The report states that Oppenheimer testified he is "prepared to support Dr. Condon in the loyalty investigation of the latter."

After one month at Los Alamos, Condon resigned in a letter dated April 26, 1943, compaining of strict "security" regulations in force at the atomic center. Groves said Condon felt the A-bomb project was a "venture doomed to failure."

Groves testified before the House Committee:

"I believe Condon had a very fine opportunity to be of great service to the U. S. in his position as associate director of the

Los Alamos lab. He didn't take advantage of the opportunity and, as a matter of fact, he injured us to an undeterminable degree. He could have done us serious injury. We got over it."

In 1945, before he was appointed director of the Bureau of Standards, Condon served as an adviser to Chairman Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) of the Senate Atomic Committee, along with James Roy Newman.

Newman later joined Henry Wallace on the "New Republic," a leftist publication, after President Truman kicked Wallace out of his Cabinet, when Wallace got into a public controversy with former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes over the new U. S. "get touch" policy with Soviet Russia in post-war foreign conferences.

Groves told the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 18, 1948, that Condon and Newman sought to obtain all sorts of classified information from the Manhattan Engineer District. "They even wanted the exact design of the A-bomb," Groves said.

The type of information they wanted, said Groves, was "not needed by the Committee, or Condon to carry out his assignment as adviser to the committee." Groves said the Committee was asking questions of a type that even the "Secretary of War and Chief of Staff didn't want to know."

Army Chief of Staff at the time was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Groves quoted Gen. Eisenhower, now president, as saying: "I don't want to know anything I have to guard my tongue on."

Groves testified before the House Committee:

"The country has swung around to my position now -- they feel we oughtn't to tell the Russians everything -- but at that time there was a tremendous amount of agitation, and I felt that Condon, in addition to satisfying his own curiosity, felt this information should not be restricted, and that he would like to be able to tell it to other scientists."

In his own testimony before the House Committee in 1952, Condon acknowledged that he had sought to go to Moscow in 1945 to attend certain exercises of the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. This was in June, just before the United States exploded the world's first atomic blast at Alamogordo, N.M., on July 16.

Groves blocked Condon from making the trip to Russia. The State Department picked up Condon's passport in New York, before he could leave in a Soviet airplane from LaGuardia airport. Condon said he wrote a letter to President Truman asking him to "overrule" Groves. The White House apparently did nothing about it.

Condon said the Soviet scientific meeting was a "very hastily gotten up thing," and that the invitation to attend was extended to him by a "Mr. Edwin Smith of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship."

Edwin S. Smith, a former member of the National Labor Relations Board appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was identified in 1948 in sworn testimony by Louis F. Budenz as having been a Communist.

The Senate Internal Security Committee in a report dated July 30, 1953, called "interlocking subversion in government departments" said of Smith:

"Since his departure from government service, Smith has taken off his mask and become an official propagandist for the Soviet government as American agent of Sovfoto, a Soviet agency, and a long list of Soviet and Chinese Communist principals. In this capacity, among other duties, he distributed photographs purporting to show that American troops have been engaged in germ warfare in Korea."

Condon acknowledged in his testimony before the House Committee that he had in 1943 belonged to the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and that his wife was the corresponding

secretary.

The Pittsburgh Chapter was an offspring of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was listed by former Atty. Gen. Tom Clark as a "subversive" organization in 1947 and previously had been cited by the House Committee in 1944.

Condon said he was a member until he moved to Washington in 1945. At the National Bureau of Standards, he also sought to promote a chapter of the "American-Soviet Science Society" among government workers in the Bureau in 1946. The Science Society was a development of the national council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Throughout his testimony, Condon acknowledged social relations with various officials of the Russian, Czech, Polish and Bulgarian Embassies in Washington, and association with many of the scientists of the Berkeley group named before the House Committee as being either Communists or fellow-travelers.

Condon, denied, however, that he was then or ever had been a Communist himself, and stated under oath that "I have never, so far as I know, violated any security regulation, through carelessness or any other way."

The Condons were shown in the House testimony and FBI documents introduced in evidence in the first Judith Coplon trial to have been dinner companions in 1946 and 1947 of Nathan Gregory Silvermaste

Condon called FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a "liar" and demanded a public apology for the derogatory material contained in the FBI files.

Silvermaster was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley, an admitted ex-communist courier herself, as the head of one Communist spy ring in Washington which turned over government military secrets to her for delivery to the Soviet Consul in New York, including the

scheduled date for the "D-Day" invasion of Normandy.

The Senate Internal Security Committee, in its report on "interlocking subversion in government departments," called Silvermaster, an employe in the Labor and Treasury Departments, the head of the "most important" Soviet espionage group in Washington.

The Silvermaster group included Harry Dexter White, former Treasury Undersecretary. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell said last year White was promoted by former President Truman even after the White House had been advised in a 1945 FBI report that White was a Russian spy.

JE 7:10P

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cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 26, 1954

Director, FBI

MR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached is a Photostat of a memorandum dated May 17, 1954, from Mr. C. A. Bolander, Jr., Deputy Director, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, directed to this Bureau. It is our understanding that the Criminal Division of the Department is in possession of the Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Board transcripts mentioned in the Atomic Energy Commission memorandum.

Both J. Robert Oppenheimer and Edward U. Condon have been subjects of extensive investigation by this Bureau and copies of investigative reports have been furnished to the Criminal Division previously. With regard to Condon, your attention is directed to memoranda to the Criminal Division concerning him dated June 23, 1948, December 5, 1950, April 30, 1951, and August 20, 1951.

In August, 1951, information was received that Condon had resigned from Government service to accept employment as Director of Research at the Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.

It is requested that the Criminal Division advise whether the actions as described in the Atomic Energy Commission memorandum can be construed as coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the interests of the national security under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 and, if so, whether any prosecutive action could be undertaken under any existing Federal statutes on the basis thereof.

Attachment

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ON 10-24-80

100-17828

YELLOW DUPLICATE
MAY 26 1954
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cc - 2 - San Francisco (Attachment)

cc - 62-58854
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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 20, 1954

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24338)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7D

[redacted] located on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, who has in the past been a reliable and cooperative source of information, recently furnished this office substantially the following information:

She related that LUIS O. RODRIGUEZ, Chief Clerk of Division 11.0 of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., [redacted] stated that at a farewell dinner for CONDON given by the National Bureau of Standards, CONDON had a prepared speech to make but after having a few drinks threw the prepared speech away and talked at random. In this speech CONDON mentioned the fact that he knew these friends of his were Communists but that "no one could tell him who he could associate with." RODRIGUEZ made this statement to [redacted] in the presence of [redacted] and further stated that he had observed a stenographer taking notes of this impromptu speech. [redacted] advises that RODRIGUEZ will be cooperative with the Bureau and that her name could be used if it was necessary to refresh his memory. RODRIGUEZ also told [redacted] that CONDON was so upset by the treatment he was receiving by the Department of Commerce and our Government that he was seriously considering a proposal from the Mexican Government to set up a similar establishment to the National Bureau of Standards in Mexico. RODRIGUEZ stated that he had been approached by HUGH ODISHAW, now Assistant Director of the National Bureau of Standards, to take the position as interpreter for CONDON to assist him in setting up this department in Mexico. RODRIGUEZ declined the offer.

b7D

[redacted] advised also that about August or September 1951 ALBERT S. CAHN, Administrating Officer of the Institute for Numerical Analysis at UCLA, introduced [redacted] to a "Mr. McPHERSON" who was then a coordinator between the Department of Commerce and the National Bureau of Standards.

b7D

JPA/sjm
Registered
cc - (2) Washington Field (Reg.)

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McPHERSON was then on a visit to Los Angeles and mentioned that CONDON was affiliated with a group which was organized at the San Francisco United Nations Organizational Meeting during April-June 1945. This group was a scientific group composed of Russian scientists along with other international scientists and was formed in order to have an exchange of scientific data and ideas on subjects of specialized interests of this group. McPHERSON, who was then associated with this group, expressed relief that he had dissolved his relationship when he learned it was not an exchange but a one way setup for the Russians. CONDON did not dissolve his relationship. McPHERSON also made the statement at this time that these sameRussian scientists were using the Washington Book Store in Washington, D. C. as a front for their activities. [redacted] advised that ALBERT KAHN was present during this conversation. She added that she believes that McPHERSON is presently employed by the Department of Commerce and would be cooperative. b7D

CAL CAL

[redacted] also advised that Dr. E. P. BECKENBACH in the Mathematics Department at UCLA had advised her that in a speech given by CONDON, date not given, at the Chemistry Building on the UCLA campus during a meeting there of about 300 scientists, CONDON had made the statement that it would be more difficult for scientists to continue their research programs in the future because the United States Government had cut the funds of the National Research Council but had increased the funds of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7D

UACB, no further action is being taken on this matter by this office at this time.

RUC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

VIA LIAISON

Date: July 21, 1954

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 2314, T-5 Building
16th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. C. Arthur Rolander, Jr.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file 100-17828)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(FBI file 62-58854)

Reference is made to the telephonic inquiry of Mr. C. Arthur Rolander, Jr., on June 9, 1954, for information as to the decision of the Eastern Region, Industrial Personnel Security Board, in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon. In this connection it will be recalled that Dr. Oppenheimer testified before an Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Board that he furnished a letter of recommendation to Dr. Condon about January, 1954, at Dr. Condon's request at which time Dr. Condon told Dr. Oppenheimer he was about to be confronted with some type of loyalty hearing or clearance procedure.

Further reference is made to our telephonic reply to Mr. Rolander on June 12, 1954, advising that a decision had not yet been reached in the Condon case by the Eastern Region, Industrial Personnel Security Board, New York City.

NOT RECORDED
62-58854-7
JUL 23 1954

cc: Mr. William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General
(by O-6 form on same date)

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JEM:plv

NOTE ON PAGE ~~ONE~~ TWO

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60 JUL 26 1954

On July 16, 1954, we were informed that the Appeals Division of the Eastern Division, Industrial Personnel Security Board, cleared Dr. Condon and officially released its decision on July 12, 1954.

NOTE:

Liaison informed on July 16, 1954, that [redacted] G-2, Pentagon, informed on July 16, 1954, that Appeals Division, Eastern Region, Industrial Personnel Security Board, cleared Condon on July 9, 1954, and officially released its decision on July 12, 1954. b6 b7C

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

cc: S. D. Ellis

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 9, 1954

FROM : D. A. Branigan

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Boardman
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-25-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-17828)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 62-58864)

Mr. J. Arthur Rolander, Jr., Deputy Director of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, called at 3:15 P.M., on June 8, 1954. Rolander referred to Bureau letter dated May 17, 1954, captioned as above, pointing out that Oppenheimer told the AEC Personnel Security Board that he furnished a letter of recommendation to Condon about January, 1954, at Condon's request, inasmuch as Condon told him that Mr. Dunlap, was about to be confronted with some type of loyalty security clearance procedure. Rolander further pointed out that the Bureau letter indicated that the Department of Defense interest in this case was referred to the Eastern Region, Industrial Personnel Security Board, New York City, on May 4, 1954, for consideration.

Rolander requested that the Bureau request the Department of Defense to determine if any type of action has been reached, either an interim or final decision by the Defense Department or the Industrial Personnel Security Board in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be furnished to Liaison Section for appropriate inquiry, and upon completion, the results of the inquiry be furnished to the Security Section in order that the AEC can be informed. It is believed desirable that Liaison conduct this inquiry, inasmuch as Liaison originally handled the original inquiry on this same subject matter on May 10, 1954.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: September 15, 1954

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted] and [redacted] who has been a reliable source of information, has informed as follows: b7D

1. Luis O. Rodriguez, NBS, Washington, D.C., informed her several years ago that at a farewell dinner for Condon, given by NBS employees, Condon spoke and said he knew certain friends of his were Communists but no one could tell him with whom he should associate. According to [redacted], Rodriguez would be cooperative if interviewed by Bureau agents. b7D

There is no identifiable information in Bureau files concerning Rodriguez.

2. In August, or September, 1951, a Mr. McPherson, then coordinator between NBS and Commerce, told [redacted] Condon was affiliated with a group of international scientists formed in April-June, 1945, for the purpose of exchanging scientific data on specialized subjects. McPherson told [redacted] he was a member of the group but left when he learned it was a "one-way set up" for the Russians. [redacted] believed McPherson would be cooperative if interviewed. b7D

This group may be identical with the International Technical Exchange, upon which an investigation was conducted by San Francisco in 1946-47. The ITE was organized in San Francisco in October, 1945, by CP members and sympathizers to exchange scientific data in the interest of promoting full utilization of resources for the benefit of all people. Investigation reflected information was obtained for Communist China and Russia. No evidence of espionage developed and ITE ceased existence in late 1946. Condon not known to have been active in ITE (100-343848).

McPherson cannot be identified in Bufiles as his full name and other identifying data are not known.

3. Dr. E. F. Beckenbach, UCLA, told [redacted] that Condon gave a speech (date not stated) before about 300 scientists at UCLA at which time he said it would be more difficult for scientists to conduct their research inasmuch as funds for the National Research Council had been cut whereas FBI funds had been increased. b7D

62-58854-365

Attachment
62-
JEM:ss

RECORDED-38 15 SEP 20 1954

EX-128

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. In view of [redacted] *allegation concerning the group of international scientists that reportedly exchanged information with the Russians, which may be the ITE, it is recommended that Mr. McPherson* b7D *be interviewed for additional details and, depending upon his remarks, additional investigation be conducted if warranted. If you agree an appropriate letter to the field is attached. The letter calls attention to failure by Los Angeles to furnish the date* [redacted] *was interviewed.*

2. We have no current investigation on Condon. The Security of Government Employees Section last had a loyalty-type investigation on Condon and all pertinent information concerning Condon has been b7D *disseminated to interested governmental agencies. Condon is no longer employed by the Government. He is employed by the Corning Glass Company, where he does not have access to classified data. In view of the above it is recommended that no other action be taken concerning* [redacted] *allegations other than that set out above.*

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-24338~~) — rec'd to WFO SA 10-20-54 DATE: 10/13/54

FROM : SAC, WFO (121-1484)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Rebulet NA 9/16/54 and re Los Angeles memo 8/20/54, a copy of which is attached hereto as an enclosure for San Antonio.

It will be noted re Los Angeles memo sets forth information furnished by a [redacted] b7D recounting statements made in August-September, 1951, by a Mr. McPHERSON, described as a coordinator between the Department of Commerce and National Bureau of Standards, concerning an international group organized during April-June 1945, with which McPHERSON and CONDON had been associated. According to [redacted] McPHERSON further indicated that the group, composed of Russian and other international scientists, was founded at the San Francisco U.N. Organizational Meeting, April-June, 1945, to provide for exchange of data and ideas of specialized interest to the group.

Rebulet noted that Mr. McPHERSON could not be identified in Bureau files and directed WFO to interview McPHERSON for additional details concerning the above group, unless WFO files were found to contain information to indicate McPHERSON should not be so interviewed.

WFO D.C. records pertaining to the captioned subject indicate the above Mr. McPHERSON is identical with Dr. ARCHIBALD TURNER McPHERSON, presently an Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards, who is currently on temporary leave of absence until October 29, 1954. It has been learned that McPHERSON, until such time, is located at the University of Texas where he is doing research and reference work in connection with a scientific book which he is authoring.

JRC:rgw

1 - San Francisco (Info)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-24338)(Info)(RM)
2 - San Antonio (Encl 1)(AMRM)
1 - WFO 62-4108

INDEXED-85
RECORDED-85

62-57854-366

6 OCT 18 1954

10/22/54 - Sent San Antonio airtel cc-24, LA & WFO

MC MAHON

WFO 121-1484

Background information relating to McPHERSON reflects that he was born at Marceline, Missouri, February 22, 1895, and has been associated with the National Bureau of Standards since 1923.

The AEA-A Questionnaire (WFO 116-64780) executed by McPHERSON January 30, 1951, reflects he attended public schools in Waxahachie, Texas, and thereafter received an AB degree at Trinity College, Waxahachie, Texas; a MA degree at the University of Texas and a Ph D at the University of Chicago, 1933. His assignment is listed in the above questionnaire as Physical Science Administrator and Chief of the Division of Organic and Fibrous Materials, National Bureau of Standards (NBS). It is noted that therein he lists membership in several scientific and professional organizations and also listed previous membership in the American Soviet Science Society, Inc., adding a notation, "the ASSS was cited as an affiliate of the National Council for American Soviet Friendship, Inc., by HCUA report of 3/18/48."

It is further noted that the report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1948, entitled, "DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Director, NBS, Department of Commerce, LGE," (WFO 121-1484) sets forth results of an interview with McPHERSON reflecting statements that he had known CONDON professionally since CONDON became NBS Director in 1945, but was not intimately acquainted with him socially. McPHERSON is also indicated to have stated, without qualification or reservation, that he had had no occasion to doubt or question CONDON's loyalty. Above referenced report also reflects that McPHERSON stated he had joined the American Soviet Science Society, Inc., in the spring of 1946, and was a member of the organization until its termination in the fall of 1946. McPHERSON stated further that CONDON was also a member, as was Dr. JAMES ~~CONANT~~ Mass, President of Harvard University.

The above report further reflects that McPHERSON pointed out that the Society was formed to promote good relations between American and Soviet Scientists and to make Russian scientific information available to American scientists. He added that the Society was sponsored by a group of scientists whose names he could not recall but recitation of which sounded like a scientific "Who's Who." McPHERSON further noted that at the time he joined the above Society he was

particularly interested in plastic and synthetic rubber and was aware the Russians had done much research work in these fields. McPHERSON also stated that the Bureau of Standards, through the State Department, had corresponded with the Soviet Government in an endeavor to obtain information concerning these fields of experimentation. He concluded that because of this desire to get information, he was permitted to become affiliated with the Society and that at which time it appeared there was nothing objectionable about the Society.

Referral/Consult

In regard to the American Soviet Science Society, it is noted that the report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS, August 4, 1947, Washington, D. C., entitled, "American Soviet Science Society, Inc., IS - R," reflects that [redacted] (identity covered with T symbol), [redacted]

Tex. D.

[redacted]

WFO records contain no additional adverse data identifiable with McPHERSON and no information appears to indicate that he should not be interviewed along above-mentioned lines as directed in rebulet.

San Antonio is therefore requested to conduct such interview with McPHERSON and submit results to the Bureau, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. It is noted rebulet directs the San Francisco Office to review this material upon receipt of the results of interview with McPHERSON and thereafter submit recommendations as to the desirability of conducting additional investigation. In such connection, rebulet points out that the group of scientists referred to in instant matter, may have been the International Technical Exchange (ITE), but states that the file on ITE does not reflect CONDON was ever a member of ITE, although many of CONDON's associates were members.

In the above regard, it is pointed out that records of WFO likewise contain no indication that either CONDON or McPHERSON were ever members of ITE. Both, as indicated herein, were previous members of the ASSS, Inc., and CONDON was also formerly a member of the Science Committee of the National Council for American Soviet Friendship, the predecessor organization of ASSS, Inc. In light of such information, and in consideration of the information attributed to McPHERSON in re Los Angeles memo, relative to the Scientific Group organized in April - June, 1945, it is believed that McPHERSON in such instances was making reference to the ASSS, Inc., rather than ITE.

Through inquiry at Dr. McPHERSON's office in the National Bureau of Standards, it has been learned that he can be contacted at Austin, Texas, either in Room 128, Experimental Science Building, University of Texas, (telephone Austin 68371 Extension 359) or at the Ambassador Apartments #214, 407 West 18th Street, (telephone Austin 26017) up until October 29, 1954.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Los Angeles (100-24338) September 16, 1954

Director, FBI (62-58854)

62-58854-365

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 26

ReLAmemo dated 8-20-54 concerning captioned subject, a copy of which is attached for San Francisco.

Referenced memo stated that [redacted] "recently" furnished certain information concerning the subject. b7D Los Angeles see rule at top of page 16, Section 4, Manual of Rules and Regulations and advise the exact date that [redacted] furnished the information.

WFO interview Mr. McPherson for additional details concerning the group in San Francisco that supplied information to the Russians and submit the results to the Bureau, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Mr. McPherson cannot be identified in Bufiles. If any information appears in WFO files that might indicate he should not be interviewed, the Bureau should be immediately informed.

Upon receipt of the results of the interview with Mr. McPherson, San Francisco should review the matter and submit recommendations as to the desirability of conducting additional investigation. In this connection, it is pointed out that the group of scientists engaged in the exchange of scientific data may have been the International Technical Exchange (ITE), which is the subject of a closed investigation by San Francisco, SF file 100-25387. The file on ITE does not reflect that Condon was ever a member of ITE but many of Condon's associates were members.

cc - 2 - Washington Field

cc - 2 - San Francisco (Attachment)

JEM:ss

COMM - FBI
SEP 16 1954
MAILED 19

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

NOV 15 1954

66 NOV 5 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

4-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION
8-26, 1954

☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Return to Mc Mahon Ext. _____
Supervisor
Room 4730

☐ All References
☑ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Louis O. Rodriguez
Address _____
Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____
Searcher
R# _____ Date _____ Initial _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
X	121-4-69475-2	Nicro
NI	64-200-210-558 p27	
NI	64-27242	
NI	64-200-210-914 p14	
NI	64-3100 Sub B-160	
NI	64-1200 Sub D-38	
NI	61-7567-118X	
NI	62-7721-1731; 307; 2710 p541	
NI	39-0-40849	Sent 11-9-117
NI	64-1201-9 NI 25; 1 NI 25	
NI	62-7721-1860	
NI	64-200-210-1037 p39	
NI	121-12505	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NI	3-36-1079 ✓	
NI	64-1201-1521; 15-76; 1596	
NI	1567; 921; 739; 797;	
NI	924; 928; 966 p14; 934	
NI	64-1200 Sub D-60	
NI	66-1638-180 ✓	
NI	100-25605-3	
NI	40-23830-104 X 2 ✓	
NI	62-7721-966 ✓	
NI	64-30637-32	
NI	100-153886-59	
NI	64-20095-78 ✓	
NI	64-30122-81	
NI	64-29833 Sub 10-186	
NI	100-335202-38 ✓	
NI	100-336358-13 ✓	
NI	25-292568 ✓	
NI	25-377906 ✓	

(2)

4-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION

8/26, 1954

☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☐ Attention Nolan
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Return to Mc Mahan Ext. ____
Supervisor
Room 4732

☐ All References
☑ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main ____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of ____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☑ Exact Name Only
☑ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Luis O. Rodriguez
Address ____

Localities ____
Birthdate & Place ____

R# ____ Date ____ Searcher Initial ah

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NT	121-12505-23	11 ✓
	approx 30 refs on Rdgs	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

4-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION

9-14, 1954

☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☑ Attention [redacted] b6 b7C
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Return to McMahon Ext. 2102
Supervisor
Room 4730

☑ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main ____ References Only
☑ Restrict to Locality of Cal
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Technical Bureau
Address
Localities
Birthdate & Place

R# ____ Date 9-14 Searcher Initial H.D.M

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
X100-343484	
100-270864	5, P-107;
100-205953	240, P-6;
116-1486	2, P-7;
100-17139	275, P-14;
100-203581	5421, P-81;
95-	11516,
100-101813	45,
100-346804	3, 1,
116-26775	11,
61-8254	3,
61-6211	420,
100-203581	4723,

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL Sept 1954

DIRECTOR, FBI PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DOCTOR EDWARD U. CONDON

In connection with the security clearance which the Defense Establishment granted Doctor Edward U. Condon last week, I thought you might be interested in the following information which has been furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by a newspaper correspondent who insisted that he had verified the information from the Pentagon.

The Bureau source advised that Edward Ryan, a reporter for the Washington Post, wrote a letter to the Corning Glass Company inquiring as to what steps they had taken and what had been done to secure a security clearance for Doctor Condon. The Corning Glass Company then took the matter up with the Defense Establishment and last week, Al Friendly, the assistant managing editor of the Washington Post and who served as public relations representative to Averell Harriman in Paris in the early days of the European Recovery Program, called the Defense Establishment and requested an explanation as to the delay of the Defense Establishment in granting a security clearance to Doctor Condon. The following day an announcement was made that Doctor Condon had been granted a security clearance by the Defense Establishment.

cc - Deputy Attorney General
William P. Rogers
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LBN:fc

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43
EX-129

62-58854-38

OCT 26 10:15 AM '54
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I

OCT 28

MAILED 3
OCT 27 1954
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

OCT 29

AIRTEL

DEFERRED

OCTOBER 22, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, SAN ANTONIO
SAN FRANCISCO (FOR INFO)
LOS ANGELES (FOR INFO)
WASHINGTON FIELD (FOR INFO)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. RE WFO MEMO OCTOBER 13 LAST.

EXPEDITE INTERVIEW WITH MC-PHERSON AND SUREP.

HOOVER

RECORDED-41
62-58814-26
65-58854-2166
EX-107

JEM:fjm

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 6
OCT 22 1954
COMM-FBI

NOV 16 1954

NOV 8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 10-5-54

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles(100-24338)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

365 364

Rebulet 9/16/54 and Los Angeles letter 8/20/54.

b7D

Information set forth in re Los Angeles let was furnished on 6/11/54 by [redacted].

cc: San Francisco(REG.) -C-
cc: Washington Field(REG.)

REGISTERED
JPA:HWP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

RECORDED - 56 62-58854-368

16 OCT 21 1954

EX-125

ack 2 ltrs to LA JEM 10/20/54

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

October 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT

On October 20, 1954, at the Attorney General's staff luncheon, there was some discussion relative to the recent action which had been taken by the Defense Department authorities in granting clearance to Dr. Edward Condon, former Director of the Bureau of Standards. The Attorney General directed that Mr. Tompkins immediately communicate with the Defense Department and state that he, the Attorney General, was desirous of receiving at once the transcript of the hearings or other proceedings which led to the granting of this clearance. The Attorney General was quite concerned about this action which had been taken and wanted to receive full and complete facts pertaining to the same, which Mr. Tompkins was directed by the Attorney General to procure.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EX-122

RECORDED-74

62-83454-369

OCT 28 1954

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:55 PM
DATE 10/25/54
BY

OCT 29 1954

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SAC, Los Angeles

October 20, 1954

Director, FBI (62-58854)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

RECORDED - 56

62-58854-368

EX-125

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurmemo October 5, 1954.

[redacted] furnished information concerning subject to your office on June 11, 1954. You reported the information furnished by [redacted] to the Bureau by memorandum dated August 20, 1954, which denotes an intervening period of over two months. b7D

You should immediately obtain and submit memoranda from the personnel responsible for this delay together with your recommendations for any administrative action.

cc - 2 - San Francisco (for information)
cc - 2 - Washington Field (for information)

cc - 1 - Administrative Division

JEM:blo

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

COMM - FBI
OCT 20 1954
MAILED 30

71 NOV 15 1954

NOV 5 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI, SAN ANTONIO (100-8989) 10-30-54 GWH/MAH

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

AIRTEL

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. RE WFO LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED 10/13/54, TRANSMITTING COPY OF LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED 8/20/54.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT LETTER FROM WFO TO DIRECTOR REFERS TO BULET DATED 9/16/54 AND THAT DR. ARCHIBALD TURNER McPHERSON PRESENTLY RESIDING IN AUSTIN, TEXAS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AS DIRECTED IN BULET. THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE HAS ASCERTAINED THAT DR. McPHERSON IS PLANNING TO RESIDE IN AUSTIN UNTIL LATTER PART OF NOV. 1954. THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE REQUESTS THAT A COPY OF BULET DATED 9/16/54 BE FURNISHED TO THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE PRIOR TO INTERVIEW WITH DR. McPHERSON.

END

116-232828
80-98 Sub 911 } called files 11/2

WERNER

Mr. Belmont

AIR MAIL

Miss Del
San Antonio
11/3/54
JEM:bsb

AIR TEL

RECORDED-16
EX-128

62-58854-371

7 NOV 1 1954

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62-58854

BRANIGAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DATE OF MAIL 10/21/54

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 1 NOV 4 1954

FILE NUMBER 62-58854-370

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

378

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO (100-27737) 10/29/54 AIRTEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (~~121-1484~~)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON. IS - R. ON 10/28/54 PHILIP L. SCHIEDERMAYER, SECURITY OFFICER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RADIATION LABORATORY, BERKELEY, ADVISED SA KEITH G. TEETER OF THIS OFFICE THAT NICHOLAS N. BORSOFF, A LABORATORY EMPLOYEE, HAD RECENTLY PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. BORSOFF STATED THAT RECENT PUBLICITY RE SUBJ REMINDED HIM OF AN INCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED WHEN SUBJ WAS AT ~~UC~~ University of California - BERKELEY. ON THIS OCCASION, SUBJ INDICATED TO BORSOFF THAT HE ADVOCATED SHARING SCIENTIFIC INFO WITH RUSSIA AND ATTEMPTED TO LEARN BORSOFF'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE IDEA. BORSOFF RELATED SUBJ'S POSITION TO HIS FATHER WHO STRONGLY RECOMMENDED AGAINST IT. BORSOFF THEREFORE PERSUED THE MATTER NO FURTHER. SCHIEDERMAYER HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFO. SUGGEST BU AUTHORIZE INTERVIEW OF BORSOFF SINCE INCIDENT REPORTED BY HIM CLOSELY PARALLELED THAT REPORTEDLY DESCRIBED BY DR. ARCHIBALD MC PHERSON IN LA LET TO BU 8/20/54. RECORDS SF OPERATIONS OFFICE AEC REFLECT NICHOLAS NICHOLAS BORSOFF BORN 1/13/04 IN RUSSIA, AND NATURALIZED 8/17/28 AT OAKLAND, CALIF. EMPLOYED RADIATION LAB 1942-1945 AND REHIRED IN 1950 AS DESIGN DRAFTSMAN WITH "Q" CLEARANCE. NO SECURITY RISK INFO IN AEC OR SF FILE.

Los Angeles LA 7?

RECORDED-15 62-58854-372

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

KGT/elm

WHELAN

Approved: _____ **Special Agent in Charge**

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Mr. Belmont

1 NOV 1 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

AIR-TEL

DEFERRED

NOVEMBER 3, 1954

RECORDED-16
EX-128

62-58854-371

SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-8989)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURAIR-TEL OCTOBER 30 LAST. ATTACHED IS ONE COPY OF BULET TO LOS ANGELES DATED SEPTEMBER 16, 1954. EXPEDITE INTERVIEW WITH DR. MC PHERSON AND SUREP RESULTS.

HOOVER

62-58854
Attachment

Note:

Bufiles reflect Archibald Turner McPherson was investigated as AEA-A 1951. Investigation reflected he was former member American Soviet Science Society. Associates consider him loyal and honest. (116-232828)

JEM:bsb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

COMM - FBI
NOV 3 1954
MAILED 30

NOV 1 1954

3 NOV 9 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 10/22/54

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b7D

With reference to the publicity appearing in the papers this week on the granting of a security clearance by the Armed Services to Dr. Condon, [redacted] informed me, 10/22/54, that he had been checking into the background and he found that the Washington Post was instrumental in bringing about the decision of the Defense Establishment granting Condon a security clearance. He stated that Ed Ryan, of the Washington Post, started to work on this by writing a letter to the Corning Glass Company. The Corning Glass Company took the matter up with the Defense Establishment and that Al Friendly, of the Washington Post, called the Defense Establishment last week requesting an explanation for the delay in the handling of the pending security clearance for Dr. Condon. As a result, the Defense Establishment announced the day after Friendly called that a security clearance had been granted to Dr. Condon. [redacted] insisted that this was correct and was information which he had been able to develop at the Pentagon. If the above facts are true, it certainly reflects a rather sad contemporary on the Defense Establishment.

The thought occurs that it might be desirable to send the attached memorandum to the Attorney General and Rogers.

Attachment
cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LBN:fc

RECORDED - 84 62-58854-373
EX. - 109
29 OCT 29 1954

373
58 NOV 17 1954

62-58854

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-58854-66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

AIRTEL
URGENT

NOVEMBER 4, 1954

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES (FOR INFO)
WASHINGTON FIELD (FOR INFO)

RECORDED-85 62-58854-372

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURAIRTEL OCTOBER 29, 1954. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW NICHOLAS N. BORSOFF. SUREP RESULTS IN REPORT FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. EXPEDITE.

....HOOVER

62-58854

NOTE: Nicholas Nicholas Borsoff investigated as AEA - Applicant in 1950. Investigation reflected he was born in Russia; naturalized U.S. citizen since 1928, and is anti-Communist, loyal to U.S., and has good reputation. No derogatory data developed. San Antonio presently interviewing Archibald McPherson concerning allegation that Condon was previously member of scientific group in SF that supplied information to Soviets, which closely parallels information which Borsoff allegedly has. Therefore believed desirable to interview Borsoff. (116-171648)

UEM:eeg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

COMM - FBI
NOV 4 1954
MAILED 20

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

cc: Mr. Branigan

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 8, 1954

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Referral/Consult
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted] The Director instructed, "Carefully evaluate. If it is our duty to do it make it prompt and thorough. On the other hand don't let Navy pass us a 'hot' one."

[redacted] Bureau files reflect Vail is former Congressman and former member HCUA. Bureau files also reflect records of HCUA were reviewed in 1948 during loyalty investigation of Condon and all pertinent data concerning Condon furnished to ONI on June 11, 1952.

[redacted] Bureau files reflect Ritchie is producer of the controversial battery additive, AD-X2, which supposedly rejuvenates batteries. As early as 1950, Bureau of Standards declared AD-X2 had no utility value and was mostly epsom salts. Condon headed Bureau of Standards at that time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that we inform ONI that the files of HCUA were reviewed during the loyalty investigation of Condon; that information in the files was utilized during the investigation; and that pertinent information was set out in the loyalty reports furnished to ONI on June 11, 1952. It is also recommended that we inform ONI that we will interview Vail for any additional information he may have concerning Condon. If you agree, a memorandum addressed to ONI is attached. Also attached is a teletype to Chicago, instructing that Vail be promptly interviewed.

RECORDED-16

62-58854-324

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

13 NOV 12 1954

2. It is recommended that Assistant Attorney General Tompkins be informed of this matter and what investigation we intend to conduct. If you agree, a memorandum is attached.

323

NOV 16 1954

Attachments (3)
62-58854
JEM:egp/plv
(6)

3. It is recommended that Jess M. Ritchie, President, Pioneers, Incorporated, not be interviewed. If you agree, the above memorandum addressed to ONI informs of Ritchie's identity and states he will not be interviewed [redacted]

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

DETAILS:

[redacted] Bureau files reflect that Vail is a former Congressman and former member of the HCUA.

[redacted]

The Director instructed, "Carefully evaluate. If it is our duty to do it make it prompt and thorough. On the other hand don't let Navy pass us a 'hot' one."

Bureau files reflect that former Representative Richard B. Vail was last a member of the 80th Congress (elected November, 1950). He was formerly a member of the HCUA. He has not been interviewed concerning Condon. Presumably, all pertinent information he might have would be in the files of HCUA. These files were reviewed during the loyalty investigation of Condon and pertinent information appearing therein set forth in WFO report dated May 8, 1948, which was disseminated to interested Government agencies. A copy was furnished to ONI on June 11, 1952. The WFO report also reflects that HCUA information was utilized in the investigation of Condon and pertinent developments set forth in other loyalty reports, all of which were furnished to ONI and other interested governmental agencies.

Bureau files further reflect that Jess M. Ritchie is President of Pioneers, Incorporated. He has never been interviewed concerning Condon. Ritchie, you will recall, is the individual who produces the battery additive called AD-X2 which is supposed to rejuvenate run down batteries. Considerable newspaper publicity has been afforded this product in recent years. As early as 1950, the Bureau of Standards declared that the product had no utility value and was mostly epsom salts. Condon headed the Bureau of Standards at that time.

OBSERVATIONS:

Any information which Vail might have concerning Condon would presumably be in the HCUA files. However, [redacted] The implication arises that Vail may have some personal knowledge of Condon and it is believed that Vail should be interviewed, on the chance that he may have personal knowledge not in HCUA records.

With respect to [redacted] we do not investigate individuals solely because of their lack of objectivity and honesty and it is not believed desirable to interview Ritchie. Furthermore, Ritchie

Referral/Consult

undoubtedly has an "axe to grind" with Condon because the Bureau of Standards first denounced his product when Condon was head of the Bureau of Standards. It would be most undesirable for the Bureau to become unwittingly injected into the public controversy between Ritchie and the Bureau of Standards which has been continuing for the past several years.

CONFIDENTIAL

G.I.R. 9

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

62-58854

Date: November 8, 1954

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Referral/Consult

Reference is made to [redacted]

It is noted that [redacted]

It is further noted that Richard Vail is a former Congressman and a former member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed during our investigation of Condon and all pertinent information set forth in the investigative reports, which were furnished to you on June 11, 1952. Your attention is particularly called to the report of Special Agent Robert G. Gibbs, dated May 8, 1948, at Washington, D. C., which specifically states that the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed.

Nevertheless, we will interview Richard Vail to determine if he has any additional information concerning Condon. We will advise you of the results in the near future.

COMM - FBI
NOV 9 - 1954
MAILED 28

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JEM:cmp
(6)

RECORDED-52 62-58854-3175
EX-124
NOV 10 1954
145

56 NOV 18 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

With respect to Jess M. Ritchie, you are informed that he is the producer of the controversial battery additive, AD-X2, used for the rejuvenation of batteries. Ritchie and his product have received considerable publicity in recent years. As early as 1950, the Bureau of Standards declared the product had no utility value. Condon headed the Bureau of Standards at that time.

In his telegram, Ritchie specifically stated that he had no information concerning Condon's loyalty, but did have information concerning Condon's lack of objectivity and honesty. Ritchie will, therefore, not be interviewed.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

TELETYPE

NOVEMBER 8, 1954 URGENT

SAC, CHICAGO
WFO

Referral/Consult

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R.

[redacted]

BUREAU

FILES REFLECT VAIL IS FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND FORMER MEMBER HCUA. CHICAGO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW VAIL IMMEDIATELY FOR ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING CONDON. ASCERTAIN IF ANY INFORMATION HE MAY FURNISH IS IN RECORDS OF HCUA OR IF INFORMATION IS FROM VAIL'S PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE. DETERMINE IDENTITIES OF SOURCES FOR ALL INFORMATION HE MAY FURNISH. SUTEL RESULTS AND FOLLOW BY REPORT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

WFO ORIGIN.

RECORDED - 87 100-58854-377

HOOVER

EX-109

CC - 2 - SAN FRANCISCO

24 NOV 10 1954

(BY AIR MAIL)

CC - 2 - WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

(BY COURIER SERVICE)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JEM:ecp
(9)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

COPIES DESTROYED
1 OCT 27 1964

NOV 9

NOV 10 TELETYPE

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

AIRTEL
URGENT

NOVEMBER 12, 1954

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (BY COURIER SERVICE)

RECORDED - 62-58834-376

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. REBUAIRTEL 11-6-54 TO CHICAGO, CC YOUR OFFICE, AND RE CHICAGO TEL 11-10-54 TO THE BUREAU CC YOUR OFFICE. BUFILES REFLECT HCUA RECORDS RE CONDON LAST REVIEWED BY YOUR OFFICE AS REFLECTED IN REPORT OF SA ROBERT G. GIBBS DATED 5-8-48 AT WASHINGTON, D.C., CAPTIONED DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, LGE. RECHECK HUUA RECORDS AND SUREP IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE CONTAINING ANY ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFORMATION OR DETAILS CONCERNING CONDON NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BY YOUR OFFICE. THIS MATTER MUST BE GIVEN THOROUGH AND PROMPT ATTENTION BY YOUR OFFICE.

....HOOVER

EHM:eeg
(4)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DEPT OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
1954 NOV 15 A 8:00
SECOND-SUPPLEMENTAL

COMM — FBI
NOV 12 1954
MAILED 24

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 8, 1954

Director, FBI

62-5-8-8-54-376

RECORDED - 6 DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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NOV 9 1954
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Our files reflect that Richard Vail is a former Congressman and a former member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Any information which Vail might have concerning Condon would presumably be in HCUA files. The report of Special Agent Robert G. Gibbs dated May 8, 1948, at Washington, D. C., in the Condon investigation sets forth the results of the check of the files of the HCUA. However, [redacted]

Referral/Consult

Tolson
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
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Gandy

JEM:bjk

(7)

71 DEC 1 1954

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

Inasmuch as the possibility exists that Vail may have personal knowledge of Condon, we intend to interview him. The results will be furnished to you.

Referral/Consult

Our files reflect that Jess M. Ritchie is the individual who produces the battery additive called AD-X2, which is supposed to rejuvenate run-down batteries. Considerable newspaper publicity has been afforded this product in recent years. As early as 1950 the Bureau of Standards declared that the product had no utility value and was mostly epsom salts. Condon headed the Bureau of Standards at that time. [redacted] Ritchie will, therefore, not be interviewed.

We are informing the Office of Naval Intelligence by separate communication that we will interview Richard Vail but will not interview Jess M. Ritchie.

62-58854

62-58854-[illegible]
JUN 11 1958

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	11/15/54	11/28,29; 11/10/54	KEITH G. TEETER af

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CC TO: ...Army.
REQ. REC'D ...7-6-64
JUL 23 1964
ANS. BY: ...Corp.....

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NICHOLAS NICHOLAS BORSOFF met subject at University of California Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California in 1943 or 1944. Subject displayed an interest in studying the Russian language and expressed the belief that books and information should be supplied Russia. BORSOFF received impression scientific books and information were meant. BORSOFF did not know if subject was a member of any group advocating this idea.

DETAILS: DECLASSIFIED BY sp-tap/cp - P
ON 1/10/96 364/96
AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

AGENCY ltr 8/14
REQ. REC'D 7-25-56
REP'T FORW. 8-13-56
BY

On November 10, 1954, NICHOLAS NICHOLAS BORSOFF, Design Draftsman, University of California Radiation Laboratory, who resides at 2010 Berryman Street, provided the following information to the writer:

1cc ONI
1cc AAG
BA
REQ. REC'D
COPY

by cover letter 11/23/54 from

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-110

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
WRA		100-358854-378	RECORDED - 87
		7 NOV 19 1954	INDEXED - 87

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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3 - Washington Field (121-1481) (AM) (REG)
2 - San Francisco (100-27737)

COPY IN FILE

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NOV 29 1954

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-3

BORSOFF related that he was previously an employee of the laboratory from 1942 to 1945. During at least part of this period, the subject was at the laboratory on loan from the Westinghouse Corporation. BORSOFF never worked under the subject and did not come directly in contact with him regularly, although he was aware of the subject's identity and the fact that he was at the laboratory. BORSOFF said that in either 1943 or 1944 at about Christmas time, he observed the subject on the laboratory shuttle bus and noted that he was reading a Russian novel. BORSOFF approached the subject, and asked if he was interested in the Russian language. The subject replied that he was, and asked BORSOFF if he knew a teacher from whom he could take lessons in the language.

BORSOFF said that at this time his father, NICHOLAS VICTOR BORSOFF, was giving private lessons in the Russian language and he so informed the subject. Inasmuch as the subject appeared interested in studying under his father, BORSOFF invited him to dinner so that he might meet his father and make arrangements for the lessons. Not long thereafter, the subject, his wife, and daughter kept the dinner engagement. During the course of conversation on this occasion, the subject said that he was in favor of supplying books and information to Russia. The subject did not specify the kinds of books and information to which he referred, but BORSOFF believed he was thinking of material in the scientific field. The subject did not make a point of asking BORSOFF what he thought of this idea, but it was BORSOFF's impression that the subject appeared interested in his reaction to it.

BORSOFF said that since his family had suffered in the Russian revolution and had been forced to leave that country, he and his father received the subject's thinking along these lines rather coolly and made no effort to conceal their disfavor. The subject made no further reference to the matter thereafter.

BORSOFF said he had no idea if the subject was a member of any group whose members advocated giving information to Russia, since he was not familiar with the subject's associates and since the subject did not give any indication that this might be true.

SF 100-27737
KGT/af

BORSOFF said that the subject did take one or two lessons from his father, and then stopped for reasons he did not recall. He said that so far as he knew these lessons were conducted on a strictly impersonal and business-like basis and that the subject never expressed any political views of beliefs in the presence of his father. He said he felt certain that if the subject had expressed himself thusly, his father would have related the incident to him.

- P -

SF 100-27737
KGT/af

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

NICHOLAS N. BORSOFF advised that his father NICHOLAS VICTOR BORSOFF, resides at 2147 Ward Street, Berkeley, California, and is eighty-five years of age. In view of the father's advanced age and his apparent limited association with the subject, his interview is not contemplated. In 1954

LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO AND BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Will conduct such investigation as is necessary on the basis of instructions reflected by Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated September 16, 1954.

REFERENCES

San Francisco airtel to Bureau dated October 29, 1954.
Bureau airtel to San Francisco dated November 4, 1954.

CONFIDENTIAL

McMahon

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-12-2009

RECORDED 55 62-58854 - 379

Date: November 23, 1954

To: Director of Naval Intelligence (Original and 1 copy)
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your communication dated November 2, 1954, suggesting that certain investigation be conducted concerning captioned subject.

Further reference is made to my reply dated November 8, 1954, advising the investigation that would be conducted by this Bureau.

Our files reflect that [redacted] b7D informed in 1954 that about August or September, 1951, she was introduced to a Mr. McPherson. It was [redacted] understanding that McPherson was a coordinator between the National Bureau of Standards and the U. S. Department of Commerce. According to [redacted] McPherson remarked that Dr. Condon had been affiliated with a group of international scientists formed in April - June, 1945, for the purpose of exchanging scientific data on specialized subjects. [redacted] further stated that McPherson informed that he had been a member of the group but left when he learned it was a "one-way setup" for the Russians.

Tolson
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Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sandy

cc - 1 - Washington Field (for information)

JEM:jla (6)

cc - 1 - AAG Tompkins (r/s 0-6 on same date)
(Attachment-copy of report of SA Keith G. Teeter dated 11/15/54 at SF)

MAILED 5
NOV 23 1954
COMM-FBI

NOV 29 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Archibald Turner McPherson, Associate Director for Testing, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., was interviewed in November, 1954, at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, where he is engaged in research and reference work. Dr. McPherson stated that the only organization he had ever been a member of which had any connection or relationship to Russian scientists was the American-Soviet Scientific (Science) Society. Dr. McPherson stated that he turned over all of his information on the American-Soviet Science Society to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that he had previously furnished all information in his possession concerning the organization as well as information concerning Dr. Condon to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dr. McPherson also informed that he recalls that the invitation he received to join the American-Soviet Science Society was extended by Dr. Condon but the mimeographed letter circulated to the staff of the National Bureau of Standards was signed by Dr. E. C. Crittenden as Acting Director in the absence of Dr. Condon. Dr. McPherson stated he has nothing new to report concerning Dr. Condon or the American-Soviet Science Society.

You will note that the results of our prior interview with Dr. McPherson appear on page 28 of the report by Special Agent Robert G. Gibbs dated May 8, 1948, in the Condon case. The results of a check of the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also appear in this report. An additional check of these records is being conducted for any additional pertinent data subsequent to May, 1948. The results will be furnished to you in the near future.

There is enclosed for your information one copy of a report by Special Agent Keith G. Teeter dated November 15, 1954, at San Francisco, California, containing the results of an interview with Nicholas Nicholas Borsoff. You will note in the attached report that Nicholas Nicholas Borsoff mentions his father as a prior associate of Condon. Nicholas Victor Borsoff, the father of Nicholas Nicholas Borsoff, is not being interviewed in view of his advanced age (85 years) and in view of his reported limited association with Dr. Condon.

Attachment

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 11/15/54

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-8989)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Re Los Angeles memo dated 8/20/54; Washington Field memo dated 10/13/54, and memo Director to Los Angeles dated 9/16/54.

DR. ARCHIBALD TURNER McPHERSON, Associate Director for Testing, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., was interviewed at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, where he is currently doing research and reference work.

Dr. McPHERSON advised that the only organization that he has ever been a member of that had any connection or relationship to Russian Scientist is the American Soviet Scientific Society. Dr. McPHERSON stated that he turned over all of his files on the above organization to the HUAC and at this time, without referring to the files, would be unable to recall any dates. He further advised that he recalls that the invitation to join the above organization was extended by DR. CONDON; however, the mimeographed letter circulated to the staff of the National Bureau of Standards, was signed by DR. E. C. CRITTENDEN as Acting Director in the absence of DR. CONDON.

DR. McPHERSON stated that he has furnished all information in his possession concerning the above organization as well as DR. CONDON to Agents of the FBI in Washington, D. C. He stated that he has nothing new to report concerning DR. CONDON or the ASSS.

DR. McPHERSON advised that he has never been a member of the International Technical Exchange and to his knowledge, DR. CONDON has never been a member of this organization.

RUC.

RM
1 - Washington Field (121-1484)(RM) (info.)
1 - Los Angeles (100-24338)(RM)(info.)
1 - San Francisco (RM) (info.)
GWHC/lmj

INDEXED-46

62-58854-879

EX-107

ESP

Tickler - E. [redacted] Mossburg

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

NOVEMBER 17, 1954 URGENT

SACS SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO) (BCS)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. BUFILES REFLECT CAPTIONED SUBJECT AND HIS WIFE, EMILIE CONDON, WERE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED IN NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN WITH VLADIMIR HOUDEK, DEFECTED FORMER COUNSELOR OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EMBASSY WHO WAS INTERVIEWED BY YOUR OFFICE ON MARCH TWELVE, NINETEEN FIFTY-THREE. BUREAU DESIRES YOUR OFFICE TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW HOUDEK IMMEDIATELY CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITIES OF CONDON AND MRS. CONDON. THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. BUFILES REFLECT A PHOTOSTAT OF A SUMMARY BRIEF RE SUBJECT FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE AS AN ENCLOSURE TO BULET DATED MARCH TWENTY-FIVE, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT, CAPTIONED "DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, LGE," CONTAINING INFORMATION REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOUDEK AND THE CONDONS.

RECEIVED-HOOVER

RECORDED-52 62-58854-380

HOOVER 117 11 NOV 18 1954

62-58854
cc - 1 - Washington Field (For Information) (By Courier Service)
NOTE:

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

Memorandum from Mr. Harbo to Mr. Tolson dated November 10, 1954, contained a recommendation that Vladimir Houdek and [redacted] be interviewed regarding Condon and also recommended that no other open investigation be opened re Condon.

b7D

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 17 1954

TELETYPE

EHM: bjk
(4)

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NOV 21 OCT 27 1964

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
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[redacted] mar

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[redacted]BLE
[redacted]PHER PAD CODE

NOVEMBER 17, 1954 URGENT 0 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

LEGAL ATTACHE
PARIS, FRANCE

WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO) (BCS)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. SUBJECT FORMER DIRECTOR NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WITH AEC CLEARANCE, THEN, NOW EMPLOYED CORNING GLASS WORKS, CORNING, NY. HE WAS SUBJECT OF RECENT PUBLICITY RE REVOCATION OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CLEARANCE. BUFILES REFLECT IN AUGUST, NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JENNER COMMITTEE INTERVIEWED [redacted] IN PARIS, FRANCE. b7D DURING THE INTERVIEW HE WAS ASKED, QUOTE DO YOU KNOW CONDON OR COMPTON? UNQUOTE HE REPLIED, QUOTE YES, VERY PROMINENT IN CARRYING ON ATOMIC RESEARCH UNQUOTE. THERE WAS NO FURTHER ATTEMPT TO ELICIT INFORMATION FROM [redacted] BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE. THE BUREAU DESIRES THAT YOU INTERVIEW [redacted] IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF HIS KNOWLEDGE RE DR. CONDON AND HIS WIFE, EMILIE. THE RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY IN A FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

NR. 2 [illegible] PM
ENC. 0026-0160 BY
CK. 0210-0300 BY

62-58854 - 1

RECORDED - 26
62-58854
EX. - 117
NOV 18 1954
145

HOOVER

CC - 1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (FOR INFO.) (BY COURIER SERVICE)

APPROVED BY

TYPED BY

EHH:bjk dmd
(5)

FILED BY

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Note: Memorandum from Mr. Harbo to Mr. Tolson dated November 10, 1954, contained a recommendation that Vladimir Houdek and [redacted] be interviewed re Condon and also recommended that no other open investigation be be ~~opened~~ CONDUCTED re Condon. b7D

Cable. 11-17-54 11:48 AM per WV

64 NOV 23 1954

Tickler: Mr. Mossburg

TELETYPE URGENT

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

NOVEMBER 19, 1954

SAC, CHICAGO
WASHINGTON FIELD BCS

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE CHICAGO TEL NOVEMBER TEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR AND BUTEL TO WFO NOVEMBER TWELVE, NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR. CHICAGO SUREP CONTAINING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER CONGRESSMAN RICHARD B. VAIL. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE SUREP REFLECTING RESULTS OF REVIEW HCUA RECORDS REQUESTED IN REFERENCED BUTEL. REPORTS MUST REACH BUREAU BY NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR.

cc - 2 - WASHINGTON FIELD (BCS)
62-58854

EHM:sjr:mbr
(5)

HOOVER

62-58854-381

24 NOV 22 1954

NOTE: In connection with the Eastern Industrial Personnel Board review of Condon's case, ONI by memorandum received 11-3-54, requested former Congressman Vail contacted re Condon. On 11-10-54, Chicago advised Vail had been contacted and he stated he had no personal knowledge re Condon, recalled some information which was developed during HCUA hearing of Condon, and he claimed pertinent information was contained in HCUA records. Vail advised his personal files might contain some infor re Condon not in HCUA records which he would review. He stated the review would take at least three or four days and he would advise the Chicago office. By teletype dated November 12, 1954, the Washington Field office was instructed to review HCUA files and to report pertinent information concerning Condon not previously furnished the Bureau.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 19 1954

TELETYPE

5725 p

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 10 1954

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI CHICAGO 11-10-54 5-28 PM MLL

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FIELD URGENT

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS DASH R. REBUTEL, NOV. NINE, LAST. RICHARD B. VAIL, FORMER CONGRESSMAN, EIGHTIETH AND EIGHTYSECOND CONGRESS, CHAIRMAN HOUSE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS, ADVISED SA-S KARL L. STEFANSSON AND [redacted] NOV. TEN, INSTANT, b6 b7C THAT HE HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF CONDON-S ACTIVITIES, ASSOCIATES, OR AFFILIATIONS. KNOWLEDGE HE HAS GAINED RE CONDON LEARNED FROM TESTIMONY OF PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE COMMITTEE IN BOTH CLOSED AND PUBLIC HEARINGS. CLAIMS ALL INFO. HE COULD FURNISH AND ALL HE PRESENTLY RECALLS IS CONTAINED IN RECORDS OF HCUA, INCLUDING SOURCES WHOM HE DOES NOT NOW RECALL. IN COMMENTING, VAIL RECALLS CONDON-S EXTENSIVE ASSOCIATION WITH GREGORY SILVERMASTER WHILE CONDON WAS CHIEF, BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND THAT CONDON HAS STATED IN A HEARING THAT SILVER MASTER WAS QUOTE LOYAL AMERICAN UNQUOTE. CAME OUT BEFORE HEARING, HE RECALLS, THAT MRS. CONDON HAD BEEN SECRETARY OF PITTSBURGH CHAPTER OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP., THAT CONDON WAS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY, AN AFFILIATE OF NCASF, WHOE NATIONAL OFFICES WERE IN SAME BUILDING, NYC, AND WHICH GROUP DEPOSITED CHECKS TO ACCOUNT OF NCASF. CONDON REPORTEDLY SOLICITED SCIENTISTS TO JOIN THIS SCIENCE SOCIETY AND HAD CONSIDERABLE ESP SEC

INDEXED-30 RECORDED-30 62-58834-3883

END PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES WFO Mr. Belmont

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

ASSOCIATION WITH DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. IN THIS CONNECTION, VAIL REFERRED TO LETTERS WRITTEN BY CONDON WHEREIN CONDON CRITICIZED OPPENHEIMER FOR EXPOSING SOME COMMUNIST, WHOSE NAME VAIL COULD NOT RECALL. IN ANOTHER LETTER CONDON MADE MENTION OF FACT QUOTE IF OPPENHEIMER BREAKS DOWN, WOULD DRAG ALL DOWN UNQUOTE, INFERRING THAT OPPENHEIMER LOSING CONTROL OF MENTAL FACULTIES. VAIL ADVISES COPIES THESE LETTERS IN HCUA RECORDS. VAIL ADVISES THESE LETTERS OBTAINED FROM A JANITOR WHO HAD BEEN GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO DESTROY TRASH BY CONDON WHEN CONDON LEFT BUREAU OF STANDARDS. LETTERS TURNED OVER TO SEN. MC CARTHY BY JANITOR AND SUBSEQUENTLY FURNISHED TO HCUA. VAIL COULD NOT EXPLAIN OR ADVISE SIGNIFICANCE OF INFO IN LETTERS. VAIL NOTED THAT JOHN MC DOWELL, PITTSBURGH, REFERRED TO IN RETEL, COULD FURNISH INFO RE AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY IF NEEDED. VAIL SEARCHING AND REVIEWING HIS FILES ON CONDON AND WILL FURNISH ANY INFO. HE MAY HAVE WHICH IF BY CHANCE HAD NOT BEEN MADE A PART OF RECORDS OF HCUA. ADVISES REVIEW WILL TAKE THREE OR FOUR DAYS AT LEAST. THEREUPON HE WILL ADVISE IF HE HAS OR HAS NOT ADDITIONAL INFO. CG. WILL SUTEL UPON RECEIPT OF SUCH INFO IN EVENT HCUA RECORDS NOT COMPLETELY REVIEWED WFO SHOULD CONDUCT APPROPRIATE REVIEW.

BANISTER

END AND ACK P CORR PLS PAGE ONE LNE 16 LST WRD "WHOSE" PAGE TWO SECOND LNE FROM BOTTOM WRD 6 "HCUA"

LS 6-39 PM OK FBI WA SP

T

cc: MR. BELMONT
~~AND SUPERVISOR~~
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Gandy

TO : L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 18, 1954

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Mr. Harbo's memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated November 10, 1954, in the captioned matter. The referenced memorandum recommended that a summary prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division re Condon on October 25, 1954, be amended and that Vladimir Houdek and [redacted] be interviewed re Condon. b7D

This is to advise the summary dated October 25, 1954, was amended* on November 18, 1954, and the San Francisco office and the Legat, Paris, France, were instructed to interview Houdek and [redacted] respectively immediately and to submit the results of the interview in a form suitable for dissemination immediately. Upon receipt of the results of the interviews, the results will be included in the memorandum dated October 25, 1954, if pertinent, and disseminated to interested Government agencies.

ACTION:

The above is for your information.

* Pages 2a and 7a added. Pages 13 and 14 amended.

EHM:sjr
(9)
62-58854

cc - McMahon
Branigan
Roach
Belmont
Harbo
Boardman
Tolson

62-58854-1384

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EX-124

1 DEC 1 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/10/54

FROM : R. T. Harbo

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

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Belmont
Harbo
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Rosen
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Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
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Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Review of all file references on Dr. Edward U. Condon made by Training and Inspection Division to determine (a) whether summary memorandum on Dr. Condon prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division under date of 10/25/54 accurately and completely set forth pertinent data, (b) whether all logical investigation has been made. Summary found to be accurate. Believed that full presentation of result of Bureau investigations requires that there be added to the summary information as to: (1) Investigation made by Bureau which tends to discredit statement made by [redacted] b7D [redacted] that Condon attended two discussion groups sponsored by Communists. (2) There should be added to the list of Condon's associates the fact Condon was closely associated with Dr. Bernard Peters and Isidor F. Stone. Peters is now under indictment in connection with his failure to disclose CP membership. Stone has been a writer for PM and the New York Star and has long been suspected of being a Russian espionage agent. (3) The summary memorandum should include the fact the Condons have two sons as well as the one daughter mentioned. (4) There should be set forth the additional fact that [redacted] b7D [redacted] furnished information to the effect Mrs. Condon admitted she was a Marxist and a firm believer in the principles of Marxism.

There is presently pending limited investigation regarding statements made to the Los Angeles Office by [redacted] b7D [redacted] concerning Condon. In view thereof certain additional investigation as set forth under Recommendations is being suggested.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no open investigation regarding Dr. Condon be made at this time; however, the following investigation can be made discreetly and is recommended:

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62-58891-385

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6 copies

11/17/54 Telephone to SFOCE WFO for SFTO interview HOUDEK EHM

a. Vladimir Houdek, defected former Counselor of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, who was closely associated with the Condons in 1947 has never been interviewed specifically regarding Dr. Condon's activities. This should be done.

11/17/54 CABLE TO LEGAT PARIS TO INTERVIEW EHM

b. Bureau File 61-6629, Serial 174, sets forth a statement taken from [redacted] by representatives of the Jenner Committee in Paris in August 1952. [redacted] is an admitted former Agent of the Comintern in Europe and in the U.S. He was asked, "Do you know Condon or Compton?" to which he answered, "Yes, very prominent in carrying on atomic research." There was no further attempt to elicit information from [redacted]. It is believed Legal Attache in Paris who has interviewed [redacted] on several occasions should be instructed to determine the extent of [redacted] knowledge concerning Condon. b7D

2. That the summary dated 10/25/54 be amended to include details concerning Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 as set forth in the Synopsis above.

Handled 11-18-54 JGR

3. That the pending investigation regarding Condon be completed immediately.

DETAILS

Background

On October 21, 1954, Mr. Nichols directed a memorandum to Mr. Tolson captioned as above and reporting that Under Secretary Thomas, Defense Department, had been instructed by the White House to suspend the security clearance previously granted to Dr. Condon. The Director noted on this memorandum, "Let me have a summary on Condon." This summary was prepared and submitted by cover memorandum, Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman captioned as above and dated October 25, 1954. This summary set forth data from a summary prepared on July 7, 1949, and information concerning Condon as developed from a review of all references since that time. The Training and Inspection Division

was instructed to review the files on Condon to determine (1) whether the summary dated 10/25/54 adequately and accurately set forth the information available regarding Condon, and (2) whether all logical investigation has been undertaken.

Action Taken

Inspector's Aides [redacted] and [redacted] and Inspector Nugent have reviewed the following main files on Dr. Edward U. Condon: b6 b7C

Dr. Edward U. Condon
Internal Security - R
Bufile 62-58854

Dr. Edward U. Condon
Atomic Energy Act Applicant
Bufile 116-624

Dr. Edward U. Condon
Loyalty of Government Employees
Bufile 121-2673

In addition some 370 file references to Dr. Condon were scrutinized.

Findings:

1. The memorandum of 10/25/54 adequately and accurately presents pertinent information regarding Dr. Condon set forth in the summary of 7/7/49 and as to all information developed since that time with four exceptions:

Exception #1 - Memorandum of 10/25/54, page 2, paragraph 3, states in part "During the investigation [redacted] former Communist Party informant, Pittsburgh, recalled that Condon attended two or more discussion groups sponsored by the Communist Party in Pittsburgh in 1943 or 1944." This statement is accurate but does not present all pertinent information available on the particular subject. Bureau files 121-2673, and 100-381185 entitled [redacted] Former Pittsburgh Informant, reflect that [redacted] in support of his statement that Condon attended two or more discussion groups named 18 people whom he said could verify that Condon attended these meetings. Interviews with 16 of the 18 people (other two unavailable) failed to verify [redacted] statements. Considerable other information, including b7D

contacts with other informants and Party members, likewise failed to substantiate [redacted] statements. This information which tends to discredit [redacted] statements should, it is believed, appear in the memorandum of 10/25/54. b7D

Exception #2 - On pages 6 and 7 of the memorandum of 10/25/54 it is stated that Dr. Condon was known to be in contact, associated or friendly with numerous individuals who have been identified as members of the Communist Party; engaged in or associated with persons suspected of Soviet espionage activities, etc. Thereafter there are set forth the names of certain persons said to be the prominent ones in this group of associates, contacts, etc. The statement does not include the names of Dr. Bernard Peters and Isidor F. Stone. Peters is presently under sealed indictment for his failure to disclose Communist Party membership and Stone is a well known writer for Leftist papers and magazines and has long been suspected of being a Soviet espionage Agent.

Exception #3 - On page 13 under the caption "Mrs. Emilie Honzig Condon, Wife," it is stated "they have one daughter . . ." This statement is accurate but the Condons also have two sons, neither of whom is mentioned. It is believed that the summary, since it describes the family, should mention the two sons, Joseph Henry Condon and [redacted]. b6 b7C

Exception #4 - Pages 13 and 14 of the summary prepared 10/25/54 set forth information regarding the pertinent activities, contacts and associates of Mrs. E. U. Condon, wife. The information is accurate but does not include information furnished by [redacted] in January 1951 to the effect that [redacted] and that Mrs. Condon admitted to her that she was a Marxist and that she believed firmly in the principles of Marxism. b7D

2. The investigative reports submitted in the various inquiries regarding Dr. Condon appear to cover all logical leads. All cases on Dr. Condon were closed as of April 1951 and remained closed until September 1954 when the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices were instructed to undertake limited investigation regarding certain statements made by [redacted] regarding Condon. Since a limited investigation is now being made, it appears logical to make the following investigation in addition to that now in progress: b7D

a. Vladimir Houdek, defected former Counselor of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, who was closely associated with the Condons in 1947, has never been interviewed specifically regarding Condon's activities. This should be done.

b. The authorship of two letters, copies of which were first furnished the Bureau by the McCarran Committee in October 1952, has never been established with certainty. These letters are described on pages 11 and 12 of the summary memorandum dated 10/25/54. Some inquiries regarding them have been made in connection with other Bureau cases but an exhaustive investigative effort to definitely prove that Dr. Condon wrote these letters has not been made. It is recognized that since Dr. Condon is not now employed by the Government, has been denied security clearance, and further, that his case may become a political football, it may not be desirable for the Bureau to undertake an open active investigation regarding him and therefore no recommendation that such investigation be made is submitted.

c. Bureau File 61-6629 entitled [redacted] Internal Security - R, sets forth a statement taken from [redacted] by representatives of the Jenner Committee in Paris in August 1952. [redacted] is elsewhere described as an admitted former agent of the Comintern in Europe and the U. S. who has furnished both accurate and questionable information. The following is quoted from the statement made to the representatives of the Jenner Committee: "Question: Do you know Condon or Compton? Answer: Yes, very prominent in carrying on atomic research." There is no attempt to elicit further information from [redacted] on this subject. It is believed Legal Attache in Paris who has interviewed [redacted] on several occasions should be instructed to determine the extent of [redacted] knowledge concerning Condon. b7D

CONCLUSION:

It does not appear that there have been any delinquencies in the handling of the Condon matter by Bureau representatives. There is, therefore, no occasion for recommending any administrative action.

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62-58854-386

ENCLOSURE

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Attachment to memo from

A. H. Belmont to L. V. Boardman

dated October 25, 1954, re

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

(Search Slips)

62-588544-386

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NUMEROUS REFERENCES 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher _____

R# _____ Date 6-22 Initial SH

Schid ntd 6-49

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
✓	62-58854	
✓	121-2673	
✓	116-634	
✓	9-26108	
✓	121-2673-264 Sum.	5-15-51
✓	62-58854-349 Sum	6-6-52
✓	-22 Sum	3-18-46
✓	376 Sum	4-7-48
✓	28771 Sum	3-22-48
✓	337 Sum.	7-8-49
✓	140-4383-12	
NP	121-40854-34	
SE	62-83626-30	
NP	121-22917-12	
NP	124-5620-8	
NP	62-22201-7	
NP	40-4287-16	30

NUMEROUS REFERENC[illegible] 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Lubbe[illegible]

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP	121-8991-39	
Lt	100-205953-136	
NP	118-7891-13	
NP	121-24266-3	
NP	116-12246-47	
	121-9857-18 p13	
✓	116-164848-2	
NP	100-346308-10	
NP	140-1498-3	
NP	133-198-4	
NP	121-37617-1	
NP	121-34744-25	
✓	100-361102-35	
NP	116-1253-28	
NP	100-17838-892	
✓	100-205953-572	125
NR	116-276034-5	(2)

NUMEROUS REFERENC[redacted] 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward [illegible]

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial S.14

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	121-0-4635	
NP	100-346218-97	
NP	116-25-6351-5	
NP	100-374886-6	
NP	100-17828-704	
NP	117-1398-179 p25	
LT	62-60527-32754	
NP	100-410764-69	
	116-25-6351-8	
	133-88-8	
NP	65-59257-1 p1	NP NP NP 11, 18, 23.
—	Edward Dahlin Mrs.	
NP	101-6611-350	
NP	65-57412-1673 p151.	
LT	~~44-1498-3~~ Dupe pg 2	
L	62-58854-91, 360	
LT	~~62-84287-16~~ Dupe	NP (3)

written

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial S.14

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward Uhler (mso)	
Lt	~~100-245953~~ Dupe Page 6	~~5-12-31~~
✓	121-2673-4464 236	
✓	17618 259 231	
—	Edward Uhl.	
NR	65-58805-617	
✓	100-370078-144	2, 19, 20, 21
—	26 31 39	
NR	62-88881-A-Serial	
—	Herald 10-12-51	
✓	100-166[illegible]-1170	
NR	100-[illegible]3-2x	
NR	100-349967-18	
NR	100-346451-9	
✓	100-349967-14	
NR	100-353370-2 6	
NR	65-[illegible]313-2	3 (4)

Written NUMEROUS REFERENCE . 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial S-M

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward U.	
NP	65-33490-5	
NP	65-59123-76	64
NP	65-59234-95	
SH	40-46866-236	
NP	100-190625-3984	
NP	100-302355-83	
L	121-4222-26	
NP	121-33423-11	
NP	100-348163-58	
NP	100-24628-2020	
NP	100-351513-A-2nd Serial	
—	Compared 9-12-50	
NP	65-58365-1059 NP 64	
NP	65-56402-3771	
NP	65-58591-533	
NP	100-209336-33	36

written

NUMEROUS REFERENCE . 4-22a.

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Wheeler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial 8-28

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward U.	
NP	100-344703-26	
	100-205953-176	p8, 21, 25
NP	65-59489-1	
NP	121-23786-24	
NP	40-32121-151	
NP	101-1710-A-Daily Worker	
—	7-5-49	
NP	100-371293-3	
NP	65-33470-42)	
NP	123-6844-8	
✓	100-205953-572	p30, 31
✓	121-16777-20	20, 218
NP	65-59336-221	
✓	65-61666-21	17, 20
✓	40-46846-A-11, 21	
✓	Cmd. Info., 10-5-51	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE . 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Wheeler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-22 Searcher Initial S-26

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward W.	
✓	100-17828-698	
✓	105-10313-70 incl p31	
—	32, 33, 34;	
NP	97-63816-35	
NP	100-165362-52	
NP	100-344452-312 p2	
NP	105-16689-13 p15	
✓	100-387835-A-Daily	
—	taken 12-31-52	
NP	100-354270-63 p16;	
NP	61	
NP	100-336841-113 p35	
NP	65-58105-46 incl p23	
NP	116-14978-11	
✓	100-38113 35-713	
NP	100-3-65-1175	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE [redacted] 4-22a.

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial [illegible]

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward U.	
NP	62-507-2	
NP	65-59840-14 p. 2, 62, 64	
/	71, 72, 73	
NP	105-139821-15	
NP	100-414411-5	
NP	100-364177-4	
✓	100-361083-3	
NP	121-14856-20	
L	65-62318-3	117, 181
NP	100-34145-299	
LT	~~65-59[illegible]~~ Dupe p. 6	
NP	116-18994-1 Dupe p-1	
LT	~~140-4383-12~~	
NP	62-98712-1	
✓	118-6127-8	
NP	65-59873-1	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a.

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher _____

R# _____ Date 11-22 Initial EJ/4

	FILE NUMBER Edward U.	SERIAL
	62-81580-54 p11	
NP	121-0-A The Rocky Mt	
—	6-25-49	
NP	105-15518-32	
NP	100-356137-19	
NP	65-58365-807	
NP	65-58365-A Washington	12-17-49
NP	65-58365-A TH	12-17-49
LT	133-198-4	Dupe pg. 2
NP	116-40885-47	p 3, 4, 6, 14
NP	100-205953-133	
NP	100-17828-786	p 38, 39
NP	101-1710-60	
T	~~121-0-#635~~	Dupe p 3
	100-205953-285	p 46, 47, 48, 53
NP	100-15-3679-184	
NP	65-58365-A NY Dist Mgr	12-16-49

written NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a.

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward U

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial SJ4

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP	121-34744-30 p19	
NP	100-37078-60	
NP	116-380692-9	
✓	100-205953-560	
NP	138-2471-15	
NP	65-61685 A NY T 1-30-54	
NP	100-406235-9	
✓	100-387835 A DW 1-1-53	
NP	100-17828-1039	
NP	121-44630-13	
✓	100-344452-309	
✓	100-374536-15	
SI	105-22288-1	
✓	105-21591-1 p7	
NP	116-381106-3	
✓	117-1641-7	
NP	121-19441-65 p2	

written

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Coulon, Edward L.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher

R# _____ Date 9-22 Initial 8/14

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NR	124-4585-28	
NR	65-59080-17	
✓	121-25474-2	
✓	100-333474-250	
NR	117-1641-3	
NR	117-73-18	
NR	101-786-229 p 50	
NR	~~100-178~~ 816, Dupe p-2 ~~842-F~~	
✓	105-145377-73 p 33	
✓	140-4760-15 p 5-9.11	
NR	121-24266-18	
NR	62-82221-A T.H. 10-26-49	
NR	101-1710-83	
NR	117-786-13 p 30	
✓	~~140-1498-3~~ Dupe p. 2	
NR	94-41273A Wash Sta 6-12-49	
NR	6-19-49; T.H. 6-12-49 (11)	

written NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Edward U. Condon

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher

R# _____ Date 10-22 Initial SM

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SF	65-61666-91	NP
✓	100-17828-1160	p3, 1282 NP
NP	40-84216-27	
✓	40-46866-A NY Journal American 9-30-50	
[redacted]	62-40080-60	
✓	100-405953-240	p52, 54, 68 NP
✓	100-360460-114	p19
NP	100-37615-2	
NP	105-12223-15	
NP	105-10313-72	p14
NP	107-24628-743	
SF	107-130642-36	
NP	100-344452-281	p25-NP
SF	100-237735 A NY Daily Mirror 6-15-	
NP	100-244910-A NY Sun 6-14-	
NP	100-344452-A World Star 6-7-48	

writers

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: London, Edward G.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher

R# _____ Date _____ Initial _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
✓	100-361102-27	
✓	100-355126-25	
NR	100-373311-46	
SR	100-37078-53 p29	
NR	100-124002-A TH 6-9-47	
NR	100-168300-13 p20, 21	
✓	100-205953-293	
NR	65-30736-44	
NR	65-58365-1418	
LT	65-59841-3 p62 Dupe p. 19	
✓	65-60654-10 p29	
SR	105-14226-4	
LT	105-14537-18 p9	
✓	65-57754-85	
NR	65-57847-35	
NR	65-58239-189	(13)
✓	65-58365-A Wash. Star 7-15-49	

written NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Edward U. Condon

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher

R# _____ Date 10-22 Initial SH

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NRO	121-16640-39	
NRO	~~94-41273 A WP~~	Dupe p. 11 6-15-49
NRO	6-14-49 Wash Daily News	
NRO	100-302355-82	
NRO	100-387589-2	
NRO	100-389368-A TH	2-5-52
NRO	105-11930-1	
NRO	~~40-84289-16~~	Dupe p. 1
NRO	65-58365-A Wash Daily News	6-14-49
NRO	WP 6-14-49	
NRO	65-58805-A San Antonio Express 2-5-50	
NRO	116-164848-2	Dupe p. 2
NRO	94-8-237-14	
NRO	94-8-269-34	
NRO	94-33690-A Wash Star	6-14-49
NRO	100-44180-NR 31, 35 NR 29 (14)	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward U

Supervisor _____ Room _____

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R# _____ Date 10-22 Initial 8/4

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
MP	100-190625-4264	p16
✓	100-203763-159	
✓	61-7582-1843	
—	Edward	
~~T~~	~~65-56402~~	
~~NR~~	~~121-9855-7-18 p17~~	~~Dupe~~ p.2
NR	100-41433-113	p31
NR	100-105022-13	
~~LT~~	~~100-805453-28~~	~~Dupe 8 pp~~
NR	118-8530-19	
MP	117-805-102	
NR	65-61753-229	p29
NR	100-353993-45	
MP	121-32243-2	~~Dupe p.9~~
~~MP~~	~~65-58365-A (NR 12-16-74~~	
MP	65-58365-886	
MP	100-346930-23	(15)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Allen

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 10-22 Searcher Initial SH

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward	
NRP	94-3-4-873-114	115, 151
✓	100-205953-157	1st Dupe p. 2
NRP	65-51910-37	
✓	~~62-60527-3275~~	~~54 Dupe~~ p-3
NRP	100-278780-46	end of 33
NRP	138-1320-27	
STP	100-10355-356	p1
STP	100-21318-39	p1
NRP	100-39588-18	
NRP	62-82521-850	
NRP	62-82875-14	p4
NRP	62-98810-112	
NRP	116-25195-19	
NRP	105-10313-66	Dupe p. 2
NRP	~~40-46866-236~~	
NRP	100-346126-45	p19; (11)

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MEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

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R# _____ Date 1-22 Initial SY

	FILE NUMBER Edward	SERIAL
NP	121-38308-5	NP
NP	116-256351-11, 8	
NP	121-177-83	
NP	121-15701-2	
LT	~~100-205953-240~~	~~pulp p. 2 pg 2 5 4. 58~~
I	100-66-16-16 pg 15	
NP	100-359784-32	
LT	~~116-380692-9~~	~~Dupe p. 10~~
NP	100-367221-72	
NP	162-9195D-1	
NP	100-128634-80	
I	121-41930-1	
LT	~~133-198-4 Dupe p. 2~~	

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Weller

MEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Conlon, Edward Weller

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher

R# _____ Date 10-22 Initial SH

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
—	Edward	
NR	100-17828-1809	encl p3
✓	61-6629-174	
✓	65-61753-X	encl p106
NR ✓	100-24628-1904	
✓	100-345229-43	p51
✓	65-57754-54	p37
NR ✓	65-61753-498	
LT	~~140-4760-15~~	~~Dupe p.11~~ 5, 9, 11
LJ	100-2278-225	
✓	100-18572-53	
NR ✓	70-15989-1	
—	Ed	
LT	~~94-3-4-873~~	~~Dupe p. 16~~ 15, 1
✓	100-25953-118	
✓	100-235081-36	
		(18)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Allen

Supervisor _____ Room _____

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R# _____ Date 6-22 Initial SJ

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Eddie	
MKL	100-141556-12	
—	Edward V.	
NP	105-17854-1	
[illegible]	140-1698-2	
[illegible]	94-35654-24	
[illegible]	Edward H.	
[illegible]	100-17828-499	
[illegible]	62-59520-54	
—	E. V.	
NP	100-17828-1467	
NP	116-39934-14	
[illegible]	65-59841-3 NP 2nd, 62	
NP	121-[illegible]97-3	
NP	116-14739-7	
EJ	100-361102-35	
NP	100-176[illegible]-35 Part	(19)

Serials

MEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Gordon, Edward Allen

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 6-22 Searcher Initial SW

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	6.2L.	
LT	~~100-3-65-1175~~ Dupe p17	
LT	~~100-370795-60~~ Dupe p-10 (300)	
✓	100-205953-172	
W	100-357835-A - Daily	
—	Allen 1-14-53	
LT	~~65-59040-14 (17) 25.62~~	
LT	~~65-61772.75~~ Dupe p-8	
NP	100-373620-9	
NP	121-30917-4	
LT	~~121-16799-3 (21) 5.98~~ Dupe p.6	
W	100-361102-9	
NP	100-176830-3066	
NP	116-105647-5	
NP	105-11783-60	
J	100-205953-132	
LT	~~121-24616-3~~ Dupe p.2 (29)	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Gordon Edward Wilson

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher

R# _____ Date 6 22 Initial SH

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	E. L.	
	65-62198-9	
NR	64-41273-A-Daily	
NR	Sheets 6-17-49	
	62-60537-32754	
NR	100-64706-1014 encl p4904	
	U. L.	
	~~100-80595-24, p52,~~	
	~~54, 58, Dupe p12~~	
	~~100-80595-285 encl~~	
	R46 47 48, 52, Dupes p1	

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 25, 1954

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Reference is made to Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated 10-21-54 captioned "Dr. Edward U. Condon" wherein Mr. Nichols noted that Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, had advised him that Under Secretary of Defense Thomas had been instructed by the White House to suspend the security clearance given Condon on 7-14-54 by the Department of Defense. On this memorandum the Director noted "Let me have summary on Condon. H."

Attached is a summary memorandum concerning Dr. Edward Uhler Condon. This memorandum sets out the highlights of a 164-page summary brief concerning Dr. Condon dated July 7, 1949, and information concerning him as developed from a review of all references since that time, (7-7-49).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

Attachment

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62-58824-386

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DATE 08-13-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

October 25, 1954
Amended February 3, 1955

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS:

Dr. Edward Uhler Condon has been the subject of four investigations conducted by the Bureau:

Special Inquiry - War Department

An investigation was conducted beginning July 11, 1940, on the specific request of the War Department, inasmuch as Condon was being considered for employment as a scientist-type adviser in matters pertaining to the War Department where he would have access to secret information. At that time he was employed at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Corporation Research Laboratory, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The investigation was concluded in September, 1940, and reflected Condon was considered to be opinionated and uncompromising, "liberal" in his views and strongly anti-Nazi. (62-58854)

Atomic Energy - Applicant Investigation, March, 1947

The Atomic Energy-Applicant investigation was instituted on March 14, 1947, and continued until April 23, 1947. The investigation revealed Condon was regarded by both present and former associates as a "liberal" in his political thinking. He was described as outspoken and sympathetic to Russia and the Balkan countries. He was characterized by co-workers as impulsive and possessing lack of judgment which, together with his "liberal" and pro-Russian views made some of them feel he might disclose confidential information; however, these associates considered him loyal to the United States and were of the opinion he would not take any deliberate steps to harm this country. It was established Condon took the position scientific information regarding the development of atomic energy should be shared with all scientists including Russians. He energetically fought the establishment of military control of atomic energy development. Technical coverage on Condon's residence at the time of the investigation revealed Condon and his wife were occasionally in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. You will recall Elizabeth Bentley described Silvermaster as head of one of a group of underground Communists operating in Washington, D. C., and New York City in the early 1940's. None of the persons interviewed during the investigation were able to furnish any information that Condon or his wife had actually engaged in subversive activities or that they were advocates of Communism.

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A press release dated July 15, 1948, of the Atomic Energy Commission announced that it had no question whatever concerning Dr. Condon's loyalty to the United States "after examining the extensive files of this case." It also declared that the members of the Commission are fully satisfied that Dr. Condon's continued clearance to permit him to have access to the restricted data pertinent to his duties as Director of the Bureau of Standards would not adversely affect the common defense and security of the United States. (116-624)

Internal Security - R Investigation:

An Internal Security - R investigation was conducted from May 5, 1947, until December, 1948, as an outgrowth of the Atomic Energy applicant investigation. Little active investigation was conducted after March, 1948, the date when the loyalty investigation of Condon was instituted. The investigation disclosed Condon and his wife had been in contact with individuals variously described as suspected Communists, persons of pro-Russian and pro-Communist inclinations, and with officials of the Soviet and satellite Embassies. The investigation did not reflect that subject or his wife were actively engaged in any subversive activities. (62-58854)

Loyalty of Government Employees Investigation:

This investigation was begun on March 25, 1948, and concluded on May 28, 1948. Supplemental Loyalty of Government Employees investigations on Condon were conducted in 1950 and in 1951. The loyalty investigation, in addition to information previously developed, reflected considerable information indicating a lack of discretion in both his personal life and his official contacts. During the investigation, [redacted] b7D former Communist Party informant, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, recalled Condon attended two or more discussion groups sponsored by the Communist Party in Pittsburgh in 1943 or 1944.* The Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission advised the Bureau of March 25, 1949, that Condon had been retained as an employee of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (121-2673)

* See Page 2a.

* With reference to Condon's attending these discussion groups sponsored by the Communist Party in Pittsburgh in 1943 or 1944, [redacted] on October 23, 1950, named 18 individuals who, according to him, could support his allegation. Of the 18 persons named by [redacted] the Bureau authorized interviews with 14 of them by letter dated November 3, 1950, and we actually interviewed 13. One of the 18, Steve Dedier, left the United States for Yugoslavia in June, 1950. Two others, Jack and Barbara Shore, were not contacted because of their then current activities in behalf of the Communist Party. Two others, Sidney Horowitz and Dolly Gaynor, could not be located immediately. Twelve of the 13 persons interviewed declared they had never met Condon. The 13th person, Paul Morrison refused to be interviewed. (121-2673-238, 260)

b7D

The information developed during the above-mentioned investigations has been furnished to the appropriate agencies. Complete information concerning the dissemination of the above-mentioned investigations and other information received by the Bureau and disseminated to proper agencies from time to time was the subject of a separate memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated October 21, 1954, concerning Dr. Condon and is not being set forth in detail here.

BACKGROUND:

"Who's Who in America, 1954-1955," reflected that Condon was born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, New Mexico. In 1926 he was awarded a Ph.D. degree by the University of California. His employments are listed as, Lecturer in Physics, Columbia University, 1928; Assistant Professor, Princeton University, 1928-1929; Associate Professor, Princeton University, 1930-1937; Professor, University of Minnesota, 1929-1930; Associate Director, Westinghouse Research Laboratory, 1937-1945; Director, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., 1945-1951; Director, Research and Development, Corning Glassworks, 1951 to present.

ORGANIZATIONS:

Dr. Condon has been associated with numerous scientific and professional organizations. His more pertinent memberships have been as follows:

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated (NCASF):

Prior investigation disclosed, and Condon admitted in 1952, while testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), that he had been a member of the NCASF in the 1940's. He also admitted to having been a member of the Science Committee of the NCASF. This Science Committee subsequently became the American Soviet Science Society. Condon was on the Executive Committee of this organization. In 1946, Condon gave permission to the Society to circularize employees of the Bureau of Standards to obtain additional members.

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The American Soviet Science Society has been cited by the HCUA as an affiliate of the NCASF. (Brief; 61-7582-1843)

BAW:erf

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS):

In 1953, Dr. Condon was listed as President of this organization. While the organization has not been cited, it was described in 1952, by a member of Congress, as being honeycombed with subversive individuals. Officials of this organization have denounced the Internal Security Act and the McCarran-Walter Act and have also attacked the validity of the Attorney General's Subversive List. In 1948 this organization protested against the way Dr. Condon had been treated by the HCUA. (105-21591-1)

Federation of American Scientists (FAS);
National Committee of Atomic Information (NCAI);
Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists (ECAS):

Dr. Condon has been a member of and active in the FAS from 1945 to the present. He has also been a member of the NCAI. The NCAI was set up at the request of and with the aid of the FAS to furnish atomic information to the public. Both of these organizations have been the subject of investigation by this Bureau. This investigation reflected that while some members and officials of the organizations were considered Communist, they did not set the organizations' policies and did not control them.

The Newark "Evening News," August 12, 1946, reflected that Condon was one of the founders of the ECAS. This organization was set up in August, 1946, under the leadership of Dr. Albert Einstein. It is primarily a fund-raising group. Some members of the group were described as having expressed pro-Soviet feelings, but no particular Communist infiltration was noted. (Brief)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW):

In 1947, Condon was a sponsor for the Washington Committee of the SCHW. The SCHW has been cited by the HCUA as a Communist front. (Brief)

INVITATION TO ATTEND SOVIET SCIENCE JUBILEE, JUNE, 1945:

In May, 1945, Dr. Condon was invited to attend the Soviet Science Jubilee to be held in Russia in June, 1945. He intended to attend this Jubilee, but at the request of the War Department, the State Department refused to allow him to attend. General Leslie R. Groves, former Head of Manhattan Engineering District (MED) advised in 1948, that all of the other U. S. scientists who had been invited to attend this Jubilee had declined the invitation. (Brief)

65-30092-2016; 100-829-461, 462

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SAV:mnm

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM TRIALS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 1919-1920:

In 1919, one Edward U. Condon testified in several trials being held at that time in San Francisco, California, under the California Criminal Syndicalism Law. Condon, as a reporter for the "Oakland Tribune," San Francisco, had attended an organizational meeting of the California Branch, Communist Labor Party. (It should be noted that in 1919, Dr. Condon was seventeen years of age.) Condon testified at the trials for the State. During one of the trials, Condon testified that at one of the meetings of the Communist Labor Party, a glass case containing an American flag had been covered with a red cloth. He further testified that a Police Inspector, San Francisco Police Department, had told him that a "plant" of the Police Inspector had been instructed by the Inspector to cover the flag with the red cloth. The Police Inspector denied telling this to Condon and also denied having issued such instructions to a "plant." Subsequently, a janitor of the building in which the meetings were held, admitted that he covered the glass case with the red cloth to prevent it being damaged by children. The Police Inspector was described as being honest and truthful. Condon was described as being friendly with "radicals." Investigation by this Bureau determined that the Edward U. Condon who testified at the trials in 1919 and 1920 was identical with Dr. Edward U. Condon. (Brief)

LACK OF JUDGMENT ON DR. CONDON'S PART:

During an investigation of Dr. Condon in 1948, Dr. William A. Higinbotham, then Assistant Division Leader of Electronics at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York, advised that Condon lacked judgment in that he had made mistakes in his choice of associates and in permitting his wife to talk as she did. Dr. Higinbotham pointed out that Condon's wife had publicly criticized U. S. policies and had made pro-Russian statements.

Other persons interviewed during the investigations of Condon have described him as impractical, indiscreet, talkative when drinking, and an associate of questionable organizations.

In 1947, Condon made an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers during which address he discussed Bureau of Standards work on guided missiles. He described this work as the "Kingfisher Project." The Navy Department advised that the "Kingfisher Project" was highly restricted and that Condon had no right to discuss it. (Brief)

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES:

Contacts With Soviet Officials and Soviet Satellite Officials:

On November 7, 1947, and again on November 7, 1948, Dr. and Mrs. Condon attended a reception at the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., given in honor of the Bolshevik Revolution. (65-30093, p. 23; 62-58854A)

During the period 1946-1950 Dr. and Mrs. Condon were in frequent contact with officials and attended receptions and dinners at the Czechoslovak, Polish, Yugoslav, and Bulgarian Embassies in Washington, D.C. Dr. Juraj Slavik, former Czech Ambassador to the United States, advised that the Condons were regular guests at social functions held at the Czech Embassy in 1946. During 1947 the Condons were closely associated with Mr. Vladimir Houdek, Counselor at the Czech Embassy, who joined the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia in 1945 and on May 16, 1950, asked for political asylum in the United States. During March and April, 1947, Dr. Condon was in frequent contact with Ignace Zlotowski, Minister Counselor of the Polish Delegation to the United Nations, who was reportedly in contact with Soviet espionage agents in the United States. (65-56402-1-1179, 2376; 62-56597-503; 62-58854-85, p. 54, 67; 48, p. 36, 99; 65-38136-150-24; 105-10313-86)

Vladimir Houdek was interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 18, 1954, concerning Condon. Houdek stated he first met Condon at an unknown date during an official function at the Czechoslovakian Embassy and subsequently saw Condon at other Embassy functions. Houdek stated he thereafter became more friendly with Condon and visited in the Condon home. Houdek informed he had no knowledge of any Communist or espionage activities or associations by Condon and he never received the impression that Condon was sympathetic toward Communism or toward the Soviet Union. Houdek also remarked that he never asked Condon for any information and Condon never volunteered any information to him. (65-58854-389)

Other Contacts and Associates:

Between 1946 and 1948 Dr. Condon was known to be in contact, associated or friendly with numerous individuals who have been identified as members of the Communist Party; engaged

Amended February 3, 1955.

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Other Contacts and Associates:

Between 1946 and 1948 Dr. Condon was known to be in contact, associated or friendly with numerous individuals who have been identified as members of the Communist Party; engaged in or associated with persons suspected of Soviet espionage activities; members of or affiliated with Communist front groups; and associates of known Communists. Prominent in this group are the following:

(1) Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster (closely associated, 1946-47), identified by Elizabeth Bentley, a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, as being actively engaged in

in or associated with persons suspected of Soviet espionage activities; members of or affiliated with Communist front groups; and associates of known Communists. Prominent in this group are the following:

(1) Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster (closely associated, 1946-47), identified by Elizabeth Bentley, a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, as being actively engaged in

Amended February 3, 1955.

Soviet espionage in Washington, D. C., 1941-44, and members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. It is to be noted that the Silvermasters on April 15, 1947, admitted being social acquaintances of the Condons. (65-56402-2349, p. 39, 46)

(2) John P. M. Marsalka (closely associated, 1946-47), member of the Washington Bookshop Association, 1945, cited by the Attorney General; a known contact of Soviet Embassy and persons suspected of Soviet espionage. (62-58854-48, p. 10, 1673, p. 151; 121-2673)

(3) Dr. Harlow Shapley (associated, 1946; contact, March, 1948), in frequent contact with members of the Communist Party; affiliated with cited front organizations. (100-829-461; 100-341825)

(4) Dr. Frank J. Malina (associate, 1947), member of Communist Party in Los Angeles, 1938. (65-56403-1-1595; 65-58854)

(5) Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer (contact, 1947; close fellow employee, 1943), a well-known atomic scientist who was recently denied security clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission. (65-56402-1-1621; 100-17828)

(6) Dr. Frank Oppenheimer (associate, 1948), an admitted former Communist Party member. (116-15082-7; 100-237735)

(7) Martin Agronsky (closely associated, 1947-48), a radio commentator for the American Broadcasting Company, Washington, D. C., who has written articles and broadcast material favorable to Condon. Agronsky was a well-known contact of David K. Wahl, a suspected Soviet agent. (65-56402-1786, 1-194, 1-1958)

(8) Lew Kowarski, Scientific Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission (closely associated, August, 1947), was a cohort of Dr. Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie, French High Commissioner of Atomic Energy and reportedly a French Communist. (65-56402-1-2030)

(9) James Roy Newman (closely associated, 1946-47), was associated with individuals who were in contact with suspected Soviet espionage agents; and a contact of Emanuel Block, attorney for the Rosenbergs. (65-58854-48; 65-56402-1523, 1527, 2428)

Amended page to
Memorandum dated 10-25-54
Re: Dr. Edward Uhler Condon

(10) Dr. Bernard Peters (associate, 1948) an alleged Soviet agent and a reported former Communist Party (CP) member in the United States and Germany, who is now in India and is currently under secret indictment and warrant for denying past CP activities and membership. (100-305953-67,99,318; 62-58854-315,319)

(11) Isadore F. Stone (associate, 1948), a former writer for the "New York Star" and "PM," has long been suspected of being a Russian espionage agent. He has a lengthy record of association with Communists and Communist front activity. (62-58854-315,319; 100-37078)

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Dr. Condon testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) on September 5, 1952. He admitted being socially acquainted with officials of the Soviet and satellite embassies; with J. Robert Oppenheimer, Frank Oppenheimer, and others named above. He also admitted that some persons, who had taken refuge in the Fifth Amendment when asked by the HCUA about their Communist Party membership, may have been guests in his home during the period they were in Washington to testify before the HCUA. (61-7582-1843)

CONTACTS WITH THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)

On March 1, 1948, the HCUA released a subcommittee report to the full HCUA concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, whom it described as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." The report also quoted six purported paragraphs from a May 15, 1947, letter from the Director to Secretary of Commerce W. Averill Harriman, referring to many contacts Condon had had with Russian and satellite diplomatic personnel and a Soviet espionage agent, not identified by name.

Congressman Chet Holifield (D, Calif.), after being contacted by Dr. Condon, made statements in the latter's behalf. On March 9, 1948, in remarks before the House, he praised Condon and his accomplishments, and criticized the mentioned report of the HCUA concerning Dr. Condon, listing many errors, such as misspellings and positions held by Condon, and questioning the substance of the report.

The 1952 HCUA publication entitled "Testimony of Dr. Edward U. Condon" reflected that Dr. Condon testified before a subcommittee of the HCUA at Chicago on September 5, 1952. He was advised by the HCUA that the hearing was granted pursuant to the HCUA policy to permit persons "adversely reflected upon" to appear in their own behalf; that he had been given public invitations and one written invitation which he had rejected and he was, therefore, required to attend. (61-7582-1843)

The testimony adduced information that Condon, in April, 1943, was upset by the "extraordinarily close security policy" of the Manhattan Engineering District and he said "I do not feel qualified to question the wisdom of this since I am totally unaware of the extent of enemy sabotage and espionage activities." (ibid)

Condon did admit that he encouraged, early in 1946, solicitation of employees of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) to join in the American-Soviet Science Society (ASSS), mentioned above, and that he was interested in the development of more adequate contacts with scientific workers in the Soviet Union. He denied that ASSS was connected in 1946 with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, also mentioned above. (Ibid)

Condon testified that in March, 1947, he was interviewed by two investigators of the HCUA concerning ASSS; that he cooperated with them and told them he was willing to help them in any way he could. Within a month, however, he said stories were appearing in the press that he was to be subpoenaed and "shown up"; that in June, 1947, Chairman J. Parnell Thomas of HCUA published articles in "Liberty" and "American" insinuating improper conduct by Condon; that in June, 1947, he had written Thomas offering to cooperate and received no answer; that two weeks later he sent copies of that letter to each member of the HCUA and got only two formal acknowledgments; that during the Fall of 1947 a newspaper (apparently the "Washington Times-Herald") stated Condon was to be called up before the HCUA; that on March 1, 1948, the Committee gave the press a report on him; that the only copy he was able to get was from the press; that he was subpoenaed to appear April 21, 1948; that he was advised by telegram that the hearing was postponed and heard no more; that he refused to accept public invitations to testify. (Ibid)

Condon in his own behalf stated that in 1948 security procedures at NBS were formalized. He admitted knowledge of published information about the Gusenko Case in Canada. It was indicated to him that he did not apply the knowledge of probable similar Russian activity in the United States to his associations with persons like Silvermaster, Peters, and others mentioned above. The testimony reflected that on May 20, 1948, in a speech before the Washington (D. C.) Academy of Science, Condon criticized the "compartmentalization" in science as reflected by the Atomic Energy Program and praised the British system of granting high-level personnel free access to any information whatsoever. (Ibid)

At the conclusion of the testimony the HCUA read into the record the following criticisms concerning Condon:

*National Bureau of Standards

1. His expression of dissatisfaction with security measures at Los Alamos.

2. His entertainment on Government property (NBS Director's residence) of scientists appearing before the HCUA and refusing to testify.

3. That at least two of his guests were engaged in activities of a "very dubious" nature.

4. His taking to task another scientist who did testify to Communist activities of a third scientist.

5. His vouchsafing an excellent character for a man who had been accused and who failed to meet in any way the accusation of espionage activities.

6. The number of professional and social contacts had with people readily determined to be engaged in subversive activities and actual espionage. (ibid)

PUBLICITY ARISING OUT OF COPLON TRIAL

During the 1949 trial for attempted espionage of Judith Coplon, former Justice Department employee, an FBI investigative report on "Georgi D. Sotirov, was, Internal Security-R" mistakenly became public. The information was subject of much newspaper publicity; Dr. Condon was reported as calling the data concerning his wife "trivial" and on June 13, 1949, issued two angry statements denouncing the Director and demanding that the Director publicly apologize to Mrs. Condon, and insisted he did not choose to accept "No Comment" for an answer. His remarks critical of the FBI included statements to the effect that "gossip, rumor and hearsay" were gathered from witnesses of unknown integrity and veracity who would not face those "whom they slander."

By letter dated June 15, 1949, Dr. Condon wrote the Director in a manner quite apologetic for his earlier angry, public statements and called attention to the danger of incorporating "gossip," "slander," "hearsay," and one-side-only information in a report and not differentiating between relevant and irrelevant information. He suggested that subjects being investigated have the opportunity to be interviewed by the investigators to correct possible errors. Dr. Condon was advised that since the situation which prompted his letter had grown out of a judicial proceeding, a matter over which the Director had no control, Mr. Hoover was taking the liberty of referring Condon's letter to the Attorney General. (Brief)

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

MISCELLANEOUS:

In 1946 Dr. Condon was reported as having stated:

"We must particularly seek to bring about greater working relationships with our friends and allies, the Russians. Russia and the United States are today the most powerful nations in the world, so unless we can get along together there is no hope for peace. We must seek to recapture something of the feeling of belief and pride we had in being on their side after Stalingrad. . . . We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories as they have welcomed ours to theirs and extend the best of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next war." ("Atomic Information," publication of National Committee of Atomic Information, March 25, 1946; brief, 116-624-25)

When interviewed January 6, 1948, by a Bureau Agent in an Atomic Energy Act-Applicant investigation, Dr. Condon expressed the opinion that the FBI was "silly" in contacting the superior and fellow workers of an employee being investigated; that all valuable information was in the employee's personnel file; that if Dr. Condon questioned the trustworthiness of an employee, the employee would not work for the NBS; that an excellent efficiency report meant just that in all respects. In September, 1948, Condon stated that the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce was "the most stupid loyalty board in the Government," and with reference to the board stated, "I heard of a guy being questioned because he gave a few dollars to the Spanish Republican cause." (Brief, 62-58854-105)

On June 7, 1949, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer testified before an Executive Session of the HCUA that Bernard Peters was at one time a member of the Communist Party of Germany. Subsequently, copies of two letters were found in the Government-owned residence formerly occupied by Dr. Condon while he was Director of the NBS. One letter dated June 27, 1949, at Idaho Springs, Colorado, addressed "Dear Robert" admonished him for his testimony against Peters before the HCUA, and urged "Robert" to give the President, University

of Rochester, Peters' employer, assurances in behalf of Peters, or offer Peters an equivalent position with the Institute for Advanced Study. The second letter, dated June 23, 1949, at Echo Lake Lodge, Colorado, addressed "Dearest Emilie," summarized "Oppie's" testimony before the HCUA, and expressed the view that Robert Oppenheimer was losing his mind. The author of the letter also expressed his concern that if Oppenheimer "cracks up," he might drag many others down with him. It should be noted that Condon's wife's name is Emilie, and that Condon is acquainted with Peters. On September 5, 1952, Condon admitted before the HCUA that he had written Oppenheimer a very critical letter following Oppenheimer's testimony concerning Peters. (100-17828-904; 61-7582-1843)

The "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, on December 31, 1952, reported that Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, requested clemency in a letter to the United States District Court Judge Kaufman, who presided over the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for passing atomic secrets to Russia. On the following day the same publication reported Condon as having signed a petition requesting similar clemency for the Rosenbergs.

According to "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., on October 23, 1954, Vice President Nixon stated that while he supported Dr. Condon at the time of his resignation from the NBS post, he personally had taken a strong hand in the current revocation of his security clearance. Mr. Nixon noted that since his resignation, Dr. Condon had written a letter supporting Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, nuclear scientist denied access to atomic secrets.

[redacted] a former Comintern agent, who has furnished reliable information in the past as well as some unreliable information, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 22, 1954, concerning Condon. b7D

At first [redacted] stated he did not recognize the name of Condon. When he was furnished with the name "Dr. Edward U. Condon, Bureau of Standards," [redacted] stated he heard the name in the following manner:

[redacted] informed that prior to his coming to Washington, D. C., in 1936 to aid in the organization of certain Communist front groups he was given a list of names of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support him in his work by _____ Mills, a Communist district organizer in Philadelphia. [redacted] further stated that in 1937 he organized the Communist front group known as the "Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy." Through an attorney, W. Ormond Thompson, Condon was contacted and thereafter Condon in turn contacted Lauchlin Currie at the White House for Currie's assistance in order to allow the organization to send doctors, nurses, and medical supplies to Spain.

With respect to _____ Mills, investigation has reflected that he is possibly identical with Sampson Milgrom, also known as Alexander W. Mills, a Communist Party member in the Philadelphia area as early as 1926, and District Organizer of the Communist Party for Eastern Pennsylvania for several years beginning in 1932. Reliable established informants who have knowledge of Communist Party activities in the 1930's in the Philadelphia area were contacted by Bureau Agents in 1954. None of them knew of any association between Condon and Mills.

Investigation also determined that in January, 1937, the State Department had a policy of endorsing all passports "Not valid for Spain." On March 13, 1937, this policy was changed upon order from the White House. A reliable informant familiar with such matters in the State Department informed in 1954 that he had no

Amended February 3, 1955.

information which might indicate that Lauchlin Currie or Condon were implicated in the above change of policy. Further investigation in 1954 reflected that from 1930 until September, 1937, Condon was associate professor of physics at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and on September 1, 1937, he became associated with the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On October 31, 1945, Condon resigned from the Westinghouse Electric Company and accepted an appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards. Investigation did not reflect that Condon resided in Washington, D. C., for any period of time prior to 1945.

Prior investigation of Lauchlin Currie reflected he was appointed Administrative Assistant to the President in July, 1939. Prior thereto he was associated with the Federal Reserve System. Prior investigation of Currie failed to reflect any association with Condon. (62-58854-409)

Louis Budenz, former Communist Party functionary who was acquainted with many individuals active in the Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy was interviewed on January 27, 1955, and on February 3, 1955. Budenz advised that he had no knowledge or information concerning any association between Condon and Sampson Milgrom or between Condon and other individuals active in the Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy.

Amended February 3, 1955.

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MRS. EMILIE HONZIG CONDON, WIFE:

Mrs. Emilie Honzig Condon was born May 25, 1899, in Chicago, Illinois. She is of Czechoslovakian extraction. She and Dr. Condon were married on November 8, 1922. They have one daughter, [redacted] who was born [redacted] in Berkeley, California.* On August 11, 1926, the Condon family secured passports to study and travel in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark and Switzerland for a period of two years. b6 b7C

Mrs. Condon has been an active member or a contact of the following organizations:

(1) Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (contact, 1947)

(2) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (member, 1947)

(3) The Washington Cooperative Bookshop (member, 1946)

(4) Southern Conference for Human Welfare (contact, 1947)

The first three above-listed organizations have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Number 4 has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (65-56402-1-1886; 100-146964-170; 100-275027-1; 62-58854-48)

Between 1946 and 1948 Mrs. Condon was known to be a close associate, contact or friendly with the following questionable individuals:

(1) Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster (close associate, 1946-47) (subjects of the Gregory espionage investigation)

(2) John P. M. Marsalka (close associate, 1946-47), a member of Communist Party underground in United States.

(3) Dr. Frank J. Malina (friendly, 1947), a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles, California, from 1938.

(4) Martin D. Kamen (contact, 1948), former alleged espionage agent, but cooperative with FBI during interviews. b6 b7C

* The Condons also have two sons, [redacted] and Joseph Henry.

(5) Dr. Harlow Shapley (contact 1948) in frequent contact with members of the Communist Party and affiliated with Communist Party front groups.

(6) Mrs. Frank Gervasi (contact 1948) a pro-Communist and subscriber to the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist Party publication.

(7) Daniel Melcher (contact 1946) released from his position as Director of the National Committee on Atomic Information because he was considered to be pro-Communist.

(8) Mrs. Clifford J. Durr (close associate 1946) member of various groups cited by the Attorney General and friendly with espionage agents and members of the Communist Party.

(9) Mrs. Gifford Pinchot (associated 1947) member of groups cited by the Attorney General. (65-56402-674; 121-2673; 62-58854-302; 62-58854; 121-2673-231; 121-2673-171; 100-38295-17; 121-2673-201,206; 65-56402-1-1678)

In 1947 Mrs. Condon was in contact with various officials of the Russian Embassy and in November, 1948, she went to the Russian Embassy to attend a Soviet celebration. (65-56402-1-1543)

Between 1946 and 1950 she was in contact with officials and attended receptions and dinners at the Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian, Bulgarian and Polish Embassies. It is to be noted that the Czechoslovakian Ambassador and his wife gave Mrs. Condon a Christmas gift in 1950. (65-45397-1214; 121-2763-3; 65-56402-1-525 and 1093; 62-56597; 100-360460-114; 105-14537-73)

In 1946, Mrs. Condon was reported to have "twisted ideas" and to be critical of the U. S. Government's policy on atomic energy matters. She was said to favor Russia's policy on this matter. In April, 1941, the Manhattan Engineer District reported that Mrs. Condon was "questionable" in regard to her loyalty. She has been characterized as one having "great admiration for the Slavic people and appears to be pro-Russian." Many people have described her as "not too intelligent," "mixed up," "pro-Russian," and "possibly pro-Communist." However, these numerous individuals who made these statements could furnish no disloyal information about her. (116-624-23,32; 121-2673-171,3; 62-58854-193)

b7D

On March 21, 1951, [redacted] gave a signed statement to Bureau Agents in which she stated that Dr. and Mrs. Condon were among several guests at a party [redacted] in 1947 or 1948. [redacted] stated that during the course of the evening Mrs. Condon stated "Well, I am a Marxist." [redacted] believed Mrs. Condon's statement to habe been uttered in a serious vein. (121-2673-26, p.2)

[redacted] DAUGHTER

b6
b7C

[redacted] daughter, was born [redacted]. On November 20, 1944, the daughter's name was discussed at Communist Party Headquarters in San Francisco, California, in relation to the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). Her name, address and phone number were on a slip of paper found in the office of the Headquarters of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California, on November 23, 1944. The significance of this is unknown. The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (62-58854-48; 116-624-35)

b6
b6

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 21, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

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

While talking to William Rogers on other matters today, he advised that an issue had been made with the Defense Establishment in granting the security clearance to Dr. Condon, and that Under Secretary Thomas had been instructed by the White House to suspend the clearance. Rogers stated that he had spent approximately two hours at the White House today on this and that it was inconceivable that the Defense Establishment could have taken this action.

Department of ?

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
LBN:arm

See me have summary on Condon

Memo-Belmont to Boardman 10-25-54

62-58854-387

RECORDED-30

INDEXED-30 19 NOV 22 1954

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ESP SEC

FD-72
(6-10-53)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	NOV 19 1954	11/17,18/54	KEITH G. TEETER bas

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. VLADIMIR HOUDEK became member of CP in 1944; defected from position of Chief Permanent Delegate of Czachoslovakia to the U. N. on 5/16/50. Informants have advised HOUDEK closely associated with subject in 1947 while former attached to Czech Embassy, Washington, D.C. and subject Director of National Bureau of Standards. When interviewed on 11/18/54 HOUDEK advised he met subject at receptions and parties sponsored by Czechoslovakian Embassy, but unable to recall number or dates of these occasions. Also knew subject on personal level but not intimately. Could supply no information concerning subject's associates and never received impression subject interested in Communist Party or Communism. HOUDEK did not desire to know subject for espionage purposes; never asked subject for information and subject never offered any.

AGENCY ltr eltr
REQ. REC'D 2-25-55
REP'T FORW. 4-7-55
BY JHS JB

-P-

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dr. VLADIMIR HOUDEK, former Chief of the Czechoslovakian Delegation to the United Nations, publically announced his defection from the Czechoslovakian government on May 16, 1950. In subsequent interviews with Special Agents of the FBI, HOUDEK advised that he became a self-pronounced member of the Communist Party in September, 1944, while

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY sp-4 tcp/sp
ON 4/19/82

AGENCY ltr eltr
REQ. REC'D 11/29/54
DATE FORW. 12/3/54
HOW FORW. by hand
BY

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		7 NOV 22 1954

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53 NOV 30 1954

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KGT:bas
SF 100-27737

with the Slovak underground in Europe.

In January, 1945 HOUDEK entered the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague, Czechoslovakia. On June 18, 1946 he entered the United States and assumed the duties of Counselor of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C. In about September, 1947 he became Director of Economic Affairs for the Embassy. In March 1948 he was appointed Chief Permanent Delegate of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations, the position he filled until his defection.

San Francisco T-1 and T-2, both of known reliability, have provided the following information concerning the association between HOUDEK and the subject.

On June 16, 1947 the HOUDEKs were invited to dinner by the CONDONs after which the two couples were to attend a speech by HENRY WALLACE which was scheduled for that date.

The HOUDEKs were reported to have been invited to a dinner party given by the CONDONs on August 7, 1947.

On September 6, 1947 the HOUDEKs entertained the CONDONs at the HOUDEK residence so that the CONDONs might meet a Dr. ~~A~~NETOSHAY. D.C. Czech. T-1 and T-2 believed that this individual was a Czech scientist visiting the United States at the time.

It was reported that both the HOUDEKs and the CONDONs planned to attend a reception at the Soviet Embassy in honor of Red Army Day on November 7, 1947 and that they planned to go together.

San Francisco T-1 and T-2 reported that there had been numerous other situations of which they had knowledge which indicated that a close personal relationship existed between the CONDONs and the HOUDEKs.

It is noted that during the period of the activities described above the subject was the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Dr. VLADIMIR HOUDEK presently resides at 2121 Essex Street, Berkeley, California and is employed as a Cost Accountant by the Zellerbach Paper Co., 534 Battery Street, San Francisco, California.

KGT:bas
SF 100-27737

On November 18, 1954 HOUDEK was interviewed by SA [redacted] and the writer concerning his knowledge of the subject's activities. b6 b7C

HOUDEK advised that he first met the subject while he was assigned to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington. This meeting occurred at an official function at the Embassy to which the subject was invited but HOUDEK had no idea of the date or nature of this function. He noted that the subject's name was included on a list of government dignitaries who were automatically invited to receptions and parties sponsored by the Czechoslovakian government . HOUDEK said he recalled seeing the subject on several such occasions, but he did not know the dates or the nature of the functions involved. He was certain that the meeting had occurred purely by chance and that there had been no special reason for his desiring to meet the subject because of the subject's official position. He said he also never received any impression that the subject had any special reason for making his acquaintance and for becoming friendly with him.

HOUDEK said that his association with the subject was not confined to official diplomatic functions but that he had visited the subject in his home on a personal basis and that the subject had reciprocated. He said that this relationship was not an intimate one by any means and, for this reason, he was unable to say who the subject's close associates were. He said he did not know if the subject had any special friends in other diplomatic establishments and did not know his friends in other circles.

HOUDEK was certain that he had not desired to know the subject for espionage purposes and said that he had never asked the subject for any information and that the subject had never offered any. HOUDEK said he was equally sure that he had not introduced the subject to any persons who wished to meet him for intelligence purposes and did not know of any instace in which the subject may have asked for introductions for this purpose.

HOUDEK said that he had never received any impression that the subject had ever been a member of the Communist Party; that he associated with Communists or Communist sympathizers; that he espoused the Communist Party line or that he was sympathetic to Soviet Russia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SF 100-27737

When asked to explain the basis for his association with the subject on a personal level, the best answer HOUDEK could give was that he was new in Washington and wished to become acquainted with as many people as possible in this country.

HOUDEK said that before his appointment as Chief of the Czechoslovakian United Nations Delegation he returned to Czechoslovakia and did not see the subject after his return to New York to assume his new duties. He said he had no information concerning the subject since their association in Washington.

-P-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KGT:bas
SF 100-27737

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

For the information of the Bureau and the Washington Field Office, it is noted that during the interview of HOUDEK on 11/18/54 he mentioned that shortly after his defection he appeared before a U.S. Congressional Investigating Committee where he was questioned concerning his knowledge of the subject and OWEN LATTIMORE.

LEADS:

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO and BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

*Will conduct such additional investigation as is necessary on the basis of Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 9/16/54.

SOURCES:

SF T-1 is Washington Field C-209-S*
SF T-2 is Washington Field C-505-S*

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to SF dated 11/17/54.

FD-72
(3-9-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: WASHINGTON FIELD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ S.I.R.-S

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO	11/23/54	11/9,10/54	KARL L. STEFANSSON KLS:LMA

TITLE: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp 5 Kpp/ep
ON 4/10/86
266,997

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RICHARD B. VAIL, former Congressman, advised that he has no personal knowledge of CONDON's activities, associates or affiliations. Knowledge of CONDON learned from testimony of persons appearing before House Committee in both closed and public hearings. Claims all information he could furnish and all he presently recalls is contained in records of HCUA, including sources whom he does not now recall. Recalled Dr. CONDON's association with SILVERMASTER; that CONDON was Executive Director of American Soviet Science Society, an affiliate of NCASF; solicited scientists to join the organization and associated with Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

AGENCY ICC CIA
REQ. REC'D 7-25-56
REP'T FORW. 8-17-56
BY

- P -

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

EXP PROC

DETAILS:

Investigation in this matter was initiated upon receipt of a request from T-1, a government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, which agency requested that RICHARD B. VAIL, former Congressman and former member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, be interviewed concerning Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

RICHARD B. VAIL, owner and chairman of the board, Vail Manufacturing Company, 900 East 95th Street, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview by SA [redacted] b6 b7C and the writer on November 10, 1954, advised that he was a representative in the 80th and 82nd Congress from the Second Congressional District, Chicago, Illinois. During his term in the 80th Congress, he was Chairman of the Internal Security Sub-committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

1 cc ONI
1 cc Tompkins 11/29/54

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53 DEC 7 1954

Concerning Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, VAIL advised that he has no personal knowledge of CONDON's activities, associates or affiliations, and that the knowledge he has of CONDON came from testimony of persons appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in both closed and public hearings. He claims that all the information he could furnish concerning Dr. CONDON, and all that he presently recalls, is recorded in the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, including the sources, whom he does not now recall.

In commenting on Dr. CONDON, VAIL recalled from various testimony CONDON's extensive association with GREGORY SILVERMASTER while CONDON was Chief of the Bureau of Standards, and that CONDON had stated in a hearing that SILVERMASTER was "a loyal American".

VAIL advised that the GREGORY SILVERMASTER to whom he referred is NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, whom ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, an admitted Communist espionage agent, has described in public testimony as a Soviet agent employed in a government agency who was the head of a group of individuals engaged in espionage and was the Communist Party leader of this group.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

VAIL also recalled that before a hearing, Mrs. CONDON was reported to have been Secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. In testimony, VAIL claimed, Dr. CONDON had been reportedly an Executive Director of the American Soviet Science Society. VAIL recalled that witnesses related that the American Soviet Science Society was an affiliate of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship; that both groups had their national offices in the same building in New York, New York, and that the American Soviet Science Society deposited checks to the account of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

VAIL recalled that CONDON reportedly solicited scientists to join the American Soviet Science Society and that he had considerable association with Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. In this connection VAIL referred to letters written by CONDON, copies of which are in the House Committee on Un-American Activities records, wherein CONDON reportedly criticized OPPENHEIMER for exposing some Communist whose name VAIL could not recall.

In another letter, according to VAIL, CONDON made mention of the fact "If Oppenheimer breaks down, he would drag all of us down", CONDON inferring, according to VAIL, that OPPENHEIMER was losing control of his mental faculties. VAIL stated that he recalled these letters were obtained from a janitor, name not known, who had been given instructions to destroy trash by CONDON when CONDON left the Bureau of Standards. VAIL recalled also that these letters were originally submitted to Senator JOSEPH P. MC CARTHY by this janitor, and Senator MC CARTHY subsequently furnished these letters to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. VAIL could not explain or advise the significance of the information appearing in these letters.

According to an article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, on June 30, 1954, captioned "Ban on Oppenheimer Upheld", Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, by a four to one vote of the Atomic Energy Commission, was not given security clearance. This article related that because "of substantial derogatory information" in his security file relating to association with Communists before World War II, that he had married a former Communist, that he had contributed to Communist causes and that he had opposed and worked against the development of the hydrogen bomb in this country, he was considered a security risk.

VAIL, in recalling the above occurrences, reiterated that all this information appears in the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that all the information he could furnish was obtained from testimony of persons appearing before the committee in hearings. He stated emphatically that he had no personal knowledge of CONDON's activities, associates, or affiliations.

CG 100-19221

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE

For the information of the Bureau, it is noted that JOHN ~~M~~C DOWELL, former Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, presently residing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, could furnish information concerning the American Soviet Science Society if such information has not been previously obtained. Since it is believed that the Bureau is in possession of the characterization of the American Soviet Science Society, no lead has been set forth for the Pittsburgh Division to contact JOHN MC DOWELL. DC

INFORMANTS

T-1 Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C., as referred to in Butel to Chicago dated November 9, 1954.

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Corrected W'ton report 11/24/54

The Washington Field Office, in the event that House Committee on Un-American Activities records have not been completely reviewed, will conduct such an appropriate review. It is noted that this lead was set forth for the Washington Field Office in Chicago teletype to the Director and Washington Field Office dated November 10, 1954.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will recontact RICHARD B. VAIL for any additional information he may possess in his files on CONDON, which by chance may not have been made a part of the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. VAIL advised that a search and review of his files will consume several days.

REFERENCE

Bureau teletype to Chicago dated 11/9/54.
Chicago teletype to the Director and Washington Field dated 11/10/54.
Bureau teletype to Chicago dated 11/19/54.

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TITLE

Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Statement by CONDON inserted in Congressional Record March 24, 1952, wherein he makes references to past "unfavorable opinions" expressed toward him and some of his associates by HCUA members and states willingness to testify under oath he has never been a Communist Party member nor divulged any classified information to unauthorized persons. CONDON therein also acknowledges NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER as a former social contact and states nothing in such association gave slightest reason to believe, and he does not believe SILVERMASTER "other than a loyal American." Portions of subsequent testimony by CONDON before HCUA September 5, 1952, set out wherein CONDON, being reminded of testimony of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, identifying SILVERMASTER as a member of a former Soviet Espionage Conspiracy, states feeling he would have to qualify above statement re SILVERMASTER in light of BENTLEY'S testimony, but added, "I prefer to regard a man innocent... until proven guilty." Therein CONDON also acknowledged former association with GIOVANNI ROSSI LOMANITZ, DAVID JOSEPH BOHM, and JOSEPH WEINBERG, and knowledge that these scientists refused to answer questions as to past activities when called as witnesses by HCUA. CONDON in answer to questions as to his feeling concerning such refusals stated, "They exercised their Constitutional Rights and that is that." HCUA in annual report of December 28, 1952, stated CONDON'S appearance served to confirm Committee's belief that "because of his propensity for associating with persons disloyal or of questionable loyalty and his contempt for necessary regulations that he is not qualified for acceptability to any security position." Security type information relating to MARTIN KAMEN, JOHN MARSALKA, BERNARD PETERS, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, and FRANK OPPENHEIMER, acknowledged associates of CONDON, also noted herein.

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: (Continued)

Records of T-13, another government agency, reflect SILVERMASTER, questioned September 5, 1952, furnished information re former social association with CONDON, but declined to answer questions re self and associates involved in BENTLEY allegations. Explained willingness to answer questions re CONDON as he did not want association of CONDON'S name with his to "cast any reflections on CONDON."

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"In addition to this general invitation, I announced publicly in February of 1949 and in June of 1949 that the committee would hear you if you requested it. Notwithstanding these invitations, as recently as March of this year, Representative W. Sterling Cole, of your own New York congressional district, who inserted certain statements made by you in the Congressional Record, referred to the fact that while numerous charges had been made against you, you had not had an opportunity to answer these charges in public session. Therefore in June of 1952 you were extended a written invitation to appear before the committee, which you rejected.

"The committee now feels that you should be questioned under oath regarding your associations and activities, so in June of this year the committee decided to require your attendance before the committee at this time...

"What is your present employment, or occupation?

Dr. Condon. I am director of research and development of the Corning Glass Works of Corning, N. Y.

Mr. Tavenner. How long have you held that position?

Dr. Condon. Since October 1, of last year...

Page 3836 - "Mr. Tavenner. Dr. Condon, you have indicated that in approximately September 1937 you accepted employment with the Westinghouse laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. In what type of work was the Westinghouse laboratories engaged at that time?...

"Mr. Tavenner. During the course of your duties with the Westinghouse laboratory, were you a consultant on the war research projects which were then being performed at the radiation laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Mass.?

Dr. Condon. Yes, sir.

Mr. Tavenner. And the University of California at Berkeley, Calif.?

Dr. Condon. Yes, at various times; not during the entire period, of course.

Mr. Tavenner. Well, during the course of the performance of your duties, did you become familiar with the development of the atomic bomb?

Dr. Condon. Yes; I was a member of the original committee that recommended that the Government set up the Manhattan District.

Mr. Tavenner. Well, during this period when you were employed by Westinghouse laboratories, did you consider taking an assignment with the Manhattan Engineering District at Los Alamos, N. Mex., which was charged with the specific duty of developing the bomb?

Dr. Condon. Yes; I was out there for a short time, about a month.

Mr. Tavenner. Well, were you assigned to temporary duty there?

Dr. Condon. Yes.

Mr. Tavenner. When did you go to Los Alamos?

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

TESTIMONY OF CONDON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1952:

MR. RAPHAEL I. NIXON, Director of Research of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, has made available copies of open testimony by the subject, Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON, before the Committee in the Second Session of the 82nd Congress on September 5, 1952, at Chicago, Illinois.

Four copies of such testimony are being furnished herewith as enclosures.

The publication containing such testimony reflects that at such time, CONDON was accompanied by counsel, MR. KENNETH SPENCE of New York City. Committee members indicated present, included Representatives FRANCIS E. WALTER, MORGAN M. MOULDER, HAROLD H. VELDE, and DONALD L. JACKSON, with Representative WALTER presiding. FRANK S. TAVENNER, JR., counsel for the Committee, directed the questioning.

A review of such material indicates that the questioning in connection therewith was primarily directed to and related to information and allegations which have previously come to the attention of this Bureau and have been treated with in past reports pertaining to the subject.

Statements and information developed through such questioning and considered as additionally pertinent as a matter of information to instant matter, are set forth hereinafter.

For further clarity, page notations locating the selected excerpts within the copies of the published testimony will be set forth from time to time in reference thereto.

On page 3834, MR. TAVENNER states as follows:

"MR. TAVENNER. This is the statement of the chairman to be made to Dr. Condon, which I will read in his absence:

"Dr. Condon, in 1948 a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives issued a report concerning you. In keeping with committee policy, since I have been chairman, all persons whose names have been adversely reflected upon in testimony before the committee time and again have been invited by public pronouncement to appear before the committee and make such denial or explanation as may be proper.

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(Continued)

Page 3836 - "Dr. Condon. I can't remember the exact dates, but it was more or less March or April of 1942, I believe, or maybe 1943, I would have to do a little checking. We can check back but it was 1943, I am quite sure, on the second thought...

Page 3837 - "Mr. Tavenner. And I understood you to say you remained there approximately a month?

Dr. Condon. About a month; yes.

Mr. Tavenner. Well, during that period of time, the 1 month when you were there, what was the general nature of your duties?...

Dr. Condon...I had title of associate director of this, and as such was second in command to Robert Oppenheimer, who was the director..."

It is noted that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER has previously been identified in instant matter as a personal acquaintance and former professional associate of CONDON.

It is also noted that an Atomic Energy Commission clearance formerly extended to OPPENHEIMER, was terminated by the Atomic Energy Commission on June 30, 1954, following a hearing for OPPENHEIMER before an AEC Personnel Security Board during April 12 through May 4, 1954.

It is noted that in proceeding, (Page 3837), MR. TAVENNER inserted a copy of an undated letter headed, "Los Alamos, Santa Fe., N. Mex.," addressed to "Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Los Alamos," and signed "Ed Condon," wherein CONDON sets forth his decision not to accept a permanent connection with the Los Alamos Project and discusses his reason's in connection therewith.

Subsequent questioning lead to the agreement that the letter was written in April, 1943. TAVENNER stated that he was in possession of a memorandum which indicated that the letter was actually dated April 26, 1943.

Portions of such letter receiving attention in further questioning during the testimony of CONDON, are quoted hereinafter.

"Dear Robert: This letter will serve to put in the record some of the things which we have discussed during the past week which have led to my decision not to accept a permanent connection with the Los Alamos project and to return to the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at East Pittsburgh...

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"In trying to be clear about the reasons for the decision I suppose it boils down to this: With additional knowledge of detailed needs of the project I was unable to get a strong conviction that I am decidedly more useful to the war here than at Westinghouse. Since the change would entail considerable personal sacrifice, I do not feel justified in making it. I do not see how such a view could have been reached without my coming here to see the problem at first hand...

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Page 3838 - "The thing which upsets me most is the extraordinarily close security policy. I do not feel qualified to question the wisdom of this since I am totally unaware of the extent of enemy espionage and sabotage activities. I only want to say that in my case I found that the extreme concern with security was morbidly depressing--especially the discussion about censoring mail and telephone calls, the possible militarization and complete isolation of the personnel from the outside world. I know that before long all such concerns would make me be so depressed as to be of little if any value. I think a great many of the other people are apt to be this way, otherwise I wouldn't mention it.

"An aspect of this policy for which I am completely at a loss to find justification is the tendency to isolate this group intellectually from the key members of the other units of the whole project. While I had heard that there were to be some restrictions, I can say that I was so shocked that I could hardly believe my ears when General Groves undertook to reprove us, though he did so with exquisite tact and courtesy, for a discussion which you had concerning an important technical question with A. H. Compton. To me the absence from the conference of such men as A. H. Compton, E. O. Lawrence, and H. C. Urey was an unfortunate thing but up to that time in your office last Monday I had put it down simply to their being too busy with other matters.

"I feel so strongly that this policy puts you in the position of trying to do an extremely difficult job with three hands tied behind your back that I cannot accept the view that such internal compartmentalization of the larger project is proper. My disturbance was complicated with the feeling that I might sooner or later unintentionally violate such rules through failure to comprehend them fully. On my way through Chicago coming out here I had a friendly chat with A. H. Compton about the project at his home which probably would be considered improper though if so I would say the scientific position of the project is hopeless..."

MR. TAVENNER, continuing the questioning, stated that he wanted to call attention to the following statement in the above letter:

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"I do not feel qualified to question the wisdom of this, since I am totally unaware of the extent of enemy espionage and sabotage activities.

"In other words, you were reluctant to accept the position because you could not persuade yourself that the security required was needed?...

Page 3840 - "Dr. Condon. I think that that represents my position correctly.

Mr. Tavenner. You admit lack of knowledge of the extent of enemy espionage and sabotage activities?

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. Yet you were inclined to refuse appointment there because of the security required. Is that a correct statement?

Dr. Condon. On the question of refusing appointment, I hadn't ever accepted it in a final way in the first place, and secondly, I was under

(Continued)

Page 3840 - "no obligation to accept it, and I was in war work at Westinghouse and my employers were very reluctant to have me go there at all, and so that I just decided as between two different kinds of war work to make the choice to work at Westinghouse on radar work...

"Mr. Tavenner. But the way the letter expresses it--and I want you to state where I am wrong in this--is that you were mainly concerned about the effect that security, that the security measures would have on you.

Dr. Condon. These particular extreme security measures that we had under discussion, namely militarization of the personnel, and the keeping of everybody locked behind a wire fence until 6 months after the end of the war.

Mr. Tavenner. Well, you emphasized in your letter the matter of compartmentalization of the unit, and I think that you took the position that that policy would put Dr. Oppenheimer in the position of trying to do an extremely difficult job with three hands tied behind his back, and that you could not accept the view that such internal compartmentalization of the larger project was proper, and so you took the very definite position that you could not accept that view, that compartmentalization was proper.

Page 3841 - "Dr. Condon. To that extreme degree; yes...

Page 3843 - "Mr. Tavenner. During the period of your employment at Westinghouse Laboratories, did you in 1945 receive an invitation to attend certain exercises of the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union?

Dr. Condon. Yes.

Mr. Tavenner. Who extended the invitation to you?

Dr. Condon. My recollection was it was a Mr. Edwin Smith, of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship."

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Mr. Tavenner. What was the purpose given for the attendance of these exercises?

Dr. Condon. Well, this was one of the normal type of academic celebration and function related to science, much analogous to the Centennial of Engineering that is going on here in Chicago this week. It was supposed to be, I think, the two hundred and twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the Russians had invited many people from various countries to come for a sort of scientific conference or convention...

"Mr. Tavenner. Did you receive a formal invitation?

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Page 3844 - "Dr. Condon. No. It was a very hastily gotten up thing, and as I recall it, Mr. Smith called me on the phone from New York, and just asked me would I be interested in going if I were invited, and those conversational questions; and I said yes, if I could arrange it.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you make application for a passport to go to Russia for that purpose?

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. And it was issued, was it not?

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. And then taken up?

Dr. Condon. That is right. I surrendered it in the New York Office of the State Department, the Passport Division.

Mr. Tavenner. Who requested that you surrender it?

Dr. Condon. Mrs. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division.

Mr. Tavenner. Was any reason assigned?

Dr. Condon. I have somewhere the letter that she wrote, expressing it, and I have forgotten just how it is expressed. In any case, the letter states that 'this constitutes no reflection on your loyalty or integrity,' or something of that sort.

Mr. Tavenner. As a result of that, did you go to the State Department, and while there, address a letter to the President of the United States in regard to it?

Dr. Condon. I wrote a letter to the President of the United States, but not by going to the State Department.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you dictate to an employee of the State Department over the telephone, a letter to the President?

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. During the course of the investigation, the committee has obtained a copy of that letter, which I will read into the record:

"My Dear Mr. President: I respectfully appeal to you to overrule Major General Groves with regard to the actions he has taken to prevent my going to Moscow to the celebration of the Moscow Academy of Science, after all the arrangements were made. Yesterday I had given up hope but having heard of your wise decision to provide an American plane for the group, I decided to make this appeal.

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"General Groves is conscientiously concerned about security in the field of his responsibility, a project with which I have had limited connection. My work on the project was finished 4 months ago.

"I respectfully call attention to my 5-year record of scientific research for the war effort (reference K. T. Compton).

"I respectfully reaffirm with all solemnity upon my oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

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(Continued)
Page 3844 - "I respectfully suggest that I am willing to cooperate fully with any special restrictions felt to be necessary to avoid accidents while abroad.

"For several years I have keenly felt the importance of establishing cultural relations between American and Russian scientists. I have looked forward to the time when conditions would permit this. I have prepared myself by devoting much time and study of the Russian language.

"I believe that harm to military security would be done by my not being permitted to go since my scientific reputation calls attention to field of interest involved and may stimulate espionage activities.

"As one who deeply shares your respect and affection for the late President, I hope for your favorable consideration to this appeal before it is too late for me to join the party.

"Sincerely yours,

"Edward Uhler Condon..."

Page 3845 - "Mr. Tavenner. The committee's records indicate that you remained with the Westinghouse Laboratories until November 4, 1945, at which time you were appointed as a Director of the National Bureau of Standards; is that correct?

Dr. Condon. As 'the' Director. There was only one. You say 'a director.' There is only one at any given time, and I was it...

Page 3846 - "Mr. Tavenner. Will you furnish the committee, please, with information regarding the manner in which you were appointed to the position of Director of the National Bureau of Standards?

Dr. Condon. Well, I know nothing about it, other than that--you see, the Secretary of Commerce at that time was Mr. Henry Wallace, and he once asked me if I would be interested if it were offered, and I said 'Yes; I would.' And then he said, 'Well, please come and see me sometime, and we will talk about it more in detail.'

Mr. Tavenner. When was that?

Dr. Condon. In either September or October, along in there, of 1945, within a month or two prior to the time of my actual appointment; and then he made, in what I suppose is the normal way, a recommendation to the President, because it is a Presidential appointment, requiring Senate confirmation. And it did come up in the Senate and it was confirmed, and I was appointed. That is all I know about it...

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"Mr. Tavenner. You stated that Mr. Wallace talked to you about this appointment. Prior to his talking to you about it, did anyone, with your knowledge or to your knowledge, recommend you to Mr. Wallace for this position?

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(Continued)
Page 3846 - "Dr. Condon. Not to my knowledge, but I assume that it must have been so, because I didn't know Mr. Wallace prior to that.

Mr. Tavenner. Have you at any time learned who it was?

Dr. Condon. No.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you talk to any person or persons with a view to having them confer with Mr. Wallace?

Dr. Condon. No..."

Page 3848 of the published testimony reflects that at this point, MR. TAVENNER made reference to a statement prepared by CONDON for publication in the Congressional Record of March 24, 1952. Such statement is noted to be the same as that previously referred to in the early part of the testimony as having been inserted in the record by the Honorable W. STERLING COLE of New York.

Four copies of such statement are furnished herewith as enclosures.

Attention to such statement reflects that it is set forth on page A1891 of the Appendix of the Congressional Record for March 24, 1952, and was inserted with the following remarks ascribed to MR. COLE:

"Mr. Speaker, during recent years a number of public utterances have been made which questioned the integrity and loyalty of Dr. E. U. Condon, formerly Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Up to the present time no opportunity has been given Dr. Condon to respond to these charges. As the director of research for the Corning Glass Works at Corning, N. Y., he is now a resident of my congressional district and has prepared such a statement.

"At his request I am submitting the statement herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"STATEMENT BY DR. E. U. CONDON, FORMER DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, IN REPLY TO CERTAIN SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE BY THE HONORABLE RICHARD B. VAIL, OF ILLINOIS

"On several occasions, namely, on April 23, 1951, on August 10, 1951, on January 14, 1952, on January 22, 1952, and on February 4, 1952, speeches or extensions of remarks have been made in the House of Representatives by the Honorable RICHARD B. VAIL, of Illinois, in which he uses rather vigorous language to express unfavorable opinions of me. He also dislikes some of my friends and associates, the Chicago Sun-Times, anyone who has ever criticized the procedures of the House Committee on Un-American Activities under J. Parnell Thomas, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and perhaps some others whom I have overlooked...

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(Continued)

Page A1891 - "To put it briefly, Mr. Vail follows the line originally laid down by J. Parnell Thomas before he went to Federal Prison in Danbury, Conn., saying that either through disloyalty or indiscretion I have not properly safeguarded confidential information in connection with various secret scientific projects with which I have been associated. Parnell Thomas started making such statements to the press in the summer of 1947...

"Mr. Vail is annoyed with those who criticized this action of the House committee. But he ignores the fact that I have at all times recognized the duty of the Congress to proceed in a responsible way in such matters and have repeatedly written letters offering to cooperate fully...

Page A1892 - "In his speech of January 14, 1952, Mr. Vail said, 'Additional and shocking material involving Condon has been unearthed and is now in the possession of a congressional committee--material that will serve, when released, to remove the last vestige of doubt concerning him and will thoroughly demoralize and confound his defenders.'...

"I am willing at any time to say under oath that I am not now and never have been a member of the Communist Party, and that I have never divulged any classified information to any unauthorized person, American or foreign, Communist or otherwise, at any time.

CONDON, continuing in the statement, makes reference to previous statements relative to his past activities and associations by members of the committee and thereinafter sets forth the following information relative to some of his past associates. Selected portions of such information considered additionally pertinent, are noted hereinafter.

Page A1893 - "The rest of Mr. Vail's speech is taken up with an attempt to discredit me by attacking various personal acquaintances of mine. To this I will make first the general statement that I am not a professional snoop and do not go around compiling police dossiers on the people whom I meet.

"He thinks it bad of me to know Dr. John Marsalka. Dr. Marsalka I knew slightly as a history professor at the University of Pittsburgh. When I came to Washington he was living there and working on an official history project for the United States Army which I would naturally suppose guaranteed his respectability. In any case, he never said or did anything in my presence in the slightest degree disloyal to the United States, nor did I ever discuss with him any classified information. I have not seen him for several years but I have no reason to believe that he is other than a decent, honorable American citizen.

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It is noted Doctor JOHN PAUL MILAN MARSALKA, identical with the above Doctor MARSALKA, has been previously identified in reports relative to CONDON

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as a known social associate of CONDON.

In further connection with MARSALKA, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised during October, 1949, that he had heard MARSALKA state that he, MARSALKA, had studied six years in Moscow where he became a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in October, 1953, that while the informant was lacking any conclusive evidence of Communist Party membership on the part of MARSALKA, he nevertheless feels MARSALKA is an active Communist, based on the intensity of the feelings of MARSALKA concerning the Communist Party line and the extent of his activities in the furtherance of CP objectives.

Confidential Informants T-3, T-4, and T-5, all of known reliability, have advised periodically between late 1949 and October, 1953, that JOHN MARSALKA was active in the affairs of the Civil Rights Congress in Connecticut.

It is noted that the latter organization has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During March, 1951, T-6, an informant of unknown reliability, furnished confidential information to the effect that JOHN MARSALKA in March, 1951, had succeeded LEO KRZYCKI as President of the American-Slav Congress.

It is noted that the latter organization has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Page A1893 - "When I came to Washington I met Mr. N. G. Silvermaster, who was employed by the War Assets Administration. He sought technical help from the staff of the Bureau in evaluating technical surplus materials which he had to sell for the Government. Growing out of this contact, I met him socially several times. Nothing whatever in my association with him gave me the slightest reason to believe, and therefore I do not believe, that he is other than a loyal American who was trying to do a conscientious job for the Government...

It is noted that SILVERMASTER, (NATHAN GREGORY), has been previously identified as a known social associate of CONDON in past reports in instant matter.

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It is further noted that ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a self-admitted Soviet Espionage Courier, has previously identified SILVERMASTER as a principal member of a Soviet espionage conspiracy known to have been in operation in the early 1940's in Washington, D. C.

Further portions of the above CONDON statement as appearing in the Congressional Record of March 24, 1952, are quoted as follows:

"I see nothing wrong in having gone to a meeting of the American Society for Russian Relief on February 4, 1946, as it will be recalled that at that time the UNRRA program was still in force and a large staff of Americans were in Russia spending American funds on rehabilitation work there.

"My wife and I have fervently hoped that the wartime cooperation which existed between Russia and the United States would develop into a peacetime friendship like that between England and the United States. For this reason we have always tried to be friendly to people from the Slavic countries whom we met in official diplomatic contacts at Washington...

"Mr. Vail is critical of my friendship for Mr. Clifford Durr, former member of the Federal Communications Commission, who served as attorney for a number of young scientists who were brought before the House Committee on Un-American Activities during 1948. Of these young scientists he says that one of them was as guilty as Klaus Fuchs but that he has not been prosecuted because only technical evidence was available to the committee.

In relation to CLIFFORD DURR, mentioned above, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, a former Communist Party member, advised during September, 1950, that he knew DURR as a former commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission and as active in the National Lawyers Guild. T-7 stated DURR had been mentioned a number of times in official communist reports as being under communist discipline.

T-7 stated that DURR'S continued activity in Communist Fronts, confirmed to the informant, that character attributed to DURR by reports heard by the informant as indicated above, in meetings of the National Committee of the Communist Party in the 1940's.

With further reference to DURR, it is noted that the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in the issue of February 23, 1949, carried an article stating that CLIFFORD J. DURR was elected President of the National Lawyers Guild at a meeting of that organization held in Detroit, Michigan, on February 22, 1949.

It is noted that the National Lawyers Guild was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its report number 3123 dated September 21, 1950, as a Communist Front.

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In further attention to the above-mentioned statement, inserted in the Congressional Record in behalf of CONDON, it is noted that the statement continuing includes the following:

Page A1893 - "I suppose Mr. Vail would be even more critical of me if I told him that most of these young scientists stayed as guests at my home while in Washington for their ordeals before that House Committee. I am surprised that he does not mention this because surely it did not escape the snoopers and wire-tappers in his service.

"I know all these young young scientists well because they were working in Berkeley in the laboratory of Prof. Ernest Lawrence, or in the Physics Department of the University of California. Of course, I do not know all of their activities and associations especially prior to the fall of 1943, when I went out there. But I do know that they worked diligently and hard to make their part of the atomic-bomb project a success, and I do not believe that any one of them engaged in espionage activities...

"I will not take the space to deny the specific things in which witnesses are quoted as having said that Mrs. Condon made pro-Russian remarks other than to enter a general denial that she has ever done or said anything favoring Russia as against the interests of the United States, nor have I...

"Mr. Vail goes on to criticize the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board for being so slow in reaching a verdict after my first hearing before them. I agree with him on this. The hearing was held in October, 1947, and nearly 5 months elapsed before a verdict was formally entered...

"For my part, I am not quite sure what Mr. Vail wants. He wanted me out. Well, I am out, but apparently that is not enough for him since he sees that I am alive, happy, and well. He is angry with the American Association for the Advancement of Science for having elected me as its president for 1952 and says that it should be investigated. He seems to think he can make people think that the AAAS is subversive for having elected me. This he will find will be hard to do."

Further reference to the aforementioned testimony of CONDON before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 5, 1952, reflects Counsel TAVENNER gave attention to portions of the aforementioned statement by CONDON, inserted in the Congressional Record of March 24, 1952, and directed the following questions relative to the young scientist who stayed as a guest in CONDON's home while in Washington for appearances before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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Page 3852 - "Mr. Tavenner. Dr. Condon, in the statement prepared by you for publication in the Congressional Record, you refer to certain young scientists working in Berkeley in the laboratory of Dr. Ernest Lawrence. You referred to them as having stayed as guests in your home while in Washington for their appearance before, and I quote, 'that House committee.' Do these scientists to whom you referred include Dr. Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, who testified before this committee on April 26, 1949?

Dr. Condon. I am not sure whether he stayed there in the sense of having slept there, but I know him, and he did visit me, and he may have even stayed there overnight.

Mr. Tavenner. At the time that he was in Washington to appear before our committee?

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. Dr. Joseph Weinberg, who testified April 26, 1949?

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. Dr. David Joseph Bohm, who testified on May 25, 1949?

Dr. Condon. You understand I don't know the dates; but the man, yes, and the approximate time.

Mr. Tavenner. Dr. Frank Friedman Oppenheimer, who testified on June 14, 1949?

Dr. Condon. I am not sure that he ever stayed at my house, but he is a very good friend of mine, and I saw a good deal of him at the time.

Mr. Tavenner. But did he visit you on the occasion of his testifying before the committee?

Dr. Condon. Yes, in the sense that he was in my house.

In regard to FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER, it is noted that he is a brother of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, previously described in instant matter. It is also noted that FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER has previously admitted former Communist Party membership in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In regard to DAVID JOSEPH BOHM and JOSEPH WEINBERG, referred to above, it is noted that PAUL CROUCH, a self-admitted former Communist Party member, has previously advised that both he and his wife, SYLVIA, recognized BOHM when in Washington to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at such time, recalled BOHM as a former member of the same Young Communist League group in which JOSEPH WEINBERG was also formerly associated.

It is to be noted that the Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In regard to GIOVANNI ROSSI LOMANITZ, mentioned in the above testimony, it is noted that records of the Oklahoma City Police Department reflect LOMANITZ was arrested on September 3, 1950, for disorderly conduct and investigation, which charges were dismissed on September 13, 1950.

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It is noted that the local press of Oklahoma City reported the above arrest, stating that LOMANITZ was arrested in company of ALLAN SHAW, organizer of District Number 28 of the Communist Party while both were sitting in a truck containing quantities of Communist Party literature.

It is further noted that ROBERT R. DAVIS, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, has advised agents of the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that in late 1942 or early 1943, LOMANITZ invited DAVIS to attend a Communist Party meeting. DAVIS stated that in response to such request, he and his wife attended the meeting in Berkeley, California, resulting in his later becoming a Communist Party member.

TAVENNER, in further questioning concerning CONDON'S reference in his statement to a young scientist who had been a guest in his, CONDON'S, home, asked CONDON whether he was acquainted with Doctor MARTIN KAMEN. The publication reflects the following answer thereto:

"Dr. Condon. Yes; I know him.
Mr. Tavenner. You are acquainted with him?
Dr. Condon. Yes.
Mr. Tavenner. When you expressed your opinion, in the article you prepared for publication in the Congressional Record, did you have in mind Dr. Martin Kamen as being one that you believed was not engaged in espionage activities?
Dr. Condon. That is right..."

Further reference to the testimony of CONDON before the Committee on Un-American Activities on September 5, 1952, reflects the following:

Page 3853 - "Mr. Tavenner. Did you advise with them with regard to the answers that they would propose to make?
Dr. Condon. Not in any responsible sense, and we were friends, and we talked about it, but they had counsel who dealt with them in a responsible way.
Mr. Tavenner. Do you recall the name of the counsel?
Dr. Condon. I am not sure. One man, Mr. Clifford Durr, represented a number of them.
Mr. Tavenner. Did Mr. Clifford Durr meet in your home with his clients?
Dr. Condon. Not in a business way, but Mr. Clifford Durr was a very good friend of mine, and is a very good friend of mine, and he met there, but it may have been some social relaxation before or after a hearing, but not in the sense of his consulting with his clients officially...

"Mr. Tavenner. Do you recall that Dr. Frank Friedman Oppenheimer testified before the committee that he had been a member of the Communist Party?

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(Continued)

Page 3853 - "Dr. Condon. I don't recall now he testified before the committee, but I remember it was said in the newspapers about that time.

In regard to MARTIN KAMEN, mentioned in the above testimony, it is noted that the records of T-8, a former government agency, contain information reflecting that in late June, 1944, GREGORI KHEIFETS, former Vice Consul of the USSR in San Francisco, was contacted by MARTIN KAMEN, KAMEN then being employed on classified work at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California. Such information notes that the purpose of this contact was to arrange a meeting between the two men for July 1, 1944, in downtown San Francisco.

The above information further records that on July 1, 1944, KHEIFETS, accompanied by one GREGORI KASPAROV, who was to relieve KHEIFETS as Vice Consul, in San Francisco, met KAMEN in the Key Terminal in San Francisco and that all three proceeded to a restaurant where they had lunch.

The above information further records that KAMEN, prior to leaving his office for the above engagement, had obtained approximately one dozen pamphlets from the office, some containing material relating directly to "secret" work of the laboratory.

The records of T-8 further reflect that on July 12, 1944, KAMEN was discharged from employment at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California in Berkeley, California.

Further reference to the House Committee on Un-American Activities' testimony of Doctor CONDON, reflects further mention relative to his association with the aforementioned young scientist, as follows:

Page 3857 - "Mr. Tavenner. Well, according to the testimony of Robert R. Davis, who was employed at the radiation laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., and also the testimony of his wife, Charlotte Davis, Dr. Giovanni Rossi-Lomanitz recruited both of them into a Communist Party cell within the radiation laboratory at Berkeley. Did you know of the existence of a cell of the Communist Party among the young scientists within the radiation laboratory?

Dr. Condon. No; I did not...

"Mr. Tavenner. And you made no inquiry although you would place this positive statement in the Congressional Record to the effect that you believed they were all right?

Dr. Condon. Yes; and the basis for that is the fact that throughout, except in the case of Lomanitz so far as I recall and in the case of Weinberg who had nothing to do with the project--but with the others they worked on the project, throughout the entire war so that insofar as I may have thought they were all right, it was largely an expression of confidence in General Groves' security program...

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(Continued)

Page 3857 - "Mr. Tavenner. You said you believed, and you were talking about what you believed, and you admit you made no inquiry?

Dr. Condon. That is right...

"Mr. Tavenner. Do you think that the existence of a Communist Party cell in a highly sensitive radiation laboratory composed of young scientists engaged in the perfection of the atomic bomb should have been permitted?

Dr. Condon. No, I don't think so, and I don't think it was permitted.

Mr. Jackson. May I ask a question at that point?

Is my understanding correct that these young scientists were living in your home at the time they appeared before the Committee?

Dr. Condon. Well, you understand that they were visitors to the town and I had some extra beds in my home, and sometimes they would come and I wouldn't say on every occasion, but often I welcomed the distressed, and they were people who were nervous and distressed, and they were people that I had known favorably, and so I tried to be friendly with them.

Mr. Jackson. What was your personal reaction, Doctor, upon their return from the committee sessions, in which they had refused in some instances at least to tell the committee whether or not they were members of the Communist Party?

Dr. Condon. That is their Constitutional Right, I believe."

It is noted that Page 3859 of the published testimony of CONDON reflects that MR. TAVENNER, questioning CONDON concerning his previous association with Doctor FRANK OPPENHEIMER, also gives attention to previous testimony of Doctor J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER before the House Committee on Un-American Activities relative to BERNARD PETERS.

It is noted that as will be set forth hereinafter, BERNARD PETERS was a mutual personal associate of CONDON and the OPPENHEIMERs. Pertinent testimony pertaining thereto is set forth as follows:

Page 3859 - "Mr. Tavenner. Up to that time had you had any information or any knowledge that any of those young scientists had been members of the Communist Party?

Dr. Condon. No, I didn't, and I don't have yet. You see, they exercised their constitutional right and that is that.

Mr. Tavenner. You stated that Dr. Frank Friedman Oppenheimer was one of those who visited in your home. That is right, is it not?

Dr. Condon. Yes.

Mr. Tavenner. How long had you known Dr. Frank Oppenheimer?

Dr. Condon. Let me see, I might have met him earlier than going to Berkeley on the project, but certainly I didn't know him well, and so let us say from September 1943 on, at that time.

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(Continued)

Page 3859 - "Mr. Tavenner. Well, Dr. Frank Oppenheimer admitted to the committee that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you know of this membership?

Dr. Condon. In the party? At that time he told me later.

Mr. Tavenner. When did he tell you?

Dr. Condon. It is more or less about the time of those hearings, but after he admitted it, and as a matter of fact I think he told me just a few hours before the hearing that he was intending to tell it, so that he would be honest with me before coming to the meeting of this committee, but I am not sure. It may have been after, but my impression was it was before...

"Mr. Tavenner. Do you recall having met Dr. Frank Friedman Oppenheimer at Idaho Springs in June of 1949?

Dr. Condon. Oh, yes.

Mr. Tavenner. What was the occasion of the meeting there?

Dr. Condon. There was a scientific conference there on cosmic rays held at the Idaho Springs High School Auditorium that was arranged by some group, I think it was the Office of Naval Research, and I have forgotten but it was a gathering of approximately 100 of the outstanding people in the field of cosmic ray research for a discussion of research...

Page 3860 - "Mr. Tavenner. Were you acquainted with another young scientist by the name of Dr. Bernard Peters?

Dr. Condon. Yes.

Mr. Tavenner. Was Dr. Bernard Peters connected with the development of the atomic bomb?

Dr. Condon. Yes, he was in the Berkeley laboratory.

Mr. Tavenner. Where?

Dr. Condon. At Berkeley.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you see Dr. Bernard Peters at Idaho Springs at that time, June of 1949?

Dr. Condon. Yes, he was there.

Mr. Tavenner. Were Dr. Frank Friedman Oppenheimer and Dr. Bernard Peters acquainted with each other, to your knowledge?

Dr. Condon. We were all together at Berkeley during the war.

Mr. Tavenner. And you were together at Idaho Springs in June of 1949; were you not?

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Dr. Condon. That is right.

Mr. Tavenner. Are you acquainted with the fact that a news article appeared in a Rochester, N. Y., newspaper, in which it was alleged that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities in executive session to the effect that Dr. Bernard Peters was at one time a member of the Communist Party in Germany?

(Continued)
Page 3860 - "Dr. Condon. Yes, Dr. Peters showed me the clippings of the articles. They appeared in the Rochester newspaper.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you obtain any information relating to Dr. Robert Oppenheimer's testimony in connection with his appearance in executive session before the Committee on Un-American Activities from any source other than the news article in Rochester, N. Y., in the Rochester paper?

Dr. Condon. No.

Mr. Tavenner. Was an arrangement made between Dr. Bernard Peters and Dr. Frank F. Oppenheimer to go to Berkeley, Calif., where Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was residing, for the purpose of giving Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer a thorough questioning about his alleged testimony before this committee relating to Dr. Bernard Peters?

Dr. Condon. I am not sure, and an arrangement would imply definitely planning it, and I think those two fellows were going--you understand Frank Oppenheimer is the younger brother of Robert Oppenheimer, and I think that at the end of this meeting in Colorado they were both going on to California anyway, and in the normal course of events, would discuss this with Robert...

"Mr. Tavenner. Well, you took part in the discussion, which resulted in their decision to do that; did you not?

Dr. Condon. I took part--since I don't remember the decision, I don't remember--I am not trying to evade, I discussed very freely and at great length with this poor man Peters, who was terribly upset and disturbed at these unfortunate newspaper articles, all of the circumstances about it, and what might he do, and things of that sort. This may have been among them. I support it was, and I don't mean to evade it and I just really don't remember that specific detail...

"Mr. Tavenner. Did you take J. Robert Oppenheimer to task for his alleged testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities?

Dr. Condon. Yes, I wrote him a very critical letter.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you charge Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer with endeavoring to involve other people in an effort to obtain immunity for himself?

Dr. Condon. I am not sure. I don't have a copy of that letter."

In regard to the above-mentioned letter from CONDON to OPPENHEIMER relative to PETERS, which CONDON has termed a "very critical letter," it is noted that Confidential Informant T-9, another government agency, has previously made available a copy of an unsigned, typewritten letter dated June 27, 1949, at Idaho Springs, Colorado, addressed to, "Dear Robert."

Information from T-9 relative to the source of such letter indicates that the letter was thought to have been directed to Doctor J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and to have emanated from CONDON. The contents of such letter are set forth as follows:

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"Idaho Springs, Colorado
June 27, 1949

"Dear Robert:

"I have been shocked beyond description at the article which appeared in the Rochester Times-Union purporting to give an account of your testimony about Bernard Peters before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. I have lost a good deal of sleep trying to figure out how you could have talked this way about a man whom you have so long and of whom you know so well what a good physicist and good citizen he is. One is tempted to feel that you are so foolish as to think you can buy immunity for yourself by turning informer. I hope that this is not true. You know very well that once these people decide to go into your own dossier and make it public that it will make the 'revelations' that have been made so far look pretty tame.

"It is hard to think how you can make amends. I hope that there is some sense in which the whole story looks alright in spite of the unfavorable excerpts. In that case you should make it all public. You should write at once to the president of the University of Rochester, giving him full assurances that Peters is alright. If Peters loses his position at the University of Rochester as a result of your action, and if he does, it will be as a result of what you have done, then it seems to me that you are under an inescapable moral obligation to offer Peters a position on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study that is at least the equivalent of what he now has.

"I hope you will not feel that this is unwarranted interference. This is much more than a purely personal matter between Peters and yourself. You do not need to reply to this letter. If you satisfy Peters on this you will have satisfied me.

"With best regards,

"Sincerely"

T-9 has also made available a copy of an unsigned typewritten letter dated June 23, 1949, at Echo Lake Lodge, California, addressed to, "Dearest Emily." T-9 furnished such letter and also furnished information indicating that the letter was thought possibly to have emanated from Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON. In this regard, it is noted that CONDON'S wife's name is EMILIE CONDON. Pertinent portions from the above-described letter are set forth as follows:

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"As soon as you get this I want you to get MARTIN and IZZY over to the house and let them read this letter. Tell them I will not pass the data on to any other radio or news person. The story that is developing will be the biggest of the year if what I suspect is correct.

"I am convinced that ROBERT OPPENHEIMER is losing his mind. The first thing to do is to get hold of the Rochester New York Times-Union for June 15. This has a big story purporting to be the testimony which OPPIE gave to the House Un-Am Com on June 7 about BERNARD PETERS. In direct quotes he proceeds to attack BERNARD in various ways. He is quoted as thinking that BERNARD'S escape from the concentration camp at Dachau show him to be intemperate and not law-abiding!

"This testimony was given the day before June 8 when the Committee called PETERS and as you recall hardly asked him anything. On June 9 PETERS went up to Princeton and among other things he talked with OPPIE. OPPIE told him he had testified about PETERS but he said, 'God guided their questions so that I did not say anything derogatory.' He was extremely cordial to PETERS and insisted that PETERS look him up in Berkeley when both would be out there several weeks hence. All was sweetness and love. Remember PETERS has been on this kind of close personal basis with OPPIE for eleven years, that PETERS did his PH D thesis under OPPIE, that HANNAH PETERS was OPPIE'S physician once when he had pneumonia, etc.

"When you see the piece in the Rochester paper I think you will recognize it as essentially genuine because of the occurrence of various OPPIE-isms of speech in it.

"When PETERS got back to Rochester, not suspecting OPPIE'S duplicity, he nevertheless was dissatisfied with the few questions the Committee had asked him in view of the large amount of derogatory publicity he had already had. So he wrote to Rep. WOOD (JOHN S. WOOD, a former HCUA Chairman), asking for another hearing to go into matters more fully. He did not receive any answer after more than a week. Instead there appeared this extraordinary 'leak' of OPPIE'S testimony in the Rochester paper. Strangely enough this appeared only in the Rochester paper of FRANK GANNETT, not in the others of his chain, and was not picked up by the wire services.

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"I understand that OPPIE has been in a very high state of nervous tension in the last few weeks. People from Princeton say that he seems to be in a great state of strain

"for fear he himself will be attacked. Of course he knows that he has so much of a record of leftist activities as is involved in what is brought out against the others from Berkeley. It appears that he is trying to buy personal immunity from attack by turning informer, including certain imeginative fictional 'information' against his close personal friends, perhaps even his own brother. Some think that FULTON J. SHEEAN may soon annouce another distinguished convert.

"BERNARD wrote OPPIE and sent him a copy of the Rochester newspaper article. OPPIE is now in Berkeley and tried to phone BERNARD but did not get him. Instead he talled with BERNARD'S attorney in Rochester and told the attorney how 'upset' he was about the article and that the testimony was not supposed to be made public. When this meeting is over BERNARD and FRANK OPPENHEIMER will go to Berkeley and give OPPIE a very thorough questioning possibly taking with them an attorney or a psychiatrist, certainly a witness of some kind.

"Do not tell anyone except MARTIN and IZZY. Possibly CLIFFORD DURR should read this story in strict confidence but do not tell VIRGINIA.

"All of this is so surprising that I do not know what to make of it yet. But if OPPIE is really becoming unbalanced it can have very complicated consequences considering his positions, including that of originator of the ACHESON-LILIENTHAL report on international control of atomic energy and his present position as head of the general advisoy committee of the Atomic Energy Commission.

"If he cracks up it will certainly be a great tragedy. I only hope that he does not drag down too many others with him. PETERS says the testimony of OPPIE about him is full of out-and-out lies on matters where OPPIE should know the truth. OPPIE testified about others besides PETERS on June 7 but what he said is not known.

"After letting MARTIN and IZZY read this letter conveal it very carefully so it can not be picked up if the FBI should take to snooping around our house. Let me know by wire if you have not received this letter by Sunday.

"Lots of Love"

It is noted that the quoted contents of the above letter in the first paragraph directs the receiver to get "MARTIN and IZZY over to the house and let them read this letter. Tell them I will not pass the data on to any other

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radio or news persons." In connection with the foregoing, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, who was in frequent association with Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON, 1947 - 1949, has previously identified MARTIN AGRONSKY and his wife HELEN as close social acquaintances of Doctor CONDON and MRS. EMILIE CONDON. The above source has also identified ISIDOR "IZZY" F. STONE as a close personal acquaintance of Doctor CONDON, known to the informant during the above period. During such time, T-10 has also furnished information indicating that AGRONSKY, along with STONE, had evidenced and exhibited much personal concern as to the official interest of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in loyalty matters pertaining to CONDON as well as to the known associates of CONDON, including BERNARD PETERS.

In further regard to AGRONSKY, it is noted that the November 5, 1947 issue of the "Washington Post" published an article concerning a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Such article notes that MARTIN AGRONSKY spoke at the luncheon and stated that the "HCUA probe on Communism in Hollywood was un-American to the core." The above article further quoted AGRONSKY as stating "No one in his right mind would object to the exposure of Communism." The article further added that AGRONSKY warned simultaneously, however, that the manner of the exposure must not in itself be allowed to become destructive of the American way of life.

It is noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

In connection with the aforementioned concern on CONDON'S part in loyalty matters of interest to BERNARD PETERS, it is noted that T-10 previously identified, furnished information on September 30, 1948, that it had come to his attention that BERNARD PETERS was visiting at the residence of Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON and had come to Washington on September 30, 1948, to give consideration to bringing a law suit against the "Times Herald" for articles published concerning him, growing out of HCUA interest pertaining to PETERS along loyalty lines.

T-10 further reported that on the same day Doctor CONDON contacted MARTIN AGRONSKY and requested him to come over to CONDON'S house and also indicated that he had asked ISIDOR STONE of the "New York Star" to come over inasmuch as he had some details he wished to furnish concerning a matter which the informant believed to pertain to PETERS.

Records of the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflect that ISIDOR "IZZY" FEINSTEIN STONE, also known as I. F. STONE, was born December 4, 1907, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Russian born parents who later became naturalized United States citizens.

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Records of the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflect that Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, furnished information to Special Agent WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY of the New York Office on January 26, 1950, to the effect that he, T-7, had been acquainted with STONE for the past fifteen to twenty years and that STONE was not known to T-7 to be a Communist Party member when they first met. T-7 has stated, nowever, that STONE did become a Communist Party member in the mid 1930's. T-7 has stated that he has received information substantiating STONE'S Communist Party membership from Communist Party functionaries such as ISRAEL AMTER and JACK STACHEL. T-7 has further stated that STACHEL had referred to STONE as an active Communist as late as 1945.

In regard to BERNARD PETERS, it is noted that PAUL CROUCH, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in California, was interviewed July 25, 1951, by Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER of the Washington Field Office, at which time CROUCH executed a signed statement wherein he noted that the photograph of PETERS had been exhibited to him, and stated that the individual pictured thereon appeared beyond any reasonable doubt to be that of a man whom he met at a meeting in 1941, which meeting was described as a closed party meeting by CROUCH. He states further therein that he had previously identified the location of the above meeting as a house located at 10 Kenilworth Court, Berkeley, California, and that others present at the meeting included Doctor J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

Confidential Informants T-11 and T-12, of known reliability, who were familiar with Communist Party activities in the San Francisco area during 1943, advised in June, 1943, that PETERS was probably a member of the Communist Party although the informants had never actually known him to be a member. T-11 and T-12 indicate, nowever, that they felt that PETERS was probably a member on the basis of his association with ROSSI LOMANITZ, MAX FRIEDMAN, and IRVING DAVID FOX, all known to the informants as members of the Communist Party of Alameda County, California.

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In further reference to the instant testimony of CONDON concerned herein, it is noted that page 3863 of the record of the testimony reflects the following further questioning and testimony relative to CONDON's acknowledged letter to OPPENHEIMER concerning OPPENHEIMER's alleged testimony pertaining to BERNARD PETERS. Such additional testimony is set forth as follows:

> Page 3863 - "Mr. Tavenner. Now did you also take Dr. Oppenheimer further to task by telling him that it was his duty to write at once to the president of the University of Rochester and advise him that Dr. Peters was all right?
> Dr. Condon. That may have been included in that letter. I don't remember the exact details.
> Mr. Tavenner. Did you also demand that if Dr. Peters lost his position at the University of Rochester as a result of Dr. Oppenheimer's alleged testimony before this committee, it was his moral obligation to offer Dr. Peters a position on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study?
> Dr. Condon. I may have said that...

Page 3864 -"Mr. Tavenner. Were you under the apprehension at the time that J. Robert Oppenheimer had or might give this committee information relating to any scientists other than Dr. Bernard Peters?

Dr. Condon. No. I don't recall whether I was. He, of course, knows, like myself, many, many scientists and he might have been called upon...

"Mr. Velde. Did you consult with Dr. Bernard Peters before you wrote the letter?

Dr. Condon. Yes; he is a very close friend of mine. Those circumstances, Idaho Springs is a very small town, there is a convention of 100 people and we all saw each other, and we had lunch together, and we went for walks when the meetings weren't going on, and this particular unfortunate incident that had happened to Dr. Peters which might have cost him a position, but didn't, because of the fairness of the University of Rochester faculty, and the administration, was a matter of deep concern to him and to myself as a person who had had a friendly feeling toward him. It was discussed at considerable length."

It is noted that on page 3868 of CONDON's testimony, TAVENNER directed further questions relative to CONDON's association with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, referred to previously herein. In connection therewith, the following testimony resulted:

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Page 2868 - "Mr. Tavenner. Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Dr. Condon. I haven't seen him in many years; I did know him.

Mr. Tavenner. Will you describe to the committee the manner in which you met him?

Dr. Condon. Well, I think I met him at a social party, a dinner party, in, and very soon after coming to Washington, let us say November or December of 1945, and he was at that time an employee of the War Assets Administration, which was the agency that had to do with the selling of surplus property, and exactly what his rank and status was, I don't know, but at any rate he told me that he having been trained as an economist rather than a technical man was confronted with the problem of arranging for the sale and disposition of large quantities of war surplus materials in which he needed help and guidance from technical people as to the value of it, sort of appraising it or giving him some idea if not formally appraising it, giving some idea where he could secure appraisals, and also ideas as to what its use was. What might be peacetime uses for things left over from the war. So I said fine, we would be glad to help by rendering such assistance as we could from the staff of the Bureau, and I don't think anything ever came of that, as a matter of fact, he came a time or two to my office, in this connection, and I designated one member of the staff who had recently retired but was still around on a part-time pensioner basis to work with him in coordinating any help we could give of this kind, but nothing came of it.

Out of this contact I got to know him and perhaps had half a dozen social contacts with him during 1946 and 1947.

Mr. Tavenner. I did not understand how you first became acquainted with him.

Dr. Condon. I just met him at a social party, at somebody's house.

Mr. Tavenner. Whose house?

Dr. Condon. I think it was the home of Mr. John Marsalka...

"Dr. Condon. Perhaps 4 or 5 years, and I can recall when I first met him, Mr. Marsalka was a professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pittsburgh had a contract with the War Department to write some military history, and Marsalka was a working fellow on that contract, and so was living in Washington and I sort of met him as a picking up or continuance of the acquaintance that had started in Pittsburgh...

Page 3870 "Mr. Tavenner. Have you read the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley given before the committee?

Dr. Condon. I read an excerpt of it that was recently put into the Congressional Record in June of this year...

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"Mr. Tavenner. She identified herself as a self-confessed former courier of an espionage apparatus operated by the Communist Party who were underground and worked in the United States Government and whose principal was a Soviet agent in New York City. And that Silvermaster was one of that group.

Dr. Condon. I remember reading testimony of it...

Page 3877 - "Mr. Tavenner. Dr. Condon, I note from the article that you prepared for publication in the Congressional Record that you said with regard to Silvermaster:

> 'Nothing whatever in my association with him gave me the slightest reason to believe, and therefore I do not believe, that he is other than a loyal American who was trying to do a conscientious job for the Government.'...

"Dr. Condon. No; I think I would have to put in some qualifications on that now that I have read the material that was in the Congressional Record in June...

"Dr. Condon. It is still a fact that nothing in my association with him was improper, or even suggested, that his behavior in any other of his other associations was improper, but, of course, if there is testimony against him...

"Mr. Tavenner. So although you knew at the time you made this statement in March of 1952 for publication in the Congressional Record that he had been investigated by the FBI, that there had been testimony relating to him on the part of Elizabeth Bentley, yet you were willing to state to the public of the United States that you do not believe that he is other than a loyal American. Don't you think it was a duty on your part in the light of all the information that you had to make a further inquiry before causing such a representation to be circulated throughout the United States?

Dr. Condon. I have always been very puzzled about the fact that these very serious charges were made about Mr. Silvermaster, and nothing was done in the way of prosecution. This has sort of led me to believe that although there was testimony that the testimony perhaps was not considered by the Government to be very decisive. I prefer to regard a man as innocent until he is proven guilty...

Page 2878 - "Mr. Jackson. But this was subsequent, your statement in the Congressional Record was a considerable period after your associations with him, and did not that tend to cast any new intelligence or any new light on the subject so far as you were concerned, these disclosures, because if I hear counsel alright, the statement says that I have no reason to believe that he is anything other than a loyal American, and not that he was anything else.

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"Dr. Condon. I am not sure that the exact phraseology says that, but what is meant is that I have no reason to believe on the basis of my acquaintance and knowledge of the case and that is all, that if it seems to imply more than that it is not intended.

Mr. Tavenner. It is not a matter of implying, it is a matter of a statement, the exact language is this:

'Nothing whatever in my association with him gave me the slightest reason to believe, and therefore I do not believe that he is other than a loyal American'

Mr. Jackson. That you will note, Dr. Condon, is in the present tense.

Dr. Condon. That is perhaps a little stronger than if I were writing it again I would care to make it...

Page 3879 - "Mr. Velde. Are you acquainted with any Communists? Have you been acquainted with any?

Dr. Condon. Not to my knowledge. If by that you mean people who are members of the party.

Mr. Velde. You have never known a member of the Communist Party?

Dr. Condon. Not to know that he was, and I won't say, I don't know who is and who is not, but nobody that I know who have been at the time that I knew them.

Mr. Velde. Would you repeat that last answer?

Dr. Condon. What I am trying to say is that there is no one, there never has been anyone in my personal acquaintance who at the time I knew him was a member, and now I had better qualify this, of the Communist Party of America, and I would naturally assume that some of these people from foreign countries that are Communist-dominated were probably members of their Communist Party, and even that I didn't know..."

It is noted that on page 3882 of CONDON's testimony, questions are directed to CONDON relative to his previous association in the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the American-Soviet Science Society. It will be noted that such testimony tends to identify the Pittsburgh Council as an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which organization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 9835. It will also be noted that such questioning brings out testimony identifying the American-Soviet Science Society as a successor organization of the former Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

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Page 3882 - "Mr. Tavenner. The committee has in its possession a photostatic copy of a press release dated November 16, 1943, printed on the letterhead of the Pittsburgh Council of the American-Soviet Friendship. Your name is listed as a member of the board of that council.

Dr. Condon. I think the exact title is Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Mr. Tavenner. No; the letterhead is Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Will you exhibit it to him.

Dr. Condon. It was a branch of the national council.

Mr. Tavenner. When did you become a member of the board of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship?

Dr. Condon. Well, I don't remember. It was one of these things where I allowed my name to be used along with all of these other distinguished Pittsburgh people, and I don't recall ever having gone to a meeting of the council, but I may have...

Page 3883 - "Dr. Condon. You may notice on the letterhead my wife was the corresponding secretary of this group...

"Mr. Tavenner. How long did you remain a member?

Dr. Condon. Well, it is one of these temporary things that just sort of faded out, and membership was an indefinite sort of thing, and I suppose it would be considered that I was a member as long as I lived in Pittsburgh, namely, until November of 1945, when I moved to Washington.

Mr. Tavenner. You were aware, were you not, that the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship was an offspring from the parent organization, known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship?

Dr. Condon. Yes; as a matter of fact, until I just saw this I thought they explicitly put it that way on their letterhead.

Mr. Tavenner. Did you also take out membership in the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship?

Dr. Condon. No; not as such.

Mr. Tavenner. Are you now or have you been a member of the American-Soviet Science Society?

Dr. Condon. Yes.

Mr. Tavenner. When did you become a member of it?

Dr. Condon. That would have been about the same time, more or less, the fall of 1943, and that society started under the name of science committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and at some later time, changed its name, and I belonged to it under both names, and I don't remember the exact dates, but more or less from the summer or fall of 1943 on...

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Page 3886 - "Mr. Tavenner. In your interview with the committee investigators, you stated that the American-Soviet Science Society had received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation but that this grant was being held pending until the Internal Revenue Bureau could ascertain whether the society was entitled to tax exemption. Is that your recollection?

Dr. Condon. Yes

Mr. Tavenner. Did you at any time contact the Bureau of Internal Revenue on behalf of the American-Soviet Science Society for the purpose of expediting the Bureau's findings with regard to the American-Soviet Science Society?

Dr. Condon. I think I may have telephoned once or twice, and I don't think I ever went---

Mr. Tavenner. To whom did you telephone?

Dr. Condon. It skips me now, but the person that was in charge, I inquired around and found out.

Mr. Tavenner. Were contributions to the American-Soviet Science Society ever classified as exempt for income-tax purposes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue?

Dr. Condon. I believe not.

Mr. Tavenner. Well, in the article or in the statement which you prepared for publication in the Congressional Record, I read as follows:

> The society was given a grant of $25,000 for two successive years by the Rockefeller Foundation, even after it came under the unscrupulous attack of people like Witness J. It undertook to do a job by open and aboveboard methods which the Government now spends a great deal more to try to do by covert methods...

Page 3887 - "Mr. Tavenner. I notice in a letter from Flora M. Rhind, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, under date of May 13, 1952, the following language (reading):

> The grant reported above, on which no payments were ever made, is the only grant made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the American-Soviet Science Society.

I understood you to state here, and also in your prepared article, that grants were given for two successive years.

Dr. Condon. Well, I suppose that is just a technicality as to language as to whether you call this one grant or two. What happened in fact was that this grant was made subject to the condition about tax exemption, and no answer was obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and they reaffirmed or extended the period into another year, and it is a question of language whether you call that two grants or one grant made twice...

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It is noted that on Page 3893 of the report of CONDON's testimony, CONDON was asked by Counsel TAVENNER as to whether security regulations were in force in his, CONDON's, present employment with the Corning Glass Works. CONDON answered yes. He further replied in the affirmative to an additional question by Mr. TAVENNER as to whether such regulations were in force because the above company had contracts for defense items with the Army and Navy.

It is noted that Page 3895 of the report of testimony by CONDON reflects that Representative JACKSON in giving attention to the interest of the committee and its position in securing testimony from CONDON set forth the following comment:

> Page 3895 - "Mr. Jackson. This was simply not a matter of calling a very famous and very eminent scientist to the stand in order to harass or embarrass you in any way. The committee was confronted with a number of related facts, all of which appeared to be related facts which needed explanation, in the opinion of the committee members. Among those present at the time the matter was discussed, it was unanimously decided that the matter should be brought to a head. These facts, briefly, and I have not marshaled all of them, I have put down several which occurred to me during the course of the hearing.
>
> The first is your expression of some dissatisfaction with the security measures which were considered at that time necessary by the military authorities at Los Alamos.
>
> The second fact, the entertainment by you in your home upon Government property, I might add, in passing, for which Congress appropriated funds to---
>
> Dr. Condon. For which I paid rent.
>
> Mr. Jackson. Maintain, and in which you entertained a number of young scientists who had or were about to appear before congressional committees and refuse to answer questions which the committees were duly authorized to ask pursuant of their obligations under the law.
>
> Three, that at least two of these young scientists are later disclosed to have been engaged in activities, to be charitable, of a very dubious nature, and refused to affirm or deny the allegations made against them.
>
> That you take then a fellow scientist to task because he sees fit in executive session of this committee to give the committee certain information with respect to the alleged Communist activities of a third scientist...

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Page 3896 - "Mr. Jackson. The fifth point, you vouchsafe an excellent character for a man who had been accused and who had failed to meet the accusation in any way of espionage activities.

Dr. Condon. I don't vouchsafe an excellent character. I merely say that nothing in my association with him indicated anything improper in his behavior...

Mr. Jackson. The sixth point, which I believe important, is the fact that a number of professional and social contacts, and this point has already been touched upon, were had by you with people who were later to be determined to be engaged in subversive activities and in actual espionage.

Dr. Condon. Who were they?

Mr. Jackson. Mr. Silvermaster for one.

Dr. Condon. And it has not been determined.

Mr. Jackson. Well, I believe it has been determined failing any positive action on the part of Mr. Silvermaster to disabuse the minds of the American public. I think the American public generally believes that failure to respond to a charge of treason must be accepted in some measure as an evidence of guilt.

Dr. Condon. Well in any case, I haven't seen Mr. Silvermaster hardly since these things became known to me.

Mr. Jackson. I merely set those points forth as giving some evidence of an indication of the position of the committee, which is charged under Public Law 601 with investigating subversive activities originating outside of the country, and that was the position of the committee...

Page 3897 - "Mr. Jackson. The thing which I find most difficult to rationalize in my own mind is the fact that one in a very sensitive and strategic and vital position in time of war would through some chain of coincidence perhaps number among his friends and acquaintances and contacts the individuals whom we have discussed here tonight."

RAPHAEL I. NIXON, Director of Research of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, advised that following the above testimony of CONDON before the Committee on September 5, 1952, further attention was given to consideration of allegations relative to CONDON and his testimony, resulting in the following statement, which is included in the annual report of the committee for the year of 1952, released December 28, 1952:

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"Dr. Edward U. Condon was appointed director of the National Bureau of Standards in November 1945. This appointment was made even though it was known at that time by the executive branch of Government that Dr. Condon had not been permitted to visit Soviet Russia and that a passport issued by the State Department had been revoked upon the request of intelligence authorities.

Dr. Condon had, early in the development of nuclear fission, been offered a position on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, N. Mex. After a short while, Dr. Condon rejected that appointment voicing his distain for the security regulations which were necessary at Los Alamos.

During the course of its investigations to ascertain the extent and success of Soviet espionage activities relating to the atom bomb, the committee was amazed at the numerous instances in which it was disclosed that Dr. Condon was acquainted with known and suspected espionage agents. The committee did not, nor does it now, possess information that Dr. Condon was a Communist or committed any act of espionage. However, because of his associates and disdain for security regulations the committee recognized his vulnerability in any post of security. For this reason the committee issued a report in 1948 setting forth the information it possessed concerning Dr. Condon's associations. It was hoped that Dr. Condon would voluntarily resign but if he did not it should serve as a warning to Dr. Condon as well as security officers that his associations disqualified him from access to classified material.

Dr. Condon did not resign but rather attempted to justify his associations and not only claimed his lack of knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of these people, but in some instances went so far as to voice confidence in their complete honesty, notwithstanding unshaken testimony of others, even though he made no inquiry as to the veracity of these charges.

Dr. Condon adopted the attitude that because he had not appeared before the committee he had been maligned when the report was issued, although he did not deny his association with these known and suspected Soviet espionage agents, but claimed that his associations with them were perfectly normal and that he had not engaged in espionage with them.

In 1952, a Member of Congress, in prefacing a statement on the floor of Congress, charged the committee with failure to hear Dr. Condon. As a result the committee voted to invite Dr. Condon to appear before it. Dr. Condon declined the invitation and the committee voted to subpena him.

Dr. Condon was heard on September 5, 1952, at which time he reiterated his lack of knowledge of the espionage activities of the persons the committee had named as having associated with him, and denied having ever been a Communist.

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"Dr. Condon's appearance, however, served to confirm the committee's belief that because of his propensity for association with persons disloyal or of questionable loyalty and his contempt for necessary security regulations, that he is not qualified for acceptability."

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, a representative of another Government agency, has advised that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, mentioned previously herein, was questioned by representatives of T-13 on September 5, 1952, at which time the following information concerning SILVERMASTER'S previous association with CONDON was furnished on a confidential basis.

Information in the records of T-13 reflect that SILVERMASTER stated that he first met CONDON in 1946, having met him in the home of Dr. JOHN MARSALKA at a social gathering. SILVERMASTER stated that he was unable to recall other persons present; however, that he had probably been accompanied by his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER. SILVERMASTER stated that CONDON had never furnished SILVERMASTER any information pertaining to the Bureau of Standards. SILVERMASTER further indicated that he had had no contact with CONDON since prior to May, 1948.

It is noted that records of T-13 reflect that at the above time of contact with SILVERMASTER, he had refused to answer questions pertaining to his own previous activities in line with allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, mentioned previously herein, as well as questions pertaining to other individuals stated by BENTLEY to have been associated with SILVERMASTER in Soviet Espionage Activities in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

In connection with the above refusals, SILVERMASTER pointed out to representatives of T-13 that he was making a distinction in his willingness to answer questions with regard to his association with CONDON and indicated that his reason for such distinction was because in his judgment "and from everything that has transpired before and various investigations, there was no reason for me to think of Dr. Condon's involvement in any way with allegations against me."

SILVERMASTER, according to the records of T-13, giving further attention to his previous association with CONDON, stated that outside of very casual meetings at social gatherings, business was the only basis of their association. He further stated that as he recalled, he and CONDON were in attendance at a party where CONDON learned that SILVERMASTER was then connected with the War Assets Administration and that they in turn got to "talking about surpluses."

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According to SILVERMASTER, CONDON indicated that he was much interested in strengthening the Laboratory facilities of the National Bureau of Standards but that the budget was very limited for acquiring machinery for machine shops and instruments. According to SILVERMASTER, CONDON indicated an interest as to whether the War Assets Administration might have some such equipment in its stock.

SILVERMASTER continuing stated that as they discussed this matter, he felt that they could probably work out a deal under which "We would provide them whatever equipment they might need .... in return for services they might render us in testing some of the surplus goods which were to go to the market and the nature of which we wouldn't know ourselves."

SILVERMASTER, according to the records of T-13, stated that a later discussion along the above lines was had with CONDON at a private party in 1946 and that at such time, SILVERMASTER learned that CONDON was a fairly close neighbor of his. He stated that this was during a period prior to CONDON's moving to a residence located on the National Bureau of Standards grounds. SILVERMASTER stated that following the above talk, CONDON sent a "gentleman" whose name SILVERMASTER was unable to recall to discuss the above interest in greater detail and see what could be worked out.

SILVERMASTER, according to the above information, further stated that he visited CONDON only once at CONDON's home in Chevy Chase and that was for the purpose of taking Mrs. CONDON to a Russian war relief charity dinner. SILVERMASTER claimed that Mrs. CONDON had earlier called up and asked if "we were going and we said yes and she asked if we would stop and pick her up." He reiterated belief that this was the only time that he had been to CONDON's house and added that the CONDONs had visited "us on one or two occasions."

Records of T-13 further indicate that SILVERMASTER was asked whether the Bureau of Standards ever bought any of the property which he had discussed with Dr. CONDON. It is reflected that in reply thereto, SILVERMASTER stated that he did not know because he left the War Assets Administration a few months later and did not know what further developments took place.

Further in connection with the above interview with SILVERMASTER, the records of T-13 reflect that SILVERMASTER reiterated that he would like to answer directly and specifically anything pertaining to Dr. CONDON for the reason that "I do not want the association of his name with my name to cast any reflections on Dr. Condon as far as I am concerned."

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WFO 121-1484

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:

4 copies of published testimony of Doctor EDWARD UHLER CONDON before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 82nd Congress, Second Session, September 5, 1952.

4 photostatic copies of a statement by EDWARD U. CONDON published in the Congressional Record, March 24, 1952, indicated to have been inserted in such record by Honorable STERLING W. COLE of New York.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is noted instant report sets forth portions of testimony by CONDON before HCUA, September 5, 1952, relative to an invitation from the Russian Academy of Science to CONDON in 1945. Further information along such lines has previously been reported and dealt with in detail in the report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS at Washington, D. C., dated May 8, 1948, entitled: "EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards; LGE."

Information reflecting the identification of DAVID BOHM and JOSEPH WEINBERG as former Young Communist League members by PAUL CROUCH as indicated herein has been previously set out in a summary report of SA KEITH G. TEETER at San Francisco, February 6, 1953, in a report entitled: "JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, IS-R, PERJURY," (Bufile 100-333474).

Information relative to the arrest of GIOVANNI ROSSI LOMANITZ in Oklahoma City, September 3, 1950, in the company of ALLEN SHAW, a Communist Party organizer, was also previously set out in the above report of SA TEETER pertaining to WEINBERG.

Information relative to LOMANITZ inviting ROBERT DAVIS to a CP meeting in 1942 or 1943 has likewise been previously set out in the above report of SA TEETER.

It is noted that instant report makes reference to and sets out information as to the contents of letters dated June 23, 1949, and June 27, 1949, to "Dear EMILIE" and "Dear ROBERT" respectively, thought to have emanated from CONDON.

It is noted that photostatic copies of such letters were previously furnished to WFO by Bureau letter of September 15, 1954, under a dual caption of "Doctor J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER; IS-R" (Bufile 100-17828,) and "Doctor EDWARD UHLER CONDON; IS-R" (Bufile 62-58854). Additional information furnished along with above Bulet indicates that copies of such material were in turn received by the Bureau from the McCarran Committee along with information indicating that such material had been obtained from CONDON'S former residence at the National Bureau of Standards following his removal from this address. The identity of the McCarran Committee as the source for such material, has therefore been protected with use of a T-symbol in the body of instant report.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is noted that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is also in possession of copies of such material, and in this regard, it will be noted that the HCUA testimony of Dr. CONDON of September 5, 1952, treated with herein, reflects a number of directed questions and testimony which appears to relate to the above items.

Information indicated herein as obtained by representatives of T-13 in an interview with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER on September 5, 1952 on a confidential basis was information resulting in HCUA questioning of SILVERMASTER in an executive session of the Committee on that date.

RAPHAEL I. NIXON, Director of Research, HCUA, made available a copy of the above testimony for review and authorized inclusion of pertinent information therefrom in instant report on the basis that the identity of HCUA as the source be protected with a T symbol.

It is noted that instant report gives attention to and includes all information contained in HCUA records as made available and considered in discussion with RAPHAEL I. NIXON, Director of Research, in the interest of obtaining all additionally pertinent information in HCUA records relative to CONDON which has not been previously furnished to the Bureau.

In the above regard, it is noted that the report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS at Washington, D.C., May 8, 1948, relative to CONDON under an LGE caption, reflects that information contained in the records of HCUA was reviewed and utilized in connection with the preparation of such report.

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INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-1: [redacted]	MARSALKA a CPM	10/25/49	ROBERT M. SMITH (X)	WF 100-6289-66
T-2: [redacted]	Feels MARSALKA an active Communist	10/21/53	EDWARD R. WHALEN	WF 100-6289-66
T-3: [redacted]	MARSALKA, CRC, 5/28/50	6/1/50	[redacted]	WF 100-6289-66
T-4: [redacted]	MARSALKA, re CRC	2/24/53	[redacted]	WF 100-6289-66

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-5: [redacted]	MARSALKA, re CRC, 10/24/53	10/28/53	EDWARD R. WHALEN b7D	NF 100-6289-66
T-6: [redacted]	MARSALKA, President, American Slav Congress	3/27/51	CARL R. O'CONNOR	WF 100-6289-66
T-7: LOUIS BUDENZ	DURR under CP discipline;	9/15/50	WILLIAM J. McCARTHY	WF 101-369-7
	STONE, a Communist	1/26/50	NYC	WF 100-22286
T-8: MED Records	Re MARTIN KAMEN, per report of SA [redacted] St. Louis, May 25, 1953		b6 b7C	WF 100-17333-10
T-9: McCarran Committee	Letter to "Dear ROBERT" 6/27/49; let to "Dear EMILIE" 6/23/49	Bulet 2/15/54		WF 100-12253
T-10: WF-505-S*	STONE, PETERS, and AGRONSKY, associates of CONDON	Various-1947-49		WF 62-4108
T-11: [redacted]	BERNARD PETERS believed Communist	Information in report of SA [redacted] Buffalo, January 31, 1951, BERNARD PETERS; (WFO 100-19780) IS-R	b6 b7C	
T-12: [redacted]	"			
T-13: HCUA as furnished by [redacted]	Testimony of SILVERMASTER Re CONDON, Exec. session, September 5, 1952	11/22/54	JOE R. CRAIG b7D	Instant report

b7D

LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will follow investigative leads presently outstanding for other offices and upon receipt of reports reflecting completion of same, will place instant file in closed status.

WFO 121-1484

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCES: Bulet to LA dated September 16, 1954.
Buairtels to San Antonio, October 22, 1954; to San Francisco, November 4, 1954; to WFO dated November 12 and November 19, 1954.
Bu teletypes to Chicago, dated November 12 and 19, 1954; to San Francisco dated November 17, 1954.
Bu Cable to LEGAT, Paris, November 17, 1954.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: November 22, 1954

FROM : SAC, WFO (121-1484)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Los Angeles letter dated August 20, 1954; WFO letter dated October 13, 1954; San Antonio letter dated November 15, 1954, to Bureau; and Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated September 16, 1954.

It is noted that San Antonio letter dated November 15, 1954, furnishing results of interview with Dr. ARCHIBALD TURNER McPHERSON of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), interviewed at the University of Texas, advised that the only organization he had ever been a member of that had any connection or relationship to Russian Scientists is the American-Soviet Science Society (ASSS) and that neither he nor Dr. CONDON to his knowledge had ever been members of the International Technical Exchange. Referenced San Antonio letter further reports a statement by McPHERSON that he had since turned over all his files on the above organization (ASSS) to HCUA and is unable to recall specific details at this time. He further stated a recollection that the invitation to join the organization was extended by Dr. CONDON; that, however, a mimeographed letter circulated to the staff of NBS was signed by E. C. CRITTENDEN as Acting Director (NBS) in the absence of Dr. CONDON.

EXP. PROC.

In regard to the above recollections of McPHERSON it is noted that in the report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS at Washington, D. C., May 8, 1948, entitled "EDWARD UHLER CONDON - Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, LGE" there is set forth in detail information relative to CONDON's previous association with ASSS along lines as indicated in referenced San Antonio letter by McPHERSON as well as results of previous interviews with McPHERSON and Dr. E. C. CRITTENDEN, setting forth their specific recollections along the above lines at that time. It is noted that such report reflects that a check was made of HCUA records and that pertinent information contained therein was utilized in the above referenced report.

JRC/mmd
(3)

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11 OCT 28 1964

RECORDED - 71 62-58854-391
17 NOV 30 1954

61 DEC 3 1954

CY-124

Letter to Director
Re: EDWARD U. CONDON

A complete review is presently being made of HCUA records to obtain and report any additional pertinent information contained therein pertaining to CONDON.

Any additional pertinent information contained in the records of such Committee as furnished by McPHERSON further related to CONDON's activities in the American-Soviet Science Society will be reported in current report requested by Bureau in instant matter.

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

tic Mr. McMahon

SAC, Philadelphia (orig and 1) December 10, 1954

Director, FBI (62-58854) - 39 D

RECORDED-99

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-125

"An alleged former Communist representative whose credibility is not known since he has given the first furnished both reliable and unreliable information."

Attached for Philadelphia and WFO is a copy of a report by SA William T. Brooking, Jr., dated November 23, 1954, at Paris, France, containing the results of an interview with [redacted] The information in the report has not been disseminated by the Bureau. b7D

It is desired that additional investigation be conducted in an effort to obtain any available data that might corroborate the statements by [redacted] b7D

See top of page

In this connection, Philadelphia should review its files for available pertinent information concerning _____ Mills, mentioned in the report, and available information that might indicate any contacts between _____ Mills and Condon. Established informants and reliable established sources of information that might have information concerning possible contacts between _____ Mills and Condon should also be contacted. Philadelphia should furnish the results of its investigation to WFO and the Bureau in memorandum form which should include a documented thumbnail sketch of _____ Mills. Philadelphia should complete its investigation within ten days of the receipt of this communication.

WFO should review its files for available information concerning possible contacts between Condon, Katherine Perry, W. Ormond Thompson, and Lauchlin Currie. Established informants and reliable established sources of information that might be in a position to furnish pertinent information concerning possible contacts between Condon and the three above-named individuals should also be contacted.

Thereafter, WFO should prepare a report suitable for dissemination containing pertinent information from the Paris report dated November 23, 1954, pertinent information received from Philadelphia, and the results of the WFO file review and inquiries. A documented thumbnail sketch

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Belmont
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Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Attachment

cc - 2 -Washington Field (Attachment)

JEM:eeg
(6)

COMM-FBI
DEC 10 1954
MAILED 20

DEC 16 1954

on Katherine Perry, W. Ormond Thompson, and Lauchlin Currie should be included in the report. WFO should submit its report within 15 days of the receipt of this communication.

b7D

Attention is called to the fact that [redacted] has implied (but does not specifically state) that Condon was employed by the Bureau of Standards as early as 1936. As you are aware, Condon was not employed by the Bureau of Standards in 1936 and a statement to this effect should appear in the WFO report, together with information as to Condon's whereabouts during that period of time.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

S.I.R.

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Bureau

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Paris, France	11/23/54	11/22/54	WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR. AM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has furnished both reliable and unreliable information."

Confidential Informant T-1, an alleged former Comintern Agent who was active in the United States, advised CONDON's name was on a mailing list of persons in Washington, D. C. sympathetic to Communism given T-1 in 1936 to contact to aid in setting up new CP front groups. T-1 advised, in 1937, State Department refused to permit Ambulance Corps to go to Spain because of Neutrality Act and that CONDON through LAUCHLIN CURRIE in White House had President overrule State Department.

- RUC -

Ltr to Philadelphia dated 12/10/54 jam

McCarthy re Professional P.I.A.

Baum Espionage re: Katherine Perry

W. Conrad Thompson mails

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED-16

11 OCT 28 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
8 - Bureau
1 - Paris (105-479)

62-59854-392

INDEXED-16

10 NOV 29 1954

ESP SEC

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-1

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 23, 1954

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

b7D

[redacted] "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information"

Confidential Informant T-1, an alleged former Comintern Agent who operated in the United States who has furnished some reliable information but who has also furnished unreliable information and other information which could not be verified but appears to be unreliable, furnished the following concerning Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

[redacted], at first did not recognize the name CONDON, but when furnished with the full name Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, advised that he had never met Dr. CONDON but had heard the name once in connection with [redacted] operations in the United States. b7D

[redacted]

In 1936 T-1 came to Washington, D. C. to organize the Communist front organization, the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany". Lord LISTOWEL, a British peer, was with T-1 to help launch the new organization and to facilitate meeting Congressmen and important people. b7D

[redacted]

Lord LISTOWEL was, according to T-1, a fellow traveler of the Communists. Prior to coming to Washington, one [redacted] Communist District Organizer at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, gave [redacted] names of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support the new organization in Washington, D. C. The name of Dr. CONDON, [redacted] Standards, was on this list. This mailing list was given by [redacted] to one KATHERINE PERRY in the Daily Worker office in the National Press Bldg. to send out letters. [redacted] know if CONDON supported the new organization but believed he became a member although he could give no reason for his belief. b7D

[redacted] See Page 1

[redacted] recalled another instance when he had heard of CONDON [redacted] that in 1937 he had organized the Communist front organization called the "Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy". This organization had purchased ambulances and medical supplies for Spain and had hired doctors and nurses. However, the State Department because of the Neutrality Act would not permit the personnel and supplies to go to Spain. Through an attorney in Washington, D. C. named W. ORMOND THOMPSON, CONDON was contacted and CONDON contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule the State Department. T-1 did not know what [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1A

influence CONDON had on CURRIE but presumed it was because of a long standing friendship. [redacted] was very vague as to the information furnished above and was unable to furnish any details as to how arrangements were made. He stated he remembered the name CONDON because of the fact that the Ambulance Corps for Spain was one of his more important projects. b7D

[redacted] did not know CONDON's wife.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

COMMENTS:

[redacted] See Page 1. b7D was asked what he knew about any of the COMPTONS. He stated one COMPTON believed to be CHARLES, was at MIT. He had no information about any COMPTON.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

T-1 is [redacted] - See Page 1. b7D

DISSEMINATION:

No dissemination is being made by the Paris office.

REFERENCE:

Bucable dated November 17, 1954.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: November 22, 1954

FROM : SAC, WFO (121-1484)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Chicago teletype dated November 10, 1954, in reference to Bureau teletype dated November 9, 1954.

Referenced Chicago teletype, reporting results of interview with RICHARD B. VAIL, former Congressman and HCUA member, reports that VAIL had advised he has no personal knowledge of CONDON's activities, associates, or associations, and that all information he could furnish or presently recall is based on information contained in HCUA records. Referenced Chicago teletype notes that VAIL in commenting on HCUA testimony stated recollection that CONDON, acknowledging previous association with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, had stated SILVERMASTER was a "loyal" American.

Referenced Chicago teletype sets forth a further recollection of VAIL's to the effect that information came out before HCUA hearings that Mrs. CONDON was a former Secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of the American-Soviet Friendship Society, and that Dr. CONDON was formerly Executive Director of the American-Soviet Science Society.

In connection with the above recollections of VAIL's it is noted that the report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS, Washington, D. C., May 8, 1948, entitled "EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, LGE", sets forth information in detail identifying the CONDONs as personal and social associates of the SILVERMASTERs and also sets forth detailed information concerning CONDON's previous association with the American-Soviet Science Society reflecting that he was a member of the Executive Committee of such organization. No previous information has come to the attention of WFO to indicate that CONDON was ever Executive Director of the above society, as suggested by VAIL according to referenced Chicago teletype.

RECORDED - 14

JRC/mmd
(3)

INDEXED

62-58854-393

17 NOV 23 1954

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Letter to Director
Re: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON

In connection with VAIL's recollection concerning the former association of Mrs. CONDON with the Pittsburgh Council of the American-Soviet Friendship Society, it is noted that WFO records contain a copy of a letter from Pittsburgh to the Director dated April 1, 1948, under a LGE caption, which referred to letterheads of the Pittsburgh Council of the American-Soviet Friendship Society, wherein one letterhead was stated to list Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as Corresponding Secretary. Further reference was made to two additional letterheads listing both Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as board members of the above Council.

In connection with the above information it is noted that WFO by teletype of April 5, 1948, to the Director and Pittsburgh, requested Pittsburgh to incorporate detailed information concerning the above association of the subject and his wife and submit same in a LGE report. It is noted that records of WFO do not contain a copy of the above report requested of Pittsburgh under LGE caption. Therefore, WFO will not attempt to incorporate any of the above referred to information concerning the CONDONs' association with the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship in a report presently being prepared in instant matter.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-25-2009

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. McMahon

C. I. R.

62-58854

RECORDED - 14 62-58854-394

093436

Date: November 30, 1954

To: Director of Naval Intelligence (Original & 1)
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

EX. - 107

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my communication dated November 23, 1954, furnishing the results of investigation concerning captioned subject which was conducted by this Bureau.

Additional investigation, as suggested in your communication dated November 2, 1954, is contained in the below-listed reports.

Report of Special Agent Karl L. Stefanson dated November 23, 1954, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Joe D. Craig dated November 24, 1954, at Washington, D. C., with attachments.

MAILED 5
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COMM-FBI

If any additional pertinent information concerning Dr. Condon comes to our attention, you will be promptly advised.

Attachment

CC: Assistant Attorney General (R/S 0-6, same date)
William F. Tompkins

JEM:ss/bmm
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: November 29, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Reference is made to my memorandum dated November 6, 1954, recommending that former Congressman Richard B. Vail be interviewed and that House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) records be rechecked and pertinent data brought up to date. The above leads were specifically requested by the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

Richard B. Vail was interviewed by Chicago on November 10, 1954. He has no personal knowledge of Condon. He stated all of his information appears in HCUA records. He stated he recalled Condon was formerly Executive Director of the American Soviet Science Society. WFO advised on November 22, 1954, that HCUA records do not reflect Condon was formerly Executive Director of the American Soviet Science Society; HCUA records do reflect that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were former members of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of the American Soviet Friendship Society. The American Soviet Science Society is the successor organization to the Science Committee of the National Council of the American Soviet Friendship Society. Vail, undoubtedly, has this confused in his mind.

During the interview with Vail he stated he would review his own files, which review would take several days, and he would advise if any additional information appeared therein.

The records of the HCUA have also been rechecked and additional pertinent information set forth in a report. There is no pertinent data among the additional information which has not been previously reported and disseminated by the Bureau, except testimony by Condon on 9-5-52 before the HCUA. No additional investigation appears to be warranted on the basis of Condon's testimony.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is recommended that copies of the attached reports from Chicago dated November 23, 1954, containing the results of the interview with Vail and from WFO dated November 24, 1954, containing

CC: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. McMahon

62-58854
Attachment
JEM:ssp (4)

RECORDED - 14 62-58854-394

INDEXED - 14

EX. - 107

the results of a recheck of HCUA records, be furnished to ONI and to the Internal Security Division of the Department. If you agree, a letter of transmittal is attached.

(2) It is recommended the Chicago office not be instructed to recontact Vail as he advised he had no personal knowledge re Condon, that all his information was in HCUA records and that he would recontact the Chicago office if by chance his personal files contained any pertinent information regarding Condon. It is noted Vail has not recontacted the Chicago office.

11-30

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 12/1/54

FROM : SAC, San Francisco (100-27737)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

Rebulet to Los Angeles, 9/16/54 reflecting instructions for San Francisco to considerthe desirability of conducting additional investigation following the interview of "Mr. MC PHERSON" regarding the allegations of [redacted] b7D that the subject was affiliated with a group advocating exchange of scientific information with Russia.

San Antonio letter to Bureau, 11/15/54 reflects the results of the interview of Dr. ARCHIBALD TURNER MC PHERSON who advised that the only organization involving Russian scientists with which he has ever been connected was the American-Soviet Science Society. The invitation to join was extended by the subject at the National Bureau of Standards and the letter circulated among the staff was signed by the Acting Director of that Bureau.

In view of the results of the interview of Dr. MC PHERSON, it would appear that no additional investigation is indicated for San Francisco. Accordingly this case is RUC.

RM

cc: Washington Field (121-1484) (Info) (RM)
Los Angeles (100-24338) (Info) (RM)

62-58854-395

KGT:AMF
(5)

RECORDED - 54
INDEXED - 54
EX-103

DEC 16 1954

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

cc - Mr. Mc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-58854

~~SECRET~~ AIR COURIER

Date: December 3, 1954

To: Legal Attache (orig and 1)
Paris, France

From: Director, FBI

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBucable November 17, 1954, requesting [redacted] be interviewed. Expedite interview and surep immediately upon completion. b7D

cc - 2 - Washington Field (For Info)

cc - Foreign Service Desk

JEM:eeg
(6)

Read 11/23/54

RECORDED - 86

62-58854-396

DEC 7 1954
145

EX-112

Tolson
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Winterrowd
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Holloman
Gandy

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 13, 1954

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Miss Gandy

CR 2-1

The evening newspapers on December 13, 1954, carried an Associated Press article (first page headlines) in which the Corning Glass Works announced the immediate resignation of Dr. Edward U. Condon.

According to the article, the Corning Glass Works advises that Condon's services as a consultant would be available in carrying on Corning's long-range program of fundamental research into the structure of glass. The article further reported that Dr. Condon stated, "At the present time I do not feel there is a possibility of my securing a fair and independent judgement in a reconsideration....." Dr. Condon in the above statement referred to the Navy Department's reconsideration of its decision handed down on October 21, 1954, to suspend Condon's security clearance.

ACTION:

For information.

G.I.R.-6

cc - A.H. BELMONT
W.A. BRANIGAN
J.E. MCMAHON

1 ENCL. 89
JEM:mg
(4)

RECORDED-89 62-58854-397

EX-130

10 DEC 14 1954

ESP.

53 DEC 17 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

CONDON QUITS JOB, [illegible] SECURITY

Ex-U. S. Aide Leaves Corning Research Post

Doubts He Could Get Fair Judgment in Clearance Plea

By the Associated Press

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Corning Glass Works today announced the resignation as research director of Dr. Edward U. Condon, former chief of the United States Bureau of Standards whose security clearance was suspended by the Navy in October.

The announcement said Dr. Condon plans to live in Berkeley,

Picture on Page A-2.

Calif., but his services as a consultant will be available to assist in carrying on Corning's long-range program of fundamental research into the structure of glass.

The resignation was effective immediately. Dr. Condon left over the week end for California by automobile.

Drops Clearance Efforts.

The Corning announcement said Dr. Condon wishes to make no further effort at this time to obtain clearance that would give him access to Government information, and has withdrawn his application for clearance.

"He recognizes," the statement said, "that his continuance in an uncleared status impairs his usefulness to the company as director of research and development."

A statement prepared by Dr. Condon before he left and released by the firm today, said the Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board, after a hearing, decided July 12 that "I was entitled to full clearance for access to classified information" in connection with the work of Corning for the armed forces.

Cites Thomas' Action.

"On October 21, 1954," the statement said, "the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Thomas, announced that he had asked the board to reconsider its decision and had suspended my clearance.

"At the present time I do not feel there is any possibility of my securing a fair and independent judgment in a reconsideration. . . .

"The board had before it the reports of investigations stretching over 11 to 14 years, since I worked on highly secret defense problems for the Government over a period from 1940 to 1951. In the course of that period I have been cleared by such agencies as the Manhattan Project, the full membership of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce and the military departments."

Says Health Was Impaired.

Dr. Condon said the clearance difficulties "began to affect my ability to perform my duties efficiently, and even to impair my health." He also said he felt a desire to get back entirely to fundamental research in physics.

Dr. Condon's name has figured in security inquiries since the House Un-American Activities Committee accused him, while he was director of the Bureau of Standards in 1948, of associating with suspected Russian spies.

Dr. Condon vigorously denied then that he was, as the House committee termed him, "one of the weakest links" in the Nation's atomic security. "If I am one of the weakest links in the Nation's atomic security," he said, "this is gratifying information, because I'm absolutely reliable and therefore we (the Nation) have nothing to worry about. The country can relax."

WASHINGTON STAR
NIGHT FINAL
DATE: 12-13-1954

Enclosure

(1-5585 4-39)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tickler - J. E. McMahon

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

Date: December 15, 1954

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 2314, T-5 Building
16th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

VIA LIAISON
(original and 1 copy)

Attention: Mr. C. Arthur Rolander, Jr.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
FBI FILE 100-17828
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
FBI FILE 62-58854

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 17, 1954, from Mr. C. Arthur Rolander, Jr., of the Atomic Energy Commission, to Mr. C. W. Bates, of this Bureau, pointing out that during the FBI investigation of Oppenheimer and during the Atomic Energy Commission hearing concerning Oppenheimer, information was developed suggesting that Oppenheimer may have been subjected to "coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the interest of the national security."

Accordingly this matter was referred to the Justice Department on May 26, 1954, for an opinion as to whether or not prosecutive action could be undertaken under existing Federal statutes.

JEM:bjk
(4)

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to Rolander
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12-16-54
cmb

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By memorandum dated December 10, 1954, Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins advised that upon consideration the matter did not present a violation of any Federal statute for which prosecution could be instituted at this time.

You will be informed of pertinent developments in the Oppenheimer matter.

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 10, 1954

FROM : William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division

WFT:HDR:vmj

146-1-11-158

SUBJECT: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Internal Security - R

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

serial 1132 (2)

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Olney, captioned as above, dated May 26, 1954, together with an attachments, which have been referred to this Division in connection with other matters now being considered in our review of the Oppenheimer case. In your memorandum, an opinion was requested as to whether certain actions concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon and Mr. J. Robert Oppenheimer can be construed as coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the national security under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 and, if so, whether any prosecutive action can be undertaken under any existing Federal statutes on the basis thereof.

In accordance with our interpretation of that portion of Section 8(d) of Executive Order 10450 relating to anyone who may have been subjected to "coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the interests of the national security", we believe that the action taken by Dr. Condon, as referred to in your memorandum, to cause Dr. Oppenheimer in 1949 to repudiate his testimony concerning Dr. Bernard Peters before the House Committee on Un-American Activities is clearly encompassed by the above specified section of the Executive Order concerned. In addition, it seems possible that the conduct of Dr. Condon referred to in your memorandum, respecting (1) his protesting to Dr. Oppenheimer with regard to the contemplated induction into the Army of Rossi Lomanitz during World War II and (2) his requesting Dr. Oppenheimer in early 1954 to testify in the former's behalf before a Personnel Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission may have subjected Dr. Oppenheimer to such "coercion, influence, or pressure" as to cause the latter "to act contrary to the interests of the national security" within the meaning of Section 8(d) of Executive Order 10450.

Nonetheless, this Division has concluded that the information previously furnished by the Bureau with respect to this matter does not present a violation of any Federal statute for which prosecution may be instituted at this time.

You will be notified promptly of any further conclusions which may be reached in other phases of the Oppenheimer case now being studied by this Division.

DEC 8 1954

DEC 10 1954

cc SF
12/15/54

Let to AEC
12-15-54
jem/lgb

kler: J. E. McMahon

AIR-TEL
DEFERRED

DECEMBER 17, 1

SAC, NEW YORK (Original & 1)
PHILADELPHIA (2 cc's)
WASHINGTON FIELD (BCS) (2 cc's)

RECORDED - 50
62-58854-398
EX-130

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. RE PHILADELPHIA AIR-TEL DECEMBER 14, 1954, SUGGESTING BUREAU EXHIBIT PHOTO OF SAMPSON MILGROM, WA. A. W. MILLS, TO [redacted] TO DETERMINE IF MILGROM IS IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL NAMED BY [redacted] AS MILLS. NOT BELIEVED NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO RECONTACT [redacted] AT PRESENT TIME FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN SETTING FORTH INFORMATION IN REPORT WFO SHOULD INCLUDE STATEMENT THAT MILLS MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH SAMPSON MILGROM, WA. A. W. MILLS.

b7D

"an alleged former Quisling representative whose credibility in most instances is not known because he has in the past given both reliable and unreliable information."

See note at top of page

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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-58854

NOTE:

See top of page.

[redacted] advised in November, 1954, that about 1936 one Mills, CP organizer in Philadelphia, gave [redacted] a list of sympathizers in Wash., D.C. Dr. Condon, Bureau of Standards, appeared on list. This info furnished to Philadelphia and WFO Dec. 10, 1954, with instructions to identify Mills; contact established sources and review files for evidence of possible contacts between Mills and Condon; and submit all data in report suitable for dissemination. Bufiles reflect Condon was not employed at Bureau of Standards in 1936 and field was instructed to point this out in report. No active investigation is being conducted on Condon and it is not believed necessary or desirable to reinterview [redacted] in Paris for purpose of identifying photograph as Mills, particularly since [redacted] is not known to have seen Mills since 1936.

b7D

See note top of page.

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COMM - FBI
DEC 17 1954
MAILED 20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeMohrenschildt
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~TXXXXXX~~ message to: BUREAU (62-58854) (REGISTERED MAIL)
NEW YORK (ATTACHMENT) (REGISTERED MAIL)
WASHINGTON FIELD (REGISTERED MAIL)

Send 398 by special mail 12/16/54 A.M. JGW

FBI PHILADELPHIA 12-14-54

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, INTERNAL SECURITY-R. REBULET TO PH DATED 12-10-54 AND REPORT OF SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR., DATED 11-23-54 AT PARIS, FRANCE. TWO SOURCES OF THE PH OFFICE HAVE IDENTIFIED SAMPSON MILGROM, WA., A. W. MILLS, (NY FILE 100-13326; BUFILE 61-7559) A CP ORGANIZER AND ACTIVIST IN THE PH AREA IN ABOUT 1936. IT APPEARS LIKELY THAT MILGROM IS THE MILLS REFERRED TO BY [redacted] INFO AVAILABLE INDICATES MILGROM WAS NATIONAL SECRETARY OF IWO IN NYC AND WAS UNDER DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS IN 1953. NO INFO CONTAINED IN PH FILES WHICH WOULD INDICATE CONTACT BETWEEN MILGROM AND CONDON. LOGICAL PH SOURCES BEING CONTACTED FOR INFO LINKING MILLS TO CONDON. b7D

LEAD -

NEW YORK OFFICE: "an alleged former Communist representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information."

ONE COPY OF EACH REFERENCED COMMUNICATION ATTACHED FOR NYC. NYO REQUESTED TO REVIEW FILES FOR INFO WHICH MIGHT INDICATE LINK.

100-33387
RFJ:ajgh
(3BU,2NY,2WF,2PH)

RECORDED - 50 62-58854-398

EX-130

20 DEC 15 1954

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 28 1964

cc: PH 61-118 (SAM MILGROM)

ATTACHMENTS - 2 FOR NY

Mr. Belmont

Approved: W H. McCabe
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Airtel Philadelphia 12/17/54 JGW

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

PAGE TWO

BETWEEN MILGROM AND CONDON AND TO FURNISH DOCUMENTED THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF MILGROM. AS NOTED IN RELET, RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU AND WFO IN MEMORANDUM FORM WITHIN TEN DAYS OF RECEIPT OF REBULET. IT IS NOTED THAT PHOTOS OF MILGROM ARE AVAILABLE AT THE BUREAU. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MILGROM'S PHOTO BE EXHIBITED TO [redacted] IN ORDER TO CLEARLY ESTABLISH THAT MILGROM IS THE INDIVIDUAL REFERRED TO AS MILLS.

b7D

McCABE

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Tickler - Mr. McMahon

AIR-TEL
URGENT

DECEMBER 21, 1954

SAC, KANSAS CITY
NEW YORK (100-87011) (original & 1)
WASHINGTON FIELD (BCS)
PHILADELPHIA

RECORDED-52
62-58854-399
EX-130

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. RENYAIR-TEL DECEMBER 17, LAST, REQUESTING KANSAS CITY TO INTERVIEW [redacted] WITH BUREAU APPROVAL, FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE CONTACTS BETWEEN SAMPSON MILGROM, VA. A.W. MILLS, AND CONDON. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION GRANTED TO INTERVIEW [redacted] IF HE CAN BE READILY LOCATED. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE HIM NOT DESIRED. SUBMIT RESULTS TO BUREAU AND WFO. WFO INCLUDE RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] IN ITS REPORT. [redacted] IDENTITY SHOULD BE CONCEALED BY T SYMBOL AND [redacted] SHOULD BE DESCRIBED AS A CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OF UNKNOWN RELIABILITY.

b7D

HOOVER

62-58854 ("an alleged Communist representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information.")

NOTE: [redacted] advised in November, 1954, that one Mills, CP organizer in Philadelphia, gave him list of CP sympathizers in Washington, D.C., in 1936 which included Condon's name. Philadelphia and WFO are reviewing files and contacting established sources for available information of possible contacts between Mills and Condon. WFO has been instructed to submit comprehensive report covering interview with [redacted] and contacts to corroborate the data. Mills' tentatively identified by Philadelphia as Sampson Milgrom, CP organizer in Philadelphia in 1936. New York advised December 17, 1954, its files reveal Mills acquainted with [redacted] in 1937 and suggests [redacted] be interviewed. Bufiles reflect [redacted] was paid Bureau informant 1939-40 in New York and Mexico and for short period in 1944 in St. Louis. [redacted] claimed prior CP membership in New York and claimed prior undercover assignments for CP. He furnished considerable information on CP leaders which appears authentic. He was discontinued as informant because he disclosed his relationship with Bureau to unauthorized persons. In 1941 [redacted] was arrested on bad check charge, sentenced for 1 to 5 years imprisonment and paroled in 1942. In

b7D

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
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Parsons
Rosen
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JEM:blo
(10)

MAILED 11
DEC 21 1954
COMM-FBI

JAN 4 1955

1950 he voluntarily contacted Kansas City office, and he has been cooperative since that time on several occasions and he has furnished information. Believed desirable to interview [redacted] if he can be readily located. Believed he should be described in report as "of unknown reliability" because of his past record. b7D

61-7779 and 100-36859

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR - TEL

NY 12/17/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. REBULET TO PH. DATED 12/10/54 AND REPORT OF SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR. DATED 11/23/54 AT PARIS, FRANCE. [redacted], AN ALLEGED FORMER COMINTERN AGENT WHO WAS ACTIVE IN THE US, ~~AND WHOSE IDENTITY MUST BE PROTECTED~~, WAS INTERVIEWED BY LEGAT PARIS, FRANCE ON 11/22/54. HE ADVISED THAT NAME OF DR. CONDON, BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WAS ON LIST OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS FURNISHED TO INFORMANT BY ONE MILLS DESCRIBED BY INFORMANT AS COMMUNIST DISTRICT ORGANIZER AT PH., PA., ABOUT 1936. [redacted] IN 1937 ORGANIZED COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION "MEDICAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY" TO PURCHASE AMBULANCES AND SUPPLIES FOR SPAIN AND TO HIRE DOCTORS AND NURSES. STATE DEPT., BECAUSE OF NEUTRALITY ACT, WOULD NOT PERMIT PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES TO GO TO SPAIN. [redacted] ADVISED THAT CONDON CONTACTED LAUGHLIN CURRIE IN WHITE HOUSE TO OVER-RULE STATE DEPT. THE KANSAS CITY OFFICE, IF BUREAU APPROVES, WILL INTERVIEW [redacted], WHOSE LAST ADDRESS, ACCORDING TO RECORDS OF NYO, WAS [redacted]

(3) - BUREAU (62-58854) (RM)
2 - KANSAS CITY (AM REGISTERED)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (RM)

JEM:CDH (#6)
100-87011

RECORDED-52

Orig.
COPIES DESTROYED: Mr. Belmont

11 OCT 28 1964

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- - - - - - -

PAGE TWO

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

[redacted] FORMERLY A BUREAU INFORMANT IN THE ST. LOUIS AND NY b7D
OFFICES, WAS ACQUAINTED WITH MILLS IN FRANCE IN JULY, 1937.
[redacted] AT TIME WAS COMINTERN REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE IN
CHARGE OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS WHO WENT TO SPAIN TO AID SPANISH
LOYALISTS. MILLS BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH SAMPSON MILGROM,
WITH ALIAS AL W. MILLS, CP ORGANIZER IN PH. AREA IN 1936 AND
CP FUNCTIONARY FROM LATE 1920's TO 1942. ALSO WAS CP'S
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE TO ALB DURING SPANISH CIVIL WAR
AND DISTRICT FUNCTIONARY OF IWO, NYC, FROM 1947 TO 1953.
ASCERTAIN FROM [redacted] IF HE HAS ANY INFO RE POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN MILLS AND CONDON. AS NOTED IN RE LET, RESULTS OF
INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU AND WFO IN MEMO
FORM WITHIN TEN DAYS OF RECEIPT OF REBULET.

KELLY

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 12/23/54

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33387)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet to Philadelphia dated December 10, 1954, and report of SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR., dated November 23, 1954., at Paris, France.

Relet requested that the Philadelphia Office review its files for available pertinent information concerning _____ MILLS, mentioned in rerep, and for available information that might indicate contact between _____ MILLS and CONDON. Established sources were to be contacted for information concerning a possible link between _____ MILLS and CONDON.

The following information concerning ~~SAMPSON MILGROM~~; wa. ~~A. W. Mills~~, who may be identical with the _____ MILLS referred to in rerep, was located in the files of the Philadelphia Office. Pa.

Pa. Ill. France

In Cleveland letter to the Bureau dated September 12, 1941, captioned "~~ALEXANDER W. MILLS~~, wa., Sampson Milgrom, IS - C," reference was made to the report of SA J. S. MAC LEOD which incorporated information taken from files of the Roanoke, Va. Police Department compiled in 1936: "~~ALEXANDER MILLS~~, has, until about two months ago, been the District Organizer of Philadelphia and vicinity of the CP . . . . . Before coming to Philadelphia he was actively engaged in Communist activity in Chicago, Ill." France Pa.

In the report of SA ARTHUR G. DOOLEY dated September 14, 1943, at New York, captioned "SAMPSON MILGROM, wa," on page 12, information furnished by Confidential Informant #4 ([redacted] a former confidential informant of the New York Office) is set out as follows: b7D

> "During this period (1937) one A.W. MILLS, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S. of America, and District Organizer for Pennsylvania, came to Paris. Informant stated that this was around July 1937. He advised that MILLS came to France Pa. on a Canadian passport, under the name of ~~GREENBERG~~, on the Canadian- Ill. Pacific Lines. According to the informant, MILLS had come to investigate conditions in Spain, so far as the Americans were concerned, and to obtain funds to send additional volunteers to Spain . . . .

REGISTERED MAIL
RFJ:JRP
(2 BU, 2 WFO, 1 PH)
cc: 2 - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL)

62-58854-400

RECORDED - 18
INDEXED - 18

24 DEC 27 1954

EX-107

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11 OCT 28 1964

On January 16, 1951, [redacted] a former confidential source of the Philadelphia Office, orally advised SA [redacted] that he recalled meeting A. W. MILLS in Philadelphia in 1936, when MILLS was Organizer of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania. b6 b7C b7D

No information was located in the files of this office which would indicate a possible link between MILGROM and the subject or MILGROM and an organization known as the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany."

The following established sources, all of known reliability, who had knowledge of CP activity in the Philadelphia area during the mid 1930s were contacted:

[redacted] was reinterviewed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] on December 20, 1954. He advised that he could furnish no information regarding MILLS in addition to that furnished by him on January 16, 1951, which has been reported above. b6 b7C b7D

Confidential Source [redacted] contacted by SA PHILIP M. CULLEN on December 20, 1954, advised that a man named MILLS was CP Organizer in Eastern Pennsylvania in about 1936. It was [redacted] recollection that MILLS remained in this position for a short period of time, approximately one year. [redacted] said that he does not know the present whereabouts of MILLS or whether he is identical with SAMPSON MILGROM. b7D

[redacted] also stated that he does not recall an organization known as the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany," or any connection between MILLS and CONDON. b7D

On December 21, 1954, Confidential Source [redacted] was contacted by SA THOMAS F. HANNIGAN. [redacted] advised that SAMPSON MILGROM, wa. Alexander Mills or A. W. Mills, was District Organizer of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania during 1932, and so continued for several years thereafter. [redacted] stated that he knows of no connection between MILGROM and CONDON and cannot recall that the name CONDON was mentioned at CP meetings at which MILGROM was present. [redacted] also stated that he has never heard of the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany." b7D

PH 100-33387
DIRECTOR, FBI

12/23/54

On December 21, 1954, [redacted] source of information, Philadelphia Office, was interviewed by SA [redacted], [redacted] related that one A. W. MILLS was District Organizer for the CP in the Philadelphia area during the mid 1930s, however, he could not recall the specific period involved. [redacted] stated, however, that MILLS held the position of District Organizer for several years. [redacted] further advised that he does not know whether MILLS is identical with SAMPSON MILGROM who later became National Executive Secretary of the International Workers Order. [redacted] had never heard of Dr. CONDON or the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany." b6 b7C b7D

On December 17, 1954, [redacted] was interviewed by SA HOWARD A. SEARL and advised that (FNU) MILLS was the CP Organizer in the Philadelphia area in the mid 1930s and that this individual was also known to the informant as SAM MILGROM and on occasion used the aliases ALEX or AL. The informant was unable to state definitely that the SAM MILGROM referred to above is identical with SAMPSON MILGROM who later became the National Executive Secretary of the IWO. [redacted] advised that he is not aware of any connection between (FNU) MILLS and the subject. Informant also advised that he is not aware of any activities on the part of MILLS with regard to the formation of the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany." b7D

The following sources were contacted but could furnish no pertinent information with regard to this matter.

PSI [redacted] contacted by SA HAROLD RATCHFORD, on December 16, 1954. b6 b7C b7D

PSI [redacted], contacted by SA [redacted] on December 22, 1954.

PSI [redacted] contacted by SA JOSEPH G. KELLY, on December 20, 1954.

[redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on December 23, 1954.

Confidential Source [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on December 22, 1954.

PSI [redacted], contacted by SA JOHN A. HEBENSTREIT.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-25-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]

AIR TEL

FBI WASH FIELD 12/23/54

DIRECTOR (62-58854) AND SACS PHILADELPHIA (100-33387)(RM) URGENT
KANSAS CITY (RM)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. REBULET 12/10/54 TO PH AND WFO; PH AIRTEL TO BU 12/14/54 AND NYC TEL TO KC 12/21/54. WFO REPORT REQUESTED IN REBULET 12/10/54, BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING RESULTS OF LEADS TO PHILADELPHIA AND KC AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE FOR CONTACT WITH WFO INFORMANT WHO WAS IN POSITION TO KNOW OF RELATED INFO AND ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING PERIOD AND MATTERS OF CONCERN IN INSTANT MATTER. WFO FOLLOWING AND EXPECTS TO SUREP BY 12/29/54.

LAUGHLIN

JRC:dpm
(8)

62-4108

AIR TEL

[redacted] "an alleged former Communist sympathizer whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." b7D

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-102 62-58854-401

50 DEC 29 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR TEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU (62-58854)(REGULAR MAIL)
WFO (REGULAR MAIL)

FBI, PH 12/21/54

DIRECTOR AND SAC

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. REBULET TO PH DATED 12/10/54, REQUESTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER BE SUBMITTED WITHIN TEN DAYS OF RECEIPT OF RELET. PH OFFICE IS CONTACTING ELEVEN SOURCES IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY MILLS AND HIS POSSIBLE CONNECTION WITH SUBJECT. SOME OF THESE SOURCES ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. THEREFORE, SUBMISSION OF RESULTS OF INQUIRY WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL 12/23/54.

MC CABE

END
100-33387
RFJ:sjh
(3BU,1WFO,1PH)

EX-104

RECORDED - 60

62-58854-402

6 DEC 23 1954

Orig.
Mr. Belmont

55 JAN 3 1955

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11 NOV 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ESI SEC

GRAHAM

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Date: December 20, 1954.

To: Director, FBI (62-58854)

From: Legat, Paris (105-479)

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet 12/3/54.

[redacted] has been interviewed, and the results of this interview were reflected in the report of SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING dated at Paris 11/23/54. b7D

RUC.

WTB:CM

RECORDED-80
EX-130
62-58854-403
9 DEC 29 1954

DEC 30 3 39 PM
DEC 31
JAN 3 1955

Tickl McMahon

AIR-TEL
URGENT

RECORDED-21

EX-125 62-58854-464

DECEMBER 28, 1954

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87011) (orig & 1)
WASHINGTON FIELD (62-4108)
(INFO) (BCS)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON; IS - R. REWFOAIR-TEL DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST REQUESTING NEW YORK TO INTERVIEW LOUIS BUDENZ. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION IS GRANTED TO INTERVIEW BUDENZ. CONDUCT INTERVIEW AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME AND SUREP IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-58854

JEM:mcr mcr

(5)

NOTE:

[redacted] informed in November, 1954, he heard of Condon's name in connection with CP front activities in the U. S. in 1936 and 1937. According to [redacted] Condon's name was mentioned in connection with W. Ormond Thompson, Lauchlin Currie and A. W. Mills. On December 10, 1954, WFO and Philadelphia were instructed to review files and contact established sources for possible corroboration of [redacted] comments~~tions~~. WFO air-tel to NY dated 12-23-54, states that in 1954 [redacted] mentioned [redacted] Catherine Perry and Ella Winter (but not Condon) in connection with same subject matter and WFO files reflect Louis Budenz has personal knowledge of activities of Winter and [redacted] in WFO suggests Budenz be interviewed. It is believed desirable to interview Budenz.

b7D

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

COMM - FBI
DEC 28 1954
MAILED 30

JAN - 4 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

AIRTEL

FBI WASH FIELD URGENT 12/23/54

DIRECTOR (65-58854) AND SAC, NEW YORK (100-87011) (RM)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. REBULET 12/10/54. RELET FURNISHED A COPY OF A REPORT FROM LEGAT - PARIS, 11/23/54, REPORTING RESULTS OF RECENT CONTACT WITH [redacted] "an alleged former Communist representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information" IN INSTANT MATTER. ACCORDING TO SUCH REPORT, [redacted] AT FIRST DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE NAME "CONDON", BUT WHEN FURNISHED WITH THE FULL NAME "DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, BUREAU OF STANDARDS", STATED HE HAD HEARD THE NAME IN CONNECTION WITH HIS, [redacted] OPERATIONS IN U. S. IN 1936 DURING ORGANIZATION OF A C-FRONT, THE "COMMITTEE AGAINST FASCIST SUPPRESSION" (CAFS). [redacted] STATED ONE LORD LISTOWEL, AN ENGLISH PEER, WAS WITH [redacted] "TO FACILITATE MEETING IMPORTANT PEOPLE". THAT PRIOR TO COMING TO WASHINGTON, ONE MILLS, A COMMUNIST ORGANIZER IN PHILADELPHIA (POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH SAMPSON MILGROM, WA. A. W. MILLS) GAVE [redacted] A LIST OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS AND PERSONS WHO MIGHT SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION IN WASHINGTON, INCLUDING THE NAME OF "DR. CONDON, BUREAU OF STANDARDS".

See top of page

[redacted] CONTINUED THAT THIS LIST WAS GIVEN TO ONE KATHERINE

JRC:SM
(6)
62-4108

AIRTEL

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 28 1964

Mr. Belmont

PERRY IN THE DAILY WORKER OFFICE HERE TO SEND OUT LETTERS. [redacted] DID NOT KNOW IF CONDON SUPPORTED THE ORGANIZATION, BUT BELIEVED HE BECAME A MEMBER, ALTHOUGH HE COULD GIVE NO REASON FOR BELIEF. [redacted] ALSO CLAIMED RECOLLECTION OF HEARING OF CONDON AGAIN IN 1937 IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANIZING OF ANOTHER C-FRONT, "THE MEDICAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY". HE CLAIMED THIS ORGANIZATION HAD HIRED DOCTORS AND NURSES AND PURCHASED SUPPLIES FOR SPAIN; THAT, HOWEVER, THE STATE DEPT., BECAUSE OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT, WOULD NOT PERMIT THE PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES TO GO TO SPAIN. [redacted] SAID THAT THROUGH AN ATTORNEY, ONE W. ORMOND THOMPSON, CONDON WAS CONTACTED AND CONDON, IN TURN, CONTACTED LAUCHLIN CURRIE IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND GOT THE PRESIDENT TO OVERRULE THE SD. REBULET, IN TURN, INSTRUCTED CONTACTS BE MADE WITH INFORMANTS AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHED SOURCES WHO MIGHT BE IN POSITION TO FURNISH INFO AS TO POSSIBLE CONTACTS BETWEEN CONDON AND THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS. IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH INSTRUCTIONS, REVIEW OF WFO FILES AND CONTACT WITH LOGICAL AVAILABLE SOURCES, HAS DEVELOPED NO INFO TO DATE TO INDICATE CONDON WAS IN WASHINGTON OR ASSOCIATED WITH BUREAU OF STANDARDS AT ABOVE TIME, OR WAS EVER KNOWN AS AN ASSOCIATE

b7D

OF CURRIE; OR THAT EITHER CONDON OR CURRIE WERE ACTIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABOVE DESCRIBED ACTIVITY. IN THE LATTER CONNECTION, IT IS NOTED NYO LET TO BUREAU, 3/22/51, ENTITLED [redacted] WAS., IS - R" FURNISHED RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS BY SA [redacted] WITH [redacted] 1/15-29/54, REFLECTING INFO ALONG THE ABOVE LINES, BUT CONTAINING NO MENTION OF CONDON, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. THE LATTER INFO ALSO INCLUDES MENTION OF A "CATHERINE" PERRY, AS ASSOCIATED WITH ELLA WINTER (ELLA WINTER STEFFENS STEWART) IN THE "CAFS", BOTH TERMED "PARTY MEMBERS", BY [redacted] REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO A W. ORMOND THOMPSON, THEREIN, AS A FORMER LAW ASSOCIATE OF CLARENCE DARROW. LATER ATTENTION TO THOMPSON IN THE OWEN LATTIMORE INVESTIGATION DEVELOPED INFO THAT THOMPSON HAD DIED IN 1942. THOMPSON AND THE ABOVE "CATHERINE" OR KATHERINE PERRY ARE NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIABLE IN RECORDS OF WFO. IN LINE WITH ACTION INSTRUCTED IN REBULET, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT NO SOURCES OR INFORMANTS OF NATIONAL CP LEVEL AROUND THE TIME INVOLVED HEREIN, ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE TO WFO. HOWEVER, IT IS NOTED THAT THE REPORT OF SA [redacted] DATED 5/1/53 AT BALTO., MD., ENTITLED "OWEN LATTIMORE, ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY", SETS FORTH INFO PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BY LOUIS BUDENZ, INDICATING PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE AS TO THE EARLIER ACTIVITIES OF ELLA WINTER AND

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]. NYO IS THEREFORE REQUESTED TO CONTACT AND INTERVIEW BUDENZ TO OBTAIN ANY INFO HE MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH TENDING TO IDENTIFY CONDON AND CURRIE WITH THE PERSONS AND ACTIVITY CONCERNED WITH HEREIN AND FURTHER FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFO HE MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH RELATIVE TO W. ORMOND THOMPSON AND CATHERINE OR KATHERINE PERRY. NYO REQUESTED TO HANDLE PROMPTLY AND FURNISH RESULTS BY AIRTEL OR LETTER FOR INCLUSION IN WFO REPORT.

b7D

LAUGHLIN

cc: MR. BELMONT
~~A/D SULLIVAN~~
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AIR TEL

FBI WASH FIELD 12/29/54

DIRECTOR (62-58854) URGENT

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. REWFOAIRTEL 12/23/54, STATING WFO REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED 12/29/54. WFO REPORT DELAYED TO PROVIDE FOR INCLUSION OF INFO CONTAINED IN PHILADELPHIA AND N.Y. LETS TO BUREAU, DATED 12/23/54. WFO REPORT IN TRANSCRIPTION, WILL BE SUBMITTED 12/30/54.

LAUGHLIN

JRC:BA
(4)
62-4108
AIR TEL

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 93 62-58854-405
EX-118

JAN 9 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-36
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, KANSAS CITY (105-396) 12/30/54 AIRTEL-AIRMAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. RE NEW YORK AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU 12/17/54, BUREAU AIRTEL TO KANSAS CITY 12/21/54, WFO AIRTEL TO BUREAU 12/23/54. [redacted] [redacted] WHOSE IDENTITY MUST BE PROTECTED, WAS CONTACTED 12/30/54 BY SAS DOUGLAS J. WILLIAMS AND RICHARD H. ASH. [redacted] IS OF UNKNOWN RELIABILITY. [redacted] STATED THAT HE HAS FOLLOWED THE CASE OF DR. CONDON CLOSELY IN THE NEWSPAPERS FROM ITS INCEPTION. HE IS UNABLE TO RECALL EVER HAVING ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING HIM. SPECIFICALLY [redacted] STATED HE DOES NOT RECALL ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN A. W. MILLS AND DR. CONDON AND HE DOES NOT ASSOCIATE DR. CONDON WITH THE MEDICAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPAINISH DEMOCRACY. HE POINTED OUT THAT ALTHOUGH THE NAMES OF NUMEROUS PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE MENTIONED SP FRONT WERE AVAILABLE TO HIM IN 1937 AND DR. CONDON COULD HAVE

b7D

RHA/dlw
(7)
RM

Mr. Belmont

CC-2-WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (62-4108) (RM)

1-KC [redacted]

62-58854-406

b7D

Mr. Belmont

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RECORDED-119
13 JAN 3 1955

JAN 5 1955

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) PAGE 2 12/30/54

BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THIS GROUP, HE DOES NOT NOW RECALL DR. CONDON IN THIS REGARD. -RUC-

SIMON

KC 105-396

cc BRANIGAN

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

AIR TEL

NEW YORK 12/30/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS-R. REBULET 12/10/54, AND WFO AIRTEL, 12/23/54. IN REFERENCED AIRTEL, WFO REQUESTED INTERVIEW WITH LOUIS BUDENZ FOR ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION REGARDING DR. CONDON, LAUGHLIN CURRIE, W. ARMOND THOMPSON, A. W. MILLS, AND KATHERINE PERRY, IN CAPTIONED MATTER. BUDENZ UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW UNTIL 1/10/55. RESULTS WILL BE SUBMITTED BY AIRTEL IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW.

KELLY

(3) - BUREAU ~~(65-58854)~~ (RM)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (62-4108)(RM)

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 70 62-58854-407

EX-107

JEM:MAL (#6)
100-87011

64 JAN 10 1955

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 12/23/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87011)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS-R

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-25-2009

Rebulet to Philadelphia, 12/10/54; report of SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR., 11/23/54, Paris, France, and Philadelphia Air-Tel, 12/14/54.

NYO files contain the following documentation on SAMPSON MILGROM:

In testifying at an INS hearing at Ellis Island, NY, on 7/13/32, MILGROM admitted membership in the CP since 1926, and use of the alias of ALEXANDER W. MILLS. PAUL CROUCH,(a former CP functionary) was advised that he knew MILGROM as a CP functionary from the late 1920's, to 1942, knowing him as A. W. MILLS originally. [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he knew MILGROM as CP's direct representative to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War. [redacted] a confidential informant of known reliability, advised that MILGROM became CP District Organizer in Cleveland, Ohio, after his ALB service. According to [redacted] MILGROM was a District Functionary of the IWO from June, 1947, to December, 15, 1953, when the NY State Department of Insurance legally assumed control of the IWO because it had been legally found to be a public hazard, because of being CP controlled, and dismissed all the IWO functionaries. The IWO has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b7D

Following is a summary of information on SAMPSON MILGROM contained in NYC files:

Immigration and Naturalization Service Records, NYC

On 9/17/44, Mr. GEORGE BAECKER, Chief of Mails, Files, Records, and Information Section, NY District, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Ave., NYC, advised SA LESTER Y. CLERKE that his files contained the following information:

RM

1-Washington Field (RM)
1-NY 100-13326

JEM:JAP

62-58854-1408

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EX-103

JAN 6 1955

JAN 13 1955

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-87011

MILGROM was apprehended and delivered to Ellis Island, NY, on 7/12/32, and on this date was given a hearing as to why he should not be deported, "inasmuch as it appears he is a member of, or affiliated with, an organization that believes in violence and seeks to overthrow by force or violence the Government of the US." At this hearing, he furnished his full name, SAMPSON MILGROM and admitted to the use of the alias, ALEXANDER W. MILLS. INS records reflect that MILGROM was born at Minsk, Russia, on 10/15/05.

At a hearing held on 11/3/35, at Ellis Island, MILGROM admitted to INS that he was a part-time organizer of the CP in Philadelphia, Pa. A warrant was issued on 8/29/35 by the Department of Labor which instructed that MILGROM be deported to the USSR.

MILGROM'S INS file reflects that as of 1/8/39, "the appropriate authorities of the USSR have no data at their disposal to the effect that MILGROM possesses citizenship of the USSR, and in virtue of this they do not authorize his entry into the USSR." As of 4/19/48, the Deportation Warrant against MILGROM was still outstanding, but deportation of MILGROM was impossible because of passport difficulties.

On 12/8/54, [redacted] b6 b7C INS, 70 Columbus Ave., NYC, advised SE [redacted] that MILGROM has a deportation proceeding pending against him. [redacted] advised that because of MILGROM'S poor health, he was not held in custody but rather had been released on bond, precluding CP activity or associations. No specific date has been set for the resumption of the INS action against MILGROM.

Residence and Employment

It was ascertained on 12/6/54, that MILGROM is presently unemployed and is residing with his family at 609 W. 137th St., NYC, and because of poor health would be unable

to accept a position with the "Morning Freiheit". (Pretext phone call to MILGROM'S residence by SA [redacted] NY 100-13326-505) b6 b7C

MILGROM'S Activities on Behalf of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

[redacted] a former Confidential Informant of the Bureau and who was known as [redacted] or [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised in January, 1939, that A. W. MILLS, who had been District Organizer in Philadelphia, took a very active part in organizing the American Volunteers to Spain, having been assigned to do this work in October, 1937, by the Central Committee of the CP. MILLS was allegedly assigned the responsibility for purchases made in the US to be transported to Spain, according to informant. [redacted] advised further that MILLS' responsibility for purchasing was restricted to those items which could not be legally purchased in the US. b7D Informant related that in July, 1937, MILLS went to Europe travelling under a Canadian passport as JOSEPH GREENBERG. MILLS made a trip to Spain in furtherance of his work and had dealt essentially with the French CP officials in connection with French volunteers. MILLS, according to the informant, departed from France, on 8/26/37, and shortly thereafter entered the US. ([redacted] written report to NYO, dated 1/4/39, NY 100-13326-59-pg.2)

Former [redacted] of known reliability, advised in May and June, 1944, that during the Spanish Civil War (1937-1938) ALEXANDER MILLS attempted to obtain citizenship papers of deceased IWO members so that the same could be used by ALB members enroute to Spain. MILLS stated according to informant who was an officer in the IWO, that it was necessary to obtain citizenship papers in order that they could be used again by ALB members, "who were anxious to send to Spain." Informant stated that he was convinced that MILLS was making this request on behalf of the CP, although MILLS did not b7D

specifically say so. Because of his long association with CP members, informant advised that he was convinced that MILLS referred to the CP when he said, "we're."

Mr. WILLIAM C. MC CUESITON, Seaman, 4 West Church St., Frederick, Md., was interviewed before the Dies Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on 10/30/39, relative to his trip to Spain as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He testified that he went to Spain via boat with 24 others and their passports were secured by 3 persons, one of whom was A. W. MILLS.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the International Workers Order have been cited by the Attorney General of the US pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FBI Identification Record of SAMPSON MILGROM - FBI # 3619707

MILGROM was arrested as SAM MILGROM by PD, Chicago, Ill., on 10/14/29, for robbery, sedition. He was arrested by INS, NY, on 5/10/50, as SAMPSON MILGROM for violation of Immigration Laws. Case pending.

It is further noted that SAMPSON MILGROM is subject of P* Investigation in the NYO, "SAMPSON MILGROM, was; IS-C, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950." MILGROM is on the SI of the NYO. (NY 100-13326, Bufile 100-773)

Review of pertinent files of the NYO fail to reflect any information which would indicate contact or association between CONDON and MILGROM.

The following confidential informants, all of known reliability, who are familiar with the activities of the more prominent members of the CP in the NYO area, advised that they had no information indicating contact between Dr. CONDON and MILGROM:

[redacted] who reported orally to SA [redacted] on 12/21/54. b7D

NY 694-S who reported orally to SA [redacted] on 12/19/54. [redacted] b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] who reported orally to SA [redacted] on 12/21/54. b6 b7C b7D

(S) [redacted] who reported orally to SA RICHARD BLASSER, on 12/21/54. b7D

[redacted] who reported orally to SA GUSTAV S. ABRANDT, on 12/21/54. b1

[redacted] who reported orally to SA RICHARD BLASSER, on 12/23/54. RUC b7D

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

FD-72
(6-10-53)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

~~SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	DEC 30 1954	12/15,17,20-23,27, 28/54	dgh JOE R. CRAIG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

AGENCY ICC, C&T
REQ. REC'D 1-25-55
REP'T FORW. 1-27-55
BY JRC GWB

4/8/86 Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
26; 27

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted], an alleged former Comintern Agent, contacted during November, 1954, claims recollection name of Dr. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, was on list given [redacted] by one MILLS, a Communist organizer of Philadelphia, in 1936, as names of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support a new organization, "The Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany," being formed at time by [redacted] claims further recollection of hearing of CONDON in 1937 when State Department was refusing to permit medical personnel to go to Spain for American Friends of Spanish Democracy. States CONDON was contacted through W. ORMOND THOMPSON, a lawyer, described as Communist by [redacted], and that CONDON in turn contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in White House and got President to overrule State Department. Attention to above has developed no information to indicate CONDON was located in Washington, D. C., or engaged in any Government service prior to 1940 or that CURRIE was in White House at time. Previous investigation and current contact with established sources affords no indication of any extent of association between CONDON and CURRIE or known participation of either in activities related to Communist interest in Spain in 1937. Records of T-11, another Government agency, indicate policy of excluding travel to Spain in passports issued in 1937 was changed later on 3/13/37 on instructions from White House. Additional identifying data pertaining to W. ORMOND THOMPSON, Lord LISTOWELL, SAMPSON MILGROM and LAUCHLIN CURRIE, persons possibly identical with individuals also referred to in information furnished by [redacted] set out.

[redacted] - Re: Wm. Francis Hare
SCHWEPPE - Re: Lauchlin Currie
GREGG - Re: [redacted]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Re: W. Ormond Thompson
Sampson Milgrom
Catherine Perry
Ella Winter

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62- 58854-408

RECORDED-45

21 JAN 12 1954

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1 - Philadelphia (Info)(100-33387)(RM)
3 - Washington Field (62-4108)

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11 OCT 28 1964

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287 58 JAN 17 1955

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C

Confidential informant T-1, an alleged former Comintern Agent who operated in the United States, who has furnished some reliable information but who also furnished unreliable information and other information which could not be verified, was contacted by T-2, an informant of known reliability, on November 22, 1954, at which time T-1 furnished the following information concerning Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON: b7D

T-1, at first did not recognize the name CONDON, but when furnished with the full name Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, advised that he had never met Dr. CONDON but had heard the name once in connection with T-1's operations in the United States. b7D

T-1 stated that in 1936 he came to Washington, D. C., to organize the Communist front organization, the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany;" that Lord LISTOWEL, a British peer, was with T-1 to help launch the new organization and to facilitate meeting Congressmen and important people.

Lord LISTOWEL was, according to T-1, a fellow traveler of the Communists. Prior to coming to Washington, one _____ MILLS, Communist District Organizer at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, gave T-1 a list of names of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support the new organization in Washington, D. C. The name of Dr. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, was on this list. This mailing list was given by T-1 to one KATHERINE PERRY in the Daily Worker office in the National Press Building to send out letters. T-1 did not know if CONDON supported the new organization but believed he became a member although he could give no reason for his belief. b7D

T-1 then recalled another instance when he had heard of CONDON. T-1 stated that in 1937 he had organized the Communist front organization called the "Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy." This organization had purchased ambulances and medical supplies for Spain and had hired doctors and nurses. However, the State Department because of the Neutrality Act would not permit the personnel and supplies to go to Spain. Through an attorney in Washington, D. C., named W. ORMOND THOMPSON, CONDON was contacted and CONDON contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule the State Department. T-1 did not know what b7D

SECRET

influence CONDON had on CURRIE but presumed it was because of a long standing friendship. [redacted] was very vague as to the information furnished above and was unable to furnish any details as to how arrangements were made. He stated he remembered the name CONDON because of the fact that the Ambulance Corps for Spain was one of his more important projects. SECRET b7D

[redacted] did not know CONDON's wife.

The following information is being set forth reflecting further attention as to the possible identity of the individuals and activities as described above by T-1. [redacted] b7D

It will be noted that organizations referred to hereinafter which have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are so designated by an asterisk,(*). In the latter regard it is noted that the American Friends of Spanish Democracy (AFSD), mentioned above by T-1, was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities March 29, 1944, as follows: "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 co-called relief organizations such as the American Friends of Spanish Democracy." [redacted] b7D

LORD LISTOWEL

It is noted that a Lord LISTOWEL is mentioned in [redacted] information furnished by T-1 as a British peer, who was with a [redacted] 1936 and was a fellow traveler of the Communists, according to T-1. [redacted] b7D In regard to this individual it is noted that previous information was developed in another matter during 1953 pertaining to the Right Honorable WILLIAM FRANCIS HARE, Earl of Listowell, wherein HARE was identified as a member of the House of Lords of the British Parliament, who, according to the records of T-3, another Government agency, made a lecture tour of the United States in 1936, "pointing out the dangers of HITLER's Armament Program." Information contained in the records of T-3 further identifies HARE as a member of the British Labor Party who affiliated with such Party in his student days and was later labor whip in the House of Lords in 1940 and continuing in official British service was Postmaster General, 1945-48; Secretary of State for India later in 1948.

The records of T-3 contain further information to the effect that HARE earlier in his career had urged full co-operation with Russia and aid to the Spanish Republic; and that HARE was chairman of the Congress of Peace and Friendship with the USSR; President of the China Campaign Committee and Vice Chairman of the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. The records of T-3 reflect further that HARE went to Spain in November, 1934, on a self-appointed mission to investigate alleged atrocities and during the same year interceded with the Nazis on behalf of several Spanish political prisoners.

In further reference to the above individual it is noted that the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain information identifying the Earl of Listowell as an international sponsor of the Motion Picture Artists Committee, affiliated with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.*

SAMPSON MILGROM, wa.
ALEXANDER W. MILLS, etc.

In regard to one MILLS, referred to in the above information furnished [redacted] Communist District Organizer at Philadelphia who gave [redacted] a list of the names of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support a new organization being organized by [redacted] in 1936, it is noted that the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has furnished the following information under date of December 23, 1954, pertaining to one SAMPSON MILGROM: b7D

In testifying at an Immigration and Naturalization Service hearing at New York on July 13, 1932, MILGROM admitted membership in the Communist Party since 1926 and use of the alias of ALEXANDER W. MILLS. According to information in the New York Office, PAUL CROUCH, an admitted former Communist Party functionary, has advised that he knew MILGROM as a Communist Party functionary from the late 1920's to 1942 knowing him as A. W. MILLS, originally.

Records of the New York Office of the FBI also reflect that T-4, of known reliability, has advised that he knew MILGROM as the Communist Party's direct representative to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade* during the Spanish Civil War. Further, according to T-5, of known reliability, MILGROM was a District Functionary of the International Workers Order * from June, 1947, to December 15, 1953.

The Philadelphia Office of the FBI by communication dated December 23, 1954, has advised that no information was located in the files of the Philadelphia Office which would indicate a possible link between SAMPSON MILGROM, also known as ALEXANDER W. MILLS, and the subject, Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. The Philadelphia Office has further reported that informants T-16, T-17, T-18, T-19, and T-20, all of known reliability, and who had knowledge of Communist Party activities in the Philadelphia area in the mid-1930's, were contacted during instant period of investigation but could furnish no information indicating any connection between MILGROM and CONDON or any other type information pertaining to CONDON.

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In connection with the above it is noted that the Philadelphia Office has also reported that T-18, an informant of known reliability, was contacted on December 21, 1954, at which time he advised that SAMPSON MILGROM, with aliases ALEXANDER W. MILLS and A. W. MILLS, was District Organizer of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania during 1932 and so continued for several years thereafter. T-18 likewise stated that he knows of no connection between MILGROM and CONDON and cannot recall that CONDON was ever mentioned at Communist Party meetings at which MILGROM was present.

KATHERINE PERRY

It is noted that in the information furnished by ~~T-1~~, [redacted] treated with previously, [redacted] that he was given a list in 1936 by one MILLS which ~~T-1~~ described as a list of Communist [redacted] and [redacted] interested. ~~T-1~~ further stated that such list was given by [redacted] a KATHERINE PERRY in the Daily Worker Office in the National Press Building to send out letters. b7D

In connection with the latter reference to KATHERINE PERRY it is noted that ~~T-1~~ was previously interviewed by T-6, [redacted] of known reliability, during January, 1951, at which time ~~T-1~~ made reference to one CATHERINE PERRY in the following information: b7D

[redacted]

SECRET

At such time ~~T-1~~ stated that in October, 1933, he had come to America partly to aid the League Against War and Fascism; but mainly to help a new organization (the Medical Bureau of AFSD) find money and support.

[redacted], continuing, advised T-6 that an American organization was already in existence in America, created by the Communist Party which was called the "American Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany." [redacted] stated that the latter Committee was officially non-partisan but that the Communist Party had control over it. [redacted] stated further that Miss ELLA WINTER was National Secretary of the latter organization and that a Miss "CATHERINE" PERRY was her assistant. [redacted] stated that Miss WINTER and CATHERINE PERRY were Communist Party members. In this regard [redacted] further identified Miss WINTER as the former Mrs. LINCOLN STEFFANS, noting that STEFFANS, a writer, had died in California a few years ago.

b7D

In further reference to ELLA WINTER, referred to above as the widow of LINCOLN STEFFENS, it is noted that investigation in previous matters has further identified her as present wife of DONALD OGDEN STEWART, also a writer.

During December, 1944, background information was reported pertaining to ELLA WINTER reflecting that she then maintained residences at Carmel, California, and Upper Jay, New York, and was at that time in Moscow where she was engaged as a foreign correspondent. She was further identified as having been born in Australia on May 17, 1898, and having entered the United States at New York City on March 27, 1927. It was further reported that she became a United States citizen in 1930 and had previously married LINCOLN STEFFENS, an author and an avowed Communist leader, in 1924. It was further reported that ELLA WINTER contributed material to "New Masses" and was associated at one time or another with several cited organizations, including the American League for Peace and Democracy *, Friends of the Soviet Union *, the American League Against War and Fascism *, and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.*

In further regard to ELLA WINTER, it is noted that information was previously reported in December, 1940, to the effect that HARVEY G. WOLF, an admitted former Communist Party member, had advised that ELLA WINTER, then a screen writer, had made trips to Russia; written books and made lectures on the virtues of that country; taken part in Communist activities and is considered one of the staunch comrades.

Information was also previously reported in November, 1951, to the effect that T-7, of known reliability, had stated that ELLA WINTER was a member of the Communist Party as far back as 1928.

In further regard as to the possible identity of KATHERINE or CATHERINE PERRY, referred to by T-1 as mentioned herein, it is noted that T-8 and T-9, informants of known reliability, who were active in Communist Party and related activities in the Washington area in the 1930's and early 1940's, were contacted by the writer on December 22, 1954, at which time they stated that they were unable to recall or suggest any possible identity as to the above-mentioned KATHERINE PERRY. Both informants indicated that they were generally familiar with the office personnel and functions of the local Daily Worker Office in the National Press Building and that during the period in question ADAM LAPIN and his wife, EVA LAPIN, were the principal employees. They reiterated, however, no person by the name of KATHERINE PERRY or a similar name was recalled as having any association with the Daily Worker or known to them in Communist activities in the area at that time or any other period. b7D

W. ORMOND THOMPSON

It is noted that information furnished by T-1 during November, 1954, treated with previously herein, included information to the effect that one W. ORMOND THOMPSON was contacted by T-1 in Washington, D. C., in 1937 and that through THOMPSON, CONDON was contacted and that CONDON in turn contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule a State Department policy of refusing to permit medical supplies and personnel to go to Spain. b7D

In further connection with W. ORMOND THOMPSON, referred to above, it is noted that records of the Washington Field Office of the FBI contain information reflecting that the Paris Representative of T-10, another Government agency, was in contact with T-1 in January, 1950, at which time T-1 furnished certain information relative to the latter's association with activities in organizing a front activity, the "American Inquiry Commission," in about 1934. In further regard to the latter activity, T-1 indicated that the Commission was created entirely by him and that he was sent to the United States for the specific task of creating such an inquiry of important public lea into matter of German terror. According to such information, T-1 stated that it was thought that the Commission should work on lines of another body created in London in the same period as a "Counter-trial of the Reichstag Arson." b7D

[redacted] b7D

T-1, continuing, noted that CLARENCE DARROW (a former prominent attorney of Chicago and New York) belonged to the American Inquiry Commission and that he, T-1, had approached DARROW in Washington, D.C., while DARROW was conducting hearings of the National Recovery Administration Review Board. Such information reflects that [redacted] that WILLIAM ORMOND THOMPSON, DARROW's associate, helped T-1 to obtain DARROW's consent to function as chairman of the above Commission. According to such information, T-1 added that THOMPSON, according to his own statement, was a Party member and had many important friends in the Department of State, as well as Department of Justice.

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In further regard to the above WILLIAM ORMOND THOMPSON, it is noted that the records of T-11, another Government agency, contain a [redacted] "Secret" memorandum in reference to the information furnished by T-1 in 1950 and 1951 along the above lines, which memorandum notes that WILLIAM ORMONDE THOMPSON, allawyer and former associate of the firm of ALTGELD, DARROW and THOMPSON, was born in England on May 6, 1870. It is stated that he formerly resided in Chicago and later in New York where he was active in the practice of law and that his last known address (in 1935)was the LaSalle Hotel, 30 East 60th Street, New York City. S (S)

(U)

In further regard to the above WILLIAM ORMONDE THOMPSON, the records of the Washington Field Office, FBI, reflect that he was a member of the Review Board of the National Recovery Act in 1934. It is noted that attention was given as to the possible location of THOMPSON in connection with another matter during March, 1952, at which time it was learned that he had died December 8, 1942.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

[redacted] It is noted that previous information set out herein furnished by T-1 during November, 1954, makes mention of LAUCHLIN CURRIE to the effect that CONDON was contacted through W. ORMOND THOMPSON and that CONDON in turn contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule the State Department in a matter concerning the issuance of passports to Spain. It is noted that T-1 in connection with such information stated that he did not know what influence CONDON had on CURRIE, but presumed "it was because of a long standing friendship."

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In regard to the above reference to LAUCHLIN CURRIE, it is noted that the Washington Field Office of the FBI during April, 1953, received information from T-12, another Government agency, indicated to have been furnished to a representative of T-12 [redacted] previously identified herein. Such information reflects that [redacted] had advised that in 1936 he had received instructions from his Comintern superior to the effect that an Inter-Parliamentary Congress should be organized with a strong participation of United States Congress leaders in order to deal with the persecution, imprisonment and killing of German Reichstag members. According to T-1, he, at the same time, was informed that Lord LISTOWELL, referred to previously herein [redacted] would come to Washington, D. C., in order to support [redacted] efforts. According to such information, [redacted] further stated that the Secretariat of the Party (Communist Party) gave him the "name of the Executive Assistant to the President, L. CURRIE (?), who should be contacted as a sort of sympathetic person." Such information reflects that T-1, [redacted] continuing, stated that he found around CURRIE "a circle of Party members (mostly unknown as such) and of fellow travelers who not only received information from him (CURRIE) about the views and intentions of the President, but also had the opportunity to apprise him concerning the attitude of the Party concerning different questions."

b7D

In further regard to LAUCHLIN CURRIE, it is noted that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, an admitted former Communist Party member, who was active in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the late 1930's and early 1940's, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives during the 80th Congress, July 31 through September 9, 1948, at which time she identified two Communist espionage groups composed of Government employees and Government officials in Washington, D. C. At such time she stated that information supplied from the files of the Federal Government by members of these espionage groups was conveyed to New York City and turned over to agents of the Soviet Union by herself.

In supplying the names of the members of the above groups and indicating their employing Federal agencies for the period concerned, BENTLEY included LAUCHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the President and Deputy Administrator for the Foreign Economic Administration.

SECRET

It is noted that previous investigative attention to CURRIE has developed information to the effect that he was born

SECRET

in Nova Scotia on October 8, 1902; immigrated to the United States in 1925 and became a naturalized citizen in 1934. Information was further developed that he received a Ph.D. degree at Harvard University in economics in 1931 and thereafter was employed as follows:

1927-1937, Instructor and Tutor at Harvard University;
1934, Senior Analyst, U.S. Treasury;
1934-1939, Assistant Director of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

Additional information has been reported to the effect that during July, 1939, CURRIE was appointed an Administrative Assistant to the President, in which capacity he functioned until June 30, 1945, maintaining an office in the White House. The files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that on June 30, 1945, CURRIE received an involuntary separation from the above appointment. CURRIE, since June, 1945, has been engaged in private business and is currently an Economic Advisor to the Colombian (South America) Government.

In regard to the statements of T-1, made during November, 1954, relative to CONDON and CURRIE, it is pointed out that attention to the results of previous investigations pertaining to CURRIE and CONDON has noted no indication of any extent or occasion of association between these individuals. In this connection it is noted that T-13, an informant of known reliability, was in frequent association with CONDON during 1946-48 during which period the informant was personally aware of many of CONDON's contacts and associates and furnished a considerable amount of information identifying such persons. It is noted a review of information as furnished by the informant has reflected no indication of any association between CONDON and CURRIE.

b7D

Along the above lines it is also pointed out that T-14, an informant of known reliability, was in frequent association with A.GEORGE SILVERMAN during 1946-1948, during which period the informant was able to furnish considerable information identifying many of the associates of A.GEORGE SILVERMAN, including LAUCHLIN CURRIE. A review of such information furnished by T-14 has failed to note any indication of any association between CONDON and CURRIE.

SECRET

In regard to A.GEORGE SILVERMAN, mentioned above, it is noted that he has also been previously described by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as a principal in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in which BENTLEY has testified she was involved in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

In regard to possible association between CONDON and CURRIE, it is also pointed out that T-8 and T-9, previously identified herein as informants of known reliability, who were active in Communist Party and related activities in the Washington area in the late 1930's and early 1940's, have been contacted relative to any knowledge as to association of CONDON and CURRIE and have stated that no information along such lines has ever come to their attention. Both informants have additionally stated that no information has ever come to their attention to indicate any known participation of either CONDON or CURRIE in activities related to the Communist interest in Spain in and around 1936-1937. (S) b7D

STATEMENTS OF T-1 RELATIVE TO ALLEGED CONTACTS THROUGH CONDON AND CURRIE TO WHITE HOUSE IN EFFORTS TO HAVE STATE DEPARTMENT OVERRULED IN REFUSAL TO PERMIT PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES TO GO TO SPAIN IN 1937

As set out herein, T-1 in November, 1954, indicated that the name of "CONDON" of the "Bureau of Standards" was on a list given T-1 in 1938 as a list of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support the new organization, the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany" in Washington, D. C. b7D

As previously set out, it is noted that T-1 also stated he had recollection of another instance when in 1937 he had heard of CONDON. According to such information, T-1 stated that in 1937 he had organized a Communist front called "The Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy." T-1, continuing, stated that the State Department, because of the Neutrality Act would not permit personnel and supplies to go to Spain for the organization. He continued to the effect that through an attorney named W. ORMOND THOMPSON, in Washington, D. C., CONDON was contacted and CONDON contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House, who got the President to overrule the State Department. b7D

T-15, a representative of T-11, previously identified as another Government agency, has advised that information along the above lines (as furnished by T-1 pertaining to CURRIE) was called to the attention of T-11 in 1951. T-15 continued that in this connection an inquiry determined that beginning in January, 1937, the State Department followed a policy of endorsing all passports, "Not valid for travel in Spain." T-15 advised further that during the latter part of 1936 and early 1937 various attempts were made by the American (U) (S) (S) b7D

(U)

Friends of Spanish Democracy and related organizations and individuals to exert pressure on the State Department to change the above policy. (S)-1 (S)

(U)

T-15 in turn exhibited a "secret" memorandum, which reflected that the above policy was changed March 13, 1937, by the State Department on orders from the White House. (S)-1 (S)

T-15, who in 1937 was also an employee of T-11 and directly concerned with Communist activities pertaining to passport matters, has stated that no information has come to his attention in the records of T-11 or to his own individual knowledge to indicate any implication or association of CONDON and/or CURRIE in the above matter. T-15 stated additionally no information tending to identify CURRIE or CONDON as active or involved in any manner with the Spanish Loyalists Movement or the Communist interest in Spain in or around 1937 has come to his, T-15's, attention. (S)-1 (S)

[redacted] b7D

STATEMENTS BY T-1 DURING NOVEMBER, 1954, RELATIVE TO ACTIVITIES OF CONDON AND CURRIE IN 1936 AND 1937

[redacted] b7D

As set forth previously herein, it is noted that T-1 furnishing information in November, 1954, stated that the name of "Dr. CONDON, Bureau of Standards" was on a list given T-1 in 1936 as persons who might support a new organization in Washington, D. C. [redacted] b7D

In connection with such reference to CONDON by T-1, it is pointed out that previous investigative attention to CONDON has developed no information indicating that he was in Washington, D. C., for any period of time prior to 1940 or that he was engaged in any Governmental service prior to 1940.

Specific background information contained in the records of the Washington Field Office of the FBI reflects the following employment and locations for CONDON from 1930 to November 5, 1945, when he was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards:

September, 1929, to January, 1930, Professor of Physics, University of Minnesota;
January, 1930, to October, 1937, Associate Professor of Physics, Princeton University (summer of 1937, University of Pittsburgh).

~~SECRET~~

Such information reflects additionally that CONDON on September 1, 1937, became Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory of Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, with which company he remained until October 31, 1945, when he resigned to accept an appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards. It is noted that during his Westinghouse employment, he was granted leave of absence to work as Associate Director at the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during April, 1943. It is further reflected that Dr. CONDON served as a member of several subcommittees of the National Defense Research Committee, which was organized in 1940.

It is pointed out that during previous investigation pertaining to CONDON in March through May, 1948, Dr. LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Retired Director of the National Bureau of Standards, advised he had known CONDON since about 1936, but he had had no association with CONDON until about 1940 when he served with CONDON on a Committee on Uranium Research. BRIGGS noted that CONDON at such time was an employee of Westinghouse Corporation.

- P -

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Instant report is classified secret inasmuch as it sets forth information taken from a "secret" memorandum contained in the records of T-11 (the Passport Division), which memorandum is undated but makes reference to FBI letters of April 12 and August 22, 1951, and FBI file 100-24958 pertaining to previous information furnished by [redacted]. b7D

In connection with the above ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Deputy Chief of the Passport Office, (referred to as T-15 in instant report) has advised that a copy of such memorandum has been previously furnished to the Bureau. It is noted herein such memorandum treats with inquiry into charges suggested by [redacted] that a State Department policy of refusing to permit passports for travel to Spain in 1937 was changed by outside pressure. Such memorandum, in fact, reflects that such change was made on instructions received directly from the White House by Secretary BURNS. b7D

It is pointed out that the characterization given to [redacted] (T-4) herein was patterned after the characterization applied to [redacted] previously in the report of WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR., at Paris, France, dated November 23, 1954. b7D

Information concerning WILLIAM FRANCIS HARE, Earl of Listowell, referred to herein as previously reported, was originally furnished in WFO letter July 23, 1953, under an Internal Security character pertaining to LISTOWELL. (WFO file 105-4530).

Reference to a previous interview with [redacted] by T-6, mentioned herein, refers to a previous interview with [redacted] by Special Agent [redacted] of New York Office as furnished in New York letter to Bureau dated March 22, 1951, entitled, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Background information set forth herein concerning ELLA WINTER was set out in the report of Special Agent MICHAEL JOSEPH CASSIDY at San Francisco dated December 15, 1944, in the matter entitled, "COMRAP", INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Information referred to herein as the results of a contact of a representative of T-10 (State Department) with [redacted] was b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

furnished to WFO by New York letter dated January 5, 1950, in the matter entitled, [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

Background data set out herein relative to CONDON was previously reported in the report of Special Agent ROBERT G. GIBBS at Washington, D. C., dated May 8, 1948, entitled, Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, National Bureau of Standards - LGE (Bufile 62-58854 and WFO file 121-1484).

Information set out herein as having been received from the Philadelphia Office concerning SAMPSON MILGROM was furnished in Philadelphia letter to the Bureau dated December 23, 1954, in instant matter. Information attributed to New York Office pertaining to SAMPSON MILGROM was received in New York letter to the Bureau dated December 23, 1954.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
~~T-1~~ [redacted] b7D	CONDON's name on list of Communist sympathizers- 1936	11/22/54	SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR. Paris, France	62-4108
T-2 SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR.	Above info from ~~T-1~~ [redacted] b7D	11/22/54	"	62-4108
T-3 State Department, Biographic Division	Biographic data re WILLIAM FRANCIS HARE, Earl of Listowell	Set out in WFO let to Bureau 7/23/53		105-4530
(U) T-4 [redacted] b7D	Used to document SAMPSON MILGROM	Info in NY letter to Bureau 12/23/54		62-4108

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-5 [redacted]	Used to document SAMPSON MILGROM	Info in NY let to Bureau 12/23/54		62-4108
T-6 SA [redacted]	Interview of [redacted] 1/15-29/51	Received with NY let 3/22/51		105-764
T-7 [redacted]	ELLA WINTER, a CP member as early as 1928	As contained in report SA [redacted] NY, 11/19/51; [redacted] was, ESP-R"		100-18208-22
T-8 [redacted]	Negative re KATHERINE PERRY; no knowledge of CONDON or CURRIE in activity of interest to CP, re Spain	12/22/54	JOE R. CRAIG	62-4108 instant report
T-9 [redacted]	"	"	"	"
T-10 American Embassy/ Paris as furnished with Bulet 1/5/50, entitled, [redacted]	Info from [redacted] re W. ORMOND THOMPSON	By Bulet 1/5/50		105-764-1
T-11 Passport Office/ State Department/	"secret" memo re W. ORMOND THOMPSON and attention to [redacted] info indicated received by FBI lets 4/12 and 8/22/51. (Bufile 100-24958)	Reviewed 12/27/54	JOE R. CRAIG	Instant report

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-12 State Department	Study of Communist penetration furnished State Dpt by [redacted] per NY let 4/8/53- remarks re CURRIE	NYO let 4/8/53		121-28758-[redacted] b7D
T-13 WF 505-S*	No info to indicate CONDON and CURRIE associates, 1946-48	Various, 1946-48		62-4108
T-14 WF 404-S*	CURRIE and GEORGE SILVERMAN associates. No indication CONDON associate of CURRIE.	"	"	101-1091
T-15 ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Deputy Chief, Passport Office, State Department	State Department policy limiting passports to Spain, changed 3/13/37; No info in records of T-11 involving CONDON in Spanish Communist activities.	12/27/54	JOE R. CRAIG	Instant report
T-16 [redacted]	No info CONDON associated with MILGROM or Communist activities in 1930's - per Phila let 12/23/54	12/20/54	[redacted] Phila	Instant report b6 b7C b7D
T-17 [redacted]	"	"	PHILLIP M. CULLEN, Phila	" [redacted] b7D
T-18 [redacted]	"	12/21/54	THOMAS F. HANNIGAN Phila	"

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-19 [redacted]	No info CONDON associated with MILGROM or Communist activities in 1930's- per Phila let 12/23/54	12/20/54	[redacted] Phila	Instant report
T-20 [redacted]	"	12/17/54	HOWARD A. SEARL, Phila	"

b6 b7C b7D

b7D

LEADS

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIVISIONS:

One copy of instant report is being furnished for the New York and Philadelphia Divisions in view of previous investigation requested of above divisions in instant matter and as a matter of future reference information.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will follow leads outstanding to other offices and report results.

In this regard it is noted that Bureau airtel 12/21/54 to Kansas City authorized and directed Kansas City to interview [redacted] for information concerning possible contacts between SAMPSON MILGROM and CONDON.

b7D

"done Kc airtel 12/30"

"NY airtel 12/30 said Budenz available 1/10 & mail service there."

It is also noted that WFO by airtel of 12/23/54 requested New York to interview LOUIS BUDENZ for any information which BUDENZ might be able to furnish in connection with statements attributed to [redacted] (T-1) herein pertaining to CONDON.

WFO 62-4108

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated December 10, 1954.
Bureau airtel to New York dated December 17, 1954.
Bureau airtel to Kansas City dated December 21, 1954.
New York airtel to Bureau dated December 17, 1954.
New York letter to Bureau dated December 23, 1954.
Philadelphia letter to Bureau dated December 23, 1954.
Washington Field airtel to Bureau and New York dated December 23, 1954.

AIRTEL
URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

JANUARY 31, 1955

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87011)
(orig and 1)

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, IS - R. REURAIRTEL 1-28-55. SUAIRTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH BUDENZ ON 2/3/55 AND FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY WITH REPORT.

...HOOVER

62-58854

JEM: eeg
(4)

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62-58854-410

EX-125

21 FEB 8 1955

COMM — FBI
JAN 31 1955
MAILED 24

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FEB 10 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/8/55	1/27;2/3/55	[redacted] lrb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LOUIS BUDENZ advised SAMPSON MILGROM worked on behalf of Abraham Lincoln Brigade as undercover functionary around 1936. Stated he had no information regarding any relationship between MILGROM and Dr. CONDON and no information regarding possible connection of Dr. CONDON with "Medical Bureau of Friends of Spanish Democracy". BUDENZ advised he did not know KATHERINE PERRY or W. ORMOND THOMPSON or anything concerning LAUCHLIN CURRIE's association, if any, with "Medical Bureau of Friends of Spanish Democracy".

[redacted] - RUC -

DETAILS: ~~T-1~~, an alleged former Comintern Agent who operated in the United States, who has furnished some reliable information but who also furnished unreliable information and other information which could not be verified, was contacted by T-2, an informant of k[redacted] reliability, on November 22, 1954, at which time ~~T-1~~ furnished the following information concerning Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON:

[redacted] ~~T-1~~ at first did not recognize the name CONDON, but when furnished with the full name Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, advised that he had never met Dr. CONDON but had heard the name once in connection with ~~T-1's~~ operations in the United States.

AGENCY LAC
REQ. REC'D 2-25-56
REP'T FORW. 8-17-56
BY [illegible]

AGENCY CCONI (0-14)
REQ. REC'D CCRHB (0-6a)
DATE FORM. 2-24-56
HOW FORW. C-R Ls
BY JEM/ccl

DECLASSIFIED BY S p2 tap/ppr
ON 4/14/76 (24,931)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		62-58854-411

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INDEXED - 94

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3 - Washington Field (62-4108) (RM)
2 - New York (100-87011)

12 FEB 9 1955

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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.

60 FEB 12 1955

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-2

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

[redacted] stated that in 1936 he came to Washington, DC to organize the Communist front organization, the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression in Germany;" that Lord LISTOWEL, a British peer, was with [redacted] to help launch the new organization and to facilitate meeting Congressmen and important people. b7D

[redacted] Lord LISTOWEL was, according to [redacted], a fellow traveler of the Communists. Prior to coming to Washington, one [redacted] MILLS, Communist District Organizer at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, gave [redacted] a list of names of Communist sympathizers and persons who might support the new organization in Washington, D. C. The name of Dr. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, was on this list. This mailing list was given by [redacted] to one KATHERINE PERRY in the Daily Worker office in the National Press Building to send out letters. [redacted] did not know if CONDON supported the new organization but believed he became a member although he could give no reason for his belief. b7D

[redacted] then recalled another instance when he had heard of CONDON. [redacted] stated that in 1937 he had organized the Communist front organization called the "Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy." This organization had purchased ambulances and medical supplies for Spain and had hired doctors and nurses. However, the State Department because of the Neutrality Act would not permit the personnel and supplies to go to Spain. Through an attorney in Washington, D. C., named W. ORMOND THOMPSON, CONDON was contacted and CONDON contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule the State Department. [redacted] did not know what influence CONDON had on CURRIE but presumed it was because of a long standing friendship. [redacted] was very vague as to the information furnished above and was unable to furnish any details as to how arrangements were made. He stated he remembered the name CONDON because of the fact that the Ambulance Corps for Spain was one of his more important projects.

LOUIS BUDENZ, a self admitted former member of the Communist Party and former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, was interviewed by SA [redacted] on January 27, 1955 and by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] on February 3, 1955. b6 b7C

BUDENZ advised that he knew SAMPSON MILGROM and that MILGROM was also known as ALEXANDER MILLS. He stated that MILLS was active on behalf of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade around 1936 generally as an undercover functionary. He stated that he recalls there was an organization whose purpose was to purchase medical supplies for Communist Spain but stated that his memory was poor on the exact title but believed that it was the "Medical Bureau of Friends of Spanish Democracy".

BUDENZ advised that he had no information regarding any relationship or association between MILLS and Dr. CONDON and nothing to indicate that CONDON ever did anything on behalf of the "Medical Bureau of Friends of Spanish Democracy".

BUDENZ further advised that he had no information concerning the interests, if any, of LAUCHLIN CURRIE in this matter and advised further that KATHERINE PERRY and W. ORMOND THOMPSON are unknown to him. BUDENZ advised that he knew ELLA WINTER but had no information to indicate that she was ever connected with the "Medical Bureau of Friends of Spanish Democracy".

BUDENZ further stated that he could not recall anything concerning the "Committee Against Fascist Suppression".

- RUC -

NY 100-87011

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located	
~~T-1~~ [redacted]	CONDON's name on list of Communist sympathizers-1936	11/22/54	SA WILLIAM T.BROOKING, JR., Paris, France	WFO 62-4108	b7D
T-2 SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR.	Above info from ~~T-1~~ [redacted]	11/22/54	"	WFO 62-4108	b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, 12/30/54, Washington Field.
Bureau airtel to New York 1/31/55.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: February 7, 1955

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated November 18, 1954, concerning captioned matter. Referenced memorandum reported that the summary memorandum on Condon dated October 25, 1954, had been amended in accordance with the suggestion appearing in the memorandum from Mr. Harbo to Mr. Tolson dated November 10, 1954, and that leads had been set out to interview Vladimir Houdek, former Czechoslovakian counselor in the U.S. who had defected and [redacted] former comintern agent. b7D

Vladimir Houdek was interviewed in November, 1954. Houdek stated his prior association with Condon was purely social and he knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Condon. The results of the interview with Houdek were disseminated to interested agencies. (San Francisco report November 19, 1954)

[redacted] was interviewed in November, 1954, at which time he informed that he recalled Condon's name being associated with Communist front activities in Washington, D.C., in 1936-1937. The results of the interview with [redacted] were disseminated to interested agencies together with investigation that was conducted which disproved [redacted] allegations concerning Condon. In this connection Condon is not known to have lived in Washington, D. C., prior to 1945. (WFO report 12-30-54) b7D

The interview with [redacted] suggested other logical leads which have now been covered and the results disseminated. These leads included an interview with Louis Budenz. Budenz was not available for interview until January 27, 1955, at which time he stated he had no knowledge of Communist associations by Condon but would check his records and advise the results on February 3, 1955. Budenz was reinterviewed on February 3, 1955, b7D

62-58854
cc - Mr. Belmont, Mr. Branigan, Mr. McMahon
JEM:eeg
(4)
Attachment

RECORDED - 54 62-58854-4

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at which time he informed that he could locate no additional information concerning Condon.

ACTION:

The summary memorandum concerning Condon which is dated October 25, 1954, and which is attached, has been amended to include the results of the interviews with Houdek, Budenz, [redacted] and the investigation that was conducted which disproved [redacted] allegations. Pages 6, 6a, 12a and 12b have been amended. Page 1 of the summary memorandum on [redacted] now contains the notation that the memorandum was amended February 3, 1955.

handled separately

b7D

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: February 4, 1955

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-19221)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

093435

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Rerep of SA KARL L. STEFANSSON dated 11/23/54 at Chicago.

RICHARD B. VAIL, former United States Congressman, and member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is presently owner and chairman of the Board of Directors, Vail Manufacturing Company 900 East 95th Street, Chicago, Illinois. On 1/26/55 VAIL advised SA [redacted] as follows:

b6
b7C

He has not yet had an opportunity to completely review all the material in his possession or to separate that which was pertinent to the CONDON matter from his other records; however, he said some of his files had been searched and that he had selected some items he planned to mail this office immediately.

Due to VAIL's delay in forwarding the above material, it was suggested to him that an agent would be pleased to call for the data he now has available, and to assist him in any other matter which would tend to facilitate a more expeditious handling of this matter. VAIL declined the offer explaining that he hoped the emergency of business matters would soon permit him to complete his search.

After receipt of this material from VAIL, it will be catalogued and forwarded to WFO for review and comparison with information already in HUAC records. In the event VAIL furnishes any data or information not presently in HUAC records, WFO should make photostat copies of it, if deemed necessary, and return all the material furnished by VAIL to this office or directly to former Congressman VAIL.

REGISTERED MAIL

HHW:mam 1-D
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2 - WFO (62-4108)(RM)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. West
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 2/3/55 093433

Transmit the following Teletype message to; BUREAU

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON; IS - R. REBUAIRTEL, 1/31/55. LOUIS BUDENZ INTERVIEWED ON 1/27/55 AND 2/3/55. ADVISED THAT HE KNEW SAMPSON MILGROM BUT NO INFO AS TO ANY CONNECTION OR ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MILGROM AND DR. CONDON. ADVISED MILGROM ALSO USED NAME OF ALEXANDER MILLS. STATED MILLS WORKED ON BEHALF OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE MAINLY AS AN UNDER COVER FUNCTIONARY. UNABLE TO RECALL ANY SPECIFIC INFO REGARDING "MEDICAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY" AND NO INFO LINKING LAUGHLIN CURRIE, W. ORMOND THOMPSON WITH ORGANIZATION. ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW KATHERINE PERRY. STATED HE KNEW ELLA WINTER BUT NO INFO LINKING WINTER WITH INSTANT MATTER.

KELLY

3 - BUREAU (REGULAR) (62-58854)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (REGULAR) (62-4108)

RECORDED - 62-58854-414

EX-107 29 FEB 4 1955

JEM:AJW (#6)
100-87011

Mr. Belmont

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 29 1964

FBI 2/3/55

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

L BUREAU OF INVEST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

1/28/55, New York

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON; IS-R. REBUAIRTEL TO NY 12/28/54 AND REPORT OF SA JOE E. CRAIG, 12/30/54, WASHINGTON, D.C. LOUIS BUDENZ INTERVIEWED ON 1/27/55. ADVISED THAT HE HAD NO INFO. REGARDING KATHERINE PERRY OR ON POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CONDON AND SAMPSON MILGROM, WA: ALEXANDER W. MILLS. BUDENZ ADVISED HE WOULD NEED ADDITIONAL TIME TO CHECK HIS RECORDS FOR ANY INFO. HE MIGHT HAVE CONCERNING PERSONS CONNECTED WITH "THE MEDICAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY". BUDENZ WILL BE REINTERVIEWED ON 2/3/55 REGARDING THIS MATTER AND REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER REFLECTING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS.

KELLY

3 - BUREAU (62-58854)(RM)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (62-4108)(RM)

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 47

62-58854-415

19 JAN 20 1955

EX-107

JEM:KAK (#6)
100-87011
(6)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1267793-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7
Page 54 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 68 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 77 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 99 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 104 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 106 ~ b1;
Page 107 ~ b1;

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FD-72
(3-9-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 16 1955	12/30/54; 1/5, 18, 26; 2/9, 17, 25, 28/55	JOE R. CRAIG KM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

AGENCY ~~CIA~~
REQ. REC'D ~~7-25-56~~
REP'T FORW. ~~8-17-56~~
BY ~~[illegible]~~

DECLASSIFIED BY sp-ta-r/ps
ON 4/11/96 166,981

b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information previously reported that ~~T-1~~ [redacted], an alleged former Comintern Agent contacted during November, 1954, claimed recollection name of Dr. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, was on list of "Communist sympathizers" given ~~T-1~~ in 1936 by one MILLS, a Communist organizer in Philadelphia. ~~T-1~~ [redacted] who has previously furnished both reliable and unreliable information, also claimed recollection of hearing in 1937 that CONDON had contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule State Department refusal to permit sending of medical personnel and supplies to Spain. SAMPSON MILGROM, alias ALEXANDER W. MILLS, has been previously identified as a former Communist Party organizer in Eastern Pennsylvania for several years during 1930's. T-3, an informant of unknown reliability, a former Comintern Representative who was active in American Communist aid to Spanish Loyalists in 1930's, contacted 12/30/54, states he is unable to recall ever hearing any information concerning CONDON or of any association between MILLS and CONDON. News account of 12/14/54 states CONDON had withdrawn application for Navy security clearance and was resigning his job as Research Director, Corning Glass Works, immediately and reportedly had left for California where he plans to live and work in Berkeley.

- RC -

AG: 1 cert ONI (0-14d); 1 cert ONR - Liaison Section (0-62)
REP'T FORW.
DATE FORM. 3/28/55
HOW FORW. by hand
BY TEM

WFO memo 3-24-55 informed copies being sent to Buffalo as Albany has no interest from

8-7-58 Info

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED		62- 58854-416 RECORDED - 98
61 OCT 28 1964	COPIES OF THIS REPORT 4 - Bureau (62-58854) 1 - San Francisco (100-27737) (Info.)(RM) 1 - Albany (Info.)(RM) 3 - Washington Field (62-4108)	16 MAR 17 1955 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.
		EX-SEC Proc INDEXED - 98 EX - 107

PROPERTY OF FBI--This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

memo Sac WFO 3/31/55 JEM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 62-4108

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Information has been previously reported in instant matter to the effect that [redacted], an alleged former Comintern Agent who has furnished some reliable information but who has also furnished unreliable information and other information which could not be verified, was contacted on November 22, 1954, at which time he stated a recollection that the name of Dr. CONDON, Bureau of Standards, was contained on a list of "Communist sympathizers" given [redacted] in 1936 by one _____ MILLS, a Communist organizer in Philadelphia. b7D

[redacted], at such time, also stated recollection of another instance when he had heard of CONDON. He stated that in 1937 he, [redacted], had organized the Communist front organization called the "Medical Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy". This organization had purchased ambulances and medical supplies for Spain and hired doctors and nurses. The State Department, according to [redacted], would not permit the personnel and supplies to go to Spain because of the Neutrality Act. b7D

[redacted] added that through an attorney in Washington, D.C., named W. ORMOND THOMPSON, CONDON was contacted and that CONDON contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE in the White House and got the President to overrule the State Department. b7D

It has also been previously reported that [redacted] was very vague as to the information furnished above and was unable to furnish any details as to how such arrangements were made. b7D

It is noted that the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, mentioned above by [redacted], was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944, as follows: b7D

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

In regard to the above MILLS, referred to as a Communist organizer by [redacted], it will be noted that information has also been previously reported to the effect that SAMPSON MILGROM, with aliases ALEXANDER W. and A. W. MILLS, testified at an Immigration and Naturalization Service hearing at New York, New York, on b7D

July 13, 1932, at which time he admitted membership in the Communist Party since 1926 and use of the alias ALEXANDER W. MILLS.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

With further regard to the above SAMPSON MILGROM, it is noted that the Philadelphia Office of the FBI reported that T-2, an informant of known reliability, contacted December 21, 1954, had advised that SAMPSON MILGROM, with aliases ALEXANDER W. MILLS and A. W. MILLS, was District Organizer of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania during 1932 and so continued for several years thereafter.

The Kansas City Office of the FBI has reported that T-3, an informant of unknown reliability, a former Comintern Representative who was active in American Communist aid to the Spanish Loyalists in the 1930's, on December 30, 1954, stated that he has followed the case of Dr. CONDON closely in the newspapers from its inception but he is unable to recall ever having any information concerning CONDON. T-3 stated specifically that he does not recall any association between A. W. MILLS and Dr. CONDON and does not associate Dr. CONDON with the Medical Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy. T-3 pointed out that although the names of numerous persons connected with the above Spanish front were available to him in 1937, he does not recall Dr. CONDON in this regard.

An Associated Press news report appearing in the "Washington Star" issue of December 14, 1954, datelined Corning, New York, December 14, 1954, states that Dr. CONDON, "subject of repeated Government security investigations, has resigned as Research Director for the Corning Glass Works."

Such article, continuing, states that the "Corning Glass Works released a statement yesterday by Dr. CONDON in which he said he felt he would be denied fair and independent judgment in the current review of his security status." The article added that Dr. CONDON, "whose security clearance was suspended by the Navy last October, is the former Chief of the Bureau of Standards."

The article, continuing, states "Corning stated CONDON was withdrawing his application for Government security clearance and resigning because he recognizes that his continuance in an unclassified status impairs his usefulness to the company as Director of Research and Development." It was said that CONDON's resignation was stated to be effective immediately and that he reportedly had left over the (previous) weekend for California where he plans to live and work in Berkeley.

- C -
- R -

WFO 62-4108

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted] b7D

Information attributed to [redacted] herein, indicated to have been previously reported, was previously set forth in the report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, dated December 30, 1954, in instant matter.

The characterization given to [redacted] b7D herein is patterned after the characterization ascribed to [redacted] in the report of SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR. at Paris, France, November 23, 1954.

Investigation reflecting the identity of SAMPSON MILGROM, alias ALEXANDER W. MILLS, referred to herein as previously reported, was likewise previously set forth in the above WFO report.

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No. Where Located
T-1: [redacted] b7D	CONDON's name on list of Communist sympathizers - 1936	11/22/54	WILLIAM T. BROOKING, Jr., Paris, France	WF-62-4108-377
T-2: [redacted] per Philadelphia let 12/23/54	MILGROM was CP District Organizer, 1932	12/21/54	THOMAS F. HANNIGAN, Philadelphia	62-4108-385 b7D
T-3: [redacted] whose identity is protected and who is described as Confidential Informant of unknown reliability, per Bureau Airtel to Kansas City, 12/21/54	Recalls no association between CONDON and A. W. MILLS	12/30/54	DOUGLAS J. WILLIAMS, RICHARD H. ASH, Kansas City, Mo.	62-4108-392 b7D

FORMER COMINTERN REPRESENTATIVE ACTIVE IN COMMUNIST AID TO SPANISH LOYALISTS IN 1936's

Adm Page

WFO 62-4108

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

ALBANY AND SAN FRANCISCO OFFICES (Information)

Copies of instant report are being furnished to the San Francisco and Albany Offices for information inasmuch as information is contained herein indicating that CONDON has resigned his employment with the Corning Glass Works at Corning, New York, and has moved to Berkeley, California, where he plans to live and work.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will follow and give necessary attention to any material which subsequently may be received from the Chicago Office as furnished by former Congressman RICHARD B. VAIL. It is noted that Chicago letter dated 2/4/55 to Bureau advised that VAIL, contacted 1/26/55, stated he had not yet had an opportunity to review all material in his possession but indicated that he planned to do so in the immediate future. It was added that upon receipt of any material from VAIL, such material would be forwarded to WFO for review.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, dated December 30, 1954, at Washington, D.C. Kansas City Airtel to Bureau dated December 30, 1954.

Adm Page

STANDARD FORM No. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 3/18/55

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-4108)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

Rerep of SA JOE R. CRAIG, dated 3/16/55 at Washington, D. C., captioned as above.

It will be noted rerep sets forth information as contained in an Associated Press news release at Corning, New York, 12/14/54, reflecting that subject was reportedly resigning immediately from his former position as Research Director of the Corning Glass Works and had left (Corning) over the previous weekend for California where he plans to live and work in Berkeley.

It will be noted that information was also contained in the above release to the effect that CONDON's security clearance was suspended by the Navy last October and that according to the Corning Company, CONDON is withdrawing his application for Government clearance and resigning because he recognizes his continuance in an unclassified status impairs his usefulness to the company.

The above is being called to the attention of the San Francisco and Albany Offices in view of such information indicating a change in residence for CONDON; however, it is felt that no further action is presently required by the above offices in connection with such information.

For the further information of San Francisco as to the nature and scope of present interest in captioned matter pertaining to CONDON, it is pointed out that the instant matter, with WFO as origin, was reopened 12/7/54 to give attention to information furnished by [redacted] during November, 1954, as reflected in rerep, along lines that [redacted] claimed recollection of the mention of CONDON's name in 1936-1937 in connection with front activities in which [redacted] was then engaged in the United States as a Comintern representative. b7D

Review and investigative attention to such information, including contacts with several sources of known reliability who were in a position to be aware of such

JRC:KM
(7)
2 - San Francisco (100-27737)(Encl.1)(RM)
2 - Albany (RM)

RECORDED - 65 62-58854-417

10 MAR 21 1955

71 MAR 28 1955

INDEXED - 65

ESP SEC

activities and personalities involved, has developed no information tending to corroborate [redacted] claimed recollections. In light of such results, no additional investigation is contemplated in further connection with [redacted] information. b7D

While no extent of additional outside investigation has been made or requested by the Bureau in connection with the Navy's security interest in CONDON, it is pointed out that a recheck of HCUA records was made by WFO for the purpose of obtaining any additional pertinent information contained therein and the results of such recheck were set forth in the report of SA CRAIG dated 11/24/54 at Washington, D. C.

In view of indications that CONDON is reportedly moving to the Berkeley area to live and work, and inasmuch as the above WFO report of 11/24/54 sets forth additional information concerning CONDON's acknowledged associations with subjects of previous investigative interest to the San Francisco Office; that is, GIOVANNI ROSSI LOMANITZ, DAVID JOSEPH BOHM and JOSEPH WEINBERG, a copy of such report is being furnished herewith as an enclosure for San Francisco for additional information of that office. NO LOC

As a matter of further information to San Francisco, it is pointed out that the only other undeveloped lead presently outstanding in instant matter is concerned with any additional pertinent information which may be contained in the personal materials of former Congressman RICHARD VAIL of Chicago. In this regard, it is noted that the Chicago Office was previously instructed to contact Congressman VAIL to obtain any pertinent information or knowledge in his possession concerning CONDON, and that the Chicago Office in connection therewith by Airtel of 11/10/54 advised that VAIL had been contacted and stated that he had no personal information regarding CONDON and that all information he could furnish or previously recall was that contained in HCUA records. Such communication added that VAIL had offered to check his personal records in an effort to locate any additional information he might have which, by chance, had not been made a part of HCUA records. IL

In the latter regard, it is noted that the Chicago Office, by letter dated 2/4/55, reported contact with VAIL on 1/26/55, at which time he advised he had not yet had an opportunity to completely check all material in his possession; however, some of his files had been searched and he had selected some items he planned to mail to the Chicago Office

immediately. It was indicated that VAIL expected to complete the review of his materials in the immediate future and it was added that on the receipt of such material, it would be forwarded to WFO for review and comparison with information in HCUA records.

It will be noted that rerep has set forth a lead for WFO to follow and report any further pertinent information which may come to attention in review of any materials subsequently furnished by VAIL.

Tic: JEMcMahon

SAC, Washington Field (62-4108) (original and 1)

March 31, 1955

EX-110 RECORDED-57

Director, FBI (62-58854) — 418

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Joe R. Craig dated March 16, 1955, at Washington, D. C.

A review of the file reflects that the only outstanding lead in this investigation is to await the receipt of material from former Congressman Richard B. Vail of Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that Vail has been repeatedly contacted by the Chicago office and he has not furnished any material to date.

This case should, therefore, be closed by the Washington Field office (RUC'd by all other offices) subject to being reopened at a later date, if warranted.

cc - 2 - San Francisco (100-27737)

2 - Chicago (100-19221)

2 - Buffalo

NOTE:

Memo Belmont to Boardman November 29, 1954, recommended that Vail not be recontacted inasmuch as he has stated he has no personal knowledge concerning Condon, but if he located any data among his records he would contact the Chicago office. He has not yet contacted the Chicago office and it is believed desirable to place this investigation in a closed status.

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MAR 31 1955
COMM-FBI

63 APR 4 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: March 24, 1955

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-9825)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated March 18, 1955.

It is noted that two copies of instant letter were furnished to the Albany Office for information in view of the fact that subject had recently resigned from the Corning Glass Company, Corning, New York.

Since Corning, New York, is covered by the Buffalo Office, both copies of instant letter as well as the report of SA JOE R. CRAIG dated March 16, 1955, at Washington, D. C., are being forwarded to the Buffalo Office.

HCJ:bar
(7)
2cc: Buffalo (Encls.2)
1cc: Washington Field (62-4108)
1cc: San Francisco (100-27737)
REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED-42 62-58854-418

20 MAR 28 1955

ESP:SEC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-58854)

DATE: 4/13/55

FROM : SAC, Chicago (100-19221)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Re Chicago letter 2/4/55 and Bulet 3/31/55.

[redacted] Mr. RICHARD B. VAIL, former U. S. Congressman and owner of the Vail Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA [redacted] on 3/14/55 that Mr. VAIL is out of town and is not expected to return until around 4/1/55. [redacted] promised to remind Mr. VAIL again of the fact that we were still interested in pertinent material he may have in his possession relating to the CONDON matter. b6 b7C

In compliance with instructions in rebulet this matter is being carried in an RUC status at Chicago.

RUC.

HHW:asj
(4
REGISTERED

1 - WFO (62-4108)(REGISTERED)

RECORDED - 30 62-58854-419

1-D

EX-112

8 APR 15 1955

ESP

60 APR 31 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Tickle McMahon

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

62-58854

Date: April 28, 1955

To: Director of Naval Intelligence (original & 1)
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Joe R. Craig dated December 30, 1954, at Washington, D. C., concerning captioned subject. Information appears in the report attributed to confidential informant T-1, who is described as "an alleged former Comintern agent who operated in the United States, who has furnished some reliable information but who also furnished unreliable information and other information which could not be verified." For your information, T-1 is [redacted] (Serial 416) b7D

(U)

Reference is also made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 8, 1955, at New York, New York. Information appears in the report attributed to confidential informant T-1, who is similarly described. T-1 in this report is also [redacted] (Serial 411) b6 b7C b7D

Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent Joe R. Craig dated March 16, 1955, at Washington, D. C. Information also appears in this report attributed to confidential informant T-1, who is similarly described. T-1 in this report is [redacted] (Serial 416) b7D

RECORDED - 77 62-58854-420

cc - 1 - Records Administration Branch (By O-6 same date) b6
Attention: [redacted] b7C

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JEM:bsb
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COMM — FBI
APR 23 1955
MAILED 24

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62 MAY 3 1955

(See note page 2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

You may desire to note this change in the copies of the above-mentioned reports in your possession.

NOTE:

Bulet to Albany 3-17-55 instructed information from [redacted] should be attributed to him by name with the characterization substantially as set forth in body of this letter. Bulet to New York 3-24-55, cc Legat, Paris, repeated instructions concerning characterization and SAC Letter 55-26 instructed that whenever it is determined that an informant has furnished false information, files should be reviewed and all communications corrected accordingly. b7D

Legat, Paris, in referenced memo, has informed corrections made in his files to reflect characterization as, "an alleged former Comintern agent whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished reliable and unreliable information." Original characterization as set forth in first paragraph of this letter is substantially the same as the changed characterization and preserves intent and purpose of changed characterization. Therefore, not believed necessary or desirable to suggest characterization change to other agencies. For uniformity purposes, other agencies, field offices and Legat being instructed to change symbol to reflect [redacted] by name, according to instructions, but characterization to remain as originally set out. b7D

JEM:bsb:dlt

Ti[illegible] Mr. McMahon

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: April 28, 1955

To: Legal Attache (105-479) (Orig. & 1)
Paris, France

From: Director, FBI (62-58854)

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurmemo 4-13-55 informing that your files have been corrected to reflect [redacted] is now named in synopsis and details of report of SA William T. Brooking, Jr., dated 11-23-54, at Paris, France, in captioned matter. Referenced memo also reported that the characterization of [redacted] was also changed in accordance with Bureau instructions. b7D

The characterization of [redacted] as originally set forth in SA Brooking's report is essentially the same as the changed characterization. It is not practicable to change the original characterization in this instance and it is noted that the wording in the original characterization still preserves the new instructions in all intent. b7D

You should, therefore, change SA Brooking's report so the characterization of [redacted] will remain as originally reported. As you have already reported, [redacted] symbol should be changed to reflect his name rather than a symbol. b7D

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

JEM:dlt
(5)

RECORDED 98 62-58854-424
MAY 2 1955

LEGAT
1 - MAY - 2
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAY 5 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: April 25, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

At 10:15 A.M., April 25, 1955, Mr. Robert L. King, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President, by telephone call to Supervisor Ezell, requested information concerning Dr. Condon. Mr. King stated that the Vice President has an appointment at 4:30 P.M., April 25, 1955, with a scientist who is acquainted with Dr. Condon and that Mr. Nixon desired a brief summary of the derogatory data concerning Dr. Condon to assist him in this interview.

In view of the urgency of this request there is enclosed herewith a tickler copy of the summary memorandum consisting of 15 pages dated October 25, 1954. This memorandum sets out the high lights of a 164-page summary brief concerning Dr. Condon dated July 7, 1949.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison agent Daunt should review this summary and orally brief Mr. King prior to 4:30 P.M. today, April 25, 1955.

Done 3:20 PM 4/25/55

Enclosure
62-58854
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
cc - 1 - Mr. Nichols
Mr. Ezell

OAE:mpp
(5)

62-58854-431

RECORDED - 88
INDEXED-88 24 APR 28 1955

4/28/55 - Belmont's tickler detached and returned to his office.

53 MAY 4 1955

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-25-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Date: April 13, 1955

To: Director, FBI (62-58854)

From: Legat, Paris (105-479)

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet to New York 3/24/55 entitled [redacted] b7D
[redacted] and SAC Letter No. 55-26 dated 3/29/55.

By report of SA WILLIAM T. BROOKING, JR., dated at Paris 11/23/54, information in the captioned matter was furnished by this b7D
office to the Bureau from T-1, who is identified on the administrative page as [redacted]

On 4/6/55 the Paris file was corrected and informant identified in the synopsis and details of the report and properly characterized according to Bureau instructions in relets. No dissemination was made at Paris. Bureau copies should be corrected, and if dissemination was made, recipients of the disseminated material should be advised pursuant to instructions set out in relets.

WTB:CM
(6)

b7D

cc. [redacted]

corrections made on Bureau copies from 8-8-55.

62-58854-422

RECORDED-45
EX-103

NOT RECORDED
27 APR 18 1955

MAY 11 1955

Let ORE
cc. RAB
Buffalo Phila JEM:bcb
cc: NY, NE, SF
Buffalo, WFO, all
Legat, Paris

To: Mr. McMahon

SAC, Philadelphia (100-33387) (Orig. & 1) April 28, 1955

Director, FBI (62-58854)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The below-listed communications concerning captioned subject mention the name [redacted] or refer to him by temporary symbol T-1. In all instances where the symbol is used, corrections should be made in order that the communications will reflect the name of the informant, [redacted] and not refer to him by symbol. b7D

The communications are listed as follows:

Report of SA William T. Brooking, Jr., dated November 23, 1954, at Paris, France (cc's to Philadelphia and WFO by cover memo dated December 10, 1954). (Serial 392)

Report of SA Joe R. Craig dated December 30, 1954, at Washington, D. C. (cc's designated for New York and Philadelphia). (Serial 409)

Report of SA [redacted] dated February 8, 1955, at New York (cc's designated for WFO). (Serial 411) b6 b7C

Report of SA Joe R. Craig dated March 16, 1955, at Washington, D. C. (cc's designated for San Francisco and Albany; however, Albany, by memo dated March 24, 1955, forwarded its copy of the report to Buffalo). (Serials 416 and 418)

All offices receiving copies of this communication (except Albany) should correct all copies of the above-listed communications in their files. The characterization of [redacted] as set forth in the above reports is satisfactory and should remain. b7D

MAILED 5
APR 28 1955
COMM-FBI

RECORDED-45

cc - 2 - New York (100-87011)
cc - 2 - Kansas City
cc - 2 - San Francisco (100-27737)
cc - 2 - Buffalo
cc - 2 - Washington Field (62-4108)
cc - 1 - Albany (Information) (100-9825)

EX-123

11 MAY 6 1955

MAY 11 1955

JEM:bsb:dlt
(15)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In addition, New York, Kansas City, and WFO should omit the phrase, "....whose identity must be protected...." from New York air-tel dated December 17, 1954.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR (62-58854) 5/23/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87011)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS-R

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned, [redacted] ISR," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization: b7D

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
NY airtel to Bureau	12/17/54	Serial 399			None

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/9/88 BY SP1 mac/dc

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Delete b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who receive copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies. none.

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [redacted] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly. b7D

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to none. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [redacted] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

RM

RECORDED-48 62-58854-2424

cc - 1 - Kansas City
1 - Washington Field
1 - Bufile 61-6629
1 - NY 105-12611-Subfile A-2

EX. - 113

TN: BBA

53 JUN 7 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) 3/24/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87011)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/9/88 BY SP/mad/dc

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned, [redacted] ISR," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization: b7D

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
WFO airtel to Bureau and NY	12/23/54				None

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Delete" b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who receive copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies. none

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of GIBARTI'S new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to none . It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [redacted] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

cc - Washington Field (RM)
1 - Bufile 61-6629
1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

RECORDED-48 62-58854-4254

55 JUN 7 1955

TN:BAC

2 MAY 25 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI, (62-58854)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK, (100-87011)

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS-R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/9/88 BY SP1 MacHtc

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned, [redacted] IS-R, which b7D signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been b7D changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization:

(Rpt., Letter) (Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent' Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
Bulet to Philadelphia	12/10/54		Serial 392		None

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding b7D to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies:

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [redacted] new b7D characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to . It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [redacted] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is b7D known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

cc - 1 - Washington Field (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (RM)

EX-104

1 - Bufile 61-6629
1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

62-58854-426

RECORDED - 64

2 MAY 25 1955

TN:AMB

53 JUN 7 1955

ESP:SEC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-87011)

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS-R

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned [redacted] IS-R," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization: b7D

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Nos.)	(T-Symbol)
Philadelphia airtel to Bureau	12/14/54		Philadelphia	Serial # 398	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/4/88 BY SP mac/tlc

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted." b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies:

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [redacted] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly. b7D

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to . It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [redacted] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

cc - Washington Field (RM)

1 - Bufile 61-6629
1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

TN/ges

62-58854-428

RECORDED - 54

10 JUN 2 1955

EXCISED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-6-56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD CONDON
62-58854

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Senator Watkins of Utah called the Director's Office and was referred to me on February 1. The Senator has received a request from the University of Utah for giving consideration to the appointment of Dr. Condon to the faculty. Since he has several close friends on the faculty, Senator Watkins was wondering if we could be of assistance in giving him some guidance. After checking files, I informed the Senator on February 3 that we had no pending investigation on Dr. Condon, that the last we had heard was when the Navy Department had suspended his clearance and that he, Senator Watkins, might wish to check with both the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission. The Senator wanted to know how bad Condon was, and I told him that he certainly has been in contact with a lot of strange characters. We have, of course, investigated him, but I told Senator Watkins that it would appear that his best guidance would come from those agencies who had evaluated investigations. The Senator expressed his appreciation.

EX-122 RECORDED-68 62-58854-429

FEB 8 1956

LBN:nl
(2)

68 FEB 24 1956

CRIME REC

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

EDWARD UHLER CONDON

On January 1, 1957, the Daily Worker referred to a proposal, addressed to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, urging public hearings to review the findings of the Atomic Energy Commission on "fallout," subscribed by 130 Washington University scientists and members of the university's School of Medicine faculty. The Daily Worker, quoting from the November 14, 1956, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, stated that the letter urged as "of immediate importance" that a "responsible agency of the government review in public the complete findings of the AEC," with authoritative interpretations. Edward U. Condon was listed on the faculty committee initiating the letter.

The New York Times, for June 4, 1957, reported that Dr. Linus Pauling stated that 2,000 scientists had joined him in urging an international agreement to stop testing of nuclear bombs because of the radiation dangers. Dr. Edward U. Condon was reported as one of the signers of the petition.

Dr. Condon was born on March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He received a Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1926, and taught physics at Columbia University, Princeton University, and the University of Minnesota until 1937. He was associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory from 1937 to 1945; director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., from 1945 to 1951; director of research and development at the Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, from 1951 to 1954; and since 1954, a consulting physicist. His home is in Berkeley, California. (Who's Who in America, 1956-1957, p. 525)

Dr. Condon has taken the position that scientific information regarding the development of atomic energy should be shared with all scientists, including the Russians. In 1946, he stated:

> "We must particularly seek to bring about closer working relationships with our friends and allies, the Russians. Russia and the United States are today the most powerful nations in the world so unless we can get along together, there is no hope for peace. We must seek to recapture something of the feeling of joy and pride we had in being on their side.... We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed

Photo

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 28 1964

INDEXED - 91
EX-117

62-58854-430
NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 24 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104057-3
71 JUN 27 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

ours to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations -- I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war." (Atomic Information, publication of National Committee of Atomic Information, 3/25/46; 116-624-25)

Dr. Condon admitted in September, 1952, while testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), that he had been a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) in the 1940's. He also admitted having been a member of the science committee of the NCASF. This science committee, he indicated, subsequently became the American-Soviet Science Society. Dr. Condon stated that he was on the executive committee of the American-Soviet Science Society. In 1946, he admitted he gave permission to the Society to circularize employees of the Bureau of Standards to obtain additional members. (61-7582-1843, pp. 3883-3884)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The American-Soviet Science Society has been cited by the HCUA in its 1957 Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that in May, 1945, Dr. Condon was invited to attend the Soviet Science Jubilee to be held in Russia in June, 1945. He intended to attend this Jubilee, but at the request of the War Department, the State Department refused to allow him to attend. All of the other United States scientists who had been invited to attend had declined the invitation. (65-300092-2016; 100-829-461, 462, 519)

During the period 1947-1950, Dr. and Mrs. Condon had frequent contacts with Soviet and Soviet-satellite officials in Washington, D. C. According to sources who have supplied reliable information in the past, on November 7, 1947, and again on November 7, 1948, Dr. and Mrs. Condon attended a reception at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., held to commemorate the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. (62-58854-85, p. 67; 62-58854-A, Washington Times-Herald, November 8, 1948)

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have also advised that Dr. and Mrs. Condon were in frequent contact, between 1947 and 1950, with officials of, and attended receptions and dinners at, the Czechoslovakian, Polish, Yugoslav, and Bulgarian Embassies in Washington, D. C. (62-56597-503; 62-58854-85, p. 54, 67; 62-58854-48, p. 36, 99)

According to sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, between 1946 and 1948, Dr. Condon was known to be in contact with or on friendly terms with numerous individuals who have been identified as members of the Communist Party, individuals affiliated with communist front groups, or individuals engaged in or suspected of Soviet espionage activities. Prominent in this group are the following:

(1) Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster (closely associated, 1946-47), identified by Elizabeth Bentley, a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, as being actively engaged in Soviet espionage in Washington, D. C., 1941-44. (65-56402-2349, p. 39, 46)

(2) John P. M. Marsalka (closely associated, 1946-47), a known contact of the Soviet Embassy and persons suspected of Soviet espionage. (62-5884-48, p. 10, 121-2673)

(3) Dr. Harlow Shapley (associated, 1946; contact, March, 1948), mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (100-829-461; 100-341825)

(4) Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer (contact, 1947; close fellow employee, 1943), a well-known atomic scientist who was denied security clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission. (65-56402-1-1621; 100-17828)

(5) Dr. Frank Oppenheimer (associate, 1948), an admitted former Communist Party member. (116-15082-7; 100-237735)

(6) Lew Kowarski, scientific director of the French Atomic Energy Commission (closely associated, August, 1947), and a cohort of Dr. Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie, who is a prominent French scientist and communist. (65-56402-1-2030; New York Herald Tribune, July 2, 1947)

In March, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities released a subcommittee report to the full committee concerning Dr. Condon, whom it described as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." (62-58854-198)

Dr. Condon testified before a subcommittee of the HCUA in September, 1952. At the conclusion of the testimony, the HCUA read into the record the following criticism of Condon:

(1) His expression of dissatisfaction with security measures at Los Alamos.

(2) His entertainment on Government property (at the residence of the director of the National Bureau of Standards) of scientists appearing before the HCUA and refusing to testify.

(3) His taking to task another scientist who testified to the communist activities of a third scientist.

(4) His character endorsement for a man who had been accused and who failed to counter charges of espionage activities.

(5) His numerous professional and social contacts with people later determined to be engaged in subversive activities and in actual espionage.

In December, 1952, Dr. Condon requested clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in a letter to United States District Judge Irving Kaufman, who had presided over their trial. During this same period, Dr. Condon also signed a petition urging clemency for the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs had been convicted of conspiracy to commit atomic espionage for Russia. (Daily Worker, December 31, 1952, p. 1, January 1, 1953, p. 1)

The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., for December 14, 1954, stated that Dr. Condon had resigned as research director for the Corning Glass Works. Dr. Condon said he felt that he would be denied fair and independent judgment in the review of his security status, since the Navy had suspended his security clearance the previous October. (62-58854-416)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Stanley

DATE: June 4, 1956

FROM : Mr. Walsh

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
REPORTS - RELEASE THEREOF TO THE
COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

In connection with the request from Tom Donegan, Chairman of the Personnel Advisory Committee, for Bureau clearance for the release of certain FBI material in the Commerce Department files for review by representative of the Commission on Government Security, it was recommended in a memorandum from Belmont to Boardman, 5/23/56, re "Commission on Government Security (Dr. Edward U. Condon)" that Donegan be advised the release of the material would not interfere with or jeopardize any Bureau operations. This recommendation was approved by the Director and Donegan was so advised by McGuire of Mr. Nichols' office.

Memorandum Stanley to Rosen, 5/24/56, re "Commission on Government Security - (Dr. Edward U. Condon)," summarized the Bureau investigations of Condon and noted the FBI material in Commerce files included material from highly confidential sources including several active sources furnishing information on activities of foreign embassies as well as data from confidential informants, sources and individuals who desired identities protected. It was noted in the memorandum that while the release of the material to a representative of the Commission on Government Security would not jeopardize any Bureau operations, there appeared to be no restrictions on the Commission on Government Security as to the use the Commission may put the information obtained during its review of the Condon material. It was pointed out in the memorandum that should the Commission on Government Security publicly release the Condon material several problems would arise such as attempts to learn identities of confidential sources, individuals who requested their identities protected and confidential informants. Further, it was observed that public release of material might result in objections from individuals whose names were openly stated in the material. On the memorandum Mr. Nichols affixed the following addendum:

62-58854
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 8 1956

66-5200-2nd
63 JUN 29 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Stanley

"I think we should take the position with Donegan that he should have an understanding that if any portion of Condon reports emanating from FBI is made public they should first be cleared with FBI since these are delicate problems of (highly confidential sources), coverage of foreign embassies, and statement of some witnesses such as family physician. I also think we should informally alert Mr. Ladd." The Director concurred in Mr. Nichols' observations and Donegan and Ladd were advised by Mr. Nichols on May 28, 1956.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. It is suggested a copy of this memorandum be placed in the Section's policy file for future informational purposes.

4-312 (1-23-56)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

DATE OF MAIL 5-24-56

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL FILE ROOM OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL Dr Edward U. Condon

REMOVED BY 59 JUN 14 1956

FILE NUMBER 62-58854-V

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 5/23/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY
(DR. EDWARD U. CONDON)

With reference to Mr. Belmont's memorandum to Mr. Boardman dated 5/23/56, in the above-captioned matter containing recommendations approved by the Director, I wish to report for record purposes that Mr. McGuire orally advised Mr. Donegan at 6:25 p. m. on 5/23/56, that the four letters from the Director to former Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman on the Condon case contain no information which would interfere with the carrying out of intelligence or investigative responsibilities at the Bureau, however, that our copy of the letter to Commerce dated 5/15/47, was turned over to the Department of Justice and since the Commerce Department's copy of the letter was turned over to the White House on instructions from former President Truman, that the Bureau was not in a position to comment on whether or not the Commerce Department should make its carbon copy available to the Commission on Government Security.

Mr. Donegan was also advised that a review had been made of other Bureau material which had been made available to the Commerce Department in the Condon case and that nothing was contained therein which would interfere with the Bureau's operations. Mr. Donegan stated the last paragraph of his letter to the Director dated 5/22/56, on this matter pointed out that the Commerce Department raised no questions concerning other FBI material in the file which it plans to make available to the Commission tomorrow, 5/24/56, and that he considered that the Commerce Department evaluated the other Bureau material as in category one. Donegan advised that Mr. Phillips subsequently during the day today had specifically told him that he considered Bureau reports in category one and raised no question on them. Mr. Donegan stated that he had told Mr. Phillips late this afternoon to hold out the four letters when former Special Agent Ed Kennelly of the Commission reviews the Commerce file tomorrow on the Condon matter and for Phillips to advise Kennelly that he, Phillips, had referred the matter of the four letters to Donegan. In view of the letter dated 5/15/47, having been turned over to the White House on instructions of former President Truman, Donegan stated he would have to settle that question with the White House and accordingly was going to withhold telling Phillips anything about any of the letters until he had the letter of 5/15/47, clarified at the White House.

23 JUN 6 1956

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Jones (Room 2110)

NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 6 1956

JJMsfc (6)

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

L. V. Boardman

May 23, 1956

A. H. Belmont

Ticklers - Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Stanley
Branigan
Jones, F. L.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY
(DR. EDWARD U. CONDON)

Attached memorandum from Thomas J. Donegan, Chairman, Personnel Security Advisory Committee of Commission on Government Security, dated 5-22-56, enclosed letter from John W. Phillips, Security Control Officer, Department of Commerce dated 5-21-56. Phillips' letter transmitted copies of 4 letters from the Bureau to former Secretary of Commerce Harriman in the Condon case. Phillips advised representative of Commission on Government Security coming to his office 9 a.m. 5-24-56 to examine Commerce file on Condon. Phillips desires to know if there will be any objection to making any of the 4 letters available to the Commission along with the rest of the material in the Condon file at Commerce.

Donegan's memorandum states Phillips advised him that Commerce has no question concerning other Bureau material in its file which it plans to make available to the Commission.

A review of the 4 letters to Harriman has been made. No information is contained in the letters which would interfere with the carrying out of the intelligence or investigative responsibilities of the Bureau or would jeopardize or interfere with the interests of the national security.

However, it is pointed out that the letter to Commerce dated 5-15-47 is the "famous" letter reportedly copied by a House Committee on Un-American Activities investigator at Commerce when he omitted a pertinent portion thereof. Commerce said its copy is carbon copy.

New York "Journal American" 5-5-48 states a Commerce Department official stated the letter was taken to the White House on 4-27-48 on instructions from President Truman as a transfer from the Commerce Department's loyalty file.

The Bureau's yellow file copy was delivered by Mr. Ladd to the office of the Attorney General on 5-3-48, for delivery to the President. (62-58854-220) There is a copy in our files.

On 4-29-48, WFO Agent examined Commerce files re Condon in connection with loyalty case. The letter from Bureau to Commerce 5-15-47 was missing from the files at that time. (121-2673)

62-101916
Enclosure
cc-1- 62-58854
cc-1- 116-624
cc-1- 121-2673
FJJ:stw (10)

62-101916-4
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 6 1956

30 JUN 7 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-58854

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Elmer Dewhurst

Miss Mr. Nichols advised Mr. Mangan she believes certain no information which would interfere with the carrying out of the intelligence or investigative responsibilities of this Bureau.

That Mr. Mangan be advised that since our copy of the letter to Commerce dated 5-15-47 was turned over to the Department and since Commerce Department's copy of the letter was turned over to the White House on instructions of Admiral Leahy, we are not in a position to consent or object or not Commerce should make the carbon copy available to the Commission.

For information, a thorough review has been made of all other Bureau material which appears to Commerce in the Canton case, relating to Dewhurst which will interfere with the Bureau's operations as set out in paragraph 1 of recommendation above. A separate memorandum to Mr. Tolson enclosed concerning this review.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 21, 1956

TJD:ccd

FROM : Thomas J. Donegan, Chairman
Personnel Security Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Commission on Government Security Examination of Commerce Department's Dr. Condon File

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

I am attaching a copy of a letter which I received today from John W. Phillips, Security Control Officer, Department of Commerce, wherein he requests advice as to whether certain FBI documents, which are in the Commerce Department Condon file, may be made available to the Commission on Government Security when they examine this file on Thursday, May 24, 1956.

Mr. Phillips advised me that the Commerce Department has no question concerning other FBI material in the file which it plans to make available to the Commission.

MR. Belmont's office advised and ARE WORKING ON this.

5 ENCLOSURES (Found with orig) Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 6 1956

5 ENCLOSURE

23 JUN 6 1956

5 3 JUN 8 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-101916-193

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Rosen

May 21, 1956

Mr. Stanley

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY
(Re Dr. Edward U. Condon)

Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson, 5/18/56, noted that Tom Donegan during conversation with Mr. Nichols on 5/17/56 remarked that the Commission on Government Security has directed a request to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the Commerce Department for information in its files relating to Dr. Condon. Donegan said the AEC file contains no FBI reports but that the Commerce file "is loaded with FBI reports" and that the issue on the Condon file would have to be met sooner or later. and Donegan thought the Bureau might wish to anticipate this and look over the reports which have been sent to Commerce to determine what position should be taken in this matter.

The Bureau has three main files regarding Condon, namely; an Atomic Energy Act applicant file; a loyalty of Government employees file and an Internal Security - R file. There are numerous sections to these files and the files contain many voluminous reports. In addition there are numerous references in the Bureau's files to Condon. Representatives of the Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions are reviewing the Bureau's files on Condon pursuant to Mr. Nichols' memorandum of 5/18/56.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information. This matter is receiving most expeditious attention and will be completed just as soon as possible.

62-58854
NOT RECORDED
149 MAY 21 1956

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Holloman
Gandy

62-101916
cc: 1 - Mr. Nichols, Room 5640 (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Boardman, Room 5736 (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Belmont, Room 1742 (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Branigan, Room 1527 (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. F. L. Jones, Room 2710 (Sent direct)
1 - 62-58854
1 - 116-624
1 - 121-2673

10 JUN 8 1956

WLM:mal (12)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-101916-185

1 - Mr. Tracks

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

June 24, 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-58 62-588654-431

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss
Chairman
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

EX-101

Dear Lewis:

I do want you to know that I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the news clipping enclosed with your letter of June 18, 1958.

Sincerely,

Edgar

JUN 24 9 52 AM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

COMM — FBI
JUN 24 1958
MAILED 25

JFW:dmn (3) NOTE: We have made this reply brief and non-committal because it is obvious that Strauss sent letter to Director only because Dr. Edward U. Condon made remarks critical of Strauss. Condon is now head of the Physics Department at Washington University, St. Louis, and formerly was Research Director, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. Our investigation of Condon (1947-1955) reflected he held pro-Russian views; was against U.S. policy with respect to atomic energy matters; associated with known Soviet agents and members of Communist Party; and attended two or more discussion groups sponsored by the Communist Party in Pittsburgh. In October, 1954, his clearance for access to classified information was suspended by the Navy.

NOTE CONTINUES ON PAGE 2

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Gandy
C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM
67 JUL 9 - 1958

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss

NOTE:

The clipping sent to the Director by Strauss is from the 6-8-58 issue of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch." Strauss sent this clipping thinking the Director would be interested "knowing what we do of Dr. Condon." The clipping reflects remarks of Dr. Edward U. Condon made at a scientific conference. In the first paragraph of the clipping, it is pointed out that Condon stated that the resignation of Strauss as Chairman of the AEC "will begin a new period of enlightenment in the nuclear era." The third paragraph contains Condon's charge that the "'Strauss-Teller regime' had issued statements which were 'misleading to the point of dishonesty."'
Dr. Edward Teller, Associate Director, University of California Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, is a member of the General Advisory Committee of the AEC. This Committee furnishes advice to the AEC on scientific and technical matters relating to materials, production, research and development.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

18 June 1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Dear Edgar:

I thought you might be interested in the attached story, knowing what we do of Dr. Condon.

Faithfully yours,

Lewis

Lewis L. Strauss

Ltr to Strauss 6-24-58 JFW

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

REC-58

62-58857-431

13 JUL 2 1958

encl.

ENCLOSURE

REC-58

EX-101

EX-101

5 - Mr. Tolson

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH JUNE 8, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

CONDON DENOUNCES STRAUSS AND TELLER

CLEVELAND, June 7 (UPI) —Nuclear physicist Dr. Edward U. Condon said today that the resignation of Lewis E. Strauss as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission will begin a new period of enlightenment in the nuclear era.

Dr. Condon, head of the Physics Department at Washington University, St. Louis, spoke at a conference on science and survival sponsored by the Cleveland chapter of the Federation of American Scientists.

He said that the "Strauss-Teller regime" had issued statements which were "misleading to the point of dishonesty."

"While the Pauling committee gets a subpena to appear before a congressional committee, (Dr. Edward) Teller is invited to the White House and gives out a statement on clean bombs," Dr. Condon said.

"Instead of telling the public about the tens of millions of lives which would be lost in a nuclear war, they talk of the millions who could be saved with shelters," he added. "Civil defense would be impossible if we became involved in a nuclear war."

Charles A Miller, Cleveland attorney, called for a reorganization of the Atomic Energy Commission. He said the commission should beabolished and a new department created under a "secretary of atomic affairs."

"The commission, as it is today, pretends to be nonpartisan," said Miller, "but it has been split right down the middle on most political issues such as the Dixon-Yates contracts."

"The commission is responsible only to the consciences of its members," Miller added. "This is abdicating our political heritage."

62-58854-431

ENCLOSURE

A31-GC-6-11

4-341 (Rev. 3-12-58)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NEASE

DATE: 6-12-58

FROM : W. G. EAMES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 62-58854-236

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

JWM:gbh

Done 7-16-58

Memo Donahoe to Belmont 6-20-58 - JFK

62-58854
NOT RECORDED
14 JUL 22 1958

J. W. MARSHALL

63 JUL 23 1958

P247

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 20, 1958

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

62-58854-236

In connection with the project of the Records Section of reviewing all bulky exhibits at present on hand to determine whether any can be destroyed, the exhibit to serial 236 of the instant file was sent to the Nationalities Intelligence Section for review and consideration as to its retention or other disposition. This exhibit consists of a roll of 35 mm. film transmitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Office by memo 3-17-48. This film contains photographs of pages of the transcript of Condon's testimony in the trial of the People of the State of California vs. Charlotte Anita Whitney, J. G. Weiler, and John C. Taylor, all of whom had been charged with violations of the State Criminal Syndicalism Statute. San Francisco was able to make these photographs since this transcript was maintained in the records of the Superior Court of Alameda County, California. Condon in his testimony admitted attending a Communist Labor Party meeting in 1919 in Oakland, California. This film was intended as evidence of Condon's subversive sympathies.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the instant film be destroyed since the transcript mentioned above is a matter of public record and can be reviewed whenever we desire.

62-58854

JFW:dmn
(3)

REC-36 62-58854-432

EX-108

14 JUL 22 1958

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Wacks

50 JUL 28 1958

- J. F. Wacks

SAC, WFO (62-4108)

August 13, 1958

Director, FBI (62-58854) 433

REC 94

EX-108

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

For WFO, there is enclosed a copy of St. Louis memo 7-30-58 in which St. Louis requests reports pertaining to the subject. Since the captioned investigation includes the derogatory information developed in the AEAA and LGE investigations on the subject, copies of reports in those investigations will not be forwarded to St. Louis. It is noted that in the instant investigation, Bufiles reflect that WFO has three copies of each report designated for it. Since the Bureau in most instances is in possession of only one copy of each report in this matter, the expense of making Photostats to send to St. Louis would be exorbitant. Accordingly, WFO is requested to send a copy of each report in this matter to St. Louis instead so that St. Louis would have sufficient background data on the subject who now resides in the St. Louis Division.

Enclosure

1 -St. Louis (100-8271)

JFW:jas
(5)

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66 AUG 19 1958

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/30/58

FROM : SAC, St. Louis (100-8271)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
SM - C

2-1

Dr. CONDON is presently Professor of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis, and resides at 6604 Waterman Blvd., St. Louis.

The files of the St. Louis Office reflect that in March, 1947, Dr. CONDON was the subject of an AEAA case and in May, 1948, he was the subject of an LGE Case. At the time of those investigations, Dr. CONDON was not employed and did not reside in the territory covered by this office. In both of those cases the St. Louis Office was requested to interview a former informant of the WFO.

Recently, on 4/21/58, the New York Office advised that on 3/28/58 Dr. CONDON spoke before a meeting sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee held in New York. On 6/18/58 information was received that Dr. CONDON was one of the founders and is presently a member of the Executive Board of the Greater St. Louis Committee for Nuclear Information. Although there is no indication that this latter organization is Communist dominated or infiltrated, its activities and membership have been of a great deal of interest to local CP members.

In view of the above and inasmuch as Dr. DONDON presently resides in St. Louis, it is requested that the Bureau furnish this office with copies of reports submitted in the AEAA and LGE cases.

2 - Bureau (Registered Mail)
1 - St. Louis (100-8271)
AHS:slp
(3)

Ltr to WFO
cc-St Louis
8-13-58
JFW:jaw

REC-98 62-58854-433

SEC.

NI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: 8/28/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-4108)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
IS - R

Re St. Louis letter, 7/30/58, entitled "EDWARD UHLER CONDON; SM - C," requesting Bureau to furnish St. Louis Office with copies of reports in the AEA - A and LGE cases on subject; also re Bulet, 8/13/58, instructing WFO to send copies of reports in instant case to St. Louis.

Transmitted herewith to the St. Louis Office are 13 copies of reports located in WFO files re previous investigation of CONDON. These reports are as follows:

1. Report of SA E. HYATT MOSSBURG, dated 7/28/47, Washington, D.C.
2. Report of SA WILLIAM W. PATTON, 8/27/47, Knoxville, Tennessee.
3. Report of SA ARTHUR R. WARE, 9/9/47, New Haven, Connecticut.
4. Report of SA CHARLES G. CAMPBELL, 9/16/47, San Francisco.
5. Report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS, 10/20/47, Washington, D.C.
6. Report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS, 11/21/47, Washington, D.C.
7. Report of SA JAMES J. CANAVAN, 6/10/48, Washington, D.C.
8. Report of SA KEITH G. TEETER, 11/15/54, San Francisco.
9. Report of SA KEITH G. TEETER, 11/19/54, San Francisco.
10. Report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, 11/24/54, Washington, D.C.
11. Report of SA KARL L. STEFANSSON, 11/23/54, Chicago.

REC-93 62-58854-434

(2) - Bureau
2 - St. Louis (Encls - 13) (100-8271)(Rm)
1 - WFO

JON:mma
(5)

21 AUG 28 1958

EX-128

F25

12. Report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, 12/30/54, Washington, D.C.
13. Report of SA JOE R. CRAIG, 3/16/55, Washington, D.C. RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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b6
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62-58854-

April 30, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lewis:

I have received your letter of April 27, 1959, concerning Victor J. Weisskopf and the article in the "Washington Post," together with the copy of the letter prepared by Dr. E. U. Condon.

In accordance with your request for more particulars concerning the interview conducted by another governmental agency with Weisskopf on June 10, 1952, I wish to advise that Weisskopf made the following statement during the course of a routine interview:

"I am a communist and believe in communistic theories; however, I am opposed to any form of totalitarianism. I have been in Russia. I am a member of the Committee for the Defense of Professor Struik and have expended my own money for this purpose. I have a 'Q clearance' which I received through an admiral. I am afraid that freedom in the United States may suffer. For example, students are afraid to join the Committee for the Defense of Struik because it would prevent their obtaining a job. These students would not have a chance to present their case before the Loyalty Review Board because they do not hold a position in the first place. I feel that I obtained my clearance on the strength of not being

54-789

AWB/nmn
(4)
See note at end of letter

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MAY 11 1959
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FBI
READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
By Special Messenger
54 MAY - 1
COMM - FBI

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss

"a follower of the Stalinist-totalitarianist line, but having communistic ideas to help humanity. I also feel that I got clearance because they need me."

This information is found in an investigative report of this Bureau prepared by Special Agent Arthur V. Sullivan, Jr., on June 17, 1954, concerning Weisskopf. This report and all other investigative reports concerning Weisskopf were furnished to your Security Officer, Mr. John Phillips, on April 28, 1959. I am sure that you will find that the details set forth in the investigative reports on Weisskopf will be of interest to you.

It should be noted that the information concerning the interview with Weisskopf was obtained during the course of an official investigation by another governmental agency. In the event you contemplate any additional dissemination of this information, I will be glad to contact the other agency to ascertain whether it will consent to its further dissemination.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

NOTE: Mr. J. Phillips, Security Officer, Commerce, through Liaison expeditiously requested all reports of investigation concerning Weisskopf on 4-27-59, indicating the Secretary of Commerce, Strauss, was anxious to obtain any detailed information we had available concerning Weisskopf. All reports of the investigation conducted were furnished to Mr. Phillips on 4-28-59. These reports represent all information available concerning Weisskopf. Phillips advised on 4-30-59 that he had prepared a summary brief of the information furnished by us to Mr. Strauss covering particularly the information concerning the interview by the other governmental agency. This agency is T-5 - 108th CIC detachment, Boston. (116-22541)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
Belmont
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Wacks

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Condon was former Chief of the Bureau of Standards and subject of numerous investigations by Bureau, particularly a loyalty investigation in connection with his suitability for employment with the Bureau of Standards. As a result, he became a most controversial figure.

The Bureau is in receipt of letter dated 12-15-59 from William A. Nolting, 25 South Summit Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in which Condon is called a Russian spy. Nolting based the allegation on the following:

In 1940 Nolting addressed a letter to the President of the U.S. offering an electron gun to U.S. The offer was referred to the White House. Subsequently, Nolting received letter from Condon expressing interest in gun and requesting further data with respect thereto. Nolting advised Condon that he preferred to meet with military chiefs at which Condon could be present. Later Condon warned Nolting by letter not to come to Washington. In addition, Condon advised Nolting that if he persisted in not furnishing further data regarding the gun, he would find the gun had no value to the Government. Nolting claims that thereafter "this traitor" (Condon) advised Dr. Albert Einstein about the gun and within a week or ten days Moscow scientists indicated over the radio that they had the plans for the gun. Therefore, Condon sent the letters Nolting wrote to him to Moscow.

Nolting inquired as to whether "this traitor" is still on the "Russian payroll" and asked other questions concerning subversiveness of Condon. Nolting also points out that with respect to the "Operation Deep Freeze" conducted at the South Pole in 1940, he had offered to help the Government since actually this project was research on the electron gun. He also pointed out that the gun is no longer a gift to our Government or for sale to our Government and accuses Condon of treason and sending letters to Moscow. He ends his letter by pointing out that he is ready to "face this cur" in court and contends that "The firing squad has work to do."

Bufiles indicate Nolting by letter 6/20/58 complained that "Operation Deep Freeze" was the biggest fraud ever committed on our Government and was perpetrated by the President. It appears that only a copy of this letter was received and no acknowledgement was made. Bufiles also indicate a copy of a letter to Vance Hartke, U.S. Senate, complaining about "Operation Deep Freeze" dated 7/29/59. No acknowledgement made.

62-58854-436

EX-111 REC-96 62-58854-436 15 DEC 24 1959

RECOMMENDATION:

From the contents of Nolting's letters it appears that he not only may be mentally disturbed but also may, with some encouragement, continue to write additional letters to the Bureau that are of no value. It is recommended his letter not be acknowledged.

JFW:sen (4)
62-58854

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

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Tele. Room
Ingram
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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 16, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DR. AND MRS. EDWARD U. CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Enclosed will be found a letter which I have received from Robert G. Gibbs, Managing Editor, American Chemical Society of Washington, D. C. Gibbs is a former Bureau Agent and an old friend of mine. He enclosed a negative of Dr. and Mrs. Edward U. Condon which he took some time ago. He thought that this photograph might be of some value to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That this memorandum be referred to Section Chief Baumgardner of the Internal Security Section for his information.

(2) That this memorandum be incorporated in Condon's file.

Enclosure

WCS:lmm/jes
(5)
1 - Mr. Belmont
~~1 - Mr. Parsons~~
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Section tickler

ENCLOSURE

EX-130

REC- 6

62 - 58854-437

6 FEB 19 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

PERS. FILES

8 FEB 29 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Editorial Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

1155 Sixteenth Street N.W. • Washington 6, D. C. • REpublic 7-3337

February 9, 1960

Mr. William Sullivan
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a negative of Dr. Edward U. Condon and Mrs. Condon. I took this in his home on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards.

I do not recall the time or the event but I believe it was in connection with visits to the U.S. of foreign scientists about 1951. This is the first photo of Mr. Condon I ever ran across.

I thought this might be of interest for the files.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Gibbs
Managing Editor

RGG/js
Encl.(1)

NO ACK Necessary
Rec. W.C. Sullivan
2-16-60 FBI

Transmit to Belmont
Sullivan
2/16/60
WCS/kmm

62-58854-437

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-437

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

ENCLOSURE

(Negative of Dr. & Mrs. Edward U. Condon)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854) DATE: January 20, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-19221)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
IS - C

As a matter of information for the Bureau and St. Louis, where Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON reportedly is currently employed as Chairman of the Department of Physics at Washington University, the following information was noted in the January 12, 1961, issue of "The Evanston Review," page 15, weekly newspaper of Evanston, Illinois:

The article entitled, "Physicist Urges Aid to Cuba, Red China Admission to U.N." is quoted as follows:

"A physicist from Washington University, speaking in Evanston Sunday, urged that the United States resume diplomatic relations with Cuba and strive to have Red China admitted to the United Nations.

"Dr. Edward U. Condon, chairman of the department of physics at Washington University, suggested that the U.S. 'end its rock-throwing, name-calling tirades and get down to the business of world understanding.'

"Addressing the Evanston School of World Affairs on disarmament, Dr. Condon said that the U.S. will have to change its attitude and deal with these countries 'whether we like them or not.'

"Can't Keep China Out

"Dr. Condon charged that the United States cannot hold Red China out of the U.N. much longer. He said we might support admission now and eliminate the possibility of our being on the losing side when it is admitted.

REC-22 62-58854-438

"He predicted the Red Chinese will have the atomic bomb within two to five years. And this will be added incentive for us to sit down at a bargaining table with them, he said.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-St. Louis (RM)(Info)
1-Chicago
JRO:MDW
(4)

59FEB 1 1961

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"Other government policies should be modified also, the physicist said.

"He charged that scientists employed by the government are denied the privilege of attending scientific conferences if representatives of Red China are expected to attend.

"On Cuba, Dr. Condon stated that the U.S. should extend a helping hand and 'help them with economic development.'

"Describing the financial waste of the arms race, Dr. Condon said that countries of the world spend 176 billion dollars annually for war preparation.

"Seeks Cultural Exchange

"He suggested that this enormous amount could be diverted more usefully to cultural exchange between countries to bring about more peaceful relations.

"When questioned about the economics of total disarmament, Dr. Condon explained that disarming would force a shift in the U.S. economy, but such a shift could be carried out successfully with proper planning.

"He said that the shift from wartime production to peace-time production after World War II proves that such a change can be made.

"Dr. Condon added that the 40 billion dollars this country spends annually on war production is only one-tenth of the gross national product.

"Fear of Accidents

"On arms, he echoed the belief of some that a nuclear war would not come because of the fear between nations of retaliation. But there is the ever-present fear that such a war could very possibly be triggered accidentally, he said.

"Acts of violence in history should have served to discourage further violence among mankind, but apparently this is not so, he added.

"Speculation that a nuclear war might not kill all of the earth's population is folly, he continued. In a nuclear war, 'survivors would be left in a poisoned world, void of civilization,' he said.

"'Survivors of such a war would envy the dead!'"

It is noted that Doctor CONDON was Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., from 1945 until his resignation in September, 1951, while under investigation by a Congressional Committee (HCUA) that labelled Doctor CONDON as one of the "weakest links" in the nation's atomic security. Doctor CONDON was subsequently employed as a Research Director, Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, but his security clearance was suspended by the AEC in June, 1954, and by the United States Navy in October, 1954; Doctor CONDON resigned from Corning in December, 1954.

Doctor CONDON was a former close friend of Doctor J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, noted physicist, who was declared a "security risk" by a Security Panel of the AEC on June 3, 1954.

Above is for information only.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Name Check Section

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

March 5, 1962

EDWARD U. CONDON

Reference is made to your request for information concerning the captioned individual since his resignation from the National Bureau of Standards in 1951. There are attached hereto five reports containing the results of inquiries conducted concerning Dr. Condon in 1954 and 1955. These reports cover in detail Dr. Condon's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in September, 1952. (62-58854)

In December, 1952, Dr. Condon requested clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in a letter to United States District Judge Irving Kaufman, who had presided over the Rosenbergs' trial. During this same period, Dr. Condon also signed a petition urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, who had been convicted of conspiracy to commit atomic espionage for Russia. The foregoing appeared in the December 31, 1952, and January 1, 1953, issues of the "Daily Worker." (62-58854-430)

According to issues of "Rights," self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), Professor Edward U. Condon of Missouri was a member of the National Council of that Committee in 1958 and 1959. Further, "The New York Times" of October 10, 1960, listed Dr. Edward U. Condon of St. Louis as a signer of an advertisement placed by the ECLC. The signers to this advertisement supported the stand taken by Dr. Linus Pauling on June 21, 1960, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when Dr. Pauling refused to disclose the names of scientists who had helped him circulate a petition calling for cessation of nuclear bomb testing. The petition had been signed by scientists throughout the world and presented to the United Nations.

REC-116 62-58854-439

The "National Guardian," issue dated March 17, 1958, contained an article which revealed Dr. Edward U. Condon, Chairman of the Physics Department, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, was scheduled as the keynote speaker at a meeting on "Scientists, Teachers and Security"

NOTE: See memo Mr. Scatterday to Mr. Rosen 3-2-62 captioned Dr. Edward U. Condon, DRR:wap.

ORIGINAL AND 1 - Commerce Request received: 2-28-62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DRR:fjb (4)

MAR 6 2 01 PM '62 REC'D-READING ROOM FBI

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Sullivan
Room

on March 28, 1958, at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City. This meeting was under the sponsorship of the ECLC. The article pointed out that the ECLC sponsored this gathering as part of a campaign to abolish the "inquisitorial committees of Congress." According to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, Dr. Condon in his speech criticized scientists as living behind a screen of fear and referred to the movement under way to "discredit liberals." (100-384660-383)

The "National Guardian" has been cited in a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly... Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

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Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this memorandum may be declassified.

Enclosures (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

April 25, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Dr. Edward Condon, presently Professor of Physics at the University of Washington, and formerly head of the Bureau of Standards during the Truman Administration, appeared in Chapel March, of this year, at Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Dr. Condon's manner of speaking to the all-men student body was of a critical, derisive and inflammatory nature. He ridiculed the House Un-American Activities Committee, inviting the students to attend the showing of "Operation Abolition" the same afternoon, suggesting; "Laugh all the way through this film. It is a farce! The funniest thing you will ever see". According to my son, also a student there, this is exactly what the boys did.

When I questioned Dr. Byron Trippet, President of Wabash College, on Dr. Condon's appearance under the auspices of the college, he responded by stating that Condon had been cleared by you, J. Edgar Hoover, and the F.B.I.

Since I am only a parent and mother, would you please grant me the favor of a response to this statement?

Major Edgar Bundy, in a speech April 18 in the D.A.R. Chapter House at Indianapolis, stated that no person or group is ever cleared by you or the F.B.I. If you would please respond in a form which would be suitable for me to present to Dr. Trippet and the Board, I can possibly work to prevent these individuals from coming again next year and spreading their poison.

The statement has been made by Dr. Trippet and a member of the Board that "We have to hear from these people--otherwise we do not have freedom of expression".

I find myself on a spot even in questioning the technique of this man because of the feeling of Condon's acceptance based on your clearance. Could Dr. Trippet have been misinformed on this detail by Edward Condon?

I would be most grateful for an early answer since I am to attend Mothers' Day festivities May 7 on the campus and need clarification of this situation in order to show other parents and interested friends.

Very sincerely,

Mary Jane Sipe

Mary Jane Sipe
(Mrs. Carroll E. Sipe)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Holmes
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Armoris
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

62-58854
NOT RECORDED
MAY 10 1961

XEROX
MAY 10 1961

MAY 15 1961

5-3-61

APR 27 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-28-62

Attached letter requests name check on Dr. Edward U. Condon, former Director, National Bureau of Standards (NBS). NBS has requested permission for Condon to visit Boulder Laboratories of NBS on a regular basis as a "guest worker." As a "guest worker" he would not be Government employee but would have use of facilities. NBS has advised Director of Security, Commerce, that Condon would have no access to classified information. Commerce affords "guest workers" same security processing as nonsensitive employee, which consists primarily of a name check. Our Name Check Section has been advised of this request and is conducting file review.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: March 2, 1962

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

By letter 2-28-62 Commerce requested a name check concerning captioned person to cover period subsequent to his resignation from the National Bureau of Standards in 1951. Commerce advises National Bureau of Standards has requested permission to have Condon visit the Boulder Laboratories of that Bureau on a regular basis as a "Guest Worker." Commerce notes that Condon has had an assignment as a Visiting Professor at the University of Colorado during the summers. When submitting request Commerce advised that Condon would have no access to classified information. However, it is their practice to afford "Guest Workers" the same security processing as a nonsensitive employee, which consists primarily of a name check.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, prior to 1951, was the subject of several Bureau investigations including background investigations for the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission in 1940 and 1947 respectively, and a loyalty investigation in 1948 with supplemental inquiries being conducted in 1950 and 1951. Reports of these investigations have previously been made available to Commerce. These inquiries developed that Condon was an outspoken "liberal" and opinionated in his views. Condon reportedly took the position that scientific information concerning the development of atomic energy should be shared with all scientists, including the Russians. It was further developed that Condon and his wife associated with various individuals, variously described as communist, persons of pro-Russian and procommunist inclinations, and with officials of Soviet and satellite embassies. While a lack of discretion in these contacts was reported, no information was developed that he or his wife were engaged in any subversive act or that they were advocates of communism.

EX-120

REC-14 62-58854-44

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. WC Sullivan
1 - Name Check Section

MAR 9 1962

60 MAR 15 1962

(5)

ENCLOSURES (separately)

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Upon leaving the Bureau of Standards, Condon took a position as Director, Research and Development, Corning Glassworks, Corning, New York, where he remained until December, 1954, when he resigned after suspension by the Navy of his security clearance. Since that time he has been a consulting physicist and has been Chairman, Department of Physics, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

In November, 1954, at the request of the Navy, the Bureau initiated certain additional limited inquiry consisting of certain interviews as well as a recheck of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) records, including a review of Condon's 1952 testimony before the HCUA. The interviews developed no information which would contradict that previously obtained concerning him. The HCUA records revealed that in March, 1952, Condon inserted a statement in the "Congressional Record" wherein he referred to previous actions of the HCUA and stated his willingness to testify under oath that he had never been a Communist Party member nor had he divulged any classified information to unauthorized persons. In subsequent testimony in September, 1952, before the HCUA he defended his associations with persons including Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and scientists who had previously refused to answer questions by the Committee. In December, 1952, the HCUA reported that due to Condon's associations and his contempt for necessary regulations he was not qualified to accept a security position. This information is included in reports of 1954 investigation.

In addition to the information appearing in the reports of the 1954 investigation, Bureau files reveal that in December, 1952, and January, 1953, Condon publicly requested clemency for the Rosenbergs (convicted espionage agents). Our files also reveal information concerning his activities in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has been cited as a communist front by a Senate committee. Further, he has been publicly quoted in 1961 as urging the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, the admission of Red China to the United Nations, and the abolishment of the HCUA. He is listed as Chairman of the Editorial Board of a new magazine, "International Science and Technology," which was first published in January, 1962. This magazine is allegedly sent without charge to scientists, etc., throughout the country and the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) has observed that such a mailing list might be of strategic value to a potential enemy. ONI advised, however, that a review by them of the magazine indicated no subversive material.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

It is of interest to note that columnist Drew Pearson has, on various occasions, promoted Condon's cause. In a radio broadcast 11-9-57 he recommended Condon's return to Government and in a news article 12-5-57 described Condon as the man who did pioneer work on missile nose cones and one who was harassed by former Vice President Nixon. The latter item again appeared in a recent Pearson column.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Commerce Department be furnished by Liaison reports of the 1954 inquiry conducted concerning Condon and in addition be advised of his request for clemency for the Rosenbergs, his association with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, his urging of resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, the admission of Red China to the United Nations, and the abolishment of the HCUA. If you agree, there is attached a letterhead memorandum setting forth that information to which memorandum are attached the reports of the 1954 investigation.

Dave 3/7/64 RHM

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

December 16, 1963

- Summary MAILED

DEC 17 1963

NAME CHECK

EDWARD U. CONDON
Born: March 2, 1902
Alamogordo, New Mexico

MD. N.Y. ILL.

In response to your name check request, there is enclosed one copy each of thirty-two reports concerning the subject of your inquiry. (62-58854)(121-2673)

In addition to the attached reports, the files reveal that in December, 1952, Dr. Condon requested clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in a letter to United States District Judge Irving Kaufman, who had presided over the Rosenbergs' trial. During this same period, Dr. Condon also signed a petition urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, who had been convicted of conspiracy to commit atomic espionage for Russia. The foregoing appeared in the December 31, 1952, and January 1, 1953, issues of the "Daily Worker."
(62-58854-430)

According to issues of "Rights," self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), Professor Edward U. Condon of Missouri was a member of the National Council of that Committee in 1958 and 1959. Further, "The New York Times" of October 10, 1960, listed Dr. Edward U. Condon of St. Louis as a signer of an advertisement placed by the ECLC. The signers to this advertisement supported the stand taken by Dr. Linus Pauling on June 21, 1960, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when Dr. Pauling refused to disclose the names of scientists who had helped him circulate a petition calling for cessation of nuclear bomb testing. The petition had been signed by scientists throughout the world and presented to the United Nations.

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353
5 DEC 19 1963

62-105

(see note page 2)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

Original & 1-State (CU:ECS/AAG)
Request Received-11-27-63
ADS:bss
(4)

62-58854-442

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEC 17 1963

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Edward U. Condon

on March 28, 1958, at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City. This meeting was under the sponsorship of the ECLC. The article pointed out that the ECLC sponsored this gathering as part of a campaign to abolish the "inquisitorial committees of Congress." According to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past. Dr. Condon in his speech criticized scientists as living behind a screen of fear and referred to the movement under way to "discredit liberals."

(100-384660-383)

The "National Guardian" has been cited in a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly . . . Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The ECLC has been cited by the Senate Judiciary Committee as follows: "To defend the cases of communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the...Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

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(100-3-81-A)

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(100-433447-A)

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this memorandum may be declassified.

Enclosures (32)

NOTE: Memo classified as reports being transmitted are so classified.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

4-22b Rev. (1)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward U

R# V95 Date 12-2 Searcher Number 226

Prod: Sm

1963

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
HQ	62-58854 BR.	3-16-55
I	62-58854	I
NR	116-624	I
I	121-2673	I
HQ	62-58854-441	Summ (3-2-62)
NY	174 DEC 5 1963	Summ (11-6-45)
NY	44	Summ (5-1-47)
NY	116-624-42	Summ (3-10-48)
NR	61-7582-3 02	3464

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward U.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 195 Date 12-2 Searcher Initial JD6

Prod. 2-3m

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
61-190-A	Wash. News 12-16-57
62-87975-A	Wash. Post & Times Herald 2-26-62
62-104057-42	
62-107604-X	2, X1, 1
65-59336-288	
94-8-350-A	U.P.I. & T. Herald 12-5-57
100-0-357139	
100-3-81-A	The Worker 1-22-61
100-17940-56	
100-203763-220	Ep#53
	" 338 p#6
100-205953-668	
100-339052-56	pH 4, 14
100-344452-322	
100-351340	2 col. article Herald Tribune 6-6-57
	DEC 5 1962
100-384660-A	The Worker 3-23-58
	-376
100-410898-9	Ep#7
105-43428-4	
121-4200-A	U.P.I. & T Herald 4-15-55
77-73070-1	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Cordero, Edward U.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 195 Date 12-2 Searcher Initial 706

Prod. 26m

DEC 3 19

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
62-60527-15167	12277
116-19921	0-27 Ep# 5
65-50211-7	
65-58798-5	15-p#7
100-134207	-273 p#15
100-350512	-762
100-353709	-1035 p#9
105-17854	-20
105-18235	-42 Ep# 14, 128, 38
121-12698	-30
133-232	-16
140-12078	-1
140-14978	-4 Ep# 2, 58, 112, 115
62-79987	-15
62-102936	-1 Ep# 336
100-384660	-1 Sec 1, 411, Ep# 18; 540 p# 4; 659 Ep# 1, 371
100-421774	-1
100-429510	-X
100-432381	-3 p# 4, 11-14
105-52368	-24

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-58854)

DATE: 7/10/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-4108) (RUC)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
(U) IS - R (C)
(OO: St. Louis)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosed for Bureau are five copies and one each to Denver and St. Louis of LHM dated and captioned as above. A copy was furnished for info of Denver in view of subject's employment at University of Colorado.

The source of the info is [redacted] (C) b7E

(U) Indices had no info to identify [redacted] (C) b6 b7C

The LHM was classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since info reported could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

(U)

8-26-81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VRT/ldt
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 8-26-91
Per Appeal #91-0172 (ACLU)
Per previous release

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc-5)
1 - Denver (Enc-1) (Info) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (100-8271) (Enc-1) (RM)
2 - Washington Field
[redacted] (C) b7E

MPC:rlc
(6)

Angleton (By Liaison)
AGENCY State, AEC
REQ RECD Commerce (Security
DATE FORW. 7-20-64
HOW FORW. R/S
BY EHM/bld

REC 27 62-58854-443

EX-112

14 JUL 10 1964

64 JUL 27 1964

SOVIET SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 09-24-2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

July 10, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

(U) On July 2, 1964, a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that [redacted] is visiting in the United States. [redacted] is seeking someone to fill the post of [redacted] (C)

(U) The informant further reported that [redacted] contacted Dr. Edward Condon, former Director of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1964, and as a result Condon is having lunch with a [redacted] attached to the United Nations, on July 6, 1964, in New York City. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] join [redacted] and Condon for lunch. (C)

b6
b7C

The 1964-65 "Who's Who In America" lists Edward U. Condon as Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., 1945-1951. He was listed as Professor of Physics, University of Colorado, 1963--.

(U) [redacted] (C)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8-26-81
CLASS & EXT. BY 6383 ULTIC All
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 23
DATE OF REVIEW 11-10-84
Appeal # 9-0172 (ACLU)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

MAILED

AUG 18 1964

NAME CHECK

August 17, 1964

EDWARD UHLER CONDON — Summary
Born: March 2, 1902
Alamogordo, New Mexico

A review of the FBI files reveals the following information which may relate to the subject of your name check request.

Your attention is directed to reports which were forwarded to your agency on August 17, 1956, entitled "Edward Uhler Condon, Director, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Loyalty Of Government Employees."
(121-2673))62-58854-416)

Also N.Y. III

In December, 1952, Dr. Condon requested clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in a letter to United States District Judge Irving Kaufman, who had presided over the Rosenbergs' trial. During this same period, Dr. Condon also signed a petition urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, who had been convicted of conspiracy to commit atomic espionage for Russia. The foregoing appeared in the December 31, 1952, and January 1, 1953, issues of the "Daily Worker."
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Original & 1 CIA
Request Received-8/12/64

REC-38 62-58854-444

EX-112

19 AUG 19 1964

JAK:ded
(4)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in response to your request for a check of FBI files.

62 AUG 26 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/11/86 BY sp/tap/cp
264, 28

Edward Uhler Condon

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4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

—— , 19——

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☑ Main Subs only References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Condon, Edward, Uhler

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 8/12 Searcher Initials LCY

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
✓	62-58854 (F)	
✓	116-624 (F)	
✓	121-2673 (F)	
✓	62-58854-22	sum. 3/18/46
	276	sum 4-9-48
✓	287X1	sum 3-27-48
✓	337	sum 7-8-49
✓	349	sum 6-6-52
✓	386	sum 10-25-54
✓	430	sum 6/24/57
✓	121-2673-264	sum 8-15-51
	Edward Uhler (var)	
	SI	
	Edward U.	
✓	116-624-42	sum 2/10/48
✓	62-58854-14	sum 11-6-45
✓	44	sum 5/6/47
✓	441	sum 3-2-62
✓	442	sum 12/16/63

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward Uhler

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 8/12 Searcher Initial 24

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward	
NR	65-56402	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

[redacted] 6119 TP b6 b7C

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 55 Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. 33

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

	62-58854-5; 31; NF
NF	48 p.# 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14,
	15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 29,
	30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40,
	43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 54, 55,
	56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,
	63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69 70;
NP	185; 287X2 NP
NP	121-2673-3
Condon, Emilie H.	
NP	62-58854-125
NP NF	65-45124-10
NP	65-56402-674 p. 105
NP	100-353404-302 p. 6
Condon, Emilie	
NP	62-58854-66; 67; NF
NP	68; 75; NP 85 p. 59; NP 90; NP
NP	93; NP 99; NP 137; NP 140; NP 144;
NP	145; NP 189; NP 216; NP 218; NP 245;
NP	301; NP 302; NP 303; NP 308;
NP	322 NOV 18 1965
NP	65-30092-3089 p. 23
32	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 515 Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. 1247

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Condon, Emilie (Con't)
NP	65-38136-485 p. 9, 28, 29;
NP	896 p. 15, 38; 1205 p. 14
NP	65-56402-674 p. 2, 103;
NP	1187 p. 102
NP	65-58365-A Wash.
	Daily News 6-14-49
NP	94-41273-A Wash
	Daily News 6-14-49
NP	100-17828-499. 786
	p. 38, 39; 892
NP	100-18572-53
NP	100-44254-3
NP	100-205953-76, 92
NP	100-340922-109
NP	100-344452-222
NP	100-346930- No Serial
	DOC 4-14-53
NP	105-12223-15
NP	121-2673-56; 72, 100,
NP	158 ep. 5
NP	121-12698-15
NP	121-32243-2
24	

NOV 15 1965

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 551 Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. _____

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Condon, Emilie (cont'd)
NP	121-40854-34
NP	140-1498-3
	Condon, Emilia (Var)
NP	100-66-16-16 p. 15, 16
	Condon, Emile (Var)
NP	65-56402-1862
	Condon, Emily Honzik (Var)
NP	100-344452-17 p. 39
NP	100-205953-136;
NP	240 p. 53
	Condon, Emily Monzia (Var)
NP	100-205953-285 ep. 47
	Condon, Emily (Var)
NP	40-46866-96
NP	40-84289-16 NOV 18 1965
NP	61-6837-58
NP	62-56597-469
NP	62-58854-39, 40, 43,
NP	50, 63, 359
NP	62-58854-A Times Herald 3-2-48;
NP	Times Herald 6-24-49
20	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

4

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 561 Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. 430 NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Condon, Emily (Cont'd) (Con)
L	65-30092-2819
NP	65-34416-191
NP	65-38136-93 x3; NP 102;
NP	150 p. 15, 24; NP 186; NP 224;
NP	275; 359 NP p. 22, 31, 32, 33;
NP	666 p. 14 (65-56402-116) NP
NP	65-56402-573; NP 1979;
NP	2096; 2185 NP p. 3;
NP	2303; 2326 NP p. 2, 172;
NP	2379 p. 156; NP 2389;
NP	2786; 2850 NP p. 93, 94
NP	65-58365-807, NP 808
I	100-16582-1
NP	100-24628-743
NP	100-24699-204 p. 10
NP	100-38295-17
NP	100-41433-33 NOV 15 1965
I	100-150634-6
NP	100-205953-80,
NP	285 ep. 47;
NP	572 p. 31
	100-343001-84

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

5

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 55V Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. 21

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Condon, Emily (Cont'd) (1bv)
NP	100-344452-79 p. 169, 174
I	100-347211-26 p. 2 (NP 129 CT)
NP	100-348668-6
	100-350587-3 p. 43
NP	100-353720-13 p. 20, 34
NP	100-353993-4, 9,
NP	45
NP	100-360460-114 p. 19
NP	100-374615-2
	100-390527-4
NP	101-786-96 ep. 51
	105-10313-4
NP	105-14537-18 p. 9;
NP	73 p. 33, 34
NP	116-624-23, 37
NP	118-8530-19
NP	121-2673-231
NP	121-9857-18 p. 12
NP	140-1498-3
NP	140-10176-17
	NP
21	

4-22a (Rev: 11-17-59)

6

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 151 Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. 16

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

Condon, Edward Wheler (Sp)

Army Ltr.	9-26108 (528)
Main NP	62-58854-32 yellow sheet Army 1-1-65
Main NP	116-624
Main NP	121-2673
I	62-58854-22 Summ 3-18-46;
I	276 Summ 4-9-48;
I	287x1 Summ 3-22-48;
I	337 Summ 7-8-49;
I	349 Summ 6-6-52;
I	386-Summ 10-25-54;
I	430 Summ 6-24-57;
I	444 Summ 8-17-64
NP Ltr	121-0-4635
Condon, Edward Wheler. (Dau Sp)	
5I	
Condon, Edward Wheler. (Dau Mrs.)	
5	
Condon, Edward Wheler. Mrs	
NP	62-58854-36, 91 NP
NP	65-56402-1673 p. 151
NP	101-6611-350
16	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

7

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Emilie Honzik

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 5757 Date 11-15 Searcher Initial 506

Prod. # 16

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Condon, Edward Tibler, mrs.	
NP	121-2673-18 44 NP
NP	64, 176, 236, 259 NP NP NP
Condon, Edward V. (VarSp)	
	SI
Condon, Edward V. mrs. (Var)	
10-9	94-59092-13 ep. 3
I	100-146964-240
Condon, Edward W. (VarSp)	
	SI
Condon, Edward W. mrs (Var)	
	SI
Condon, Edwin V. (VarSp)	
	S
Condon, Edwin V. mrs. (Var)	
	S
Condon, Edward U. mrs.	
I	62-58854
CONDON, EDWARD U. MRS.	
NP	40-46866-210 Ep #32
NP	62-58854-21; 25 NP; 203 NP; 243 NP;
NP	393; A WASH POST 3/2/48;
NP	A N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE 5/9/48
16	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

8

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CONDON, EMILIE HONZIK

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 557 Date 11/15 Searcher Initial 528

Prod. 25

FILE NUMBER NOV 15 1965 SERIAL

CONDON, EDWARD U. MRS (CON'T)

NP	65-30092-2630; 2650
NP	65-46476-7; 8 NP
NP	65-50402-1019
NP	65-58365-686; 688; 721 NP NP
NP	65-58798-515
NP	100-0-35739
L 11-19	100-37078-144 p# 19
NP	100-44180-35 p# 9
NP	100-165362-52
NP	100-24628-308
NP	100-344452-17 p# 15
NP	-312 p# 2
NP	100-378074-4
NP	105-14226-4 NOV 18 1965
NP	118-3540-13
NP	121-2673-171 p# 2, 6, 9, 15, 25;
NP	179; 196 p# 5; 261 NP NP
NP 11-19	121-4222-26
NP	121-16777-22 x 20, p# 18
NP	124-4585-28
NP	138-2545-14
25	

mysubj CONDON

TBF Speech.

[redacted]

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subj

[redacted]

MON.

131-4822-2C

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

9

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CONDON, EMILIE HONZIK

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 5 8 Date 11/15 Searcher Initial 528

Prod. 27

NOV 15 1965

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
CONDON, EDWARD U. (SD.)	
62-58854-14	SUM 11/6/45
-44	SUM 5/6/47
-441	SUM 3/2/62
-442	SUM 12/16/63
-445	SUM 8/19/65
116-624-42	SUM 2/10/48
CONDON, EDWARD MRS.	
62-58854-A	PM DAILY 5/26/48
-329	
65-30092-2619	P# 20
65-38136-359	P# 22, 31, 32, 33
65-56402-1-1317	
94-41273-A	WASH TIMES-HERALD 6/12/49
100-66-16-16	P# 15 16
100-146964-170	NOV 18 1965
100-346930-23	
116-2713-33	
121-2673-3; 167	NP
121-7163-35; 4	NP
121-10531-2	
138-1320-27	
22	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

10

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: CONDON, EMILIE HONZIK

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 5 5 Date 11/15 Searcher Initial 528

Prod. 1 3

FILE NUMBER NOV 15 1965 SERIAL

CONDON, EDWARD MRS (CON'T)

NP 140-14978-41 Sp# 2

CONDON, EDWARD (SD.)

2 I 65-56402 LAST SEC ON L

CONDON, E. U. MRS

MI 62-56597-470

I 100-365088-1793 Sp# 55

NP 116-624-39

I 97-4196-42-2

HONZIK, EMILIE

NP 62-58854-85 P# 71

NP 100-205953-240 P# 53

NP -285 SP# 47

NP 121-2673-12; NP 21; NP 72; NP 158 SP# 3

MONZIA, EMILY (VAR)

5

NOV 18 1965

13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

62-58854-445

August 19, 1965

REC-50
62-58854-445

EDWARD U. CONDON Summary

A review of the files of this Bureau reveals that your agency on July 23, 1964, was furnished the results of a name check request concerning Edward U. Condon, born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, Mexico. (62-58854-442)

In addition to the previously furnished information, your attention is directed to a memorandum dated September 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C., captioned "National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee." This memorandum was furnished to your agency on September 25, 1964. (100-433447-544)

On April 1, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available the February, 1965, issue of "Rights" distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC). Contained among council members of the ECLC was one Professor Edward U. Condon, Boulder, Colorado. at University of Colorado

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, December 1, 1961, at page 69, cites the ECLC as "The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI.***The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist pr[illegible]

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b7C

Original & 1 - ARMY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

Request received 8/11/65

This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records request must be submitted to FBI [illegible]

JSP:gp (4)

AUG 27 1965

F204

"Frank Wilkinson was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 Wilkinson was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, 'I am answering no questions of this committee.' This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings.***Wilkinson has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail."

"Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.***"

The aforementioned guide at page 199 refers to "Rights" as a "communist front publication" which is "published monthly in New York by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee." (100-384660 781)

This Bureau interposes no objection to the Department of the Army conducting a background investigation of Condon at this time. However, in the event any subversive derogatory information is developed during the course of this investigation, it would be appreciated if this information would be brought to the attention of this Bureau.

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Br[redacted]h

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

_____, 19___

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Attention [redacted]
- [ ] Return to _____ 6125ITS
  Supervisor Room Ext.

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b7C

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject Condon, Edward U.
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 8/12 Searcher Initials SJ9

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
ntd	62-58854 Serm 8/17/64	
	121-2673	
	116-624	
	62-58854	
	62-58854-14 Serm 11/1/45; 44 Serm 5/16/47;	
	441 Serm 5/12/52; 442 Serm 12/16/63;	
	116-624-42 Serm 2/10/48;	
ntd	100-346735-115, 114	
ntd	100-384660-78 ps;	
ntd	100-433447-544 ens;	
	Edward U. Condon (Serm)	
	9-26108	
	62-58854-22 Serm 2/16/46; 276 Serm 4/9/48;	
	28721 Serm 5/22/48; 337 Serm 9/16/49;	
	349 Serm 6/6/52; 384 Serm 10/25/54;	
	430 Serm 6/24/57; 446 Serm 8/17/64;	
	121-2673-264 Serm 8/15/51	
	121-8-4635	
	Edward Uhler Condon	

SJ

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Condon, Edward U.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 8/12 Searcher Initial 579

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
The Rocky Mountain News	
~~121-0-A 6/25/49~~	
Edward	
~~65-56402~~	
✓ 62-60527-	32754
E.U.	
~~121-0-A Evening Star 6/29/48~~	
Mrs Edward U. (ap)	
~~62-58854~~	
Person spouse not listed	

CONFIDENTIAL

MAILED

DEC 2 - 1965

NAME CHECK

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-18-2009

December 1, 1965

EMILIE CONDON, nee HONZIK
Born: May 25, 1899
Chicago, Illinois

Summary

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI regarding the captioned individual. However, a review of the files of this Bureau reveals the following information which may relate to the subject.

Your attention is directed to memorandum dated August 19, 1965, captioned "Edward U. Condon," which was sent your agency on August 19, 1965. This memorandum contains information regarding an individual who appears to be the spouse of the subject.

(62-58854)

On December 13, 1947, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available a list of the current and active members of the Washington Book Shop Association. Included in this list was Edward Condon (Mrs. Emily), 3535 Van Ness, N.W., Washington, D. C., with the indication that Edward was employed by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

(100-24699-204, p. 10)

The Washington Book Shop Association has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In May, 1961, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available names and addresses maintained by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. Included among the names was Mrs. E. U. Condon, 6604 Waterman, St. Louis 5, Missouri.

(97-4196-42-2)

Characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee appears in the appendix hereto.

REC 30 62-58854-446

EX-117

19 DEC 3 1965

Original and 1 - Army
Request received - 11/12/65
JSP:clo
(4)

See NOTE, page 2.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

6 9 DEC 3 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Emilie Condon, nee Honzik

NOTE: First source utilized is NY 3245-S*. Second source utilized is a highly confidential source. Memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ in view of the investigative techniques involved, unauthorized disclosure of which might be prejudicial to the national defense.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

March 14, 1967

PLAINTEXT

TELEGRAM URGENT--PREPAID

62-58854-447

DEC-14

MR. DICK REYNOLDS
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
CLOD AND PEBBLE MAGAZINE
2420 FORT PARK BOULEVARD
LINCOLN PARK, MICHIGAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 14 1967
357pm
WESTERN UNION

YOUR TELEGRAM OF MARCH TWELFTH RECEIVED. THE MATTER YOU MENTIONED IS NOT WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF THIS BUREAU; THEREFORE, I HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERTY OF FORWARDING A COPY OF YOUR COMMUNICATION TO THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Reynolds and no record of "Clod and Pebble Magazine." The 3/21/67 issue of "Look" contains an article which reports Dr. Edward U. Condon, University of Colorado, will conduct a study of Unidentified Flying Objects for the Department of the Air Force. Dr. Condon is well known to the Bureau as having been the subject of several investigations including background investigations for the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission. Condon has been known to associate with individuals described as communists, persons of pro-Russian and procommunist inclinations and with officials of Soviet and Satellite Embassies. No information was developed indicating Dr. Condon engaged in any subversive act. He has been a member of organizations cited as being subversive and in September, 1952, he defended his association with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, while testifying before the House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities.

HRH:acp (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 12 1967 RCS

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

BIA006 738P EST MAR 12 67 (35)DEA050

DE LLQ159NL PD TDDE LINCOLN PARK MICH 12

J EDGAR HOOVER,FEDERALBUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHDC

WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE AIR FORCE INSTIGATED UFO STUDY BY DR. EDWARD CONDON, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. NAMED AS QUOTE ONE OF THE WEAKEST LINKS IN OUR ATOMIC SECURITY UNQUOTE (LOOK MAGAZINE 3/21/67) WHO HAD A QUOTE SUPPOSED ACQUAINTANCE WITH ALLEGED SOVIET SPIES UNQUOTE (NY TIMES TELEGRAM 3/10/67), DR CONDON IS AT LEAST SUSPECT WHEN IT COMES TO HOLDING AN INVESTIGATIVE POSITION WHICH HAS ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION AND OR VITAL DEFENSE SECRETS. WE THINK HIS POSITION SHOULD BE SCRUTINIZED - DR CONDON HAS BEEN INFORMED OF OUR CONCERN

DICK REYNOLDS EDITORIAL DIRECTOR CLOD AND PEBBLE MAGAZINE 2420 FORT PARK BLVD LINCOLN PARK MICH.

62-58854-417

X 106 REC-74

MAR 16 1967

Telegram Reynolds
HRH/acp
3/14/67

FOR DIRECTOR

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
5-127 DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-21-2009

(U)

1 - Mr. Bowman
1 -

(S) b6 b7C

SECRET

(S)

SAC, Denver (200-5372)

(S) May 20, 1960

Director, FBI (100-139720)

Personal Attention

(S) b1

5-20-85

CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/CI/GLT
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

b1

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 21 MAY 1960 DATE

(S) (U)

The foregoing and the following INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM BUREAU [redacted] S NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AND SHOULD NOT BE SET OUT IN ANY INVESTIGATIVE REPORT. INFORMATION FROM THIS INFORMANT SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR LEAD PURPOSES ONLY AND ANY STATEMENT CONCERNING THE COVERAGE IN EFFECT IN THIS INSTANCE MUST BE AVOIDED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE SUBJECT OR ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON BECOME AWARE THAT WE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CONTACT.

b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

b1

Classified by 2048
Exempt from [illegible]
Declassification Indefinite

(S)

Secret

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-141782

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SECRET

105-10747
100-237735 (Frank Oppenheimer)

b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-21-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: 4:30 PM March 13, 1948

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

24990

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At the above time I took a call from SAC Harry Kimball in San Francisco who immediately put on the phone Special Agents Charles Brusch and Perry W. Motthart who conducted the inquiries requested by the Washington Field Office and by the Bureau subsequent to the preparation of the Washington Field Office letter dated March 9, 1948. Special Agent Charles Brusch dictated the following data which were recorded by one of our stenographers.

"Investigation conducted by Perry W. Motthart and Charles Brusch reflected that Dr. Edward Uhler Condon who is the subject of this matter was used as a witness in the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, case number 7456, People of the State of California vs. Charlotte Anita Whitney and also in the case entitled People of the State of California vs. A. C. Weiler et al, case number 7476. These cases were tried in Alameda County in 1919 through 1922. They were based on indictments charging violations of the State Criminal Syndicalism Act.

"Condon was used as a prosecution witness and we have not located the transcript of either of these cases; however, it has been ascertained from the minutes of the trial that Condon was used to produce certain Government documents - the Communist Manifesto and other documents. At a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party it was decided to organize the Communist Labor Party of California. Some of the other defendants were Max Bedacht, Don Dolson and Clarence A. Tobey. The actual arrest of these defendants occurred in November 1919. The transcript would be necessary to provide the exact statements made by Condon in his statement as a prosecution witness. Condon was also used as a defense witness; however, in the interviews recorded hereinafter data will be set forth as supplied by some of the attorneys interviewed." (Special Agent Brusch advised that he did personally examine the indictment which was drawn in connection with the Whitney case and which does appear in the court records. He likewise advised that according to information developed by Brusch and Motthart the subpoenaes issued in connection with these cases reflect that Condon was working for the Oakland Tribune in 1920 and 1921, which newspaper is published by the father of Senator William Knowland - it is not clear, however from an examination of the notes which I made in connection with this phone call whether the subpoenaes or copies of the subpoenaes were actually examined by our Agents on the one hand or whether on the other hand information with respect to Condon's employment with the Oakland Tribune which allegedly appeared in the subpoenaes was supplied by Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt.)

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-163

"Washington Field Office letter of March 9, 1948 stated that Condon was employed in 1919 as a reporter for the Oakland Post Inquirer. The subpoena

JPC:TD

FOI/PA #286,316
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. #12356
DATE 8-2-89 INITIALS

37 MAR 1948

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Mr. Ladd

"issued to him, according to the court records, reflects that he was working for the Oakland Tribune in 1920 and 1921 which paper is published by the father of Senator Knowland.

"Ralph E. Hoyt was an aid in the District Attorney's Office in Alameda County at the time the trials occurred. Subsequently he became District Attorney and he is now a Judge of the Superior Court in Alameda County. He furnished the following information. He recalled that Condon had been a cub reporter - exact employment not known to Hoyt. He had apparently been friendly with Charlotte Whitney and Hoyt remembered that Condon had testified as a defense witness for Whitney to the effect that Police Inspector Benton Thompson, now deceased, had told him, Condon, that he, Thompson, had framed some evidence, namely, Thompson was alleged to have taken a red piano cover and placed it over the American Flag. The appearance of this cover was brought out in the prosecution's case in an effort to show that the members of this criminal syndicate were opposed to Americanism. Thompson took the stand to refute Condon's testimony concerning this incident and Hoyt said that he personally had the highest regard for Thompson's integrity and had no doubt that Thompson was telling the truth, which, of course, would show that Condon was lying. Hoyt stated that he concluded from ~~Thompson~~ Condon's willingness to testify concerning this incident for Whitney and the other defendants that Condon favored the activity of these persons. Hoyt stated that this was the extent of his recollection concerning the incident and mentioned that he had recently received a call from Mr. Snook and that they had tried to locate a copy of the transcript of the Whitney-Weiler cases in the office of the District Attorney without success.

"George J. Helms, former Captain of Inspectors in the office of the District Attorney for Alameda County, was unable to furnish any information of value. He recalled that Condon had been a witness but did not recall ever having interviewed Condon personally or having heard him testify.

"Carl Wade Snook, author of the letter to Senator Knowland, quoted in Washington Field Office letter dated March 9, 1948, mentioned having written this letter and stated that it summarized his recollection of the Condon incident. Snook also informed that he had received a call from Washington from Robert E. Stripling, Chief Investigator for the House Un-American Affairs Committee, and had been requested to prepare a written report of his entire recollection of Condon as a witness. Snook in his letter to Senator Knowland informed that he had personally tried the case involving Weiler and John Dolson who was

"also a defendant in the case entitled "People of California vs. Weiler, et al. Snook is in possession of his original trial notes which he drafted in preparation for the examination of the witness in the case of Weiler and Dolson. From these notes he was able to cite specific references to the official transcript in the Whitney and Taylor cases. John Taylor was also a defendant in the Weiler case. There were eight defendants who received separate trials. The trial of Taylor preceded the trial of Weiler and therefore the transcript of his trial was available when Weiler was tried. From these notes, Snook was able to recall that Condon had testified to his presence on November 9, 1919, at a meeting in Loring Hall, Oakland, when the Communist Labor Party of California was organized. Condon testified that he purchased some of the literature including the Manifesto of the Third International, a book entitled "Sabotage" by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and also testified concerning a speech made by Max Bedacht.

"Condon testified that Bedacht praised the work of the International Workers of the World in the revolutionary field. In his talk Bedacht expressed a desire to have propaganda printed in California. Bedacht said that the Communist Party was not half so radical as the Communist Labor Party which he was hoping to organize. Bedacht spoke of the necessity for using machine guns and bombs to achieve the end desired by the Communist Labor Party. Bedacht also mentioned that the Communist Labor Party could never achieve its end through the normal elective procedures. Condon claimed to have attended this gathering as a result of his personal curiosity and also as a result of his employment as a reporter.

"There is some question as to just who Condon was employed by as a reporter. It may have been the Post Inquirer or the Oakland Tribune and Condon informed that he discontinued his work as a reporter because he did not desire to write anything unfavorable regarding Hans Roetcke (or Ropeski). Mr. Snook's only recollection of Roetcke had invited Condon to attend a meeting in 1919.

"Snook stated that at present there was no transcript, but suggested one might be obtained from the District Court of Appeals in San Francisco or the California Appellate Court. He also suggested the California Supreme Court which would have a certified copy of this transcript.

"Ezra DeCotto was District Attorney for Alameda County when the Whitney and Weiler trials were instituted and he is presently Judge of the Alameda Superior Court. Efforts to locate him were unsuccessful, it being ascertained he left Oakland for Palm Springs for a two week vacation and is due to return to Oakland on March 29, 1948."

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Mr. Ladd

The above information is slightly confusing, in part, since it was phoned into the Bureau immediately after the investigating Agents returned to the office. In an endeavor to clarify same, there follows a very brief synopsis of my understanding of the information thus far developed by our San Francisco Office.

Condon was allegedly employed by either the Post Inquirer or the Oakland Tribune in California. During the pertinent period Charlotte Anita Whitney was indicted and subsequently tried for a violation of the California State Criminal Syndicalism Act. In a second case involving the same subject matter, eight other individuals were indicted under one indictment, but they were later tried separately. Condon testified as a witness for the prosecution in all of those cases that did go to trial. Condon likewise testified for the defense in some of those cases.

Condon apparently attended a meeting at Loring Hall in Oakland, California on November 9, 1919. This meeting was sponsored by the Socialist Labor Party and at this meeting, according to information reported by Special Agent Brusch, it was decided to organize the Communist Labor Party. The meeting place was apparently raided by the Oakland Police Department. In any event, the aforementioned trials resulted from the Loring Hall meeting of November 9, 1919.

After testifying for the State, Condon in the Charlotte Whitney case, according to Ralph Hoyt who was attached to the District Attorney's office in Alameda County, when the case was being prosecuted then testified as a witness for the defense. According to Hoyt, Condon testified to the effect that Police Inspector Benton Thompson, now deceased, had told him, Condon, that he, Thompson, had framed some evidence in that Thompson was supposed to have taken a red cloth and placed it over the American Flag hanging in Loring Hall. Evidence with respect to this red cloth was brought out by the prosecution in an effort to show that the members of this criminal syndicate were opposed to Americanism. Thompson later took the stand to refute Condon's testimony and according to Hoyt he, Hoyt, believed Thompson and believed that Condon was lying since Thompson was a man of integrity.

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After dictating the statement mentioned above, Mr. Brusch advised that Charlotte Anita Whitney was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years and later received a pardon in 1927. In the case involving the eight other defendants which was based upon a single indictment but which resulted in individual trials, the following disposition was indicated: Six of the eight were convicted, two on guilty pleas, and the caseson the other two were dismissed. Mr. Brusch advised that the case on Charlotte Anita Whitney was tried first and then the trial of the others followed, but that all of the cases were "definitely tied together" since they all related to the same violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Act of California.

Condon testified in all of the trials.

A number of new leads with respect to this matter have obviously presented themselves and they are listed hereinafter, together with the instructions which I gave to the San Francisco Office at the time of the call. Since the records of the original trial have not as yet been located - and may not even be in existence - and inasmuch as these cases were brought up on appeal, I instructed the San Francisco Office to endeavor to discreetly secure the records of these cases at the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Superior Court for that area.

The San Francisco Office recommended a check of the files of the District Attorney's Office in Alameda County, pointing out at the time that Frank Coakley is the present District Attorney; that he is very cooperative and that he is a close personal friend of Mr. Kimball. I authorized the contact with Coakley for the purpose of checking the files.

The San Francisco Office advised that John Hugh Calkins, Jr., was an Assistant District Attorney who aided in the prosecution of the trials of these cases. He is now a practising attorney in San Francisco, having served as a Lieutenant Colonel during the war. He is considered a substantial individual. I authorized the San Francisco Office to contact Calkins.

I authorized the San Francisco Office to contact Chief Bob Tracey, Chief of the Oakland Police Department, who, according to Special Agent Brusch, was attached to or associated with the District Attorney's Office in Alameda County during the pertinent period in 1919. Since Tracey might have some knowledge of the raids which were conducted at Loring Hall and inasmuch as Tracey was indicated to be a close contact of Mr. Kimball, I, of course, authorized the contact with Tracey to the indicated end.

The San Francisco Office pointed out that in the Washington Field Office letter of March 9, it was suggested that if possible a discreet check be made for the purpose of ascertaining pertinent data regarding the employment of Condon with one of the newspapers there. It has not been definitely clarified which newspaper he was employed with, but it appears that he was employed with either the Post Inquirer or the Oakland Tribune. I pointed out in this regard that, of course, these newspapers are in the business of getting and making news and therefore that fact should be given consideration before any contact is made with them and that no contact at all is to be made for the purpose of establishing his employment unless it can be done discreetly with the San Francisco Office being assured that such a contact will not backfire.

The San Francisco Office has determined that there were three other Assistant District Attorneys attached to the District Attorney's Office at Alameda County during these trials, namely, Earl Warren, present Governor of California; A. A. Rogers, who is presently a practising attorney in Oakland

and concerning whom the San Francisco Office knows little; and Myron Harris, a practising attorney in Oakland who recently obtained some publicity in a "juicy divorce case." I advised the San Francisco Office that no contact should be made with Warren, Rogers or Harris pending instructions from the Bureau. In this regard I recommend that there be no contact with any of the three pending an examination of the information resulting from the other contacts listed above.

Ezra DeCotto is now the Judge of the Alameda Superior Court and he, too, was identified with the trials. It will be recalled that you authorized contact with DeCotto in your conversation with Mr. Kimball. DeCotto was found to be en route on his vacation to Palm Springs, California, which is in the Los Angeles Field Division. He will return to Oakland on March 29, 1948. The San Francisco Office is desirous of being advised as to whether they should instruct Los Angeles to contact DeCotto and I advised them not to do so. As regards DeCotto, it is recommended that we refrain from contacting him at this point pending the results of the other contacts that will be made and this recommendation is predicated upon the belief that it is not advisable to extend this inquiry unnecessarily since undue publicity might result therefrom. It would appear that DeCotto falls in the same category as several of the people who have already been contacted, as well as in the same category of several others that San Francisco will shortly contact and therefore action with respect to the DeCotto interview should be held in abeyance pending an examination of the outcome of the other leads now in the mill.

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ACTION:

1. I instructed the San Francisco Office to immediately confirm the information furnished telephonically by letter and to put the letter in the mail tonight.

2. I requested that San Francisco expedite the handling of the leads outstanding and submit the results to the Bureau expeditiously.

3. It would appear, of course, that the substance of the above data should be included in our brief on Condon. However, I recommend that we not put this information in the brief at this point until written and more detailed and confirmatory data are received from the San Francisco Office with respect thereto.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-21-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : C. J. Martin

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 14, 1948
Call: 1:41 p.m.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Special Agent Charles F. Brusch called from Oakland, California, to furnish the following information, which was dictated over the telephone:

Pursuant to instructions received from Supervisor J. Patrick Coyne, at 5:15 p.m. March 13, 1948, the following information concerning Franz Roetcke was obtained. It will be recalled Roetcke was allegedly responsible for the invitation which caused Edward U. Condon to be present at a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party in Oakland, California, in November, 1919. It was at this meeting that the Socialist Labor Party decided to organize as the Communist Labor Party of California. Information concerning Condon's activities and subsequent testimony were furnished the Bureau by telephone on March 13, 1948.

Richard Nething, 3101 Birdsall, Oakland, California, advised that he had been employed by Roetcke from about 1913 to 1929. During that period Roetcke operated the International Press in Oakland, California. Nething advised that Roetcke had been born in Germany somewhere around 1885 and had come to the United States when a small child. Roetcke spent his early life at Helena, Montana. He came to Oakland, California, somewhere around 1906. He was employed in a printing establishment which used the trade name "The California Zeitung." Roetcke purchased this printing establishment about 1913 and Nething, who had been employed also by the Zeitung went to work for Roetcke. Roetcke changed the name of the establishment to the International Press but continued the publication of a German-language newspaper, "The California Zeitung." Roetcke also published a Slavonian newspaper and a Portuguese newspaper, in addition to handling all sorts of job printing. From somewhere around 1916, until the paper ceased to exist, Roetcke published the "Socialist Labor World," the organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

Nething stated that it was in connection with this publishing business that Roetcke had first become interested in the Socialist Labor Party. Nething believes that Roetcke attended some of the gatherings of this organization with a view to obtaining additional business. Nething recalled that Roetcke testified before the Grand Jury which returned indictments against Charlotte Anita Whitney, J. E. Weiler, and others mentioned in the information furnished the Bureau March 13. According to Nething, Roetcke's testimony pertained only to identifying the persons who placed the orders for the publication printed by Roetcke for the Socialist Labor Party and pertaining to the payment for such printing job. Nething testified

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also in testimony pertaining to the actual printing of these items. Nething recalled that Condon had appeared at the International Press place of business prior to and subsequent to the trials of Anita Whitney and the others. Nething believes it quite possible that Condon and Roepcke had both attended various meetings of the Socialist Labor Party.

Nething had no explanation of the friendship between Roepcke, an elderly man, and Condon, a relatively young man, other than that both were very much interested in hearing discussions of political matters. Nething stated that Roetcke and Condon both seemed to enjoy engaging in academic discussions of the theories advanced at that time by various political groups. Nething characterized Roepcke as a "mild mannered Socialist," stating that Roepcke believed that Socialism had some advantages but stated very definitely that Roetcke was much opposed to the use of force to achieve any governmental change. Nething stated that Roepcke died in approximately 1931 and Roepcke's wife, Pauline, also died approximately the same time. Roetcke had three children, a daughter Helena, now Mrs. Paul Forrest, residing in Albany, California; a son, Alfred Roepcke, exact whereabouts unknown, and reportedly evading his wife in order to avoid paying alimony payments in Oakland; a second son, George Franz Roepcke who is now a reporter for an unidentified newspaper in Seattle.

Nething reported that Roepcke was a member of several German organizations, including the Herman Sons. In so far as Nething knew, none of these organizations were strongly nationalistic. He described them as benevolent and fraternal organizations. Nething knew of no other organizational activities by Roepcke, although he stated that Roepcke would probably have joined other organizations if such membership would have resulted in increased printing business. Nething repeated that Roetcke was an aggressive businessman who was mainly interested in the success of his printing business. Nething doubted that Roepcke ever became a member of the Socialist Labor Party or the Communist Labor Party but stated that in the event such was the case it was undoubtedly more for business reasons than because of any political interest.

Agent Brusch advised that additional inquiries will be made concerning the background and organizational activities of Roepcke and the Bureau will be telephonically informed in the event of the development of any significant information.

Agent Brush advised that with reference to the memorandum dictated on March 13, 1948, during a telephonic conversation with Supervisor Coyne, additional information has been received concerning the testimony of Condon

in connection with the alleged draping of a red flag over the American flag. From a book entitled "The Defense of a Revolutionist by Himself," written and published by James H. Dolsen, one of the defendants in the case of the People of the State of California v. J. E. Weiler, et al, there appeared on page 86 what purports to be an excerpt from Condon's testimony. Summarized, this testimony is to the effect that Condon was questioned by the defense counsel in the Charlotte Anita Whitney trial as to whether he had, at the meeting of the Socialist Labor Party in Oakland in November, 1919, observed any acts which led him to believe that a law had been violated. Condon replied, "There was a draping of the American flag by the Red flag." Additional testimony from Condon was to the effect that an American flag was contained in a case and that a red cloth had been draped over the case partially concealing the American flag. Condon also testified that about two weeks following the meeting in question, he had discussed the "Red flag incident" with Fenton Thompson, police inspector. At that time, according to Condon, Thompson had asked Condon, "Do you want to know who did that?" (referring to the flag draping incident). Condon asked, "Do you know?" and Thompson, according to the item in Dolsen's book, said, "One of my men." Condon was reprimanded by the defense counsel for Miss Whitney for allegedly attempting to conceal the implication of the police officer in the flag draping incident. Condon was unable to provide any explanation of his failure to volunteer information concerning this incident on direct examination. He was asked, "As an American citizen do you approve of the actions and conduct of Fenton Thompson?" "If what he said about planting that (referring to the Red Flag) is true, I do not know."

It is expected that examination of the transcript of the Whitney and Weiler trials will provide additional information concerning both Franz Roepcke and Condon's testimony. Investigation will continue in accordance with the desires of the Bureau as outlined by Supervisor Coyne in his conversation with SAC Kimball at 5:15 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on March 13, 1948.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

422 - Federal Office Building, Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California
March 15, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH...
ON 08-21-2009

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

This will confirm a telephonic conversation between Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH, who called in accordance with the instructions of SAC H. M. KIMBALL to Supervisor CARL MARTIN at the Bureau on March 14, 1948. Supervisor MARTIN was informed one FRANZ ROEPCKE had, according to RICHARD NETHING, 3101 Birdsall, Oakland, died in Oakland, California, about 1931. RICHARD NETHING related that he had been employed with ROEPCKE from about 1910 until about 1913 when both worked for a Mr. BAUMGART, the proprietor of a printing establishment using the trade name "The California Zeitung". About 1912, according to NETHING, FRANZ ROEPCKE purchased the printing business from BAUMGART and changed its name to "The International Press". NETHING continued to work for ROEPCKE at the International Press until about 1929. NETHING related that ROEPCKE was a German immigrant who had come to the United States when a small child and that he had lived with his family in the vicinity of Helena, Montana, until about 1906 when he came to Oakland, California. NETHING stated he was positive that ROEPCKE was a naturalized citizen of the United States although he possessed no information as to the date and place of ROEPCKE's naturalization.

NETHING furnished the identity of the other members of ROEPCKE's family as wife PAULINE ROEPCKE, now deceased, son ALFRED J. ROEPCKE, who inherited the International Press from his father and who, due to his lack of concentration and probably inability, had permitted the business to run down and then sold it piece by piece. NETHING characterized ALFRED ROEPCKE as a drunkard and stated his exact whereabouts were not known, only that ALFRED ROEPCKE was in hiding in Oakland, California, to evade service by the former

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Mrs. ALFRED ROEPCKE's attorney who sought to force him to comply with a court order to provide support for his children.

NETHING mentioned that ROEPCKE had a daughter HELENA who for a time from April 1924 until ROEPCKE's death had worked at the International Press as a bookkeeper. HELENA ROEPCKE was married, and her married name was Mrs. PAUL FORREST. She had formerly lived at 947 Kains, Albany, California, although NETHING understood that she had subsequently moved to Berkeley, California. Her present address was furnished to the Bureau as 1500 Oak View Avenue, Berkeley, California. As pointed out hereinafter, it has now been determined she is no longer at that address.

ROEPCKE's third and last child was named GEORGE FRANZ ROEPCKE. He, according to NETHING, was employed as a reporter for an unidentified Seattle newspaper. The San Francisco Office has a record of GEORGE FRANZ ROEPCKE indicating that according to confidential informant [redacted] GEORGE ROEPCKE's car was observed in the vicinity of the German Pioneer House, Oakland, California, December 4, 1937, at which time, according to information received by [redacted] there was a meeting of the German-American Bund in progress. It was noted that there were also other German Societies who utilized these premises for meeting purposes. b2 b7D

NETHING commented that the name International Press had been chosen by FRANZ ROEPCKE upon purchasing the business formerly known as "The California Zeitung" because ROEPCKE felt that the strictly German name might attract less business than one showing more clearly that they engaged in printing documents in various foreign languages. For example, The International Press printed a Slavonian newspaper, a Portuguese newspaper, and two or more German language newspapers besides the California Zeitung. NETHING recalled that the newspaper of the Herman Sons, described by him as a fraternal German order, and a German newspaper for a similar order were published.

NETHING recalled that the only occasion on which ROEPCKE had ever been in any difficulty was during some criminal syndicalism trials in Oakland in about 1919. (It is presumed NETHING was referring to the trials of CHARLOTTE A. WHITNEY and J. G. WEILER). NETHING continued that the only "trouble" on that occasion was that ROEPCKE was called as a Grand Jury witness on one or more occasions at which time he was questioned concerning his activities as the printer of the Socialist Labor World. According to NETHING, ROEPCKE had printed this paper for approximately three years prior to the criminal syndicalism

trials and ROEPCKE testified as to the identities of persons who presented material for printing in the name of the Socialist Labor Party. NETHING stated that he also testified concerning the printing of the Socialist Labor World, his testimony relating to the actual printing procedures, number of copies made and similar data.

NETHING characterized ROEPCKE as a very aggressive businessman who expanded a small but prosperous printing business. In an effort to expand his business, ROEPCKE attended meetings of numerous organizations, hoping thereby to gain any printing business they might have. NETHING expressed the opinion that ROEPCKE had never been an active member of either the Socialist Labor Party or the Communist Labor Party of California. However, NETHING freely admitted that he was not in such a position that he would know all of ROEPCKE's affiliations. NETHING was of the opinion that if ROEPCKE was a member of either the SLP or the CLP he became such a member for business reasons. NETHING suggested that ROEPCKE may also have contributed financially to either or both organizations in an effort to retain their printing business.

NETHING described ROEPCKE as a very just, fair, and honest type of "old German". ROEPCKE further, according to NETHING, was a man with an inquisitive mind, particularly insofar as politics and the operation of the government were concerned. NETHING stated he could best characterize ROEPCKE by describing him as a "mild mannered Socialist". NETHING stated that the use of force or violence to gain any end desired by ROEPCKE would be foreign to ROEPCKE's personality as known by him, NETHING. NETHING stated that ROEPCKE was never a "rabid Socialist" or one inclined to agitate or attempt to force his opinions on anyone else.

NETHING recalled that ROEPCKE had received a report about the time of a raid on Loring Hall (which has been placed as November 11, 1919, from other sources) when representatives of the American Legion and other civilians damaged some of the furnishings in Loring Hall. The report received by ROEPCKE was to the effect that these same persons intended to wreck the International Press because of its activity in printing the Socialist Labor World and other items for the Socialist Labor Party. On that occasion, ROEPCKE went to Loring Hall and also later went to the International Press to determine the veracity of the report and at the International Press to try to protect his business. Insofar as NETHING could recall, no efforts were made by the participants in the raid on Loring Hall to damage the International

Press. When questioned concerning the presence of ROEPCKE at the meeting of the Socialist Labor Party on November 9, 1919, NETHING stated that he presumes that ROEPCKE was at this meeting because of an interest in some of the phases of the program of the SLP as well as an interest in obtaining additional printing work. NETHING was unable to recall whether any one had accompanied ROEPCKE on that occasion.

When questioned as to the identity of any other person who might have been acquainted with ROEPCKE and known of his feelings with regard to the SLP, NETHING mentioned that there had been a young student from the University who had on several occasions appeared at the International Press and had engaged in discussions of the platforms of various radical groups who were active in 1919. NETHING subsequently recalled that this individual was named CONDON and described CONDON as a bright young fellow who appeared to have an "academic" interest in the various radical groups. NETHING concluded that the interest was "academic" because he claimed to seem to recall that CONDON enjoyed arguing and would assume either side in an agrument in order to continue an argument. NETHING stated that since he was an employee of ROEPCKE's at the time he had little occasion to enter into the discussions and did not know very much of what transpired.

NETHING had no knowledge of how ROEPCKE and CONDON had first met. NETHING mentioned that CONDON was a reporter or a writer for one of the local newspapers. However, he commented that there would have been no necessity for CONDON to come to the International Press in the hope of obtaining a "scoop" for his newspaper inasmuch as the Socialist Labor World printed news which generally consisted of reprints of items written by prominent Socialists throughout the United States. According to NETHING, the Socialist Labor World contained little information which could be classified as "news", and it would not have been logical for a news reporter to come to the International Press seeking a story of news value.

NETHING was unable to furnish the whereabouts of the only other employee now known to be living, one VALENTIN BALLISTREN, but stated that BALLISTREN is, he thinks, operating a small printing business in some small town in Oregon.

Letter - Director, FBI 3/15/48
Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This will confirm the telephonic conversation had by SA CHARLES F. BRUSCH with Supervisor COYNE at the Bureau at 1:00 p.m. on Monday, March 15, 1948.

According to death records for the City of Oakland at the Oakland City Hall, FRANZ ROEPCKE died September 26, 1930, in Oakland, California, of lobar pneumonia. The death certificate provided his birthdate as June 19, 1872, in Germany (place not given), and indicated further that he had been in the City of Oakland, California, for twenty-five years, his last residence being 3142 Coolidge. The death certificate was signed by his daughter, Mrs. HELENA FORREST, 947 Kains Avenue, Albany, California.

The death certificate of Mrs. PAULINE TRUTNAN ROEPCKE indicated that she had died in Oakland, November 23, 1929, of carcinoma of the liver. Her birthdate was given as April 21, 1875 in Germany (no city given). Her residence address was as set out above for her husband and the death certificate was again signed by Mrs. HELENA FORREST.

In the office of the Registrar of Voters for Alameda County, at Oakland, California, a voter's registration in the name of FRANZ ROEPCKE indicated that ROEPCKE had been born in Germany (no city given) and had become a naturalized United States citizen October 27, 1896, at Helena, Montana. His last registration was for the elections in 1930.

At the Retailers Credit Association of Alameda County, 1803 Webster Street, Oakland, it was ascertained from a report dated July 10, 1928, that FRANZ and PAULINE ROEPCKE had resided at 3142 Coolidge, Oakland, California, for about the past twenty years and that they owned their residence at that address. It was noted that this residence formerly had the address of 3142 Peralta; however, the street name had been changed to Coolidge. This credit report also indicated that ROEPCKE had been the proprietor of the International Press for twenty-three years; however, no record of his financial standing was available. The credit report noted that ROEPCKE was well regarded personally and that nothing was known to indicate that he would be a poor credit risk.

From the same source it was ascertained that ALFRED J. ROEPCKE, born in Montana, had been employed by the International Press until 1930, when, on the death of his father, the former proprietor, he assumed control. It was indicated that ALFRED J. ROEPCKE had been divorced by his former wife, EFFIE, and that Mrs. EFFIE ROEPCKE had received custody of their two children. The same source provided information indicating that in 1936, GEORGE FRANZ ROEPCKE, the son of the former proprietor of the International Press, was employed by the International Press and enjoyed a good credit

rating. There was nothing concerning GEORGE FRANZ ROEPCKE subsequent to 1936 in the credit agency's files.

PAUL and HELEN ROEPCKE FORREST in 1940 lived at 947 Kains Avenue, Albany, California, owning their residence at that address. PAUL FORREST was a car inspector for the Santa Fe Railroad. It was indicated that Mr. and Mrs. FORREST enjoyed a good credit rating.

At the Oakland Police Department no arrest record was located for any member of the ROEPCKE family mentioned above except ALFRED J. ROEPCKE, FBI No. 4073914. The criminal record of ALFRED J. ROEPCKE indicated that he had been arrested in 1943 for failure to provide, and upon conviction had received two years' probation. ROEPCKE was again arrested in 1945 for defrauding defendant and received ninety days upon conviction. There were three other arrests for charges of being drunk or drunk and disorderly. ALFRED J. ROEPCKE's birthdate was given as July 8, 1903, in Montana. His last address was furnished as 1411 East 21st Street, Oakland, California.

Mr. COYNE was informed that contact with additional logical sources had failed to develop any information concerning organizational activity in addition to that set out heretofore.

Pursuant to instructions from Mr. COYNE, no further inquiry concerning ROEPCKE is contemplated until receipt of information from the Bureau reflecting the results of a search of the Bureau's files concerning ROEPCKE. Mr. COYNE mentioned that the Bureau's World War I file apparently contain some data concerning ROEPCKE.

Mr. COYNE observed that obviously the contemplated examination of the transcript from the criminal syndicalism trials wherein CONDON testified should be effected in an effort to locate any additional pertinent information concerning ROEPCKE and his connection with CONDON. The Bureau had previously been informed that the District Court of Appeals and the California State Supreme Court, both of which have offices in San Francisco, were expected to be in possession of copies of the transcripts of some of the trials in which CONDON testified.

It has been ascertained that the case of the People of the State of California versus CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY was appealed to the District Court of Appeals for the First District of the State of California, under that court's number 1 Criminal 907. The record of this case indicates that a certified copy of the entire proceedings was sent to the U. S. Supreme Court; however, Mr. HARRY M. GARDISER, a Deputy Clerk of the California State Supreme Court, stated that a copy of the transcript and proceedings in the WHITNEY case should be available. However, this record, since it is a criminal case

under 1,000, has been forwarded from the office of the Clerk in San Francisco to the office of the State Archivist at Sacramento, California.

The case of the People of the State of California versus J. G. WEILER is known to the District Court of Appeals as number 1 Criminal 918. Since this number is also under 1,000, a complete copy of all proceedings has been forwarded to the State Archivist.

The case of the People of the State of California versus J. C. TAYLOR has number 1 Criminal 937. Mr. GARDISER informed that this case was certified to the California State Supreme Court where it received criminal No. 2358. Mr. GARDISER stated that all State Supreme Court cases under number 5,000 have been filed with the State Archivist in Sacramento.

Pursuant to the instructions of Mr. COYNE, efforts are being made to obtain these transcripts in Sacramento, where they will be reviewed in an effort to locate the testimony of CONDON as well as any additional information concerning the connection between CONDON and ROEPCKE. Mr. COYNE also suggested that the transcript should be carefully reviewed with a view to determining whether the meeting which CONDON attended on November 8, 1919, was an "open meeting". Mr. COYNE was informed of the information contained in the booklet entitled "The Defense of a Revolutionist by Himself," written by J. H. DOLSEN, one of the defendants in the case entitled the People of the State of California versus J. G. WEILER, et al.

In this booklet, the original of which is being furnished to the Bureau by separate communication, there appears information contained in DOLSEN's opening statement to the jury to the effect that this meeting was an open meeting. The booklet by DOLSEN also contains information concerning the "red flag incident" mentioned in telephone conversations from SA CHARLES F. BRUSCH to Mr. COYNE on March 13, 1948, and again in the conversation outlined above with Mr. MARTIN. What purports to be the exact testimony of CONDON with regard to this incident is also set out in DOLSEN's booklet. A summary of this data was furnished to the Bureau in the telephone conversation with Supervisor MARTIN on March 14, 1948. From the portions of the transcript reported by DOLSEN, assuming that they are accurate, it would appear that DOLSEN desired to convey as did the defense counsel questioning CONDON, that CONDON had attempted to conceal information concerning the identity of the persons responsible for draping this "red flag" over the American flag."

In a review of the files pertaining to the case of the People of the State of California versus CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY in the office of

of the District Attorney of Alameda County, an undated newspaper clipping from the Call-Bulletin and Post sets out information reportedly obtained from HENRY MELBOURNE, janitor at the Loring Hall and an admitted member of the Socialist Labor Party. MELBOURNE, according to this clipping, informed that he had put the red cloth over the case containing the American flag. MELBOURNE also alleged that both ED CONDON and Inspector FENTON THOMPSON, of the Oakland Police Department, knew that he, MELBOURNE, had placed this flag in the position which had caused the controversy in the WHITNEY trial. From the clipping it appears that MELBOURNE furnished this information to the Call-Bulletin and Post subsequent to the WHITNEY trial, inasmuch as the clipping points out that this information coming subsequent to WHITNEY's conviction is of little value. The clipping does not clearly indicate whether CONDON and THOMPSON knew of MELBOURNE's part with regard to this red cloth at the time they testified in the WHITNEY trial. Photographic copies of this clipping are being prepared and will be forwarded to the Bureau.

It was suggested that it might be desirable to locate MELBOURNE with a view to interviewing him concerning his knowledge of both the red flag incident and other matters in instant investigation, in the event investigation determines that MELBOURNE is available, reliable, and can be interviewed with discretion. In accordance with Mr. COYNE's instructions, efforts are being made to locate MELBOURNE and to develop any available information as to his background and activities. No action to interview MELBOURNE will be taken until the facts developed by the above inquiry have been presented to the Bureau.

Mr. COYNE was informed that the telephone conversation with him on March 13, 1948, and also in my AMSD letter confirming that conversation, indicated that one of the defendants in the case of the People of the State of California versus J. G. WEILER, et al, was CLARENCE A. TOBEY. It has now been ascertained that this defendant was not CLARENCE A. TOBEY, but was the father of CLARENCE A. TOBEY, whose correct name is believed to have been CYRIL A. TOBEY. This correction was submitted as early as possible inasmuch as CLARENCE A. TOBEY, the son of the defendant in the criminal syndicalism trials, has long been active in Communist matters in the Bay Area.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball

HARRY M. KIMBALL
SAC

cc - Washington Field Office (62-4108)

CFB:mes
100-27737

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

DATE: March 16, 1948

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-21-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Inasmuch as the information recently developed by the San Francisco Office on Franz Roepcke, who was the friend of Dr. Condon and who invited Condon to attend the convention of the Communist Labor Party in San Francisco on November 9, 1919, indicated that Roepcke probably was not of radical tendencies, I telephoned SAC Kimball of the San Francisco Office at 8:00 p.m. March 15, 1948, in order to furnish him the following information obtained from Bureau files which would tend to indicate at least that Roepcke was closely connected and working with radical elements in that area at that time. The following information was given SAC Kimball:

According to information received from Oakland Police Chief Walter J. Peterson by letter of May 25, 1917, Franz Roepcke owned the International Press at 643 - 13th Street, Oakland, which printed "The World," a Socialist newspaper that subsequently became the official organ of the Communist Labor Party of California. Roepcke at that time resided at 3142 Peralta Avenue. The editor of "The World," which was owned and published by "The World Press," was John E. Snyder, later an official and leader of the Communist Labor Party. Richard Nething, whom the San Francisco Office has interviewed, was the manager of the International Press and was hired by Roepcke; yet, at the interview above-mentioned, he failed to advise that they printed the Communist Labor Party's official organ, "The World," and other radical publications which were printed by that concern, according to Bureau records.

By letter of April 23, 1918, from the Solicitor of the Post Office Department in Washington, the Oakland Postmaster was advised that "The World" was not mailable under the Espionage Act. The paper, however, was not barred from the mail to our knowledge but each issue was reviewed at the Post Office Department.

According to a report on radical activities in the San Francisco area submitted by Special Agent Edward P. Morse on August 14, 1920, Roepcke printed practically all of the radical literature in that vicinity for such organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World, Communist Labor Party, and the Socialist Party. The report stated that he was commonly referred to as a "Red radical."

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Bureau files contain a communication of unknown origin which was typed on the back of the letterhead of "The World." According to information set out therein that, although unofficial warnings were issued against the continued printing of "The World" after the raid on the Communist Labor Party convention by the police on November 9, 1919, nonetheless the weekly issue of Friday, November 14, 1919, was printed, presumably by Roepcke. This issue set forth the proceedings of the convention, the national and state constitutions of the Communist Labor Party, the national platform of the Communist Labor Party, and the labor program.

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It is also believed this issue set forth the Manifesto from the Third Communist International which had been ratified by the convention. As a result of this publication, the editor, John Snyder, who had been arrested on November 9, was again arrested as was the circulation manager, P. B. Cowdery. At this time the printer, Franz Roepcke, was warned that if he printed another issue, a warrant would be served for his arrest. He subsequently suspended printing further issues temporarily. At the time of the arrest of Snyder, the offices of "The World", which were at the same address as the offices of the Communist Labor Party, were raided and books and papers seized by the Oakland police.

Regarding Condon, it has been noted that the following appeared in a list of members in good standing for the year 1919 in the Industrial Workers of the World Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 700 for the Pacific Coast: "E. Condon, card #260212, Local 700 Del. 1027 Bennett"

Local No. 700 was subsequently consolidated into Local 8. It should be noted that at that time the Industrial Workers of the World was extremely radical and revolutionary as indicated by our Old German files and, in particular, by a copy of a membership book of that organization in Bureau files.

However, there is no further information to establish "E. Condon" as being identical with Edward Uhler Condon, although it is known he was in that area at that time and was 17 years of age.

According to a registration report from the San Francisco Office of April 30, 1918, Edward Condon was interviewed at the City Prison, presumably on the same date. At that time he gave his address as 1714 Bryant Street and said he had registered at Board No. 9, San Francisco, and was classified 3B. After verifying that information, Condon was released. No other information was available on this matter.

It was noted from the foregoing files that an attorney, H. Slikerman, and one Charles King had been old line Socialists but were opposed to left wing groups of Socialists and were opposed to the formation of the Communist Labor Party and had given the police some information concerning this organization.

I told SAC Kimball that if former Special Agents F. W. Kelly and Edward P. Morse, who were thoroughly familiar with this matter, were still in the San Francisco area, they might be interviewed for their recollection of pertinent information. If Charles King and H. Slikerman can be readily located and it appears they can be trusted, they might be interviewed after obtaining clearance from the Bureau.

SAC Kimball advised that he had learned that the complete transcript of the testimony given by Condon in the trials of the persons arrested at the time of the raid on the Communist Labor Party convention was available in Sacramento and that an agent of his office would, on March 16, photograph the pertinent portions of Condon's testimony as well as any other testimony that might shed light on this matter. These photographs will be forwarded air mail, special delivery to the Bureau. The agent will also determine whether or not this convention which was attended by Condon was a "closed" convention. SAC Kimball further advised that Attorney John U. Calkins, who had assisted in the prosecution of the above trials, was now available and would be interviewed March 16.

ACTION:

When the San Francisco Office submits the results of their interview with Calkins and the photographs of the testimony of Condon and such other information as may be developed, all of the information relating to Condon's connection with the Communist Labor Party convention in California will be incorporated in the brief on Condon.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 16, 1948

FROM : MR. J. P. COYNE

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Time of Call: 2:55 p.m. March 15, 1948.

At the above time I took a call from SAC Kimball at San Francisco who put Special Agent Charles Brusch on the phone at which time Brusch furnished the following information with respect to Franz Roepcke and Edward U. Condon.

Franz Roepcke was born in Germany on June 19, 1872; he was naturalized in Helena, Montana, on October 27, 1896; he died in Oakland, California on September 26, 1930. His wife, Pauline Trutner Roepcke, was born in Germany on April 21, 1875, and died in Oakland on November 23, 1929. They had 3 children: Alfred J., who was born in Montana, and who is the subject of FBI No. 4073914; Helena; and George Franz. With respect to Helena, Agent Brusch pointed out that when he talked with the Bureau on March 14, 1948, he advised that Helena is now known as Mrs. Paul Forrest. On March 15, Brusch stated that this information has been determined to be inaccurate to the extent that her husband, Paul Forrest, died and she has since remarried. The name of her second husband is not available thus far.

In his conversation with Special Agent Martin on March 14, 1948, Brusch indicated that the San Francisco Office had developed information to the effect that George Franz Roepcke was employed as a reporter with a Seattle newspaper and Brusch advised me on March 15 that he has now learned that George Franz Roepcke left his employment in Seattle and is now reported to be identified as a reporter with a newspaper in Redwood City, California.

Mr. Brusch advised that the San Francisco Office has continued its efforts to determine the nature and extent of Roepcke's organizational activities but that the office has not found anyone as closely associated with Roepcke as was Richard Nething about whom information was recorded in the memorandum submitted by Mr. Martin to us on March 14, 1948. Brusch advised that the Oakland Police Department has no record of Roepcke and in addition, that nothing of interest was developed at the credit bureau or any of the other usual informative sources with regard to Roepcke.

Continuing investigation with respect to the trials at which Condon testified reflects that the transcript of those trials may be available in the State Archives at Sacramento, California, particularly on the trials of Charlotte E. Whitney, John D. Weiler, and John C. Taylor. Mr. Brusch advised that the San Francisco Office will check immediately at Sacramento for the purpose of determining if these transcripts are available.

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The transcripts will be examined and any pertinent information contained therein with respect to this inquiry will be reported to the Bureau immediately.

Mr. Brusch referred to the information which he made available to Special Agent Martin regarding the book written by Defendant Dolsen entitled "The Defense of a Revolutionist by Himself". In that book Dolsen made much of the fact that the convention held at Loring Hall in Oakland, California, in November 1919 was a public affair. He reported that there was no attempt to set an armed guard at the door and that on occasion several persons came and went freely with no trouble whatsoever. It was pointed out to Mr. Brusch that Dolsen, of course, was a radical and that it would be natural for him to come to his own defense by asserting that the Loring Hall meeting was a public meeting. I advised Brusch that the Bureau is of the view that since this meeting resulted in the creation of the Communist Labor Party that the meeting probably was a closed meeting, and that it was vital for the Bureau to determine, if possible, whether it was in fact a closed meeting. Obviously if it was a closed meeting then much significance would be attached to that fact insofar as Condon's attendance at the meeting is concerned. I observed to Mr. Brusch that in all probability an examination of the complete testimony at these trials would reflect whether or not the meeting was closed.

Mr. Brusch advised that the San Francisco Office now has an Agent reviewing the files in the District Attorney's Office at Oakland for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contain any information that would throw light on this information.

Brusch advised that Special Agent Moothart located in the files of the District Attorney's Office in Alameda County a newspaper clipping from the Call Bulletin and Post of San Francisco (undated) which clipping contains information to the effect that one Henry Melbourne, a janitor at Loring Hall and an admitted member of the Socialist Labor Party, told of having placed a red cloth over the American Flag which was displayed in Loring Hall. The article relates that, according to Melbourne, both Inspector Benton Thompson and Edward Condon were aware of Melbourne's action in placing the red cloth over the American Flag. Brusch stated that although it was not too clear it appeared that the foregoing information came to the newspaper reporter identified with the Call Bulletin and Post as a result of an interview which he had with Melbourne, probably after the trials. It was not clear whether Condon knew of this information at the time he testified at the trials. Brusch inquired as to whether the Bureau was desirous of having the San Francisco Office locate Melbourne to which I replied in the affirmative but instructed that he should not be interviewed until pertinent background information is developed regarding

activities and until the Bureau has an opportunity to review that information preparatory to making a decision on the question of actually interviewing Melbourne. It is observed at this point that Melbourne may well have died between the time of the trials and the present.

Brusch advised that the San Francisco Office has not interviewed any member of Roepcke's family and that there is a good possibility that all 3 of the children could be located. I advised that they should not be interviewed.

I advised Brusch that we will check our files on Roepcke and will give the San Francisco Office the benefit of the results of this check as soon as it is available and that in the meantime no additional inquiry need be made on this phase of the case.

The San Francisco Office is sending immediately, AMSD, to the Bureau Dolsen's book on "The Defense of a Revolutionist by Himself".

Again referring to his conversation with Mr. Martin on March 14, 1948, Brusch advised that reference was made at that time to one Clarence Tobey when actually the individual to whom the San Francisco Office referred was a Cyril A. Tobey.

The above information will, of course, be confirmed by a letter to the Bureau.

JPC:jmm

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

San Francisco 2, California
March 17, 1948

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI - Attention: Assistant Director D. M. LADD

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-21-2009

Dear Sir:

This will confirm a telephonic conversation of Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH, who called from Sacramento, California, in accordance with instructions from Special Agent in Charge HARRY M. KIMBALL of the San Francisco Office, and talked with Supervisor COYNE at the Bureau on March 16, 1948.

In the Library and Courts Building in Sacramento, California, Mr. L. A. ENDRES in the Office of the Clerk of the California State Supreme Court located the transcript of testimony taken in the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, in the case of the People of the State of California vs. JOHN G. WIELER (also referred to as JOHN G. WEILER). This document indicates that the number was No. 7361. An examination of the transcript discloses that Case No. 7361 and Case No. 7476, insofar as it pertains to this defendant, were consolidated.

An examination of the transcript of testimony disclosed that commencing on Page 377 the witness, ED CONDON, furnished the following information: address, 1919 Virginia Street, Berkeley, California; occupation, newspaper reporter. CONDON informed that during November 1919 he had been employed as a reporter by the "Oakland Enquirer." CONDON testified that on November 9, 1919, a Sunday, he had been present at Loring Hall, Oakland, California, from approximately 10:30 AM until 3:00 PM, except for approximately one hour, when he was absent for lunch. He testified that there were about 150 to 200 persons present in the hall. In his testimony he described the hall as having been decorated with streamers of red paper, pictures of various persons, including EUGENE DEBS and KARL MARX. CONDON was unable to identify the persons depicted in other photographs.

CONDON testified that he had observed the following items of literature on display in the hall where the meeting was held: the Manifesto of Communist International; copies of Gale's Magazine; a copy of "The Rebel Worker;" "The Forge;" "The Industrial Worker;" "The Socialist World;" a booklet entitled

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"Women as Sex Vendors;" and a booklet entitled "The One Big Union Monthly."

CONDON in his testimony stated that he had attended Loring Hall three days later (Wednesday, November 12, 1919) and had purchased five items from the above-named list for 50¢; he recalled that two of these items were a copy of Gale's Magazine and a copy of "The Industrial Worker."

CONDON testified that the meeting was called to order approximately 11:00 AM by a person whom he was unable to identify. The first order of business consisted of naming a chairman for the meeting, and C. A. TOBEY was selected inasmuch as several persons had called out his name suggesting him for the chairmanship. C. A. TOBEY advised the audience that the meeting was the first convention of the California Labor Party in California. The meeting opened with a song, and at the conclusion of the song three cheers were given for the "bolsheviki." The song which was sung is quoted in the testimony and a photographic copy of the page containing this song has been prepared and transmitted to the Bureau air mail special delivery under separate cover.

According to CONDON's testimony, MAX BEDACHT delivered an address to the audience; from this address CONDON recalled that BEDACHT had informed of the desirability of unity between the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party. BEDACHT indicated that he would not give in to the demands of the Communist Party, which they apparently had established as conditions precedent to any unification. BEDACHT also informed that the Communist Party was not one-half so radical as the Communist Labor Party.

The transcript on Page 395 reflects the only remark located in this transcript in which CONDON referred to ROEPCKE (presumably FRANZ ROEPCKE). CONDON testified that he saw ROEPCKE at a raid on Loring Hall and that ROEPCKE printed "The Socialist Labor World." From the other testimony concerning CONDON's presence at this time, it appears that CONDON was testifying concerning a raid staged by persons described elsewhere as being members of the American Legion, who, on November 11, 1919, or, according to one statement in the testimony, on November 17, 1919, raided Loring Hall and destroyed certain items of furniture and literature found in the meeting room where the Communist Labor Party had held its convention. There was no indication that CONDON had participated in the raid. The testimony appears to indicate that CONDON had arrived at the hall after the raid itself had been made, and that he was merely a spectator.

CONDON's testimony on Page 398 of the transcript reflects that he went to lunch during the noon recess with the membership of the Press and Propaganda Committee of the newly-formed Communist Labor Party. (The members of this committee were not identified by CONDON, inasmuch as no questions

concerning their identities were presented to him.) No information as to what transpired during this luncheon is available from the transcript.

CONDON's testimony on Page 406 and Page 407 relates to the type of speeches heard by him from other individuals during the course of the meeting on November 9, 1919. CONDON testified that persons who spoke urged industrial unionism and indicated that they did not believe that trade unionism could ever effect the aims of their group. Speakers also praised the I. W. W. for its work in the revolutionary field.

CONDON's testimony in this trial concerning the "red flag" incident commences on Page 412. CONDON testified that upon returning from lunch, he observed that the American flag which he had previously noted to be on display in a glass-fronted cabinet had been covered over with a piece of red cloth in such a way that the American flag was almost entirely concealed. No further questions concerning this piece of cloth covering the American flag were presented to CONDON until, on Page 431 of the transcript, when the defense counsel questioned CONDON concerning this incident, CONDON testified that FENTON THOMPSON, the police inspector, had not told him, CONDON, that he, THOMPSON, had covered the American flag with a red cloth, but that THOMPSON had told him, CONDON, that a "plant" at the convention had draped the red cloth over the American flag. CONDON testified that WILLIAM KYLE, also a police inspector, had told him, CONDON, a similar story.

Commencing on Page 434 FENTON THOMPSON's testimony concerning this incident reflects that THOMPSON denied having told CONDON that a "plant" had taken this action with the red cloth. THOMPSON related that as a result of the interest in this item during the CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY trial, he, THOMPSON, had conducted some inquiry in an effort to learn the truth concerning this incident. THOMPSON stated that he tried to locate CONDON at the "Enquirer," where he ascertained that CONDON had been "let out" and was then (at the time of THOMPSON's inquiry) with the "Oakland Tribune." THOMPSON continued that as a result of his inquiry concerning this matter, he had learned that the red cloth was draped over the American flag by either E. B. SMITH or a man named MELVILLE, and THOMPSON indicated that his information in this connection had come from MELVILLE. (It is believed that MELVILLE is identical with the individual hereinafter referred to as HENRY CLAY MELBOURNE, who was at the time the janitor at Loring Hall.)

On Page 441 CONDON was questioned by the prosecution, whose counsel asked CONDON if it was not true that he had first told his information concerning the draping of the American flag by an alleged police "plant" to a Mrs. SULLY.

who was one of the two persons who had provided bond for CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY. CONDON's response indicated that Mrs. SULLY had not been the first, but did indicate that he had told her of this information.

On Page 447 CONDON's testimony indicates that he desired to clarify his information concerning this entire incident for the jury. CONDON's testimony on Page 447 is to the effect that he had never testified that the police had "framed the evidence;" that he had not said that THOMPSON had instructed that the red cloth be draped over the American flag; but that he had said that this red cloth was draped by an individual at the meeting who was the police informant. CONDON continued on this page by stating that his desire to clarify this matter was also motivated by the fact that his testimony concerning the incident in the WHITNEY case had resulted in slanderous remarks being made concerning his personal character.

CONDON was questioned, as reflected in his testimony on Page 423 of the transcript, concerning whether he was permitted to move about in the building with freedom; he stated he had gone anywhere in the building that he had desired; however, that he had not attempted to visit many portions of the building, and did not know if they were accessible to him. Also on Page 423 of the transcript CONDON informed that the speakers at the convention expressed a desire to "seize the Government." Prosecution and defense counsel engaged in an argument over whether or not the speakers had indicated a desire or willingness to use violence in order to effect this seizure, and CONDON was permitted to answer only one question in this connection, in which answer he stated that the Communist Labor Party, according to speeches he had heard, claimed not to believe in the use of violence to effect the aims they sought, but that their opponents would probably use violence to oppose their desires, and it was necessary for the Communist Labor Party to be prepared to meet this force or violence.

The only remark made by CONDON as to whether the convention on November 9, 1919 was or was not an open meeting appears on Page 427, where he testified that no person at Loring Hall on November 9, 1919 had shown any hesitation about admitting him to the meeting.

The pages of the transcript reflecting all of CONDON's testimony, as well as other portions of testimony mentioned above, were photographed by Special Agent C. JAMES FLEMING. The undeveloped roll of film containing these exposures has been forwarded to the Bureau for development under cover of a separate communication via air mail special delivery.

The information obtained by a review of the other two available transcripts reported below was obtained subsequent to the telephone conversation between SA BRUSCH and Supervisor COYNE.

Examination of the certified copy of the transcript in the case of the People of the State of California vs. CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, No. 7456, in the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, indicates, commencing on Page 209, that ED CONDON testified in this case.

On Page 210 of this transcript CONDON furnished his employment as having been with the Oakland Enquirer, then with the Oakland Tribune, then to the Oakland Enquirer and back to the Oakland Tribune. He testified that he was working for the Oakland Enquirer in November, 1919.

On Page 211 CONDON testified that he had been to Loring Hall three or four times. His first visit, he claimed, was on November 9, 1919 at which time he attended a meeting which he understood to be the First State Convention to organize the Communist Labor Party. CONDON continued in his testimony to furnish information concerning the description of the hall and items of literature which he had seen there. This information is closely parallel to the testimony furnished in the transcript mentioned heretofore.

On Page 218 CONDON testified that there was no one person in charge of the literature in the glass covered case containing the literature. CONDON stated, "There were a number of active members with whom I am acquainted and they were all more or less in charge there (meaning at the case containing the literature)".

On Page 220 of the transcript CONDON testified that he could not recall the identity of the persons who distributed the Manifesto (of the Communist International), that the Manifestoes were distributed by half a dozen people with whom he was not acquainted. He identified as persons present: J. G. REED, JOSEPH SNYDER and E. B. SMITH.

On Page 237 of the transcript CONDON testified that he had gone to lunch during the noon recess with the Press and Propaganda Committee of the newly organized California Labor Party and that JOSEPHY SNYDER was the Chairman of that committee. CONDON mentioned that J. G. REED may have been on this committee.

The WHITNEY case was the first case in which CONDON testified concerning the "red flag" incident. On Page 238 of the transcript he testified

that when he returned from lunch there was a "large piece of red cloth" hung across the case displaying the American flag so that the American flag was no longer visible to him.

On Page 243 of the transcript he testified that he was personally acquainted with J. E. SNYDER and knew that SNYDER was the Editor of "The World."

CONDON testified that he had been to Loring Hall on two occasions subsequent to November 9, 1919, once on November 12, 1919 at which time he purchased five pamphlets, not identified in the testimony.

The defense counsel cross-examined CONDON and on Page 261 continuing to 262 CONDON testified that he did not immediately report any information concerning the convention to the Police Department. As his reason for failure to do so he stated that he had not by that date read the Communist Manifesto which had been furnished him at the convention.

As the only possible violation of the law observed by him at the meeting, CONDON mentioned the "draping of the American flag." Defense counsel asked CONDON, "Did THOMPSON ever tell you that a plant he had at the meeting draped that flag?"

Answer: "Yes, he did."

Question: "He did?"

Answer: "Yes."

Continuing on Page 263 CONDON testified as follows:

Question of defense counsel: "In other words, then the red flag that you talked about this morning as having been thrown over the American flag was placed there by a dupe that FENTON THOMPSON had in that convention, is that the fact?"

Answer: "That is what he told me."

Question: "Relate the whole conversation that you had with him (meaning THOMPSON) about planting the American flag under the red tablecloth."

Answer: "Well, this was two weeks following. I believe about two weeks following the incident there was a vast roar in the

"papers and we were discussing this and he asked me if this American flag had been draped -- some of the newspapers said it had and some said it had not, and I was the one who knew, so he asked me if it had and I said, ' Yes it had with this variation, not a flag, that is I would say a piece of cloth, in this case it happened to be red. It was more or less of a tablecloth, I would say' and he said, ' Do you want to know who did that?' I said 'Do you know?' He said, 'One of my men.'

Question: "That is what FENTON THOMPSON said?"

Answer: "Yes."

CONDON continued in his testimony by identifying THOMPSON who was present in the court room.

CONDON was questioned by defense counsel as to his reason as to not telling the jury about this matter in his testimony on that morning. CONDON said he had had no opportunity to tell the jury. CONDON was asked if he approved of such practices, apparently referring to the alleged practices of THOMPSON, and CONDON said "No." The defense counsel castigated CONDON for not reporting this incident on direct examination.

On Page 268 of the transcript CONDON testified that he attended the meeting as a reporter for the Enquirer and also as such a reporter he represented the United Press. He testified that Mr. SNYDER admitted him to the convention knowing he, CONDON, was a reporter. CONDON also claimed it was an open meeting, that he made no representation to gain admission and that no representations were requested.

CONDON said on Page 270 one of THOMPSON's men draped the red cloth but that he did not mean that FENTON THOMPSON, the Police Inspector, had had it done.

On Page 272 CONDON testified that THOMPSON had never implied that he, THOMPSON, had instructed that the American flag should be covered.

FENTON THOMPSON testified as reflected on Page 358, denying ever telling CONDON that he, THOMPSON, "had a man do that thing (meaning the draping of the flag.)"

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On Page 466 of the transcript Police Inspector WILLIM F. KYLE was called to the stand. Of interest in KYLE's testimony on Page 496 of the transcript KYLE testified that they (meaning the Police Department) contemplated the arrest of the printer of "The World" if he continued to print it. However, KYLE denied ever having so informed the printer of this paper. (It is to be noted that FRANZ ROEPCKE was at that time the printer of "The World.")

As was done with the transcript of the case of the People of the State of California vs. J. G. WEILER, photorecord photographs were taken of each of the pages believed pertinent to instant inquiry and the undeveloped film containing these films has been forwarded to the Bureau for development and perusal via AMSD.

The transcript of the testimony in the case of the People of the State of California vs. JOHN C. TAYLOR, AKA Alameda County Superior Court No. 7476 was reviewed. It was observed that the testimony by CONDON in this case closely paralleled that furnished in the two cases mentioned above. Photographic copies of CONDON's testimony in this case were included on the same film as mentioned above.

Of possible interest in this case, the transcript on Page 471 contained a motion by TAYLOR who acted as his own counsel to strike CONDON's testimony introduced in the prosecution's case.

Page 935 of the transcript in this case reflects the beginning of the testimony by FRANZ ROEPCKE. In this testimony ROEPCKE informed that he printed "The World" and that he had printed two issues subsequent to the 11th of November, 1919. ROEPCKE testified that he had called upon Chief PETERSON of the Oakland Police Department and that PETERSON had told him, "If you don't quit printing 'The World' you are going up under the clock. You quit, or else up you go." (It is to be noted that the Oakland City Jail is in the Oakland City Hall just under a large clock.) PETERSON told ROEPCKE, according to ROEPCKE's testimony, that a warrant was either ready or being prepared and that he, PETERSON, had held it up. ROEPCKE testified that he upon receiving this information from PETERSON had discontinued the printing of "The World."

Returning to the telephone conversation between SA BRUSCH and Supervisor COYNE, Mr. COYNE was informed that pursuant to his instructions in a telephone conversation with SAC KIMBALL on March 15, 1948, efforts had been made to locate the following named persons: EDWARD P. MORSE, F. W. KELLEY, CHARLES KING and H. SLICKERMAN, with the following results.

Investigation at the time of the telephone conversation had failed to develop the present whereabouts of KING and SLICKERMAN. Subsequently it has been determined that one HEYMAN SLICKERMAN, presumed to be identical with the SLICKERMAN mentioned by Mr. COYNE inasmuch as he was an attorney recalled by Mr. MORSE, died in San Francisco, California on September 24, 1940.

Mr. EDWARD P. MORSE was located and is presently Chief Investigator for the Division of Corporations for the State of California with offices in the State Building in San Francisco. MORSE informed that FRANZ ROEPCKE was the principal radical in the Bay Area and on the West Coast from 1918 to 1920. ROEPCKE was one of the leaders in all radical activities and a prolific writer of radical literature and propaganda. He was a representative of the Communist Labor Party on the West Coast and definitely "red". MORSE claimed that ROEPCKE definitely was not printing "The World" for business reasons. ROEPCKE, according to MORSE, was under fire during 1918, 1919 and 1920 for his radical activities on the West Coast. J. SNYDER, Editor of "The World", according to MORSE, was "small potatoes" beside ROEPCKE.

MORSE stated that in the spring of 1920 during the CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY trial recalled a young man by the name of CONDON testified with regard to a flag incident. MORSE did not recall the details of this incident. MORSE informed that CONDON had attended one or two radical meetings at ANITA WHITNEY's home in Berkeley, California. As his reason for recalling this, MORSE explained that he had an undercover informant in the Communist Labor Party in 1919 and 1920 and consideration was given as to the advisability of exposing this informant by permitting him to testify as to CONDON's presence at these meetings in order to refute CONDON's testimony concerning the red flag incident wherein CONDON indicated that the red flag had been draped by the Police Department. MORSE recalled that the undercover informant did not testify in this connection because it was decided that CONDON's testimony had not proved particularly damaging to the prosecution's case.

MORSE stated that FENTON THOMPSON of the Oakland Police Department was, in his opinion, definitely not the type who would "fix evidence" and that THOMPSON had, according to MORSE's recollection, denied everything which CONDON had testified to concerning the "framing of this evidence."

MORSE informed that FRED W. KELLEY, former agent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, had worked with him, MORSE, during the period mentioned above. MORSE last heard of KELLEY when KELLEY was with his brother, a practicing attorney in a small town in Oregon, probably Eugene or Medford. MORSE expressed the opinion that KELLEY may no longer be alive since KELLEY was considerably older than MORSE when they worked together.

Director, FBI from SAC, San Francisco March 17, 1948

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

MORSE suggested as an additional source of information, PATRICK HENRY JOHNSON, Assistant United States Attorney in Sacramento during 1918-1920, stating that JOHNSON had been close to the subversive situation at that time and had tried forty-six defendants in Federal Court on charges of espionage in Sacramento.

MORSE stated with regard to the informant whom he believed could furnish information concerning CONDON's alleged attendance at meetings at the home of ANITA WHITNEY that he was [redacted] paid by the Justice Department whose name he, MORSE, could not recall. MORSE suggested that GEORGE H. HUDSON, former Bureau of Identification Agent presently in Daly City, California, might know the name of this [redacted] informant since HUDSON had on occasions paid the informant. b7D

MORSE claimed to recall that the Communist Labor Party convention at Loring Hall in November, 1919 was an open meeting and that a newspaper man could attend this meeting without any difficulty.

MORSE stated that an attorney named H. SLICKERMAN was recalled by him, however, he did not know of this attorney's present whereabouts.

In regard to CHARLES KING mentioned by Supervisor COYNE as a possible source of information concerning this matter, MORSE informed that he faintly recalled that there was a man named KING who figured in this matter but that he could furnish no information of value concerning KING.

As indicated above it was determined that an individual presumably identical with SLICKERMAN died.

Investigation by contact with the usual sources, such as credit records, city directories, etc. has failed to provide any information concerning KING.

MORSE suggested that WALTER TREDWELL, a former agent of the Bureau of Investigation, as well as MURRAY BLANDFORD, who was in charge of the San Francisco Office during that period, might possess information of value to instant inquiry. MORSE also suggested that a former agent named TYGERT might also possess information of value. MORSE thought that TYGERT might still be affiliated with the Bureau. Pursuant to Mr. COYNE's instructions no efforts are being made to locate and interview BLANDFORD or TREDWELL. Former Agent HUDSON has been interviewed as will be set out hereinafter.

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco March 17, 1948

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

In the telephone conversation with Supervisor COYNE on March 15, 1948, SA BRUSCH had informed concerning a newspaper clipping located in the files of the District Attorney's office of Alameda County. This clipping pertained to an explanation reportedly furnished to the newspaper by HENRY MELBOURNE, former janitor of Loring Hall. Pursuant to instructions of Mr. COYNE, efforts were made to locate MELBOURNE. It was determined his name is HENRY CLAY MELBOURNE and in the Registry of Voters for Alameda County, registrations were located indicating MELBOURNE had registered in 1919 as a Socialist and subsequently throughout the 20's he had continued his registrations without divulging his party affiliations. In 1930, MELBOURNE had registered as a member of the Prohibitionist's Party. The Registry of Voters furnished only the facts that MELBOURNE was 5'6" tall and had been born in California. The residences addresses on each registration were examined and were found to all be in the vicinity of Broadway and Seventh Streets, Oakland, California. It was pointed out to Mr. COYNE that during the war this neighborhood became predominately Negro in character and that the only establishments catering to white persons in that neighborhood were "flop houses".

Since MELBOURNE registered in 1919, he must have been born in 1898 or prior thereto. Records of births in the State of California are maintained in the central repository of such records in Sacramento, California, from the period 1905 to date, their being no central repository of such records prior to 1905. It was determined that MELBOURNE was a prospector for gold in the summer and that he appeared in Oakland, California, where he worked as a cook or janitor, in the winter. Investigation to locate him has failed to produce any tangible results to date, except as noted above.

Mr. COYNE was informed that JOHN U. CALKINS, JR., the interview of whom had been authorized by the Bureau, had been determined to be at present in Sacramento, California, on business for the University of California, along with Mr. CORLEY, the Comptroller for U. C. It was pointed out to Mr. COYNE that inquiry had previously been made at the University of California and also that on a recent occasion the local press had contained a report of an interview with R. T. BIRGE, Chairman of the Department of Physics at U.C., in which BIRGE expressed complete confidence in CONDON's loyalty and indicated in his opinion further inquiry concerning CONDON was unwarranted. Mr. COYNE rescinded the Bureau's instructions to interview CALKINS.

It was suggested to Mr. COYNE that the Oakland Public Library has a file of issues of the WORLD for the period during which the trials in which

CONDON testified took place. Mr. COYNE suggested that it might prove very valuable to review the issues of the WORLD in the Oakland Public Library. Such a review is presently being conducted. Mr. COYNE stated that at present it would not be necessary to attempt to locate former Special Agents TREADWELL and BLANDFORD, mentioned above. Mr. COYNE also stated that in the event the Bureau desired to have former Special Agent TYGERT interviewed he would examine the Bureau records in an effort to determine TYGERT's present whereabouts and that no action need be taken in that regard by the San Francisco Office.

Mr. COYNE stated that with regard to the further investigation to be conducted by the San Francisco Office, it would not be necessary to telephonically furnish this information to the Bureau unless some information of particular significance was developed. He instructed, however, that the Bureau should be furnished the results of investigation conducted up to March 17, 1948, by an Air Mail Special Delivery letter.

As reflected above, the examination of the transcript has been completed. Subsequent to the conversation with Mr. COYNE, GEORGE H. HUDSON, Agent with the Bureau of Investigations in 1919, was contacted. He informed that the informant in question was probably [redacted] who was active in the Fresno and Stockton, California, area and occasionally made trips to the Bay Area to cover important meetings. HUDSON recalled that subsequent to the termination of [redacted] services with the Bureau of Investigation, [redacted] both of whom were having trouble with radical groups and personages at that time. HUDSON thought that [redacted] may have returned to Chicago or some where in the east subsequent to the completion of his employment with the above named agencies. b7D

In an effort to locate [redacted] Special Agent THOMAS F. McKEIGHAN at Fresno, California, was telephonically contacted. McKEIGHAN recalled that he had possibly heard of a [redacted] being arrested for his connections with the IWW. McKEIGHAN informed the San Francisco Office that he had made efforts in Fresno to locate [redacted] Special Agent McKEIGHAN was unable to locate any one connected with the San Joaquin Light and Power Company or with the Sun Maid Raisin Company who could furnish information of value. In the Sheriff's Office for Fresno County, he located an arrest record under [redacted] In the arrest record for this individual, it was noted that he had been arrested b7D

several times in San Francisco, however, no identifying number was furnished. Most of these arrests were for begging and in each case the charges were dismissed. The latest arrest shown for [redacted] b7D [redacted] SA McKEIGHAN was unable to locate any FBI number in the records of the Sheriff's Office in Fresno County.

The following description of [redacted] was obtained - [redacted] b7D [redacted] no date given. Investigation is being conducted by the San Francisco Office in an effort to locate [redacted]

EDWARD P. MORSE, mentioned above, recontacted the San Francisco Office on March 17, 1948, informing that he had recalled the names of two additional informants of the Bureau of Investigations named [redacted] b7D MORSE also recalled that he may have been in error in his statement to Agents of the San Francisco Office on March 16, 1948, wherein he indicated that the "[redacted] informant" had been in a position to testify concerning CONDON's presence at one or two meetings at the home of CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY. MORSE is now of the opinion that it was possibly an undercover agent of the Oakland Police Department who had died about ten years ago. MORSE could not recall the name of this person. The information received from MORSE on March 17, 1948, was forwarded to the Bureau via San Francisco teletype dated March 17, 1948. The Bureau was also informed in this teletype that no action was being taken to locate former informants [redacted] pending receipt of Bureau instructions to take such action.

There are being transmitted herewith three copies of the clipping mentioned in the telephone conversation between SA BRUSCH and Mr. COYNE at the Bureau on March 15, 1948. It is noted that this clipping arrears to have been extracted from the San Francisco CALL AND POST. It was located, as the Bureau was previously informed, by an examination of files in the office of the District Attorney of Alameda County. The date appearing at

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

March 17, 1948

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

the top of this clipping March 13, 1920 was located upon removing this item from the files and was not available at the time of the above mentioned telephone conversation. This date appeared on the reverse side of the clipping and was written on the clipping as shown on the photostatic copies by an Agent of the San Francisco Office. One copy of this clipping is being furnished the Washington Field Office as an enclosure with this letter. Additional copies are being retained in the San Francisco files.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball CB

Harry M. Kimball, SAC

Enclosures

cc - SAC, Washington Field Office (Encl.)

CFB:mhr
100-27737

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March 13, 1920

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DATE 08-21-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL AND PO

24995A

Janitor Explains "Red Flag" Episode In Whitney Trial

The truth of the so called "red flag" episode which figured prominently in the trial of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney and which was undoubtedly one of the chief factors in her conviction on the charge of criminal syndicalism was revealed today by Henry Melbourne, former janitor of Loring Hall, Oakland, while the Communist Labor party held its organizing convention in November.

It was stated at the trial, and emphasized in the closing argument of the prosecution, that a glass case in the convention hall which contained an American flag had been covered over with a red banner. This supposed fact was presented as a desecration of the flag and was given as an instance of Miss Whitney's alleged disloyalty, in spite of the testimony of Miss Whitney that she had not observed any red banner in the convention hall.

A PIANO COVER

Melbourne, in a statement to The Call today, declares that the "red flag" was, as a matter of fact, a maroon colored piano cover that he had stretched over the case containing the American flag in order to protect the glass.

He further states that the whole circumstance was known to the Oakland police, and this suppression was allowed to go to the jury and to the public that Miss Whitney had sanctioned the insult to the flag.

Melbourne is a miner and prospector and seeks employment in the bay district during the winter months. The following is his account of the "red flag" episode:

I was doing odd jobs as janitor in Loring Hall during the month of November as well as selling literature while the convention was in progress. I was a member of the party.

On the first day of the convention it adjourned at noon. The hall used by the Communist Labor party is ordinarily used by the fraternal order known as the Hermann Sons. This organization kept its banners, including the American flag, in a tall glass case.

PROTECTED FROM CHILDREN

During the noon recess of the convention there were a number of children of delegates playing about the hall. They had already stretched some of the furniture and to protect the glass case containing the flags I took the cover [illegible] it over the case, and a Miss Atherton, who was at the convention, helped me to hang the piano cover from the top.

Most of the delegates had left the hall, but there were two or three still sitting about and saw me hang the cover. The police knew that I was the one who covered the flag case and they know the names of the others who were in the hall, and who can all testify that it was not a red flag or a red banner, but a maroon piano cover.

CONDON'S TESTIMONY

At any time, if the police had wished to do so, they could have produced these witnesses. I have been perfectly willing at any time [illegible] to question me to clear [illegible] and [illegible] responsible for it. Miss Whitney was not in the hall when I covered the case and so far as I know she never noticed that the case had an American flag in it or that it had been covered.

Edward Condon, the reporter who testified at Miss Whitney's trial, reported the convention and he testified at her preliminary hearing in the police court about what he called the "red flag" so that he, and consequently the police, knew all about it long before the trial was held.

In a newspaper interview during the trial Fenton Thompson, who Condon said had "planted" the red flag, said he knew the American flag had been covered by a man named Melbourne. Yet neither the police nor the district attorney ever took the trouble to question me.

WROTE MISS WHITNEY

Some time ago I wrote a letter to Miss Whitney telling her the facts about the flag.

Melbourne is at present employed as a cook's helper in San Francisco.

The importance of the "red flag" episode and Melbourne's version of it is understood when it is recalled that following Condon's testimony about Fenton Thompson, Oakland police inspector, the late Thomas M. O'Connor, who was then Miss Whitney's attorney, turned to the prosecutors and said:

"I take it, gentlemen, that the red banner goes out of this case now altogether."

To this Assistant District Attorney Myron Harris replied: "There is no question about it, Mr. O'Connor. The red banner goes out of this case at this time, as far as we are concerned."

CONDON RECALLED

Later Condon was recalled to the stand and testified that Thompson had repeated this statement about the red flag to him that very day in the courthouse.

Despite this assurance, Harris made use of the flag episode in his closing address, using substantially the following words:

> There has been something said about a red flag which had been draped over an American flag in the bookcase of the Loring Hall. Now whether this red banner was hung there by a member of the Communist Labor party, or by some one else, is not very important. The fact remains that the American flag was obscured and there was no member of the Communist Labor convention to lift a hand or a voice against this outrage. I want to ask you, if you had come into that hall and had seen a red banner concealing the American flag, what would you have done? Would you have [illegible] Oh, of course you would have [illegible] you would not [illegible] that [illegible] Attorney [illegible] as a true American patriot.

TOO LATE TO HELP

Although it now appears, from Melbourne's statement, as well as from Miss Whitney's own testimony, that she was not aware of any use of a red flag whatever, Yet, Harris' closing remarks had obvious effect upon the jurors, according to observers of the trial, and at the time the episode was said by them to have been unquestionably instrumental in determining the verdict.

Melbourne has offered to Attorney Nafe Sullivan, representing Miss Whitney, to give testimony as to the flag incident [illegible] desired. According to [illegible] however, the time has passed when his statement can be of legal value, and it can only serve now to correct Miss Whitney's position in the eyes of the public.

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62-58854-165

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SAC, Boston

March 17, 1948

RECORDED

Director, FBI
62-58854-169
DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Bourlet 3/9/48 captioned "Dr. Edward U. Condon, Internal Security - R."

The last paragraph of referenced letter contained information concerning Harlow Shapley's statements indicating that there was now a diplomatic pouch available to him. You are instructed to contact your confidential informant [redacted] and secure from your informant clarifying information relative to this matter. b2 b7D

EHM:mcm

G.I.R.-4

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAR 18 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

Director, FBI

March 9, 1948

Attn: Mr. J. E. Coyne

RE: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Mr. Coyne's telephone call to the writer on March 8, 1948, and the Boston telephone calls to Mr. Coyne on March 8 and 9, 1948. [redacted] was reinterviewed on March 9, 1948, and advised as follows: b2 b7D

CONF. [redacted]

[redacted] National Executive Board of that organization at the Men's Faculty Club, Columbia University, New York, on February 22, 1947. Present at the meeting were THEODOR ROSEBURY, MELBA PHILLIPS, HARRY GRUNDFEST, IRVING MICHAELSON (all of New York City), ROBERT RHODES of Philadelphia, HUGH DOWKER, YALE DOWKER, LEO HURVICH, DUNCAN MacRAE (all of Boston), FREDERIC BERNHEIM of Duke University, one OSTER of Princeton University and MAURICE VISSCHER of the University of Minnesota, and President of the organization. With the exception of BERNHEIM, OSTER, MacRAE and possibly VISSCHER, the Boston files reflect that all of the others named have been the subjects of extentive Bureau investigations of an internal security (C) or (R) classification. The details of the meeting are reported in SA Brenton S. Gordon's report at Boston dated March 12, 1947, entitled AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Informant states that [redacted] the National Executive Board meeting concerned secrecy and security regulations. At the close of the formal meeting, [redacted] Present definitely [redacted] were MELBA PHILLIPS, HARRY GRUNDFEST and MAURICE VISSCHER. He is also quite certain that THEODOR ROSEBURY and IRVING MICHAELSON were present. Informant does not remember whether PHILLIPS or GRUNDFEST first discussed ZLOTOWSKI, but both joined in making comments to this effect: That insofar as international transmission of scientific data was concerned, security and secrecy regulations offered no real problem in fact. IGNATZ ZLOTOWSKI, a Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Government, with offices in New York City, was in a position to transmit from this country and bring into this country material to or from Europe without fear of detection by the ordinary security safeguards. b2 b7D



SAC - Boston
3-17-48

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31 MAR 22 1948

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With reference to the foregoing statements, informant notes that the words "diplomatic pouch" were not, to his present recollection, used. There was no doubt in his mind, however, and he is equally certain that the others present understood as clearly, that the pouch would be the single instrumentality through which such transmission could be handled without fear of detection by Customs, Immigration or the Bureau.

Either at the aforementioned meeting or at a subsequent National Executive Committee meeting held in Chicago on approximately May 22, 1947, the matter of ZLOTOWSKI was again discussed. The informant's recollection is hazy only because at the Chicago meeting the AAScW published and circulated as widely as possible a report on bacteriological warfare prepared by THEODOR ROSEBURY and one KABAT. As subsequent investigations in New York and Washington have reflected, the AAScW has been exceedingly anxious to publicize bacteriological warfare as a dangerous instrumentality comparable only to the atomic bomb; to establish a United Nations commission to control research investigation with reference to this weapon and to further control its use. Informant can clearly recall that at least ROSEBURY, PHILLIPS, GRUNDFEST and VISSCHER were [redacted] in a conference at which means of dissemination and publicizing the report overseas for their own purposes was discussed. At that time, and it is informant's clearest recollection that it was PHILLIPS who said it, a statement was made that at an earlier meeting of the New York Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers, IGNATZ ZLOTOWSKI had been the principal speaker. ZLOTOWSKI was reported to have made a statement to the membership present of the New York Branch of the AAScW that he would make the Polish diplomatic pouch available to them for the transmission of scientific material and that he would likewise use it to bring such material into the country for them. [redacted] again notes that both GRUNDFEST and PHILLIPS participated in this conversation. He remembers most clearly that ZLOTOWSKI was reported to have placed a condition on this use of the pouch when speaking to the group. The condition was that the scientific research matter transmitted must be printed. This printing would give an inference that material so transmitted would not be of a classified nature. b2 b7D

Equally clearly, the informant remembers that PHILLIPS, by gesture of the eye and eyebrow, indicated that "printed matter" was simply a cover phrase and that any type of scientific information could thus be handled. PHILLIPS also emphasized that use of the pouch at the present time through ZLOTOWSKI would save the sender postage and possibly customs duties and thus for reasons of economy, as well as discreetness, was an excellent method of international scientific communication.

In substantiation, in part, of the foregoing, the Boston Field Division received on March 24, 1947, a copy of the "News Letter of the AAScW" published by the national office of the group at 305 East 43rd St.,

New York 17, New York. This issue is dated March, 1947, and reports that at an earlier meeting of the New York Branch, the February, 1947 meeting, DR. IGNAZE ZLOTOWSKI, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Legation and Delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, had addressed the Branch. In his speech, as reported in the printed bulletin, Dr. Zlotowski blamed scientists for much of the fear and unrest throughout the world. He described the effects of Nazi occupation on intellectual and scientific life in Poland. He stated it is now time to overcome the effects of intellectual isolationism which has been imposed. As a means to this end he suggested an exchange of students and professors between Poland and other countries such as the United States.

While the foregoing summary of his talk as printed in the bulletin does not make any reference to the diplomatic pouch, inference might well be drawn that this was one of those means of international cooperation suggested by him in conjunction with an exchange of students and professors, for both, as it can be seen, amount to an exchange of ideas.

In further substantiation of the foregoing, it can be noted that ZLOTOWSKI at one time was on the faculty of the University of Minnesota and that among the other subjects of investigations who were also faculty members of that university were FRANK OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH L. WEINBERG and MELBA PHILLIPS. This has been the subject of a St. Paul letter to the Bureau under the caption AAScW dated June 20, 1947, although Zlotowski's name was not mentioned directly therein.

The report of SA BENNETT WILLIS dated at New York City, October 16, 1947, entitled IGNACY ZLOTOWSKI (Bureau file 40-46866) reflects that GRUNDFEST and PHILLIPS did contact ZLOTOWSKI for the purpose of having him introduce into the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission meetings a request for United Nations study of the problem of bacteriological warfare. This request was predicated upon and accompanied the ROSEBURY and KABAT report mentioned above. It can be noted that their action in having ZLOTOWSKI, a Pole, introduce the subject and publicize the memorandum is at least an unusual action on the part of citizens of the United States.

The Bureau's attention is further directed to the Boston letter to the Bureau dated December 21, 1947, which reflects a meeting held in New York City on December 12, 1947, at which ZLOTOWSKI, GRUNDFEST and one FREDERICK HERRIN, a Frenchman, discussed joint action on the part of the world's scientists through the World Federation of Scientific Workers in order to obtain liberty for ALLAN NUNN MAY, convicted in Britain of complicity in the Corby Case and sentenced to ten years.

Director, FBI March 9, 1948

[redacted] has furnished additional information, reported elsewhere, that IGNATZ ZLOTOWSKI was, until July 1, 1947, a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers. He resigned because he did not feel membership in the American Association could do other than embarrass the group due to his position with the Polish Government. This letter of resignation was transmitted to the Bureau as an enclosure with the report of SA CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN dated at Boston, Mass., December 16, 1947, in the ZLOTOWSKI case. The enclosure was forwarded to the Bureau as an example of ZLOTOWSKI'S handwriting and typewriting.

b2
b7D

Another additional factor brought to the attention of the Boston Office on the occasion of the interview of March 9, 1948, was a recollection of [redacted] that sometime between February and May, 1947, the following occurred:

b2
b7D

HARLOW SHAPLEY, CONF. INFO. [redacted] stated his personal difficulties regarding the international exchange of scientific information had been alleviated due to the fact that there was now a diplomatic pouch available to him. SHAPLEY did not name the country which had offered its pouch. [redacted] because of the circumstances recorded above, drew a personal inference that it was the Polish pouch. She knows of her own observation that ZLOTOWSKI and SHAPLEY are mutually well acquainted. [redacted] who reported this information as emanating from [redacted] stated he personally drew an inference that it was the Russian pouch because of Shapley's known associations with Russial diplomatic officials. [redacted] [redacted] cannot be interviewed at this date. It does not appear the interview is immediately necessary in connection with instant matter.

b2
b7D

Very truly yours,

E. A. SOUCY
SAC

BSG:MP

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-46

SAC, Washington, D. C.

March 17, 1948

Director, FBI

RECORDED 62-58854-170

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-24-2009

Re Boston letter 3/9/48, cc your office.

Bureau files reflect that your office is already aware of the fact that information has been furnished from a reliable source indicating that Dr. Condon was recommended for the position of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards by Dr. Harlow Shapley. You are instructed at this time to conduct no additional investigation relative to this matter, but to report to the Bureau any additional information secured by your office through established sources.

cc: SAC, Boston

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY LETTER
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 7-12-84 AJ

EHM:mcm

Classified by 8269 KSTP
Declassify on: OADR 7-2-84
228303

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

G.I.R. 4

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
MAR 18 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease

APR 2 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
[illegible] OFFICES
ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE 7-12-84 DT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-24-2009

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Boston, Massachusetts

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

March 9, 1948

Attn: MR. J.P.COYNE

RE: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
Internal Security - R

Classified by 2260WEB/SCT
Declassify on: OADR 4.2.84
228303

Dear Sir:

CONF. INFT.

Reference is made to Boston telephone call to Mr. Coyne on March 9, 1948. [redacted] has furnished the following information of possible pertinence to the instant case: (C) b2 b7D

(U) There is located in Washington, D.C., a Hotel Graylyn which is situated next to the office of the Science Service News Agency. It is also located in close proximity to several legations. The hotel is owned by Author JOHN ERSKINE and managed by his brother. It is a peculiar hotel in that it dedicates itself to the serving of scientists, particularly alien or international scientists. It does not advertise and locks its doors to all outside guests at 8:00 PM. It is a meeting place of minor diplomatic officials and scientific research workers. (C)

(U) Any scientist, regardless of nationality, who has difficulty in locating a hotel room can obtain one through WATSON DAVIS, manager of the Science Service News Agency. (C)

(U) The SCIENCE SERVICE NEWS AGENCY is supported by contributions, and the largest contributor is the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY. The President of the News Agency is HARLOW SHAPLEY who is also responsible for the contributions made by Westinghouse. DAVIS is the outstanding lobbyist for scientific groups in the United States and is alleged to have a wide acquaintance among government personnel and Members of Congress. (C)

DEFERRED RECORDING

[redacted] has received information at the Harvard Observatory that SHAPLEY was instrumental in placing CONDON in Westinghouse. Shapley is alleged to have accomplished this by having Davis suggest Condon as an employee and then Shapley acting as a reference. The same technique is alleged to have been used in securing Condon's appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards. Davis is alleged to have suggested to several political figures, chief of whom was HENRY WALLACE, the fitness of Condon for this position. When inquiries were made, Shapley, as one of the country's more prominent scientists, was available with a strong recommendation. b2 b7D

(U) [redacted] suggests that a review of the register of the Hotel Graylyn might suggest several courses of investigation to Bureau Agents inasmuch b2 b7D



RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-170
F B I

31 MAR 22 1948

HANDLED BY STOLLER

SAC-WASH. 3-17-48 EHM

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964

CC-BOSTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI March 9, 1948

as it would be an excellent place in which scientific information could be exchanged between alien and native scientists, between scientists and members of the diplomatic corps. The informant has not visited the hotel in eighteen months and cannot state at this time that the conditions which prevailed when he was last there now obtain. (U)

This information is being furnished for the completion of the files of the Bureau and the Washington Field Office. The WFO is advised that Mr. Coyne has directed it should not conduct any investigation until it receives instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E.A. SOUCY
SAC

BSG:MP
AMSD

cc-Washington FO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Keay

FROM : J. F. Doherty

DATE: 3/8/48

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
ONI REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/IH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Wilson of ONI for information concerning Dr. Condon contained in the files of the Bureau, after clearance a copy of the attached memorandum was furnished to Mr. Wilson on March 2, 1948.

Mr. Wilson was specifically instructed at the time the attached memorandum was furnished that the information contained therein could be used by ONI but that the FBI should not be mentioned as the source.

RECOMMENDATION: The above is submitted for record purposes only.

Attachment

JFD:md

RECORDED 62-58854-1
IF FB II
27 32 MAR 18 1948
EX-6

71 APR 6-1948

G. I. K.-4

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: MARCH 3, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In view of the recent publicity given to the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee regarding EDWARD U. CONDON, and because his Assistant, DMITRI I. VINOGRADOFF, figured therein, the following is submitted for your information.

TECH ON SOVIET EMBASSY

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on March 1, 1948, that Captain A. F. BELIKOV, Assistant Soviet Naval Attache, told DMITRI I. VINOGRADOFF of the National Bureau of Standards that he was interested in locating some material on air conditioning on ships. BELIKOV stated he had seen various articles on the problems of air conditioning on battleships, freighters, etc., but he wondered if VINOGRADOFF could help him find such material or tell him where it could be found. VINOGRADOFF stated he would look into it, remarking that the Bureau had a section on general air conditioning, but whether or not they could give advice as to where to find material on air conditioning on ships, he did not know. However, VINOGRADOFF promised to call BELIKOV back in a few days. This conversation was in Russian.

b2
b7D

G.I.R.-4

RKMcQ:mjm
62-4108

HAND[illegible] BY
STC[illegible]SK

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-172

F B I

19 MAR 22 1948

EX-6

APR 6 1948

Mr. Mossburg

SAC, Washington

March 19, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-24-2009

I want to call to your attention an inaccuracy in reporting information to the Bureau by your Office which information was subsequently forwarded to an outside Government agency and resulted in embarrassment to the Bureau.

This error was contained in a letter from your Office to the Bureau dated 3-25-47, captioned "Edward Uhler Condon, Atomic Energy Act, Applicant", wherein the name Virginia Worek was reported as Virginia Woerk. It is noted that in your letter of 3-8-48, captioned "Dr. Edward U. Condon, Internal Security - R", you correctly reported this name as Virginia Worek.

I desire that you again impress upon the Agent personnel assigned to your Office the vital necessity that information contained in communications prepared by them must be accurate.

EHM:esb

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-75884-1733
56 MAR 22 1948

EX-6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Mrs. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAR 20 1948 P.M.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 APR 8 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

March 16, 1948

Mr. Stuart Benge
3621 Redwood Avenue
Venice, California

Dear Mr. Benge:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated March 1, 1948, and to express my appreciation for your interest and courtesy in writing to me.

The contents of your letter have been carefully noted and are being maintained as a matter of record in the files of this Bureau.

RECORDED

62-58854-179

EX-6

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

G.I.R.-4

JLS/lc

Bu files contain no identifiable information on correspondent.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
☆ MAR 16 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 6-1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Venice California
March 1, 1948

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your report on Dr. Condon. I dont know whether it is the same man, but a Dr. Condon was superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools.

This Dr. Condon was interested in publishing some books which he wrote and he sold such a large quantity of these books to the Cincinnati school district that according to a state school inspector, the books would be out of date long before they were ever used.

It is contrary to Ohio law for a school official to sell a school district any books in which he has any financial interest. This Dr. Condon was not prosecuted, probably for political reasons, and was permitted to resign.

Very truly yours,

Stuart Benge

3621 Redwood Avenue

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-58854-174
EX-6
31 MAR 20 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

March 9, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The Times-Herald this morning carried a lengthy story on Dr. Condon and his hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted] told me confidentially last night that at the meeting of the Committee at Walter Reed Hospital there was read into the record considerable material which was not published in the report; that in this material are several names of individuals who are alleged either to be Communists or to be tied up with the New York Grand Jury. While the names are not mentioned in the paper this morning, [redacted] informed me of them as a matter of interest:

b7D

(1) Dexter Matthews, Party member who goes by the Party name of Waters, and who is a frequent contact of Mary Jane Keeney, Philip Dunaway and Glasser of the Treasury Department.

(2) James R. Newman.

(3) Frank J. Malina who joined the Party in 1938 and who has Party Book #1020.

(4) Gregory Nathan Silvermaster.

(5) Veit Vassie who frequently entertained Dr. Condon and was a contact of Harry Magdoff.

(6) Daniel Melcher.

(7) Vassilov of the Russian Embassy, who was entertained in Condon's home.

RECORDED
INDEXED 21 62-58854-175
21 MAR 20 1948

[redacted] told me General Groves had asked [redacted] to testify.

b7D

This morning Stripling of the Un-American Activities Committee called me to ask off-the-record if the letter which they quoted in part was a summary of the report. I told him we could not comment one way or the other on any of the contents of the file, but that undoubtedly his investigator observed that the letter transmitted investigative reports. He wanted to know if our reports would embarrass the Committee

CC - Mr. Tamm
CC - Mr. Ladd

LBM:MP31

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

or uphold it. I told him that would be stating a conclusion which it would be impossible for me to state.

He then stated for our information they had developed some very interesting information and referred to the case Anita Whitney vs. California which involved the taking down of the American Flag and hoisting of the Red Flag. Dr. Condon testified on behalf of Anita Whitney in that case and also appeared as a witness for Communists in certain California Criminal Syndicalism cases they are getting. He further states they have a statement from an official of the Bureau of Standards to the effect that material pertaining to Atomic Energy, guided missiles and the proximity fuses was routed around Condon as they did not trust him. He also states that a Navy Captain will testify as to the Kingfisher Project. I understand this has to do with guided missiles. The Captain will testify that the Navy did not trust Condon and the Navy had their own people guard information on the Kingfisher Project. Stripling further stated that they are convinced that the Loyalty Review Board of the Commerce Department never had a meeting but after their report came out they issued a statement that Condon had been cleared on February 24th. He stated that there is a determination up on the Hill to force the Commerce Department to produce the Loyalty File.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

MEMORANDUM FOR

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 19, 1948

FROM : E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

With reference to the misspelling of the name Virginia Worek in the Bureau's letter to the Commerce Department, you are advised that the Bureau's letter spelled the name exactly as it had been reported to us by the Field Office. We had no knowledge of the incorrectness of the spelling until the receipt of an additional letter from the Washington Field Office on March 8, 1948, in which the spelling of the name was changed to the correct spelling.

A suggested letter to the Washington Field Office is attached hereto.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Ladd

EAT:FA

G.I.R.A.

RECORDED 62-58854-176
INDEXED 19 MAR 22 1948

126

62 MAR 27 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : V. P. Keay

DATE: 3/18/48

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Mr. Joseph Volpe, Assistant General Counsel, AEC, recently requested to be allowed to review the MED file concerning Condon which had previously been turned over to the Bureau. This request was approved and the file was loaned to Mr. Volpe. Upon review of this file Mr. Volpe noted that one memorandum in that file was of particular interest to the AEC. This memorandum dated March 18, 1946, was furnished to the Manhattan District, U.S. Engineers Office, on that date and consists of a summary of information in Bureau files concerning the background and Communist activities of Condon. Mr. Volpe, upon returning the MED file to the Bureau, requested that he be furnished with a copy of this memorandum so that their present file on Condon will be complete.

In view of the fact that this memorandum was originally furnished to MED and since Mr. Volpe is cognizant of the contents, it does not appear that we can logically refuse Mr. Volpe's request.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the attached photostatic copy of this memorandum and cover letter be furnished to Mr. Volpe in accordance with his request. If you approve, it is suggested that this memorandum and attachment be returned to Special Agent Lawrence so that the attachment can be transmitted to Mr. Volpe.

Attachment - Delivered to AEC 3/19/48

RWL:md

59 MAR 29 1948

RECORDED 16 62-58859-177

FEB 11

31 MAR 20 1948

EX-47

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT
STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MARCH 19, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

CODE UNDERLINED PORTIONS

RECORDED 62-58859-178

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS - R. REURTEL MARCH 18 LAST. DO NOT INTERVIEW [redacted] IN VIEW OF HIS CRIMINAL RECORD AND QUESTIONABLE CREDITABILITY.

b7D

HOOVER

JWY:jmm

0140-0145

G.I.R.-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

MAR 19 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA 60 MAR 27 1948 9:38 P.M. Per J.G.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 18 1948

TELEMETER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

WASHINGTON FROM SFRAN S2 3-18-48 10-51 AM RN

DIRECTOR URGENT

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS - R. REMYTEL MARCH SEVENTEENTH LAST.

[redacted] BELIEVED IDENTICAL [redacted]

[redacted] NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. FBI NO. [redacted]

[redacted] LAST ARRESTED OAKLAND PD FEBRUARY SECOND, FORTY ONE,

OAKLAND PD NO. NINETEEN SIX SEVEN SIX FOR VAGRANCY, MOOCHING.

OAKLAND PD FILE REFLECTS NUMEROUS ARRESTS THROUGHOUT WEST IN-

DICATING [redacted] ITINERANT IN FREQUENT DIFFICULTY WITH

POLICE. IN VIEW OF BELIEF E. P. MORSE SET OUT IN REFERENCED TEL

THAT [redacted] POSSIBLY NOT INFORMANT WHO POSSESSES INFORMATION

CONCERNING CONDON AND SINCE [redacted] CREDIBILITY HIGHLY

QUESTIONABLE IF HE IS ALIVE, BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO SUTEL ANY

RECORD FBI SEVEN TWO THREE EIGHT SEVEN SUBSEQUENT TO FEBRUARY

SECOND, FORTY ONE IF FURTHER INQUIRIES TO LOCATE [redacted]

BELIEVED ADVISABLE.

KIMBALL

RECORDED 162-58854-178
INDEXED
MAR 23 1948

Called Ident

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

March 23, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/17/85 BY Sp4/AG/gtt 270622

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

On last Saturday, at the request of Secretary of Commerce Harriman, I conferred with the Secretary in his office.

He first discussed the Edward U. Condon case and stated that it was his intention to make available to the Atomic Energy Commission his files and papers in this matter as he had been informed by Mr. Lilienthal that the Loyalty Board of the Atomic Energy Commission was considering the Dr. Condon matter. He stated further that he understood that the Hickenlooper Committee of Congress would very likely request of the Atomic Energy Commission its complete files on Dr. Condon and that therefore since he, the Secretary of Commerce, intended to send to the Atomic Energy Commission all of his papers in this matter it was likely that the file of the Atomic Energy Commission might be made available to the Hickenlooper Committee, but that he, of course, assumed that the Atomic Energy Commission would clear with the Attorney General first the question of what papers of the FBI should be sent to the Hickenlooper Committee.

Secretary Harriman stated that he anticipated he would be called before the Thomas Committee in due time and he intended to take a very firm stand in the Dr. Condon matter as he was outraged at the manner in which the Thomas Committee had conducted itself in this case.

The Secretary requested that this Bureau furnish to him any additional information which it might have concerning Dr. Condon in order that he would be certain to have the benefit of all information upon this person. I would like to make certain that this request is very promptly complied with and that we expedite any pending investigations in the matter so that all information may be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce. It is also quite likely that we may decide, if necessary, to send the additional information likewise to the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Secretary of Commerce also referred to the Jannsen case which we are investigating at the present time in the Loyalty matter. He is desirous of having a very thorough inquiry made and would like to have the report as soon as possible. Please

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-2673-2

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:30 A.M.
BY

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964

RECORDED & INDEXED
141

62-58854-179
F B I
34 MAR 24 1948

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

see that this is expedited.

The Secretary also mentioned a David Lasser who is employed in the Department of Commerce and the Secretary stated that he, of course, knew generally of Mr. Lasser's early connections which have been viewed by some as radical, but he believes Mr. Lasser has changed his viewpoint and has become a very strong anti-Communist. I would like to have a very complete memorandum prepared from our files on David Lasser and it should be prepared in such form that I may be able to forward it to the Secretary of Commerce.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1948

TELEMETER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

WASHINGTON FROM SFRAN S12 3-17-48 3-42 PM RN

DIRECTOR URGENT

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS - R. RE PHONE CALL FROM SA C. F. BRUSCH TO SUPERVISR

COYNE AT BUREAU ON MARCH SIXTEEN LAST. PARTICULARLY THE INFORMATION FROM EDWARD F. MORSE RE [redacted] INFORMANT ALLEGEDLY HAVING SEEN CONDON AT MEETING AT HOME OF CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY. GEORGE H. HUDSON IDENTIFIED INFORMANT AS ONE [redacted] WITH CRIMINAL RECORD FRESNO. FRESNO SO FURNISHED RECORD OF [redacted] ALIAS [redacted] SO NO. [redacted] ALSO ARRESTED DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, OAKLAND PD NO. [redacted] AND ON JULY EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, OAKLAND PD NO. [redacted] - A. INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE CONTINUING. MORSE TODAY RECONTACTED THIS OFFICE INFORMING THAT UPON RECONSIDERATION HE IS NO LONGER OF OPINION THAT THIS INFORMANT FURNISHED INFORMATION RE CONDON BUT THAT IT WAS PROBABLY AN UNIDENTIFIED UNDERCOVER INFORMANT OF OAKLAND PD WHO MORSE CLAIMS DIED TEN YEARS AGO. MORSE FURNISHED NAMES OF [redacted] AND [redacted] AS ADDITIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION INFORMANTS ON RADICAL AFFAIRS IN NINETEEN NINETEEN. NO INFESTIGATION TO LOCATE THEM CONTEMPLATED PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

HANDLED BY

RECORDED 62-58854-180

INDEXED 109

29 MAR 19 1948

KIMBALL

REAU OF INVESTIGATI
S DEPARTMENT OF JUS

CC-150

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: MARCH 18, 1948 URGENT

RDED 62-58854-1181 SAC SAN FRANCISCO CODE UNDERLINED

109

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS - R. REURCALL MARCH SIXTEEN FORTY-EIGHT. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY IN BUREAU FILES QUOTE [redacted] INFORMANT UNQUOTE REFERRED TO BY E. P. MORSE. IT APPEARS FORMER AGENT F. W. KELLY, POSSIBLY IN MEDFORD, OREGON, WAS BEST INFORMED SUCH MATTERS. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION TO PORTLAND FOR INTERVIEW OF KELLY RE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CONDON AND IDENTITY OF INFORMANT. ALSO INTERVIEW FORMER AGENT MURRAY BLANFORD. OBTAIN THEIR RECOLLECTION OF INFORMANTS [redacted] ADDRESS UNKNOWN, AND [redacted] FORMERLY [redacted] UNABLE TO IDENTIFY QUOTE BLANK [redacted] UNQUOTE. REURTEL MARCH SEVENTEEN FORTY-EIGHT, DOUBTFUL IF [redacted] OR [redacted] HAVE INFORMATION ON THIS MATTER.

b7D

G.I.R.-4

HOOVER

JWY:IGS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/8/81 BY SP-4 Jaralson Conf. # 202,335

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RADIO CONTROL

TELETYPE

MAR 18 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA _____ M

Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

DATE: March 16, 1948
Call: 4:15 p.m.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/8/81 BY SP-4 jmf/alw

Comp. # 202,335

At the above time I took a call from Special Agent Charles Brusch of the San Francisco Office who was then in Sacramento. Mr. Brusch advised that in accordance with Bureau instructions, he has been examining today the transcripts relating to various of the trials which were held in California as a result of the meetings growing out of the Loring Hall incident in Oakland on and after November 9, 1919, when a number of individuals were charged with violations of the California Criminal Syndicalism Act. He stated that he has just completed the examination of the transcript of the trial on J. G. Weiler; that transcript reflects that Condon testified for the prosecution, at which time he stated that he then resided on Virginia Street in Berkeley; that he was a news reporter for the "Oakland Inquirer"; that on Sunday, November 9, 1919, he was present at Loring Hall, Oakland, at a meeting which ran from 10:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; that there were 150 to 200 people present; that the meeting was called by the Socialist Labor Party of California. At this point in his testimony Condon described the Hall, noting that there were streamers of red paper spread about the Hall and there were a number of photographs in evidence. He named specifically the photograph of Eugene Debbs. He described the literature in the Hall as including the following: The Manifesto of the Communist International, as well as the following publications: "Gail"; "Rebel Worker"; "The Forge"; "Industrial Worker"; "Women as Sex Vendors"; "The One Big Union Monthly." Condon testified that again on November 12, 1919, he was at Loring Hall when he bought five of the items of literature mentioned above. Condon testified that C. A. Tobey, in discussing the Loring Hall meeting of November 9, stated that it was the first convention of the Communist Labor Party. Condon testified that the November 9 meeting opened with a song and three cheers for the Bolsheviki. He then testified that Max Bedacht gave a speech wherein he discussed the question of the advisability of unifying the Communist Party with the Communist Labor Party.

HANDLED BY STOP PINK

According to Condon's testimony, Bedacht stated that he would not give in to the Communist Party and that the Communist Party was not half as radical as the Communist Labor Party with which Bedacht was affiliated. Condon testified that he saw Franz Roepcke at the raid which occurred at Loring Hall and he testified that he, Condon, was present at the time of the raid as a spectator but not as a participant. (Apparently this raid occurred on November 11 and consequently it should not be confused with the Loring Hall meeting which occurred on November 9, at which meeting the Communist Labor Party was formed and at which meeting Condon himself was in attendance. Apparently there was no actual meeting at Loring Hall on November 11 when the Hall was raided by the police.) 62-58857-181

CC detached copy

JPC:mpd Tel Sec'y 3/18/48 jmy

RECORDED & INDEXED 29 MAR 19 1948

109

Although Condon testified that he was in the building on November 12 and that he had purchased certain literature, as mentioned previously, he was not asked in the course of the trial as to why he was in Loring Hall at that time. Condon testified that at the meeting of November 9, the speakers urged for industrial unionism and they praised the Industrial Workers of the World. Condon testified that on November 9 he went to lunch with members of a committee identified with the SLP-CLP group and that upon returning from lunch it was noted that the American flag in the Hall had been covered with a red cloth. He testified that at that meeting one of the speakers urged seizure of the Government and he testified that the CLP did not believe in the use of violence, according to the speeches that were made by its representatives on November 9 but that he had heard that the opponents of the CLP might use violence, which in turn would cause the CLP to resist with violence. Condon testified that he was permitted to go wherever he desired in the Loring Hall Building; that he had no difficulty in being admitted to the meeting of November 9; and that as far as he knew it was an open meeting.

Under cross examination Condon testified that Police Officer Benton Thompson had not told Condon that he, Thompson, had covered the American flag with a red flag but that Thompson told Condon a "plant" at the CLP convention had draped the red flag over the American flag. The transcript reflected that Officer Thompson took the stand and refuted Condon's testimony and at that time Thompson indicated that he had apparently made some inquiry regarding Condon and had learned that Condon had been "let out at the 'Inquirer,' subsequently obtaining a position with the 'Oakland Tribune'." Thompson testified that his investigation indicated that the red cloth may have been placed over the American flag by one E. B. Smith or one Melville (who may possibly, but not necessarily, be identical with Henry Melbourne mentioned later in this memorandum.)

The transcript does not reflect that Officer Thompson was asked whether the red cloth was actually planted by him (Thompson).

Additional information furnished by Agent Brusch from a review of the transcript indicates that Condon may have informed a Mrs. Scully that the red cloth was actually planted by Thompson or some other individual. Apparently when quiried on this point Condon stated he was unable to state whether the first person he informed of this was, in fact, Mrs. Scully but he did admit having so told Mrs. Scully. This bit of information is considered of special import because Mrs. Scully was the individual who helped make the bond for Charlotte Anita Whitney.

In the course of the trial Condon requested permission to explain his position in the entire matter, at which time he stated that he had never testified earlier that the police had framed the aforementioned evidence. Condon claimed that he did not say that Officer Thompson had instructed that the red cloth should be draped over the American flag. Condon denied knowing whether an informant or "plant" acted on the instructions of Officer Thompson to that end. Condon made the statement that his testimony as a witness with respect to this matter resulted in a slander on his character.

An examination of the Weiler transcript by Agent Brusch reflects that Condon testified for the prosecution and on cross examination at the hands of the defense but it does not reflect that he was called as a defense witness. The Weiler transcript was the only one which has been examined to date.

As regards the individual referred to in an earlier memorandum as Henry Melbourne, Agent Brusch advised that he has been determined to be Henry Clay Melbourne, [redacted]. He was employed as a gold prospector in the summer and as a cook in the winter. The voting records of Alameda County reflect that he registered as a Socialist in 1919; that in 1920 he declined to divulge his party affiliation; and that in 1930 he registered as a prohibitionist. They have been unable to trace him since 1930. They have ascertained that the address at which he lived at that time is now located in a district occupied entirely by Negroes or by white flop houses. The Office is still checking in an effort to locate Melbourne.

Agent Brusch advised that Edward P. Morse has been interviewed. It will be recalled that Morse was an Agent of the old Bureau of Investigation and that Morse conducted a number of investigations relating to radical activities in the Bay area during the period following the last war and during the period pertinent to this inquiry. Morse is now identified with the California State Corporate Division. Morse advised that Franz Roepcke was, in his opinion, "one of the principal radicals in the Bay area and on the west coast." He related that Roepcke was a prolific writer. It is his recollection that Roepcke was a representative of the Communist Labor Party on the west coast and Morse stated that Roepcke definitely did not print the paper for business reasons alone but also in the interests of furthering this radical endeavor. Morse states that Roepcke had more to do with the newspaper and its policies than its editor, whose name was Snyder, and who, incidentally, resided at Roepcke's home. Morse advised that during this period the Bureau of Investigation had a young red-headed confidential informant who told him, Morse, that Condon attended one or more radical group meetings at the home of Charlotte Anita Whitney. Morse states that he remembers this because when Condon testified regarding the red

flag incident Morse considered the advisability of bringing this [redacted] informant into the open in order that he might testify as to Condon's attendance at the Whitney home meetings. Morse decided, however, that the informant's testimony would not be sufficiently effective and he therefore decided against disclosing his identity. Morse believes that former Bureau of Investigation Agent George Hudson may recall the identity of this informant and it is his belief that Hudson is now located in the Bay area.

b7D

Morse does not know where former Bureau of Investigation Agent Frank Kelly is located. He stated he left the Bay area about twelve years ago to practice law in either Eugene or Medford, Oregon. Morse recalls [redacted] mentioned in an earlier memorandum, as a paid confidential informant of the Bureau of Investigation and as having attended some of these radical meetings. The San Francisco Office has not located [redacted] as yet but is checking further to that end. Morse could not recall Charles King. Inquiries are continuing with respect to King.

Morse is of the very definite opinion that the November 9 convention was an open convention. He states that the Communist Labor Party at that time was interested in gaining publicity and consequently, he feels quite certain that the meeting was an open one.

The San Francisco Office will endeavor to locate Hudson and interview him. The San Francisco Office advised that one Murray Blanford was the Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco during the pertinent period and that he is now with the National Board of Fire Underwriters. I advised the San Francisco Office that Blanford should not be interviewed.

Agent Brusch advised that ex-Agent Walter Treadwell, who is legal advisor to the California Board of Education and who is now in San Francisco, may have information pertinent to this matter. He likewise mentioned another individual in the same category, Tygert, who was a Bureau of Investigation Agent and who may still be with the Bureau. I advised Brusch that we would check our files as to the whereabouts of Tygert.

Agent Brusch advised that the San Francisco Office has determined that the public library in Oakland has copies of the "Socialist Labor World" which later became the "World" when the Communist Labor Party was formed. I advised Brusch that the issues published during the pertinent period should be examined for any information pertinent to the inquiry which we are conducting.

Agent Brusch referred to your earlier instructions wherein you authorized the San Francisco Office to interview John Hugh Caulkins. San Francisco has determined that he is the attorney for the University of California, at which University Condon received some of his education. Brusch advised that an official of the University has recently published a statement wherein he has upheld Condon and made critical remarks generally concerning loyalty investigations. I, accordingly, rescinded your instructions, advising Brusch that the San Francisco Office should definitely not interview Caulkins.

Agent Brusch advised that he has two additional transcripts to examine at Sacramento; that pertinent pages are being recorded on a photo-record camera, and they will be sent AMSD to the Bureau as soon as the recording is completed. He stated he would then return to San Francisco and that the aforementioned data would be confirmed by letter immediately, together with any additional data developed by the San Francisco Office with respect to this inquiry. As additional information is received with respect to the foregoing, it will, of course, be called to your attention.

Advised

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Glavin

FROM : Louise R. Day

SUBJECT: 4:30 News, WMAL

DATE: March 5, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Rankin requested that the records regarding Dr. Condon be made public. Mr. Nixon objected because of what he regarded as a secret jury investigation in New York City of aliens and known spies. If the records were made public, Secretary Harriman and Mr. Hoover of the FBI would be requested to testify.

Mr. Taber recommended that the records of the 108 State Department employees be made public to prove that something is wrong with the State Department Security set-up. There was also criticism concerning the selection of Hamilton Robinson of the State Department to handle the loyalty program.

MAILED 52
APR 1 1948
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-83 BY SP5R56 pal #217590

62-58854-1821

INDEXED 21

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53 APR 1 1948

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 11, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dave Teeple of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy called at my office today after Senator Hickenlooper had called about the letter from the lawyer. I am attaching hereto a copy of the letter pertaining to Dr. Condon. It will be noted that he has also furnished a copy of the letter to Congressman Allen. This might very well be the source of information which I received a few days ago that the Un-American Activities Committee has this information. Dave told me that the Senator hoped on further thinking about the matter that we could look into this very promptly, that he would like to know, for his own personal information, whether there was any basis to the letter. I told him I felt certain that we could let him know.

Dave also told me that he had heard from a source who had no further information, and he saw no need to furnish his identity, that a cousin of Mrs. Condon's was registered as an agent of a foreign power and that he either lived with the Condons or had moved with the Condons or visited them on frequent occasions. It is suggested that it might be well to secure a list of her relatives and check them against the foreign agents registration list.

HANDLED BY [illegible] DESK

LBN:hmc

5 ENCL

1 APR 1 1948

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-58854-183

F B I

21 MAR 24 1948

CHAS. E. SNOOK (1863-1940)
CHAS. WADE SNOOK
SAMUEL J. CHASE

LAW OFFICES
SNOOK & CHASE
Central Bank Bldg.
Oakland 12, Calif.

CABLE ADDRESS "SNOOK"
TELEPHONE GLENCOURT 0385

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

March 3, 1948

Honorable William F. Knowland
United States Senator
Senate Building
Washington, D. C.

Re: Dr. Edward U. Condon, Chief,
U. S. Bureau of Standards

Last night, while reading the account in the Tribune of the charges against Dr. Edward U. Condon, I noticed his photograph and recognized it as that of a witness who testified in several criminal syndicalism trials when I was a Deputy District Attorney between 1920 and 1922 in Alameda County and, particularly, when I noted from his accompanying history that he had been a student at the University of California, graduating in 1924, and had worked while in College for an Oakland newspaper.

I located my notes on two of these trials and thought you should have a report of the circumstances in view of the Congressional investigation now in progress. The trials to which I refer are those of Charlotte Anita Whitney, John C. Taylor, a man named Weiler and a trial of several defendants including John Dolsen and Max Bedacht. These charges arose out of a meeting which occurred late in 1919 in Oakland which was an organizing convention of the Communist Labor Party of California.

Condon testified that he attended partly out of curiosity and partly as a reporter for the Oakland Post-Enquirer. He stayed throughout the proceedings and testified as to who was present, the talks that were made, the resolutions and reports adopted, the constitution which was drafted and adopted which endorsed the manifesto of the Third International of Moscow, purchased literature and identified other Communist literature which was on display.

He was used by the defense in the Whitney case in an attempt to show that a "red flag" which was hung over the American flag had been placed by the Police. In other words, that this was a "frame". This was denied by Inspectors Fenton Thompson and Wm. F. Kyle, both now deceased. We used him as a prosecution witness in the latter two trials mentioned.

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ENCLOSURE

#2
Honorable William F. Knowland March 3, 1948

If further information is desired with respect to these incidents, George Helms former chief detective officer, now living in San Lorenzo, is familiar with the details and I believe Judge Ralph E. Hoyt is also. I spoke to Judge Ezra Decoto, who was then District Attorney, and he believes he has some notes on the matter also which he is looking up.

At any rate, whether or not he was interested in joining the organization, his testimony at least showed that as far back as 1919 he was associated with "left wing" elements.

I thought this information was important enough to be passed on to you and I telephoned your father this morning and spoke to him about it. I can give a fuller account of the matter if necessary.

Condon testified that he left the employ of the Post-Enquirer because he did not wish to write anything derogatory about Hans Ropecke. I have no recollection as to who Ropecke is except that I believe Condon said that he was the individual who invited Condon to the meeting.

Max Bedacht while under indictment jumped bail and went to Russia. He and Dolsen both testified before the Dies Committee before the war and I read excerpts from their testimony in Congressman Dies' book. Bedacht's testimony resulted in his arrest for traveling to Russia without a passport on numerous occasions. Dolsen testified that he is still a Communist organizer in and about New York City.

I personally prosecuted the Weiler and Dolsen cases.

Trusting this will be of assistance to you, and with best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. WADE SNOOK

CWS:ms
CC to
Honorable John J. Allen, Jr.
Representative in Congress
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

COPY.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 13, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson of March 11, 1948 in regard to the information furnished by Dave Teeple of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

According to Mr. Teeple, he had received information that a cousin of Mrs. Condon's was registered as an Agent of a foreign power and he either lived with the Condons, had lived with the Condons, or visited them on frequent occasions. It is believed that the individual referred to as the foreign agent is probably Monroe Stern, a registered agent of Yugoslavia. Stern is a cousin of Mrs. Albert S. Cahn, Jr. The Cahns lived with the Condons for about ten months and left for the West Coast in October, 1947. It is believed that Albert S. Cahn, Jr. is now working for the Bureau of Standards at the Institute of Numerical Analysis of the University of California.

With regard to Monroe Stern who has registration number 386, a registration statement and abstract received from the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice and dated October 24, 1946 indicates that he resides at 1734 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and his business address is 1520 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. His nationality is given as American and his business as Information and Public Relations Officer for the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia - Washington Embassy. His agency includes answering inquiries from press, radio, students, general public and assisting technically in the preparation of speeches, statements, etc. for delivery by members of the Embassy staff. Also his duties include the preparation of information bulletins, the issuance of statements and letters to the press and on the publicity media where necessary to correct misstatements or give out information, receiving visitors where knowledge of English is necessary, watching American press and other channels in this country for information for the Embassy.

G.I.R. 4

HANDLED BY OP DESK

62-58854-184

INDEXED

Since Monroe Stern is related to Mrs. Cahn, Jr. it is very likely that any visits of Stern to his cousin could be construed as visits to the Condons at which place Mrs. Cahn was residing.

21 MAR 24 1948

JUD:mfs

The Washington Field Office has been advised to be alert for any information which would indicate that Mrs. Condon has a cousin who is registered as an agent of a foreign power. The Supervisors who are handling the Registration Act and Espionage cases will likewise be alert for any information which would indicate that Mrs. Condon has a cousin who is registered as an agent of a foreign power.

51 APR 1 1948

SAC, New Orleans

March 18, 1948

Director, FBI

RE: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/IH

INDEXED RECORDED
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Reurlet 3/15/48.

For the information of your office, Dr. Edward U. Condon at the present time Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born March 2, 1902 at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He attended the University of California from 1919 to 1926. He received an A.B. degree in 1924 and a Ph.D. in Physics in 1926. He was married to Emilie Honzik Condon November 8, 1922. There is no information in the Bureau files to indicate that Dr. Condon was ever in Louisiana or Mississippi. Condon's description (1946) is as follows:

Height:	5'11"
Weight:	200-225 lbs.
Hair:	Black - crew cut, receding in front and sides
Eyes:	Dark
Face:	Full - flabby
Build:	Heavy
Complexion:	Dark
Peculiarities:	Double chin, knockkneed - wears glasses

G.I.R. 4

You will note that in 1923 or 1924 Condon had not received his Doctor's degree and he was at that time approximately 21 years of age. Condon's description in 1923 or 1924 is not contained in the Bureau's files.

You are instructed to reinterview Mr. Waldo Dubose, Terry, Mississippi and definitely determine whether the individual referred to by him was identical to Dr. Edward U. Condon.

EHM:mfs

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 19 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING RM
MAR 19 10 56 AM '48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. WALDO DUBOSE, Terry, Miss., recently read in the newspaper that Dr. EDWARD CONDON, Director, Bureau of Standards, had been accused of being disloyal and giving information regarding atomic energy. Mr. DUBOSE thought CONDON might be identical with a person he met some 25 years ago named Dr. deMONTELEONE.

About 1923 or 1924 while in New Orleans, La., DUBOSE was invited by Mrs. HEDDA VON MEYSENBERG to attend a lecture given by one Dr. deMONTELEONE. About three days later, DUBOSE attended a party in a house at Third and Camp Streets, New Orleans, and deMONTELEONE was present and gave a lecture on some psychological subject. While visiting his family in Ellisville, Miss., about 1926, DUBOSE heard of a prominent lecturer there, and when he saw this lecturer he recognized him as deMONTELEONE whom he had seen and heard in New Orleans. deMONTELEONE denied his identity and advised that hewas Dr. CONDON. Some time later, CONDON or deMONTELEONE left Ellisville and as he had no money, he left his bag as security for his bill. CLINT COLLINS, operator of the hotel, opened his bag and found letterheads in the name of deMONTELEONE, confirming the identification made by DUBOSE. It was recalled that CONDON while in Ellisville obtained several hundred dollars from the citizens there; DUBOSE recalls that CLINT COLLINS and ERNEST PETTUS, now deceased, were among those who gave him money.

DUBOSE described deMONTELEONE or CONDON as being very brilliant, clever, of short stature, plump build with jet black hair and a full beard. He appeared to be of Albanian extraction.

DUBOSE desired this information be made available for whatever value it possesses. However, he does not desire that his name be mentioned in connection with any inquiries that might be made. DUBOSE is a retired designer formerly having a place of business in Paris, and has traveled extensively.

No action is being taken by the New Orleans Division in the absence of further instructions from the Bureau.

100-0
ZJV-mmd

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-185
F B I
31 MAR 23 1948

Letter to A.G.
3/18/48
E.H.M.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Egan
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neale
Mr. Gandy

[redacted] confidentially and off the record, advised Special Agent ROBERT G. GIBBS that [redacted]

His connection with the Committee is to be kept confidential.

He is to be used to obtain information regarding the contacts and activities of Dr. CONDON, especially re social gatherings which CONDON and his wife have attended. One such was a dinner believed held at the residence of BOYAN ATHANASSOV of the Bulgarian Embassy, which was attended by CONDON and his wife, PHILLIP O. KEENEY and his wife MARY JANE KEENEY and JAMES ROY NEUMAN, and others.

[redacted] was hired because he is believed to have good contacts locally.

This information is being furnished only for the advice of the Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-18

F IB I

15 MAR 26 1948

RGG:JC
62-4108

MAR 31 1948

62-46

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

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b7D

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIG
STATES DEPARTMENT OF

CC-150.

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MARCH 22, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC SAN FRANCISCO

URGENT

CODE UNDERLINED

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS - R. REURTEL MARCH TWENTY LAST. IN VIEW OF STATEMENT BY FORMER AGENT MORSE, SUGGEST YOU REQUEST LOS ANGELES TO LOCATE FORMER INFORMANT [redacted] AT SAN LUIS OBISPO. IF [redacted] LOCATED, SUGGEST SPECIAL AGENT BRUSH YOUR OFFICE INTERVIEW HIM DUE TO BRUSH'S BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE THIS MATTER. MAKE NO FURTHER EFFORT TO LOCATE [redacted]

b7D

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FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1 MAR 30 1948

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are enclosed herewith two photostatic copies each of two articles regarding Dr. CONDON. One is entitled "The Condon Case and Its Implications", prepared by the Executive Board, Washington Association of Scientists, on or about March 7, 1948, and the second is an article regarding CONDON prepared by the Federation of American Scientists dated March 4, 1948. The first was furnished by CHARLES RAMEY of the National Bureau of Standards, Personnel Division, who borrowed it from some unidentified person, and the second was obtained from sources at the Federation of American Scientists.

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#337238, 339333, 339335
339337, 340196, 340198

Enclosure

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RGG:JC
62-4108
cc-65-4736

EX-91

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

59 MAR 31 1948

FOR RELEASE IN A.M. OF
MARCH 4, 1948

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DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Federation of American Scientists
1749 L Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
NAtional 5818

"The Federation of American Scientists is deeply concerned about the recent public denunciation of Dr. E. U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, by the House Un-American Activities Committee", said Professor Robert E. Marshak with reference to statements about Dr. Condon. Professor Marshak, who is Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, went on to say that, "Dr. Condon, past president of the American Physical Society, is a distinguished American physicist who has made important contributions to spectroscopy, nuclear physics, and quantum mechanics, and who during World War II played a prominent role in the development of radar and the atomic bomb, which contributed so materially to allied victory." Dr. Marshak pointed out that the action of the Thomas Committee in smearing a scientist who has "earned the respect and admiration of his American colleagues" cannot but have an "adverse affect on the morale of American scientists who, because of the lapse of fundamental research during the war years, are trying desperately to catch up on their basic understanding of the world and to contribute to the well-being and security of the United States." The complete text of Dr. Marshak's statement follows.

"Eight days ago on February 24th, after a most exhaustive and painstaking investigation, a loyalty board of the Department of Commerce rendered a unanimous opinion that 'no reasonable grounds exist for believing that Dr. Condon is disloyal to the government of the United States.' On the basis of the same evidence and without giving Dr. Condon a hearing, the Committee has seen fit to issue a public statement linking Dr. Condon's name to alleged Russian spies and foreign agents. This deliberate smear on the part of the Thomas Committee is contrary to the American instinct for fair play and to the democratic ideal expressed in the Bill of Rights.

"The type of evidence the House Committee has adduced in support of its demand for Dr. Condon's ouster is of the most specious kind. Thus, the House Committee asserts that Dr. Condon was in contact with Dr. Zlotowski, a nuclear scientist, and that Dr. Zlotowski studied many years ago with Dr. Joliot-Curie, who recently joined the French Communist Party. It fails to point out that Dr. Zlotowski was the Polish delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, with whom Dr. Condon would normally have contact, and that nuclear physics has no red or black political hues, or even red, white, and blue. For example, no one would suggest that the U. S. return the gram of radium which the late Madame Curie, mother-in-law of Dr. Joliot-Curie, gave to American hospitals for treatment of cancer, because her son-in-law is a Communist. Again, the House Committee states that Dr. Condon applied for a passport to Russia and that he was not permitted to leave the country. It omits the fact that Dr. Condon sought the passport in order to attend an international scientific celebration in Leningrad and that Dr. Conant, president of Harvard University, and other top-ranking atomic scientists of the U. S. were also invited, and were also refused permission to attend the ceremony. The House statement is replete with inconsequential inferences of this character.

"Dr. Condon is a distinguished American physicist whose integrity and patriotism have been fully recognized by his scientific peers. To sight only one example, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and former president of the National Academy of Sciences, has said, "I am particularly incensed at Dr. Condon's treatment by Thomas ... Condon is a distinguished scientist ... by no stretch of the imagination is he a Communist or an unloyal American." Dr. Condon's tireless work on behalf of the United States is well-known and his scientific accomplishments and straightforward personality have endeared him to American scientists.

"Dr. Condon is not "one of the weakest links in atomic energy". In actual fact, he is one of the strongest links in the complex organization of science, on whose intelligent administration the welfare and security of the U. S. depend. Dr. Condon is an outstanding example of a research scientist turned devoted public servant, of which there are far too few. Here is a true representative of American science, believing in civilian control of atomic energy and holding the firm conviction that the freedom and objectivity which characterize science must be extended to all civic activity."

THE CONDON CASE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

(Notes prepared by the Executive Board, Washington Association of Scientists)

The material in these pages, assembled mainly from newspaper accounts up to and including March 7, 1948, is offered to supplement the excellent analysis of an earlier attack against Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, prepared by the Hon. Chet Holifield (R., Calif.). The history of the attacks is brought up to date and additional analysis is made of the charges and their implications.

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Background

On July 11, 1946 (according to the New York Times of March 7, 1948) "An unidentified man described as a person who formerly held a security position in the Manhattan District Project, wrote the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy suggesting that the committee have a look at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's record of Dr. Condon (the FBI had made a routine security investigation). Representative J. Parnell Thomas, head of the Un-American Activities Committee, was then a member of the Joint Committee.

"On March 23 and 25, 1947", the Times continues, "two articles appeared in a Washington newspaper -- said to be 'leaks' from the Thomas Committee -- accusing Dr. Condon of disloyalty.

"April 8, 1947. At the request of Dr. Condon, the loyalty board of the Department of Commerce started to investigate him."

On May 15, 1947, the Federal Bureau of Investigation sent a letter about Dr. Condon to the Department of Commerce. What prompted the sending of this letter has not been stated and the letter has never been fully published, but it has been quoted extensively by the Subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee in support of its charges. The letter is reported to imply that Condon was indiscreet in his associations and conversations, but it is also reported (Washington Post, March 4, 1948) to state specifically that there is no evidence of actual disloyalty in these associations.

In June, 1947, prior to any public announcement of the FBI letter, Chairman J. Parnell Thomas of the Un-American Activities Committee, published two articles, one in the June issue of American Magazine and one in the June 21 issue of Liberty, attacking Dr. Condon. As a result of these attacks Dr. Condon requested Secretary of Commerce Harriman to make an investigation, and on July 9 wrote to Chairman Thomas offering to help his committee in any way possible. This letter of July 9 was never acknowledged.

On July 17, 1947 the Washington Times-Herald published an article which continued the attack on Dr. Condon. On July 22 the Times-Herald article was analyzed on the floor of the House by the Hon. Chet Holifield in a speech which accompanies these notes. On August 15, 1947 a subcommittee of the Thomas Committee started its investigation of Dr. Condon.

On February 24, 1948, eight months after receipt of the FBI letter, a Commerce Department loyalty board headed by Adrian Fisher, reported to Secretary Harriman that it had investigated all information available relative to Dr. Condon

and had found no grounds for questioning his loyalty. The report of the board was unanimous.

Six days later, on March 1, 1948, the Subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee released to the press a report to the full Committee, based almost completely on the FBI letter of May 15, 1947, recommending that Secretary Harriman either release Dr. Condon from his position or publicly state his reasons for not doing so. The Commerce Department replied with a statement of the conclusions of its loyalty board.

On March 2 Chairman Thomas directed that a subpena be issued for the files of the Commerce Department's loyalty board. On March 4 Secretary Harriman rejected the subpena, stating that to release confidential material in the files of loyalty boards would seriously jeopardize the government's loyalty program. He announced that he would instead ask the President's Loyalty Review Board to review the case. On the same day Dr. Condon wrote to Senator Hickenlooper, Chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, asking that his group conduct a "complete hearing and careful study of the relationship between "scientists and their government".

On March 5 the House Sub Committee on Un-American Activities voted to hold full hearings on charges regarding Dr. Condon's loyalty and associations. The following day it was reported that the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was making a preliminary investigation to determine whether the case falls within its area of interest.

It should be noted particularly that the FBI letter of May 15, 1947, about which the whole system of charges and countercharges revolves, was a confidential communication for the information of the Secretary of Commerce; that in connection with alleged associations of Dr. Condon with individuals engaged in espionage the original Subcommittee quotations omitted the significant sentence "There is no evidence to show that contacts between this individual and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities." (Washington Post, March 4); that the letter was part of the data considered by the Commerce Department's loyalty board which unanimously cleared Dr. Condon of any suspicion of disloyalty; and that the Subcommittee's report was published over nine months after the letter upon which it is based, but only six days after the Commerce Department's loyalty board in effect rejected any suspicions of disloyalty the letter may have aroused.

The Subcommittee's Specific Charges

1. That Condon associated with individuals connected with the Polish Embassy, i.e. the wife of the Ambassador, the Secretary of the Embassy, a clerk employee and the former counselor of the Embassy.

2. That Condon was in contact "with an individual alleged by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944."

3. That Condon, through his membership in the American-Soviet Science Society, "has lent his name and influence to one of the principal Communist endeavors in the United States".

4. That Condon appointed Demetry Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as liaison officer for the National Bureau of Standards.

5. That Condon displayed general indiscretion in association and conversation.

6. That Condon, as indicated by his associations and activities, "is one of the weakest links in our atomic security".

Analysis of the Charges

Procedure

Quite apart from the specific content of the charges and the question of their validity, the following should be noted about the procedure followed by the Subcommittee. Charges seriously prejudicial to the reputation of a noted scientist were released to the public press without giving any opportunity to the individual concerned to defend himself. The Subcommittee failed even to acknowledge Dr. Condon's offer of July 9, 1947, to make himself available for questioning. Four days after releasing the charges the Subcommittee voted to hold hearings to investigate them. The charges are based on a confidential letter from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Secretary of Commerce. The Subcommittee offers no explanation of how it came to have access to this letter, but Chairman Thomas admitted on March 3 that the Subcommittee report omitted a significant sentence which stated that there was no evidence that Dr. Condon was involved in espionage activities in his contacts with alleged Russian agents (Washington Post, March 4). Thomas explained that the committee investigator who had examined the letter had neglected to copy the exonerating sentence. Criticizing the procedure of the Subcommittee in an editorial on March 5, the New York Times stated that "it is the method followed -- condemnation without fair trial, and punishment by publicity -- that must offend anyone believing in the principles of due process".

Ambiguity

It must be kept in mind that any action taken by a Congressional Committee whose title includes the words "Un-American Activities" is necessarily assumed to be related to "Un-Americanism" and disloyalty. In the present instance the Committee has made no direct charge of disloyalty against Dr. Condon and even has admitted that it has no evidence of such disloyalty (Washington Post, March 3). Nevertheless, the implication of disloyalty is strong and has been intensified by statements from Chairman Thomas who is quoted by Robert Stripling, chief investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, as saying that he was unable to understand "how the Commerce Department loyalty board could have cleared Dr. Condon in view of the evidence."

Guilt through association

The charges leveled against Dr. Condon rest almost exclusively on alleged associations with alleged subversive individuals or organizations. It should be noted that the concept of guilt through association is a difficult and dangerous one and has been severely criticized by authorities on legal process and validity of evidence. John Lord O'Brian, former Assistant Attorney General, in his address of January 23, 1948, before the New York State Bar Association, stressed the point that the idea of guilt by association is foreign to our legal traditions. He quoted Charles Evans Hughes, later Chief Justice, as saying, "It was of the essence of the institutions of liberty that it be recognized that guilt is per-

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sonal and cannot be attributed to the holding of opinion or to mere 'intent, in the absence of overt acts'. Dr. Condon is specifically accused neither of overt acts of disloyalty nor of avowed sympathy with, or support of, individuals openly advocating such acts. He is accused only of association with individuals or organizations alleged to be disloyal or of foreign allegiance. Clearly, if such associations are to be given weight in assessing Dr. Condon's loyalty, information must be furnished (1) on the nature and frequency of these associations, and (2) on the basis for the allegation of disloyalty against the individuals and organizations involved.

Dr. Condon is accused of association with four individuals connected with the Polish Embassy. The nature or frequency of the associations is not stated. It should be noted in this connection that the Polish Embassy enjoys the same official courtesies as any other embassy in Washington; that visits of government officials to these embassies are quite common; and that foreign embassy personnel mingle freely with U. S. government personnel in Washington social life. Seen in this context, associations of unspecified nature and frequency cannot logically be deemed incriminating.

Moreover, Dr. Condon denies any knowledge of two of the individuals with whom he is charged with associating. Two others, he says, he once had to his home for dinner, along with a former Congressman of Polish descent. One of these two individuals, Ignace Zlotowski, is singled out by the Subcommittee as particularly dangerous because he "studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party", and because he "purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Agriculture". With reference to the first point, Dr. Robert E. Marshak has pointed out that Curie-Joliot, to whom the Subcommittee apparently refers, is a French physicist who recently joined the French Communist Party. The fact that Zlotowski studied physics under Curie-Joliot many years ago is evidently deemed sufficient to taint him with suspicion. Condon associated not with Curie-Joliot but with Zlotowski. Nevertheless, suspicion is transmitted to him. Thus the concept of guilt by association is extended to become guilt by association once removed. With reference to the second point, it need hardly be observed that the purchase of published books gives little support to an allegation of espionage.

Dr. Condon is charged with contact "with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944". This charge is quoted by the Subcommittee from the FBI letter of May 15. Omitted by the Subcommittee, according to the Washington Post of March 4, was the succeeding sentence, "There is no evidence to show that contacts between this individual and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities". The nature of the contact, the identity of the individual, the strength of the evidence regarding this individual, and the identity of the alleged Soviet espionage agent are all unspecified. The entire charge rests upon the reliability of the testimony of an individual whose own allegiance is admittedly questionable. Dr. Condon has stated that he has no idea to whom the charge refers.

The Subcommittee's charges that Dr. Condon is a member of the American-Soviet Science Society and states, without offering evidence, that this organization is "one of the principal Communist endeavors in the United States". The history and purposes of the American-Soviet Science Society have been discussed in detail in Rep. Holifield's speech of July 22, 1947 and they need only be summarized here. The facts are that the Society, according to the report of the

Rockefeller Foundation which contributed $25,000 to its support, was established as "a liaison agency serving the interests of American scientists by helping them to keep informed of scientific developments in the Soviet Union, and aiding Soviet scientists in their relations with their fellow scientists in the United States, through the interchange of periodicals and publications". The services of the Society were utilized by the Army and Navy. Its membership includes other such distinguished scientists as E. O. Lawrence of the University of California, R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology (retired), W. D. Coolidge of the General Electric Company, Gustav Egloff of the Universal Oil Products Company, and Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company.

With reference to the general area of interest of the Society, the President's Scientific Research Board in its report of August 27, 1947 (Science and Public Policy, Volume I, p. 41) said the following: "Of particular importance in science is the work of Russia. The Soviet government is supporting a large group of universities and scientific research institutions from which many important results are being published. Much of this material is being received in the United States but it is under-utilized because of the small number of our scientists who have a reading knowledge of Russian. Some plans for making this material more accessible through translations and translated abstracts have been made by a private group, with financial aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. Such efforts deserve support and encouragement."

A communication from L. C. Dunn, Professor of Zoology at Columbia University dated March 3, 1948, to the New York Times is relevent in the present connection. Professor Dunn states in part that, contrary to the charge of the Un-American Activities Subcommittee, "(1) The American-Soviet Science Society has no connection with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; (2) it has not been cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney General; (3) it has at no time had anything to do with any 'Communist endeavors' or with any except strictly scientific purposes.

"Moreover, since I was president of this society in March, 1946, I can reject unequivocally the imputation of the sub-committee concerning the quoted letter of March 6, 1946, written by Dr. Gelfen for our membership committee. The Subcommittee makes it appear that pressure was put upon some of the staff of the Bureau of Standards to join our society, because we referred to Dr. Condon's membership in our executive committee. This same letter went to several hundred scientists in many different universities and laboratories. Wherever possible, we named a member of our society in the same laboratory or university from whom information about our society could be secured."

The Subcommittee charges that Dr. Condon appointed Demetry Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as liaison officer for the National Bureau of Standards. It is stated that Mr. Vinogradoff was in contact with two officials of the Soviet Embassy "to discuss the problem of exchanging books, pamphlets, and other written material". It is true that Dr. Condon appointed Mr. Vinogradoff. The significance of this fact is not stated by the Subcommittee although the inference it wishes drawn seems clear. The fact that Mr. Vinogradoff was born in Russia has no relevance beyond its value as innuendo. Mr. Vinogradoff left Russia immediately after the Revolution of 1917, entering this country in 1918, and becoming an American citizen in 1925. As a civil service employee he is subject to the usual loyalty checks. Not the slightest shadow of evidence is offered to question his loyalty. His alleged contacts with the Soviet Embassy appear to be strictly in line of duty as liaison officer of the National Bureau of Standards,

particularly since it is his official responsibility to handle all foreign contacts with the Bureau. As additional cause for alarm, the Subcommittee states that the talks between Mr. Vinogradoff and the Soviet official "would be informal because, otherwise, it would be necessary to obtain a clearance from the State Department". Since the talks were apparently preliminary, dealing only with the "problem" rather than with specific action, the procedure adopted does not depart from that frequently followed in matters of this kind to avoid unnecessary "red tape" pending decision on some definite action.

What is revealing in this particular charge is that Mr. Vinogradoff was engaged in implementing an official policy not only of the Bureau of Standards, but of the United States and the United Nations. It is a policy, however, with which the Subcommittee disagrees, since it states that the United States "is pursuing a dangerous and foolish policy in making scientific data available to the Soviet Union". The Subcommittee is here establishing its own standards for determination of Un-Americanism -- standards which are not in accord with official policies. Both the competence and the authority of the Subcommittee for this function are open to question.

The Subcommittee charges that, apart from the specific instances mentioned, Dr. Condon is indiscreet in his associations and conversation. It is impossible to evaluate this charge inasmuch as it is undocumented; but it is to be noted that a charge of indiscretion in a high government official is a serious one. Adequate administrative procedures are available for considering it and for obtaining remedial action if required. Indiscretion, moreover, can hardly be regarded as falling within the province of a Congressional Committee devoted to combating disloyalty and subversion, nor is it properly discussed in the public press prior to investigation by appropriate administrative officials.

Security risk

Finally, the Subcommittee charges that Dr. Condon "is one of the weakest links in our atomic security". This is a summary statement, presumably based on the specific charges enumerated above. Its validity must be measured in terms of the reliability and weight of the specific charges, and the reliability and weight of facts and testimony to the contrary. The analysis which has been made of the Subcommittee's charges shows that the evidence advanced in support of them is inadequate, any effectiveness they may have resting on innuendo. Against this may be set the following: Dr. Condon was cleared in 1944 for work in the top-secret Manhattan District itself. With the FBI letter of May 15, 1947 before it, the Department of Commerce loyalty board unanimously cleared him of all suspicion of disloyalty. Adrian S. Fisher, chairman of the loyalty board, has since become general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, a fact which suggests that his own record meets the rigid requirements of the AEC.

The confidence in Dr. Condon of high government officials is demonstrated by his appointment as scientific advisor to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, as a member of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, the President's Evaluation Board for Operation Crossroads, the Inter-departmental Committee on Science, and the President's Scientific Research Board. The confidence of his scientific colleagues is indicated by his election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1944 and to the presidency of the American Physical Society in 1946. Since the charges of the Subcommittee were published, the American Physical Society and numerous other organizations and individual scientists have publicly disputed them, stating their complete confidence in Dr. Condon's loyalty.

A press release by eleven faculty representatives of Princeton University, with which Dr. Condon was at one time associated, stated, "From long association with him, both personal and professional, we are convinced that he is completely loyal to the United States and we believe that the government is fortunate in having such an able and public spirited physicist as director of the Bureau of Standards". Additional statements of confidence in Dr. Condon's capacities and reliability will be found in Rep. Holifield's speech of July 22.

Implications

In view of the foregoing analysis, displaying as it does the weakness of the evidence supporting the Subcommittee's charges, it is only natural to inquire why they were made. There is little factual information on this subject on which logical inferences can be drawn. More significant, however, and more ascertainable than the motivations of the Committee members are the probable consequences and the implications of the attack, if it succeeds in its announced purpose of displacing Dr. Condon as director of the National Bureau of Standards. For it is clear that while the immediate target is Dr. Condon, the attack on this one scientist is part of a general movement which, if it continues in its present course, will have much broader effects. Thus, Chairman Thomas stated on March 4, "...we will proceed with our investigation of persons in the government who have been flirting with foreign agents. And I might add that before the Condon hearings are over there will be other names of government officials whose records of Communist affiliation and association will be brought to public attention."

In assessing the significance and implications of the Committee's attack it is to be recalled, first, that Dr. Condon is recognized as one of the outstanding proponents of civilian control of atomic energy. Whether it is the Subcommittee's purpose or not, its attack on Condon affects the public estimate of the reliability of atomic physicists and civilian scientists in general. In view of the fact that the present term of appointment of the Atomic Energy Commissioners expires in August, 1948, a date which therefore may see a renewal of controversy over civilian control, the Committee's action functions as an early manouver to weaken the effectiveness of those who successfully fought in 1946 to achieve the existing type of Atomic Energy Commission.

Second, the spreading of the effects of the attack to include scientists in general has another, and perhaps broader implication. The current realization that scientific advance is essential to military strength has resulted in a vastly expanded support of scientific research. Coupled with this, however, there has been a tendency for distrust of scientists to arise. Since scientists are the custodians as well as the discoverers of scientific knowledge, their deep belief in freedom of intellectual activity and free exchange of information are regarded with suspicion by some who do not understand how science operates. Dr. Condon's association with a Polish physicist, in turn the student of a French physicist, and his membership in the American-Soviet Science Society, are regarded as indiscreet and perhaps disloyal by the House Un-American Activities Committee; yet they are quite in keeping with the tradition and attitude of science, and certainly one of the main reasons for its phenomenal growth in the past century. It need hardly be pointed out here, as it has so often been before, that the release of atomic energy itself rests squarely on the work of European scientists, among whom were the French Curies, whose son-in-law, Curie-Joliot, is mentioned in the Subcommittee's report. If security is to be attained by shackling the growth of science, there may be little left for security to protect. In words attributed to Dr. C. F. Kettering of General Motors Corporation, "When you lock the doors of the

laboratory you are likely to lock out more than you lock in."

Third, the specific implications for the government scientist must be mentioned. The need for attracting additional competent scientific personnel into government service has been emphasized by the President's Scientific Research Board, and needs no reiteration. The Board, however, reports that government service is at the moment of very low attractiveness to scientists, ranking behind both university and industrial employment in preference. Only 11 per cent of scientists at large listed government as their first choice for employment, and among government scientists themselves, only 37 per cent listed their own type of employment as their preference. Clearly, even existing conditions in government service are unattractive to scientists. If now is to be added the fear of unwarranted attacks by Congressional Committees, government scientific laboratories will fall to a low level indeed. Dr. Condon raises this issue himself, in his March 4 letter to Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He says, "What concerns me is the national weakness and disintegration of our scientific position, if this whole question of proper relations between working scientists and their government is not clarified. Frankly, recruiting and keeping scientists in the government service is not an easy job at best, because of salary limitations, budget difficulties, and the notorious amount of administrative detail with which the Federal Government burdens its scientists. But in addition to that, there has been a mounting tension of threats of purges, spy-ring exposures, publicity attacks and sudden dismissals without hearings.

"All of these make scientists increasingly reluctant to work for the government. They greatly unsettle their minds, and distract them from the creative efforts which we hope to get from them. Because of these conditions it is becoming increasingly difficult to ask a man to accept a position with any scientific agency of the government."

Along these same lines, the American Physical Society, in a telegram to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, President of the Senate, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, protested the action of the Un-American Activities Subcommittee, saying, "We have grave fear that their action will tend to frustrate efforts of the government to avail itself of our scientific resources and will make difficult the collaboration between scientists and the government, on which so much of our future depends." The Society is here recognizing that the danger extends beyond governmental laboratories themselves because of the very extensive governmental support which goes to private research institutions.

Finally, there needs to be mentioned a general implication of the attack upon Dr. Condon which goes beyond the problems of science and scientists. On the basis of evidence which the Subcommittee admits is insufficient to sustain a charge of disloyalty, it nevertheless recommends that the Secretary of Commerce dismiss Condon or publicly defend his failure to do so. This obviously constitutes an attempt, through the use of unfounded charges and innuendo, to so inflame public opinion that Condon will be separated from Federal service. This impatience with orderly legal procedure and resort to direct action is, in other contexts, the pattern of vigilanteeism and similar lawlessness. When it occurs under the sanctions of governmental authority it is not easily distinguishable from the very types of Un-Americanism which the Committee was established to combat.

The implications of the attack upon Dr. Condon by the House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities are therefore dangerous and ugly. Seen as one element in a current broad trend, they threaten not only one scientist and public servant but the security and fundamental tenets of a democratic people.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 25, 1948

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re San Francisco report September 16, 1947 of Special Agent CHARLES G. CAMPBELL.

Reference report reflected that CONDON was considered for the newly created post of Dean of the Graduate Students at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, in the spring of 1947 but was dropped from consideration on receipt of information by Stanford's president, DONALD B. TRESSIDER, indicating communist associations by CONDON. According to press despatches, TRESSIDER passed away at New York City on January 28, 1948.

[redacted] advised on March 1, 1948 that CONDON planned to go to New York City to see URICH before the latter went back to California. (ALLEN B. URICH - Stanford University) CONDON'S wife, EMILIE, told CONDON "you should go (to see URICH) but don't give him the idea that you are not secure here." CONDON stated that he would not let URICH get the upper hand." b2 b7D

It is to be noted that the recent newspaper publicity afforded CONDON as a result of a House Un-American Activities report did not begin until March 2, 1948 as the report was not released to the press until the night of March 1. Therefore, CONDON was not cognizant of this report at the time of the above conversation.

[redacted] further reported that CONDON advised his wife on March 19, 1948, that he had received a letter dated March 16 and that the "Stanford deal is off." This letter which was signed AL (presumably ALLEN B. URICH) stated: b2 b7D

"Dear CONDON:

"Thank you for your letter and for sending me the materials. I can fully understand why it would not be advisable to send me the other analyses which you mentioned when I last saw you. (CONDON then explained to his wife that he had intended to send URICH information on the hearing but since they had made such an issue about it, he couldn't).

NOTE: CONDON was criticized in magazine articles appearing in 'Liberty' and the 'American' in June 1947 and in the Washington 'Times Herald' in July, 1947, and was defended in Congress in July, 1947 by CHET HOLIFIELD (D-California). On March 1, 1948, the House Un-American Activities Committee accused CONDON of being 'one of the weakest links in the atomic security.' It was stated that CONDON would be given a hearing. It is possible that CONDON referred to this.

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11 OCT 27 1964

50 MAR 31 1948

The letter continued: "Since I returned we have had a series of discussions. NORRIS BRADBURY (ph) came up from Los Alamos last Saturday. It appears now that we shall not bring anybody in from the outside before the beginning of next year. At this point we are not quite certain what we will do in the long run. However, I will keep in touch with you. Enclosed is an editorial from the 'San Francisco Chronicle' in case you have not seen it. It represents very well the attitude of the neswpapers out here which I am delighted to see. All of us, of course, feel badly about your situation. It certainly does not provide encouragement for scientists to join in government enterprises, which is indeed unfortunate. I was delighted with the chance to talk with you while in New York. My warmest greetings to you. Sincerely, AL."

CONDON stated that "this guy is just incapable to making up his mind" and added that he (CONDON) never took the initiative with him. "The first time he started wiring and phoning me to come back from Albuquerque and then decided to do nothing and then in Chicago he invited me to dinner and sprung this on me and then he looked me up the second time and now he does this."

As indicated in the reference report, the San Francisco Office has reliable contacts at Stanford University. Therefore, the San Francisco Office is requested, if same can be handled in a highly discrete manner, to ascertain CONDON'S present status at Stanford. It would be of interest to ascertain the nature of the documents CONDON mentions having sent to URICH if these sources know of same. It is to be noted, however, that possibly only CONDON and URICH know of CONDON'S most recent attempts to secure a position at Stanford.

cc - San Francisco (100-27737)

RGG:mjb

62-4108

SAC, San Francisco

March 31, 1948

Director, FBI

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference is made to your letter of March 15, 1948 enclosing a booklet entitled "The Defense of a Revolutionist by Himself" written by James H. Dolsen which you had obtained from informant [redacted] who requested that the booklet be returned. b2 b7D

In accordance with that request that booklet is enclosed herewith.

Enclosure

RECORDED
62-58854-191

EX-31

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAR 31 1948 P.M.

APR 20 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

422 - Federal Office Building, Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California
March 15, 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-24-2009

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

REGISTERED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the telephonic instructions received from Supervisor COYNE at the Bureau today, there is forwarded herewith a copy of the booklet entitled "The Defense Revolutionist By Himself" by JAMES H. DOLSEN, who was tried and convicted of criminal syndicalism in Alameda County, California, in 1920.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The particular attention of the Bureau is called to page 21, subsection entitled "State Convention Public" as well as to page 84-88, subsection entitled "The Red Flag Frameup".

This booklet was obtained from confidential informant [redacted] b2 b7D It is the only copy in his files, and it is therefore necessary that this booklet be returned.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball

Harry M. Kimball
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure - 1

cc - Washington Field Office
(62-4108)

RECORDED & INDEXED 21 MAR 25 1948

FBI

CEB:mhr

ENCL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1948

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: DR. E. U. CONDON
PUBLIC RELATIONS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached an article from the Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin, dated March 5, 1948.

HKJ:fh
80-0
Enc.

RECORDED 89 62-58854-192

EX-39

FBI MAR 24 1948

51 MAR 31 1948

1 ENCL 89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/IH

A Typical Un-American Committee Trick

IN ITS CEASELESS, frenzied quest for headlines the house un-American committee has again done the nation a great disservice. It has maliciously smeared Dr. Edward U. Condon, chief of the federal bureau of standards, with vicious inferences that he is disloyal to the United States.

The charge is that Dr. Condon associated "knowingly or unknowingly" with Soviet espionage agents. Without any proof whatsoever that Dr. Condon is disloyal the un-American committee has charged that he is one of the "weakest links in our atomic security."

To make this charge the committee resorted to one of its typical tricks. It quoted from a letter by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover asserting that Dr. Condon has been known to associate with Soviet agents. That may or may not be a serious charge, since Washington officials are always rubbing elbows with Soviet officials in the nation's capital.

But what the un-American committee did not make public about Hoover's letter was the fact that the letter contained a paragraph stating that there was no evidence that Dr. Condon was disloyal. That paragraph was omitted from the text made public. Rep. Thomas (nee Feeney), chairman of the committee, explained that committee investigators had not copied that paragraph of the letter. They copied only part of the letter on the theory, we suppose, that the missing paragraph would spoil a good headline.

How long is the country going to put up with this kind of wanton irresponsibility in high places?

STOP HERE

ENCLOSURE

CAPITAL TIMES,
Madison, Wisconsin
3-5-48

RECORDED 62-58854-192
F B I
EX-39 21 MAR 24 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 24, 1948

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: Dr. and Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Mr. CHARLES F. HOWELL, 1849 East 75th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, recently advised the Cleveland Division that while he was stationed in the United States Army in Japan between November 1945 and February 1946 he worked for a Major HOLLIMAN in ionospheric observations, which project consisted of determining the proper frequency and power required to transmit short-wave messages to various military bases at different times of the day. While HOWELL was there, a letter arrived, addressed to the Commanding Officer, from Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., requesting information as to the different wave lengths and times of the day to transmit short-wave messages. HOWELL stated that Major HOLLIMAN became very angry concerning Mrs. CONDON's request and remarked that other individuals also had tried to use Army officials to obtain information to which they were not entitled. HOWELL added that he did not know whether Mrs. CONDON's request was ever fulfilled.

The above data is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

fcs:ejs
100-0

RECORDED 62-58854-193
FBI
33 MAR 26 1948

EX-79

G.I.R.-4

62 APR 2 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 22, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Confidential informant [redacted] loaned 8 x 10 photographs of the following Czechs who are employed as guest or research workers at the National Bureau of Standards:

ADOLF SLANSKY
JIRI KOCIK
MRS. JOHN TODD nee OLGA TAUSSKY
BRETISLAV JANURA
MRS. JAN (DOUBRAVKA) HAJSMAN

DEFERRED RECORDING

TOP DESK

Attached as enclosures are 1 copy each of an 8 x 10 and a 4 x 5 photograph of the above-named persons.

Enclosure
10 ENCL
RGG:JC
62-4108
cc-65-3683
64-4931

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-58854-194
15 MAR 24 1948

EX-116

ENCLS ATTACHED

62APR 3 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

F121

62-58854-194

ENCLOSURE



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH



Mrs. Jan (Doubravka) Hajsman



Bretislav Janura



Jiri Kocik



Adolf Slansky



Mrs. John Todd, nee. Olga Taussky



Mrs. Jan (Doubravka) Hajsman



Bretislav Janura



Jiri Kocik



Adolf Slansky

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

The Attorney General

March 24, 1948

Director - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED 62-58854-195

The following information concerning the captioned matter is set forth for your consideration:

It has been ascertained from Rear Admiral John H. Gingrich, Director of Security and Intelligence of the Atomic Energy Commission, that the Atomic Energy Commission furnished their complete file on Dr. Edward U. Condon to Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Included in this file were all of the Bureau's investigative reports previously furnished by this Bureau to the Atomic Energy Commission. It was also learned that this file was returned to the Atomic Energy Commission on March 19, 1948.

Mr. Judson Ford, Chief, Personnel Security, Atomic Energy Commission, has advised that the furnishing of Condon's file to Senator Hickenlooper was authorized by Mr. David E. Lilienthal's office.

I would like to point out that the Atomic Energy Commission did not consult with this Bureau prior to furnishing this information to Senator Hickenlooper.

EHM:mcm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:30 P.M.
DATE 3-24-48
BY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 22, 1948

FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Special Agent Lawrence while contacting Admiral Gingrich on other matters ascertained that the Atomic Energy Commission recently furnished their complete file on Condon to Senator Hickenlooper of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Included in this file were all of the Bureau's investigative reports previously furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission; however, this file was returned to the Atomic Energy Commission on March 19, 1948. According to Judson Ford, Chief, Personnel Security, AEC, Mr. Lilienthal's office authorized the furnishing of this file to Hickenlooper.

ACTION:

None. This information is furnished as of possible interest to you.

62-58854-195

RECORDED FBI
21 MAR 29 1948

RWL:KK

Advise A. G. by memo & point out no consultation with FBI prior to doing A. G.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. LOU RUSSELL, investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, stated that during the past week he interviewed J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. He found OPPENHEIMER to be cooperative but not too well informed as to specific information regarding CONDON. OPPENHEIMER stated that while CONDON was employed at Los Alamos, New Mexico on the Atom Bomb project, CONDON was requested by OPPENHEIMER to prepare a booklet entitled "Los Alamos Primer." This booklet was prepared. It is a guide to the work being conducted at Los Alamos and is classified as secret. Based on this work, OPPENHEIMER stated that CONDON knows considerable about the Atom Bomb.

OPPENHEIMER is in possession of a letter which CONDON wrote him, in which CONDON resigned from this project. The reasons, he stated, were that he was opposed to "secrecy and compartmentilization of information and desired to return to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation." OPPENHEIMER stated he would write to CONDON to ask his permission to allow this letter to be released to the House Committee. If the letter is not released voluntarily, RUSSELL stated that it could be subpoenaed. RUSSELL attributes value to the letter in the sense that it shows CONDON's opposition to keeping secret Atom Bomb information.

RUSSELL believes it is possible that CONDON gave this booklet to JAMES ROY NEWMAN, who in turn gave it to SILVERMASTER. It is also known that CONDON gave Atomic Energy information to PHILIP M. HAUSER.

RUSSELL added that it is contemplated interviewing NEWMAN and HAUSER and accusing them of receiving Atomic information from CONDON. These men are also being considered as possible witnesses to be subpoenaed as associates of CONDON.

RUSSELL also plans to interview E. P. WIGNER of Princeton, New Jersey for any possible information regarding CONDON and NEWMAN. This is a "fishing expedition" as the nature and extent of WIGNER's

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-1196

APR 8 1948

associations with CONDON are not known, although he is an associate of NEWMAN. Possible angles being considered in the preparation of the CONDON case include references to the following individuals:

(1) JAMES ROY NEWMAN - It is possible that he will be interviewed prior to the hearing and possibly subpoenaed to explain his background, activities and associations with CONDON.

(2) PHILIP M. HAUSER - Same as for NEWMAN.

(3) JOHN P. MARSALKA - MARSALKA's record and associations with CONDON will be introduced into the record.

(4) E. P. WIGNER - As stated above, he is to be interviewed regarding his associations with CONDON and NEWMAN.

(5) DANIEL MELCHER - Information regarding him may be read into the Committee records, which will include his associations with CONDON. It is also possible that representatives of the National Committee on Atomic Information may be subpoenaed to amplify these details, especially CONDON's resignation from the NCAI due to MELCHER's having been dismissed from this group.

(6) Stanford University - CONDON's attempts to secure a position there may be brought into the hearing. This may involve a subpoena for some Stanford official.

(7) BOYAN ATHANASSOV - JAMES WALTER of the Times Herald attended a gathering at the ATHANASSOV home. He was uninvited and came to take pictures for the newspaper. This party was attended by CONDON and his wife, LARRY TODD and BOWEN SMITH. WALTER can be subpoenaed to testify to this.

(8) GREGORY SILVERMASTER - Confidential Civil Service Commission files indicate that SILVERMASTER was named by approximately twenty people as a Communist Party member and at least five said he was a leading member of the underground in the United States, and possibly a Soviet agent. It is not expected that SILVERMASTER will be subpoenaed

but his record will be introduced and CONDON will be questioned as to his associations with SILVERMASTER. No reference is to be made to the New York City Grand Jury.

(9) DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF - He will possibly be interviewed prior to issuing a subpoena for him. He will be questioned regarding his activities at the Bureau of Standards, his associations with CONDON and his associations with Soviet Embassy personnel. RUSSELL feels that VINOGRADOFF is nervous at the thought of this hearing and could turn out to be a good witness if he breaks down.

(10) DOUBRAVKA HAJSMAN - It is possible that a subpoena will be issued for Mr. SHAEFFER of the Chase-Statler Studios to testify as to Mrs. HAJSMAN's trying to have this studio microfilm some documents for transmittal to Czechoslovakia.

(11) General LESLIE GROVES - GROVES, who is no longer in government service, may be requested to furnish copy of letters which he has regarding CONDON.

(12) FRANK MALINA - MALINA, an American born scientist of Czech descent and a former member of the Communist Party and an associate of CONDON, will not be subpoenaed, but his record will be read into the report and will include his associations with CONDON.

Any additional information or details will be furnished the Bureau as received.

RGG:GH

62-4108

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1267793-0

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FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1948

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted] stated confidentially that a meeting is planned between several of the Committee members and Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the Committee, at the latter's home in New Jersey on March 31 to discuss the final plans for the handling of the CONDON hearing. CONDON is due to be subpoenaed before this Committee when Mr. THOMAS has recovered from his illness. Two weeks was estimated for this time; however, a subpoena was issued for CONDON and he is due to appear on April 1, 1948. b7D

[redacted] added that the press statement that 21 or 22 persons would be subpoenaed is not necessarily true. As of today only CONDON has been served. Others to be subpoenaed include ADRIAN FISHER of the Department of Commerce. Secretary of Commerce HARRIMAN and Attorney General CLARK may be "invited" to appear. b7D

The following individuals may possibly be subpoenaed, but regardless of whether they are called, their records will be read into the report:

JOHN P. MARSALKA
JAMES ROY NEWMAN
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
HERMAN HABICHT
VICTOR PERLO
JOHN J. ABT

[redacted] further stated that a Committee investigator is to interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS of Time Magazine, who allegedly is familiar with Communist activities in the Government. The object of this interview is to endeavor to ascertain whether certain of CONDON's associates are believed to be Communists by CHAMBERS. b7D

RGG:GH

62-4108

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58857-197

APR 8 1948

IGATION

1948

____	The Director	____	Records Section
____	Mr. Tolson	____	Stamp and mail
____	Mr. Ladd	____	Prepare tickler
____	Mr. Rosen	____	Call file
____	Mr. Clegg		
____	Mr. Glavin		
____	Mr. Nichols		
____	Mr. Tracy		
____	Mr. Harbo		
____	Mr. Carroll		
____	Mr. Coyne		
____	Mr. Fletcher		
____	Mr. Laughlin		
____	Mr. McCabe		
____	Mr. Mohr		
____	Mr. Nease		
____	Mr. Pennington		
____	Mr. Quinn Tamm		
____	Mr. Tyler		

APR 1 1948

Mr. Tolson	See Me
Mr. E. A. Tamm	Call me re this
Mr. Clegg	Note and return
Mr. Glavin	Please ascertain status
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	Mr. _____
Mr. Rosen	Room _____
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	Miss Gandy
Mr. Mohr	Miss Gray
Mr. Pennington	Miss Lyon
Mr. Quinn Tamm	Miss Artley
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
_____	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Edward A. Tamm
5734

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Mr. C. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

15406

REPORT TO THE FULL COMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Members of Sub-Committee:

Honorable J. Parnell Thomas, Chairman
Honorable Richard B. Vail
Honorable John S. Wood

When the Committee on Un-American Activities was reorganized in January 1947, it adopted an eight-point program of investigation. The fourth point of that program stated: "Those groups and movements who are trying to dissipate our atomic bomb 'know-how' for the benefit of a foreign power will have the undivided attention of our committee agents, as well as those who are seeking to weaken other aspects of our national security." While your Sub-Committee is fully aware that it is not our responsibility to detect and counter the espionage activities of foreign countries in the United States, nevertheless in our continuing investigation of the extent and character of communism here, we necessarily have to check on the activities of Soviet agents, because of the integration and tie-up between so-called domestic communist activities and that of the official Soviet Government.

That the Soviet Union and her satellite nations have been desperately attempting to not only secure our complete atomic know-how, but also to weaken or destroy our hold of this important knowledge, is plainly evident to this Sub-Committee. As the full Committee is aware, for over a year now, agents of the Committee have been assigned to special investigations in this field, and while their investigation is not yet completed, the Sub-Committee feels that it should submit a preliminary report, particularly on one aspect of this matter which is of such importance that it demands immediate attention. It has to do with Doctor Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. From the evidence at hand, it appears that Dr. Condon is one of the weakest links in our atomic security. In substantiation of this statement, the Sub-Committee respectfully submits the following information:

Personal History and Education of Dr. Edward U. Condon:

Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 2, 1902. On November 9, 1922, he married Emilie Honzek, and American-born woman of Czechoslovakian descent. Dr. Condon is a graduate of the University of California, having received an A. B. degree from that institution in 1924, and a Ph. D. in 1926. During the years 1926 and 1927, Condon studied at the Universities of Munich and Gottingen in Germany. In 1928, Dr. Condon was a lecturer on physics at Columbia University in New York City. In 1929, Condon was a professor of physics at Princeton University, and during the years 1930 to 1937, he was Associate Director of the Physics Department at the institution. From September 1937, through November 4,

52 MAR 31

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 28 1947

62-58257-198

5-Att

RGG:JC
62-4108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

March 27, 1948

WASH, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 27 12:30 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT Routine

EDWARD UHLER CONDON. INTERNAL SECURITY - R. LARGE PRO-CONDON TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO BE HELD PROBABLY NYC APRIL NINTH OR TWELFTH. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS AND ATOMIC SCIENTISTS OF CHICAGO INCLUDING HAROLD UREY AND LEO SZILARD OF CHICAGO ACTIVE IN MOVE. PRESS RELEASES EXPECTED MONDAY. NYC AND CHICAGO WILL FOLLOW THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND NEWSPAPERS. WFO ORIGIN AND BUREAU SHOULD BE KEPT CURRENTLY ADVISED.

HOTTEL

END

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm

HANDED BY COURIER

62-58355-199

RECORDED
INDEXED

19 MAR 30 1948

55 APR 10 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

15405

[redacted] Bureau of Investigati

United States Department of Justice

San Francisco 2, California
March 26, 1948

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI - Attention: Assistant Director D. M. LADD

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated March 22, 1948 suggesting that the Los Angeles Office be requested to attempt to locate former informant [redacted] at San Luis Obispo, California. The Los Angeles Office has now advised that it has been determined that [redacted] b7D

There are no other outstanding leads in this investigation for the San Francisco Office. Inasmuch as the Bureau and office of origin has been advised by letter of developments in this investigation as they were achieved, no report is being submitted, and this matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

It is noted that by letter dated March 15, 1948 the San Francisco Office forwarded to the Bureau a copy of the booklet entitled "The Defense of a Revolutionist by Himself" by JAMES H. ADOLSEN, which had been obtained from Confidential Informant [redacted] and must be returned to him. It is requested that the Bureau return this booklet when it has served its purpose. b2 b7D

Very truly yours,

DELIVERED BY COURIER

Harry M. Kimball

HARRY M. KIMBALL, SAC

HMK:emb
cc Washington Field - AMSD, P & C
100-27737

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-58854-200
MAR 30 1948

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

1945, Dr. Condon was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. While with the Westinghouse Laboratories where he was employed as Director, Condon was a consultant on war research projects, being performed at the radiation laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and the University of California, at Berkeley, California. Condon is principally regarded as a theoretical physicist which involves radar, nuclear physics, radio-active tracers, mass spectroscopy and the elastic properties of metals. On November 5, 1945, Dr. Edward U. Condon was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon was recommended by Henry A. Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. The Bureau of Standards is a bureau in the Department of Commerce.

In addition to the employment mentioned above, it should be noted that during the year 1940, Condon was a member of the National Defense Research Committee and that during the year 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research. During the 79th Congress, Dr. Condon was scientific Adviser to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy. In July, 1946, Dr. Condon was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll. Condon has also served as an advisor to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Information regarding the National Bureau of Standards:

The National Bureau of Standards is the principal agency of the Federal Government for research in physics, mathematics, chemicals and engineering. It acts as custodian of the Nation's basic scientific standards and serves government and industry in an advisory capacity on any scientific and technical matters in the physical sciences. The Bureau's direct appropriations for the fiscal year totaled approximately $6,800,000, which was supplemented by approximately $10,800,000 in funds transferred by the Army, Navy, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the office of the Secretary of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and other Federal agencies.

The bulk of the Bureau's work is conducted at its laboratories in Washington, D. C. However, it has several field testing stations located at various points within the United States and its territorial possessions. Included in the research work presently being conducted by the Bureau of Standards is the field of radio propagation, which relates to guided missiles. In conducting its radio propagation activities, the Bureau of Standards maintains field stations at Sterling, Virginia; Adak, Alaska; Punnene, Maui, T.H.; Palmyra Island; Guam Island; Trinidad, British West Indies; and Las Cruces, White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico. Research projects engaged in by the Bureau of Standards at the present time concern atomic energy, radar proximity fuses, instrument-landing systems, and radiosonde. During the year 1947, the Bureau of Standards conducted research work on classified projects for the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

With reference to the work performed under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission, it should be noted that the background for this activity extends to the early years of the 20th Centry, for in the atomic energy field,

the National Bureau of Standards has had the responsibility for conducting basic research associated with the scientific standards, the physical constances and properties of substances and methods of measurement and instrumentation. The atomic bomb project itself originated in the Bureau in 1939.

Other national defense work carried on by the Bureau of Standards during the year 1947, particularly for the Army and Navy, consisted of basic studies of the properties of electro-magnetic radiation in connection with communication and radar activities, the development of realted instrumentation, and radio propagation research. The Bureau also conducted special research regarding jet fuels, the design and construction of new types of optical-range finders and methods of retarding gun erosion.

The Bureau of Standards is one of the most important national defense research organizations in the United States. Because of this, it has become the target of espionage agents of numberous foreign powers.

The Sub-Committee has in its possession a list of employees of the National Bureau of Standards who have been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission to perform work on atomic projects. Because of the fact that this list contains restricted data, it is not being included in this report. However, it is to be noted that when this list was issued at the end of November 1947, the name of Dr. Edward U. Condon was carried in a pending status. This list contains the names of all of those persons who are qualified to work on atomic energy projects from a loyalty standpoint. The fact that the name of the Director of the Bureau of Standards was carried in a pending status by the Atomic Energy Commission as late as November 1947, becomes a matter of serious concern to us when it is recalled that he had, as early as 1941, held several important positions in the United States Government which related to the development of atomic energy. For instance, in 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research, and in July 1946 he was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which, as stated previously in this report, was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll.

It is of interest to note, that in May 1947, Dr. Condon reorganized the Bureau of Standards and set up 14 separate divisions. Despite the fact that he had not been cleared to perform work on atomic energy projects for the Atomic Energy Commission, he appointed himself head of the Atomic Physics Division, one of the Divisions involved in the reorganization.

That the Atomic Energy Commission had reason to doubt the loyalty of Dr. Condon, is evidenced by a letter, the original of which the Sub-Committee has in its possession, which letter was dated July 11, 1946, and is addressed to a member of Congress, who at that time was a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress. This letter was written by a person who held a high post in the security division of the Manhattan Project, and who is now a ranking official of the Atomic Energy Commission. The first paragraph of this letter is quoted in part as follows;

> "Attached is a very hurried attempt which may be of some help. Unfortunately, the _____group has loaded me down in preparation for Friday's meeting. May I suggest that you demand Dr. Condon's record of the FBI. It would be enlightening."

The associations of Dr. Condon and his wife have been cause for great concern to the agencies charged with the security of the United States. Dr. Condon, knowingly or unknowingly, entertained and associated with persons who are alleged Soviet espionage agents, and persons now reported to be under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury. So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been, that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a confidential letter to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. The letter is quoted in part as follows:

"The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944.

"Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among those are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy, Helen M. Harris, Secretary of the Polish Embassy and Ignace Zlotowski, former Counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish Delegate tothe United Nations.

"Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as Science Committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.

"Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947, Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.

"It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities.

"Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Cromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who has since returned to Russia. Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1926, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn, Condon ussued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain Denmark and Switzerland. He applied for apssport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later cancelled by the Army."

There are other instances in which Dr. Condon and his wife have been guests at the home of persons who are attached to the Embassies of Soviet satellite nations. Also present were the representatives of official Soviet agencies.

We have previously stated herein that the Bureau of Standards, because of its importance to the national defense, has become a focal point for espionage agents attached to foreign governments. For a great many years, the Bureau of Standards has been visited by representatives of many foreign governments.

In order to accomodate foreign visitors, shortly after his own appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Condon appointed Demetry I. Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as the liaison representative of the Bureau. Vinogradoff, prior to his affiliation with the Bureau of Standards was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the wartime years, he was in charge of liaison between the Westinghouse Electric Company and the representatives of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

During the period July 1946 through March 31, 1947, a total of 238 visitors and 64 delegates from foreign nations, including Russia and Poland, visited the National Bureau of Standards. During this period, a total of 39 Russians and 3 Polish nationals visited the Bureau. Among these visitors, were the Naval Attache and the Assistant Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy, and three representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Since March 1947, a total of 666 persons representing foreign governments have visited the Bureau. Very few Russians or Russian satellite nation representatives are included in this number. The reason for the decline in the number of Russian visitors to the Bureau of Standards is unknown to this Sub-Committee. However, it should be noted that during the month of December, 1946, Demetry I. Vinogradoff, liaison officer of the Bureau of Standards, made arrangements with F. T. Orekahov, the first Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., to discuss the problem of exchanging books, pamphlets and other written material. The arrangements for the discussion were made by Vinogradoff at the request of Dr. Condon, and it was agreed that the discussion between Orekahov and Vinogradoff would be informal because, otherwise, it would be necessary to obtain a clearance from the State Department.

It is also known that Vinogradoff has been in close touch with Captain A. F. Belikov, Assistant Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy.

Your Subcommittee would like to point out to the full committee that the exchange of scientific material with the Soviet Union is a one-way street, and that our Government is pursuing a dangerous and foolish policy of making scientific data available to the Soviet Union, since they will not permit us to inspect any of their bureaus, nor will they exchange any information with us. Early last year, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas, disclosed that the Soviet Union, acting through its fronts, had secured hundreds of thousands of patents from our patent office and our present investigation along these lines reveals that even today they are continuing to order thousands of patents. We are convinced from the information we have that what the Soviet Union is actually doing is setting up her own patent bureau by obtaining all of ours, at the rate of ten and twenty-five cents each. We should like to point out that the Russian Government has refused to give the United States a single patent since 1928.

Your Sub-Committee, by a very diligent investigation,has determined that Dr. Condon has in the past five years been in personal contact and

communication with a number of individuals who are American citizens, but who are members of the Communist Party. There is no evidence in our possession that Dr. Condon is a member of the Communist Party, however, but as a member of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society, which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and which was recently cited as a subversive organization by Attorney General Clark, he has lent his name and influence to one of the principal communist endeavors in the United States.

The extent to which he has aided and abetted this communist front is illustrated by the following letter, dated March 7, 1946, addressed to certain employees of the National Bureau of Standards, by Samuel Gelfan, for the Membership Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society:

"American-Soviet Science Society
Affiliated with
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East Street New York 16, N.Y. Murray Hill 3-2082
March 7, 1946

"
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

"Dear_____

"It has been suggested by Dr. Condon, who is a member of our Executive Committee, that you might be interested in the activities of our Society and membership in same.

"We are, therefore, enclosing a brief statement concerning the objectives and activity of our organization, and under separate cover are also mailing you a copy of our last Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Samuel Gelfan
Samuel Gelfan
For the Membership Committee."

In response to this letter, ten scientists of the Bureau of Standards joined this subversive organization. The Subcommittee is cognizant, however, of the implied pressure which Dr. Condon, as Director of the Bureau, applied to his subordinates, and therefore it should not necessarily reflect upon these ten employees. It does, however, indicate the dangerous extremes to which Dr. Condon has gone in an effort to cooperate with communist forces in the United States.

Speaking before the Fifth Annual Scientific Institute March 5, 1946, Dr. Condon stated, in speaking of Russia:

"We must welcome thier scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed ours to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war."

This Sub-Committee is in possession of no evidence or information which indicates that the Soviet Government has in the past, or will in the future permit the scientists of the United States in their laboratories or to make available to them any information of any scientific importance. Any Government official who is not aware that the Soviet Union is bent upon the Stalinization of the world, is not qualified to hold a strategic position which affects the security of the United States.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In considering the case of Dr. Condon, we wish to emphasize that what is involved is not a question of freedom of speech or research. The ruthless rush of Stalin through Europe, in the opinion of this Sub-Committee necessitates a revision of the policy and thinking of this Government and the people of the United States, regarding communism. We should bear in mind, that the Government is charged not only with the administration of public affairs, but it is also charged with the security of the people and the institutions of the United States. Whether we like it or not, we are engaged in a great epochal struggle; not a struggle with guns, because the communists don't fight that way. They didn't take over Czechoslovakia with guns, they merely employed the strategy of getting a few men in the Government and then a few more, and then they took over the entire government without firing a single shot or calling out a single regiment of soldiers.

They are conducting exactly the same kind of campaign in other countries. In this country they haven't gotten as far as they have in Czechoslovakia, but they got pretty far, because they got a man as Vice President of the United States, and he is now their candidate for President, and he is the same man who recommended Dr. Condon as Director of the Bureau of Standards.

It is the unanimous opinion of this Sub-Committee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forth coming from the Secretary of Commerce, setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon, in view of the derogatory information which he has had before him.

We further recommend that the full Committee address a communication to the President of the United States, calling to his attention, the fact that the situation as regards Dr. Condon is not an isolated one, but that there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States. It should also be pointed out to the President that the evidence before our Sub-Committee and the evidence which we are sure should be available to him, indicates very strongly that there is in operation at the present time in the United States an extensive Soviet espionage ring, and to permit this ring to continue, in view of the high atomic prizes which they are seeking, is folly, and can only lead to ultimate disaster.

We recommend that all of the evidence in the Committee's possession be forwarded to the President for his consideration.

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

15404

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : MR. KEAY

DATE: March 18, 1948

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON; WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

Mr. McKenna, ONI Washington, D.C. telephonically advised Special Agent C. P. Bell of the Liaison Section on March 18, 1948 that a representative of the Navy Department had been invited to attend a meeting on Friday evening March 19, 1948 at the National Press Club Washington, D.C. According to Mr. McKenna this meeting is sponsored by the Washington Association of Scientists and Honorable Chet Holifield, Representative from California and Dr. David Inglis, physicist, Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, Maryland are to be the principal speakers. One of the topics for discussion is to be the Dr. Edward U. Condon case according to Mr. McKenna.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their attention.

CPB:prk

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-59154-201
8 FEB 21 1948

EX-47

62 APR 7 1948

S. I. R.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

15402

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HARBO

DATE: March 17, 1948

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

SUBJECT: DR. E. U. CONDON
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Harry Keegan, Chief of the Spectrophotometric Section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has been known to us for a long time and he has previously furnished to me confidential information regarding the situation at the Bureau of Standards and the activities of some of the people that Condon has brought in. Keegan came in to see me this afternoon to advise of additional incidents, one of which has him considerably concerned.

Keegan attended the annual meeting of the Optical Society in New York last week; and this past Monday while downtown on other business, he happened to see Condon on the street. Condon hailed him and asked him if he was returning to the Bureau of Standards, to which Keegan replied in the affirmative. Condon told him to wait a minute, that he would drive him back and soon thereafter they were joined by Hugh Odishaw for whom Condon was waiting. Odishaw was brought to the Bureau of Standards by Condon and is very close to him and we have previously been furnished information on Odishaw by Keegan.

In the car while returning to Standards, Condon asked about the Optical Society and Keegan mentioned an incident wherein an Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standards, Wallace Brode, was jokingly introduced to a group as "from that nest of Communists, the U. S. Bureau of Standards." Condon laughed and said that was fine and that everybody should take it just that lightly. Condon also commented that he was sorry people were using him to criticize Wallace.

Condon also made mention of some editorials which had appeared in several papers and told Keegan that he would appreciate it if any articles regarding the Bureau of Standards situation which came to his attention in "out of the way" magazines or publications were brought to his attention by Keegan, but not handed to him directly. He indicated that if Keegan handed them to Odishaw that would be sufficient. Keegan says he did not commit himself.

RECORDED 7 INDEXED 21 MAR 22 1948 62 FEB 202

On Tuesday a small group with whom Keegan was meeting chipped in a dollar apiece to buy a present for a member of the staff leaving the Bureau of Standards, which Keegan says they have unofficially done on several occasions. Immediately after this, one of the group, Lewis E. Barbrow, a physicist, out of a clear sky proposed that Keegan also contribute to a fund to defray the expense of printing and circulating copies of the speeches favorable to Condon which were made by Congressman Chet Holifield, Democrat, of California. Keegan says this suggestion was so quickly commended by another employee, Theodore Projector, that it obviously had been planned and made him suspicious. There is no information in the Bureau's files regarding Barbrow. We have a file on Projector concerning an Internal Security and Hatch Act investigation conducted in 1942 and numerous other references in Internal Security cases were found in the files.

62 APR 8 1948

DJP/mek

Memorandum to Mr. Harbo
Re: Dr. E. U. Condon

Keegan says he feels that he was being put on the spot by this action and that it was conceivably an effort to make him subscribe to the fund and support Condon or declare himself opposed. He said he told Barbrow and Projector that he had never had any experience in political matters and challenged them as to whether their collection was approved since this action might appear to be contesting the action taken by a Congressional Committee. Neither of the two instigators would make any direct statement but inferred no official approval had been obtained for the collection. As they departed Projector, pointing his finger at Keegan, said to Barbrow, "When we get Condon's approval we will make this man pay double."

Keegan says, though he had strong feelings on Condon's leanings and those of his cohorts, he has never before felt so pressured and that he intended to maintain a position of complete ignorance on political matters and confine his attention to technical work. I told him this information would be treated in the strictest confidence and Keegan said he had no fears of our hurting him, that he would always deny he had ever been in here on other than technical matters.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

15401

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 27, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

Re Pittsburgh report dated September 8, 1947, by Special Agent JAMES T. MOONEY.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Referenced report stated that an unknown source made available a letterhead of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated October 8, 1943, which listed Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as corresponding secretary of said organization. The same letterhead also set out that EDWARD U. CONDON was a Board Member of the Pittsburgh Council.

The Pittsburgh Office is requested to furnish the original and two photostatic copies of this document to the Bureau and two photostatic copies to the Washington Field Office, origin. This matter should be handled as soon as possible.

cc-Pittsburgh

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-52154-203
F BB II
29 APR 1 1948

RGG:JC
62-4108

EX-41

5-21

53 APR 9 1948

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

15398

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 12:15 PM 8-19-48 CFR;EMB

SAC, PORTLAND

U R G E N T

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS-R. CONDON WHILE IN THIS AREA NINETEEN NINETEEN TO NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR ACTED AS WITNESS IN CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM TRIALS VS CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, J. C. WIELER, J. C. TAYLOR, J. H. OLSEN, ETAL. TESTIMONY BASED ON CONDON'S ATTENDANCE NOVEMBER NINTH NINETEEN NINETEEN AT MEETING IN LORING HALL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WHEN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY BECAME COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY. SUBJECT AS WITNESS DESCRIBED MEETING HALL, PERSONS PRESENT, LITERATURE AVAILABLE, SPEECHES MADE, AND ADMITTED BEING AT LORING HALL TWO OR THREE TIMES SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER NINTH. SUBJECT'S PRESENCE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN AS REPORTER FOR LOCAL NEWSPAPER. IN WHITNEY TRIAL SUBJECT DESCRIBED RED CLOTH DRAPED OVER CASE CONTAINING AMERICAN FLAG. ON CROSS-EXAMINATION TESTIFIED THAT RED CLOTH DRAPED BY QUOTE FLANT UNQUOTE OF OAKLAND PD CLAIMING SUCH INFORMATION FURNISHED HIM BY INSPECTOR FENTON THOMPSON OF OAKLAND PD. THOMPSON TESTIFIED DENYING HAVING FURNISHED SUCH INFORMATION TO CONDON. INVESTIGATION HERE REFLECTS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN NINETEEN NINETEEN ALSO INTERESTED IN CLP. E. P. MORSE, FORMER AGENT, B OF I, FURNISHED INFORMATION POSSIBLY FROM INFORMANT NAMED [redacted] THAT CONDON HAD ATTENDED RADICAL MEETINGS AT HOME OF ANITA WHITNEY. CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO EXPOSURE OF INFORMANT TO TESTIFY AS TO CONDON'S ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS AT HOME OF WHITNEY, AGAINST WHOM CONDON HAD TESTIFIED AS PROSECUTION WITNESS. IN ONE CASE NOT EXCEED SINCE CONDON'S TESTIMONY NOT CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY DAMAGING

b7D

204

STATE'S CASE. MORSE OF OPINION FORMER B OF I AGENT, FRED W. KELLEY, BETTER INFORMED CONCERNING ABOVE. KELLEY BELIEVED PRESENTLY PRACTICING ATTORNEY WITH BROTHER IN EUGENE OR MEDFORD, OREGON, IF ALIVE. LOCATE KELLEY AND INTERVIEW CONCERNING ABOVE, PARTICULARLY AS TO RECOLLECTION OF IDENTITY OF INFORMANT WHO COULD ESTABLISH CONDON'S PRESENCE AND ACTIVITIES AT MEETINGS AT WHITNEY'S HOME. OBTAIN KELLEY'S RECOLLECTION OF FORMER INFORMANTS [redacted] WITH REGARD TO b7D POSSIBILITY THEY COULD FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION. SUTEL ANY INFORMATION RE IDENTITY OF UNKNOWN INFORMANT MENTIONED ABOVE, FURNISH COMPLETE DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WITH KELLEY TO BUREAU, SANFRANCISCO, AND WFO AMSD AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE. WFO ORIGIN. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED INVESTIGATION SHALL BE DISCREET.

KIMBALL

100-27737
cc Bureau AMSD
cc WFO AMSD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

15398

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, PORTLAND URGENT
code underlined portions

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS-R. RE SAN FRAN TELETYPE TO PORTLAND MARCH NINETEEN LAST. NO RECORD AT BUREAU THAT THIS LEAD HAS BEEN COVERED, SUTEL. URGENT.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

JJY:mfs
cc - WASH. FIELD OFFICE

RECORDED

62-58854-205

INDEXED

S.I.R.-6

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 30 1948
1-19 PM '48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

MAR 30 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA 6:18 P M Per

NDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

b6
b7C

[redacted] (protect identity) [redacted] the Bureau of Standards, stated that in approximately December, 1946 she spoke to Dr. CONDON and told him that although the Bureau of Standards was sending copies of all its publications to approximately sixty educational, scientific and industrial organizations in Russia, the Bureau of Standards was not receiving any in exchange, though this was the basis upon which such an exchange was initiated.

CONDON told her to ask Dr. DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF, Assistant to the Director, to take this matter up with the Soviet Embassy. VINOGRADOFF did so shortly thereafter and reported that he was advised at the Embassy that due to the unsettled conditions following the war such an exchange was disrupted, but that it would become better; however, no subsequent publications were received. By form letter dated October 30, 1947 directed to the sixty odd institutions in Russia, CONDON advised that no more publications would be sent until some were received in exchange.

By memo dated December 8, 1947 VINOGRADOFF suspended the sending of these publications to all but two of these groups. These two groups were at Leningrad and Pulcovo. Since December, 1947 [redacted] has not sent any publications. She stated she believes these two institutions were left on the list because they had at one time sent some old publications.

b6
b7C

CONF. INF.

[redacted] and [redacted] stated that Mr. WHEELER, Investigator of the House Un-American Activities Committee, interviewed [redacted] as to foreign workers who visit the Bureau of Standards Library, whether the Library has classified material available and other questions relating to the operation of the Library.

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b7D
b6
b7C

RGG:GH

62-4108

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-58854-209

15 APR 3

51 APR 8 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

April 2, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted] stated that BETTY and FRED WEITZ, while in Washington, D. C. on a visit February 5, 1948, contacted the subject and his wife EMILIE CONDON. SEITZ, a Physics instructor, is believed to be residing in Pittsburgh, where he is employed by the Carnegie Institute of Technology. During the war he was loaned to the Monsanto Chemical Company and worked for them at Oak Ridge, (the Knoxville Office has furnished background information regarding SEITZ).

b2
b7D

While in Washington SEITZ stated that he planned to meet one EUGENE, who was passing through Washington, D. C. en route to Oak Ridge on the afternoon of February 7. EUGENE's last name may be AVIGNA (phonetic).

CONDON also planned to meet EUGENE, stating that EUGENE had written him relative to placing some employees in the Bureau of Standards who desired to leave Oak Ridge. Three such persons are KAY WAY (phonetic), who is possibly identical with KATHERINE WAY, who was coeditor of "One World or None;" SMELL (phonetic) and ROSE, the last name of the last individual is not known. It is known, however, that one ROSE MCKERJI is a contact of CONDON. CONDON stated he thought that the Bureau of Standards could utilize the services of two or three of these individuals. He also stated that two others (from Oak Ridge), including a person named PEACOCK, had asked for jobs at the Bureau of Standards on a previous occasion.

CONDON answered EUGENE's letter by stating that he could not offer these people jobs, but if they applied he could help them. CONDON also referred to a contact of his at Oak Ridge named RALPH JOHNSON.

The Knoxville Office is requested to attempt to identify these individuals from Oak Ridge and to furnish a brief statement as to their backgrounds, with emphasis on any subversive activities. At present this request is limited to a review of the files and no active investigation is being requested.

RGG:GH

62-4108

CC:Knoxville

62APR 12 1948

12-5554-67

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reboslet March 9, 1948.

Referenced letter indicated that the Hotel Gralyn may be a gathering place of minor diplomatic officials and scientific research workers.

In connection with a CIG applicant investigation conducted in mid-1947 of ERCEL MILDRED SNYDER and of JIRI KOCIK, Czechoslovakian scientist who is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation, both of whom live at this hotel, Special Agent ROBERT G. GIBBS has had occasion to contact the management of this hotel.

The Gralyn Hotel, which is located at 1745 N Street, N. W., is in reality a high class rooming house located in a combination business and residential section of Washington. The Hotel is owned and operated by RALPH ERSKINE and Mrs. POLLY MORRISON. ERSKINE is a member of Acacia Fraternity, a Masonic Order group which formerly had its house at 1757 N Street, N. W.

This Hotel has approximately thirty rooms and accepts guests only on recommendation of other guests or persons known to the management. ERSKINE advised that there have been several Czechs who have stayed at this Hotel in the past, especially ALEX TAUB. TAUB is a Czech who travels all over the world buying industrial machinery. He has sent several other Czechs to stay at this Hotel. Some other foreigners also resided here.

Taub is not a Czech - Naturalized US citizen of British birth

ERSKINE was cooperative in furnishing information regarding Miss SNYDER and with respect to KOCIK was very cooperative in making arrangements for Agents to ascertain the contents of KOCIK's room and in furnishing the temporary use of another room during this investigation for the setting up of photographic equipment.

HANDLED BY STOP SLIP

This Hotel keeps its door locked at all times and guests must ring the bell to get in. The reason for this is not known, but it is noted that the door to the Hotel is directly

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on the street and it would be relatively easy for unwanted persons and peddlers to enter the Hotel were the door not locked.

In view of the above it is believed that should any general investigation of this Hotel's guests and management be instituted, same should be done with considerable discretion in order to avoid antagonizing Mr. ERSKINE, whose cooperation may be needed again at a future time.

RGG:GH

62-4108

CC:Boston

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

15392

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, is presently being investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee. He has been subpoenaed to appear before this Committee on April 21. CONDON and his friends in various parts of the country are arranging public meetings of protest against the Committee and in favor of CONDON and are publishing denials of charges against him. In this connection [redacted] furnished the following information: CONF. INFT

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On March 13, 1948 LEO SZILARD of the University of Chicago advised CONDON that he, SZILARD, and HAROLD C. UREY of Columbia University and MULLER (phonetic) of the Emergency Committee (of Atomic Scientists?) had held a meeting and decided to hold a dinner in New York City to raise twenty thousand dollars for the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and that approximately two thousand people would be invited. It was suggested that it be sort of a testimonial dinner for CONDON.

SZILARD mentioned as possible speakers the following individuals:

UREY, (HAROLD C., Columbia University?)
OPPENHEIMER, (J. ROBERT, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey?)
RUMMEL, T. V. (Very phonetic)
MEYER, EUGENE (Publisher of the Washington Post?)
EISENHOWER, "IKE"
CONDON, EDWARD U. (As representative of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists)

On March 20, 1948 PHILIP M. HAUSER, a close personal friend of CONDON, contacted him. HAUSER was formerly employed in the Department of Commerce and was associated with certain of the subjects in the GREGORY case. He went to Chicago in July, 1947 and is believed to be employed as a Sociology Professor in the University of Chicago.

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APR 7

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Attached as enclosures are two copies of Pages 2483 - 2496, inclusive, and 2517 - 2526, inclusive, of the Congressional Record (House) for March 9, 1948. The pages in question contain several references to Dr. CONDON in connection with a House resolution to obtain an added appropriation for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

There was also set forth a lengthy discussion by Representative HOLIFIELD (D - California) analyzing the THOMAS report regarding CONDON and HOLIFIELD's defense of CONDON. The THOMAS report is set forth in its entirety in this speech.

The original is being retained in the files of this office.

RGG:GH

62-4108

Enclosures

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tional Committee who have stolen our party label from the South, who made Truman's accident a possibility cannot corral us and time will not heal the wound into which they have rubbed salt. That wound is a gaping one today and we are bleeding profusely. When we stop that wound, it will be at our own price, and not at the price of somebody who thinks that we will come in the back door and forget these assaults upon our dignity and the traditions of the people who kept the Democratic light burning during the darkest hours of our country's political adversity.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement of the Polish-American Congress.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 484) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (1) (Q) incurred by the Committee on Un-American Activities, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed $200,000 additional, including expenditures for the employment of experts, special counsel, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee and signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides money for the research and investigations by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House. This committee was originally provided for in a resolution of January 3, 1945. Previous to 1945 we had the old Dies committee, named for Martin Dies, the chairman. Therefore we had really had an Un-American Activities Committee for over 10 years. When the Reorganization Act was passed a year and a half ago the committee having jurisdiction of that bill as well as the House included the House Committee on Un-American Activities as one of the regular standing committees of the House. The resolution speaks for itself, Mr. Speaker. It provides $200,000 and it is presumed that that will cover the expenses for the balance of this year.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], the dean of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that there is no quorum present. I think the Members should be here.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order for the time being.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I do not know but what it would be wise to have a quorum present, not that I am extremely anxious or that I can change any votes by whatever I may say, but in view of the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi has made the point of order and withdrawn it—well, I will not bother about it now and shall proceed with my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, every time that the funds of the Committee on Un-American Activities are about exhausted a new propaganda is started to rile the American people and to create prejudice and fear in their minds as to dangers to our democratic form of government. The last propaganda leveled by the committee, chairmanned by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS], but dominated by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], are the charges against Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Personally, I do not know the gentleman who, I understand, is a good Christian, but from reports I have read in the press he has been exonerated by the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that have investigated his activities. Consequently, I feel that this 2-year-old charge, coming from an ex-Communist who would not give his name, is really brought forward for the purpose of creating sentiment in the House for an additional appropriation for the committee.

Mr. Speaker, we have in the FBI, under the directorship of J. Edgar Hoover, one of the most efficient investigative institutions of any country. No one dares to impugn the motives or patriotism of Mr. Hoover, nor will anyone dare to charge that his organization has not performed its functions well. Notwithstanding that fact we are asked to appropriate an additional $200,000 to a committee, which I originally urged be created, that has already expended close to $1,000,000 for the purpose of investigating all subversive and un-American activities. If we vote the additional $200,000 requested by the committee, it would indicate we have greater confidence in the Committee on Un-American Activities than we have in J. Edgar Hoover and his great Federal Bureau of Investigation. Why continue the FBI and all the other Government investigative agencies, including the intelligence units of the Army, Navy, and State Department?

It is indeed regrettable that this committee, shortly after it was created, devoted itself mostly to investigating organized labor, the personnel of Government departments, and all progressive-minded men and women. These investigations were largely carried on without regard to the rights of these organizations and persons and in violation of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. This appropriation, in view of the hysteria that prevails in the Nation, I have no doubt will be favorably voted, and especially in view of the action taken in the House yesterday in the defeat of an amendment to the Department of Labor and Federal Security appropriations bill. The amendment was as follows:

No part of any appropriation under this title shall be paid as grants to any State or educational institution in which, because of race, color, or creed, discriminatory practices deny equality of educational opportunity or employment to anyone to pursue such educational courses or employment as are provided for by such grant.

The amendment was a provision originally adopted by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and carried in the subcommittee print of the above appropriation bill, but on a vote of the full Committee on Appropriations it was struck from the bill. With the attitude shown by the House in defeating the amendment, I can easily visualize the outcome of the vote on the resolution before us. Personally, I will state again as I have asserted many times heretofore, I would be willing to vote 5 times or 10 times the amount provided in this resolution if the Committee on Un-American Activities would investigate Fascists and other subversive elements who are just as dangerous to our democratic institutions as are the so-called Communists, the KKK, the Knights of Camelia, the Committee for Constitutonal Government, and similar organizations. I have been a liberal, progressive Democrat all my life. I believe in the democratic form of government, and I am opposed to communism, as well as fascism or any other ism. I believe in the Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, and Rooseveltian democratic doctrines. It is my feeling that this committee, unfortunately, has conducted its affairs in an undemocratic and un-American manner, and, I repeat, in violation of not only the first but the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

I have before me, Mr. Speaker, a telegram received from the Committee of One Thousand, which I quote, as follows:

The Committee of One Thousand, believing profoundly in the spirit of the Bill of Rights, urges you to oppose the appropriation for the Committee on Un-American Activities. By its use of terror, innuendo, hearsay, and smears this committee threatens cherished basic freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

I regret that time does not permit me to read all the names of the members of the Committee of One Thousand, but among those whose names appear in the telegram are the following:

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Henry Seidel Canby, Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Van Wyck Brooks, Dean Erwin N. Griswold, Fannie Hurst, Helen Keller, Rabbi Shephen S. Wise, and Hiram Haydn.

I am sure that the remaining members comprising the Committee of One Thousand are just as outstanding, patriotic, and loyal Americans as are those whose names I have mentioned. No one will dare to smear as un-American or charge any of these gentlemen with having communistic leanings. They plead and urge that we should delay and postpone the appropriation, and assert it is not justified by reason of the unfair practices of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD other telegrams and letters which I have received, as well as articles and editorials from certain outstanding newspapers. They are not communistic but strongly criticize some of the activities and the conduct of the committee which has been shown in many instances to have deviated from its regular duty of investigating all un-American and subversive activities, and therefore it is believed by many that, instead of eliminating communistic activities, it is, by reason of its publicity, playing into the hands of the Communists. I have no use for Communists. There is no room for them in this country because they cannot improve on our form of government, as I firmly believe it is the best government in the interest of the people that has yet been devised. Consequently, I strongly feel that they will never be able to the slightest degree to weaken our form of government or its institutions.

Mr. Speaker, since I introduced House Resolution 46 to discontinue the committee, I have received hundreds upon hundreds of communications from people in all walks of life, from organizations, from professional men, and from educators, who have urged, due to the unfair practices of the Committee on Un-American Activities, that it be dispensed with and that additional funds should not be voted. Many of them claim its activities has reflected on the confidence and the dignity of the Congress, particularly in its refusal in nearly every instance to extend to persons accused by it, or whose character has been assailed, the privilege of appearing before the committee to defend themselves—a right which is even given to a man charged with murder.

Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me, I insert a published statement of the Committee of One Thousand, as follows:

[From the Washington Post of January 20, 1948]

WHO LOSES FREEDOM LOSES EVERYTHING

Believing profoundly in the letter and spirit of the Bill of Rights, we are gravely disturbed by the continued attacks by men in our Government upon the freedoms guaranteed in the first amendment to our Constitution.

We are devoted to the best in American tradition. We believe, therefore, that the Committee on Un-American Activities threatens those freedoms that have given us for 170 years the way of life we cherish and respect.

The meaning of article 1 of the Bill of Rights is very clear:

"Congress shall make no law respecting establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereor; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

They are betrayers of American ideals—those who use terror, innuendo, hearsay, and smears, ignoring the common rules of evidence and all precepts of fair play.

We call upon the American people to disavow such subversions of our basic freedoms as lie in the proceedings of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

That there may be a swift termination to such assaults upon our constitutional rights, we ask the American people to join us in a concerted action toward one goal: the abolition of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

In a well-known decision in 1945 the Supreme Court of the United States stated:

"If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion, or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith thereof."

Solely to accomplish this end, we are organizing as the Committee of One Thousand. Our means: an educational program using every available medium of communication to reach the broadest section of the American people and to enlist them in this fight.

Mr. Speaker, I also include in my remarks a letter received from Mr. Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, with exerpts from a letter which he directed to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, in connection with the appropriation for the House Un-American Activities Committee, as follows:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
New York, N. Y., March 5, 1948.

Representative ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House Rules Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SABATH: May we call to your attention a letter which we have just sent to Representative LEO ALLEN, in connection with the appropriation for the House Un-American Activities Committee?

Sincerely,

ROGER BALDWIN.

We have consistently, in the past, opposed continuation of the Un-American Activities Committee, on the ground that its mandate was so vague and indefinite that it constituted a threat to free expression in this country, and that it had operated in an unfair and prejudiced manner.

Several recent events support us in this view of the committee:

* * * * *

The unfair manner in which the Un-American Activities Committee has conducted its hearings has aroused considerable comment among members of the bar and others who are concerned with the maintenance of high standards of procedure of congressional committees. Suggestions have been made both within and without Congress for the establishment of rules of fair procedure for congressional investigating committees. We support such recommendations.

Doubt was recently raised by Justice Charles E. Clark of the circuit court of appeals as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which the committee operates, since investigation of subversive and un-American activity, still undefined, cannot but endanger freedom of opinion. We concur in Justice Clark's doubts.

In considering the extraordinary amount of the requested appropriation for this committee, we urge that consideration should be given to the competency of its reports and the integrity of its methods of procedure in the past year, and that in any event, such appropriation be conditioned upon the recommendation of enactment of some fair rules of procedure such as are suggested in H. R. 4564.

Mr. Speaker, I shall at this point insert a few of the communications and resolutions which I have received in connection with the introduction of House Resolution 47, to discontinue the Committee on Un-American Activities, as follows:

OBERLIN, OHIO, *November 24, 1947.*

Hon. ADOLPH SABATH,
House Office Building:

Two hundred and fifty-nine signatures petition supporting H. R. 46. Signatures obtained protest meeting November 23, 1947. Prof. J. D. Lewis, political science department, and Prof. J. Milton Yinger, sociology department, Oberlin College, severely condemned abridgment of civil rights by Committee on Un-American Activities.

THOMAS MATHEWS,
Arrangements Committee, Oberlin College.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA,
Slingerlands, N. Y., November 13, 1947.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SPEAKER MARTIN: If it is the considered determination of the Congress of the United States to liquidate civil liberty and freedom of thought and expression in the United States—in short, to cancel the Bill of Rights—continuation of the House Committee on un-American Activities is imperative. Official persecution of private citizens accused of no crime is, of course, one of the most powerful weapons in a war against civil liberty. Of this weapon the House Committee on un-American Activities has made competent use in its recent investigation of the film industry. Witnesses friendly to the committee were afforded every courtesy; unfriendly witnesses were given less than the fair treatment guaranteed by law to the accused in a civil court.

The House of Representatives of the United States faces a serious responsibility. It can, through the Committee on un-American Activities, continue to disredit individuals and sabotage the Constitution. It can pass House Resolution No. 46 to abolish this committee that has made the word "Americanism" a mockery at home and in countries where the United States is supposedly leading the battle for freedom.

We emphatically recommend passage of H. R. 46.

Respectfully yours,
ALBANY CHAPTER, PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA,
ELFREIDA HARTT, *Secretary.*

Copy to Hon. A. J. SABATH.

WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE OF ROOSEVELT DEMOCRATS,
Spokane, Wash., December 17, 1947.

Congressman ADOLPH SABATH,
House of Representatives Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is to express our sincere gratitude and profound admiration for your courageous stand against the shameful activities of the House Un-American Committee.

It is indeed encouraging, in these dark days of reaction, to hear one voice still ringing clearly in defense of civil liberties and human freedom. Rest assured, Congressman, that you express the feelings of millions of loyal Americans when you speak out against the forces of organized terror.

We hope that this brief and inadequate letter may somehow assist and encourage you to continue in this all-important fight.

Sincerely,

ELSIE HUFFMAN,
Chairman.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Congressman ADOLPH SABATH,
House Office Building;
Washington, D. C.:

Chicago Action Council representing 6,000 business and professional men and women in the city of Chicago urge you to present a bill which would abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This committee is continuing their efforts to destroy every liberal and progressive organization in our country and frightening individuals away from supporting these groups by their use of the phony Red scare. They continue the practices of Hitler and Himmler

which would lead America, as it did Germany, down the road to fascism.

MILTON T. RAYNOR,
Chairman, Chicago Action Council.

PUBLIC FORUM OF SPOKANE,
AND THE INLAND EMPIRE,
Spokane, Wash., November 30, 1947.

Resolution by Joseph E. Nesbitt

Whereas the un-American activity of the Klu Klux Klan, the NAM along with the financial pirates of Wall Street are overlooked by the House Un-American Committee, known as the Thomas-Rankin committee; and

Whereas any American citizen who is interested in his country and has the intestinal fortitude to life the curtain on corruption in high places is at once marked as a Communist by the Thomas-Rankin committee and goes on the blacklist as subversive and disloyal: Be it

Resolved, That the Spokane Public Forum go on record commending Representative SABATH of Illinois for his constitutional approach by H. R. 46 before Congress to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee.

We the members of the Minnehaha County Farmers Union assembled in county convention at Lyons, S. Dak., this 3d day of November 1947, believe the House Committee on Un-American Activities to be the most vicious thing in America; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand the passage of Representative SABATH'S resolution abolishing the poisionous, democracy-killing committee.

MINNEHAHA COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
EDWIN HOTCHKISS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
HUMBOLDT, S. DAK.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA,
Chicago, Ill., February 12, 1948.

Congressman ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: * * *.

I learned with some regret that you do not intend to file a discharge petition to bring your resolution, No. 46, out of the House Rules Committee. I wish I could have the opportunity to sit down with you and convey to you at length the feeling of your people on this specific subject.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Executive Director.

I also insert two editorials which appeared in this morning's Washington Post, entitled "Turning on the Light" and "Subversive Lists," which I am sure will prove interesting and enlightening to the membership and to the people of the country, as follows:

TURNING ON THE LIGHT

(No. XII)

In the series of editorials under this heading we have tried to indicate how the congressional investigation can be made a more useful and less dangerous instrument of democracy. Our research has indicated that only Congress can reform its own investigations and that no drastic or radical changes are essential. We have urged Congress to enact a code of fair procedure and to require its committees to abide by the code, but every point we have suggested for inclusion within the code has been drawn from the actual practice of successful investigating committees of the comparatively recent past.

The chief aims to be sought, in our opinion, are maximum enlightenment of Congress and the people on every issue of public concern that Congress is disposed to inquire into and protection of the rights of individuals against unreasonable and undemocratic encroachments. We do not think these aims are incompatible. Both can be and have been achieved by men who combine expert investigative methods with a sense of fairness and democratic purpose. To achieve these aims we think Congress should lay down a code of rules, including the following points:

1. Investigations should be conducted by groups within the regular standing committees of the House or Senate and not by special committees.

2. No legislator who is an interested party or who is in a position to shake down potential witnesses should be permitted to serve as head of an investigating subcommittee.

3. Investigations should be confined to important matters of public concern, as distinguished from party interests, and should be conducted in a nonpartisan manner.

4. Investigations should be conducted in the open, the committee relying upon expert staff members to screen out prospective witnesses whose testimony is irrelevant.

5. Every witness should be guaranteed the right to put questions (within appropriate limits under control by the committee) to any other witness who has reflected on his reputation.

6. At the conclusion of his examination a witness should have the right to state his views briefly, or submit a statement for the record. The right of submitting a statement for the record should also be extended to persons who have been the subject of adverse comment who are not called as witnesses.

7. Attorneys for witnesses should be permitted to be present, and the witness should have the right to obtain a stenographic copy of his testimony at cost.

8. Recalcitrant witnesses should be cited for contempt only by majority vote of the Senate or the House.

9. No witness should be cited for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions as to his religious or political beliefs.

10. Every investigating committee should be supplied with expert counsel and staff investigators especially trained in the art of fact finding by democratic methods.

Application of any code of fair procedure would, of course, depend upon the investigating committees themselves and the leadership of the Congress of which they are a part. But at least such a code, prescribed by legislation, would give the Members of Congress as well as the public a yardstick by which to measure the performance of every investigating committee. That is the democratic way. We do not see how a Congress that has provided a code of procedure for administrative agencies can longer resist the enactment of a code designed to assure fairness on the part of its own investigators.

SUBVERSIVE LISTS

The Attorney General will soon issue a new list of subversive organizations, based, according to Jerry Kluttz, on the research efforts of a 33-man staff in the Justice Department's Criminal Division. No doubt this staff will do its work astutely, and the Attorney General's second index expurgatorius will be compiled as conscientiously as his first. Nevertheless it will violate every concept of fair play and due process. The Executive order under which the Attorney General will act prescribes no administrative procedure—not even the holding of hearings or the granting of an appeal—and sets no substantive standards for his guidance. Insofar as Mr. Clark avoids arbitrary and capricious decisions, it will be because of his own good will and common sense. His authority under the Executive order is absolute. This is a degree and kind of authority with which no official ought to be vested in a free society. It could be used to stigmatize as subversive any group with the aim of which the Attorney General happened to disagree—with Henry Wallace's third party, for example, if such action happened to seem politically expedient—or even a voluntary association of citizens joined to petition for a redress of their grievances. And indeed the very threat that it may be so used serves imponderably to restrain and coerce the free functioning of organizations dissenting from governmental policy or opposing official action in any way. Thus criticism, which is the lifeblood of the democratic process, is congealed at its source.

John Lord O'Brian, in the magnificent address to the New York State Bar Association which the Washington Post recently reproduced, analyzed the subtle intimidation to which individuals in the employ of the Federal Government are subject as a result of the loyalty program. His words apply with equal force to the effect upon organizations:

"What anxieties of mind, what prolonged periods of worry, what restraint upon their initiative will result from their knowledge that their private lives are being secretly investigated no one can say. But neither can anyone assert that this shadow upon their activities, however intangible and subtle, will not act as a constraint upon their freedom and their sense of independence. Apparently we have departed a long way from the admonition to beware of treading too closely upon the borders of freedom of conscience."

What groups will dare to oppose the Government if opposition stands in danger of being designated disloyal? What individuals will have the hardihood to join such groups if membership in them may be held to constitute a disqualification for public office? There is a distressing similarity here to the totalitarian practice of affording every citizen an untrammeled opportunity to vote for the party in power.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I insert a statement adopted by the Chicago division of the American Civil Liberties Union, in the form of an open letter to the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, as follows:

STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, IN THE FORM OF AN OPEN LETTER TO HON. J. PARNELL THOMAS

CHICAGO DIVISION, AMERICAN
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
Chicago, Ill.

Hon. J. PARNELL THOMAS,
Chairman, House Committee
on Un-American Activities,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMAS: The Chicago division of the American Civil Liberties Union calls upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and upon you as chairman, to stop the type of investigation which the committee has been conducting into alleged Un-American writings, opinions, and beliefs. The committee is endangering the Bill of Rights by subjecting men to an inquisition into their opinions and beliefs. It is an elementary principle that acts only are subject to prosecution or restraint.

While the American Civil Liberties Union does not question the power of Congress to appoint any committee to inquire into any public matter properly within the Federal jurisdiction, it does not concede its right to invade the field of opinion. If such a right were to be conceded, a committee of Congress could intimidate the entire press of the country, the radio, the teaching profession, writers of books, and all others engaged in public activity.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities cannot propose any constitutional legislation for the purpose of protecting the public against ideas in motion pictures or any other form of expression. The methods followed by the committee create only confusion and indignation. They discredit Congress by invading fields which should be left to their responsible heads to combat any so-called subversive influences. These heads are quite as patriotic and capable of understanding Americanism as a committee of Congress.

The committee has used the epithet "Communist" as an instrument of political vengeance and smear, to attack individuals or organizations whose purposes are liberal or progressive or even simply not reactionary. The committee has consistently and deliberately confused issues for the purpose of discrediting objectives sought by liberal and progressive citizens. It has evinced a lack of moral and intellectual responsibility.

No man should be compelled to answer any arm of the Government as to his personal political opinions or political affiliations. While it may be proper for a Government agency, in proper cases, to inquire into the activities of a person based on his convictions, if those actions are inimical to the Government, that is entirely different from compelling a person, under penalty of contempt, to answer as to what his personal beliefs are or as to what his political affiliations are. The strongest proof of the necessity of such an attitude is overwhelming acceptance of the principle of the secret ballot by all democratic countries. Rationally, if a man can be asked what his politics are, is it not possible to ask him how he voted?

The policy the House committee is following sets precedents whereby violence may be done to the civil rights of anyone. If the committee can interrogate men as to their political party, it can do so with respect to their religious views.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities is called upon to revert to fundamental American principles—the principles of the founding fathers of our Republic—and to do things which will buttress civil liberties rather than undermine them.

Yours truly,

By order of the executive committee:

CHICAGO DIVISION, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
JOHN A. LAPP, *Chairman.*

Mr. K. M. Landis II, of the Chicago Sun-Times, has written an interesting article bearing on the activities of the committee, and I insert it, as follows:

A SMEAR ABETTED

(By K. M. Landis II)

LOGANSPORT, IND.—A close parallel exists between Communist tactics in eastern Europe and the smear techniques of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

When the Communists want to liquidate democratic freedoms in Bulgaria or Rumania or Czechoslovakia, they invariably begin by imputing disloyalty to independent men.

In such countries, it may be worth a man's life to have had the most innocent contact with an American.

Things are not yet that bad in the United States. The victims of the Un-American Activities Committee are not shot. Their characters are simply assassinated in the American press.

In some ways, the evidence required is less. When the Communists want to get rid of someone, they accuse him flatly of conspiring with American secret agents.

But it is enough to damn an American to accuse him in weasel words of "associating" * * * "knowingly or unknowingly" * * * with an "alleged" foreign spy.

This is the technique which Chairman THOMAS of the Un-American Activities Committee used on Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the Bureau of Standards.

THOMAS cited certain derogatory information from a secret FBI report, but suppressed the part which found there was no evidence of disloyalty.

During the war, Condon had played an important role in the development of both radar and the atomic bomb—serving his country probably as well as the average Congressman.

According to the Federation of American Scientists: Dr. Condon is an outstanding example of a research scientist turned devoted public servant, of which there are too few."

But THOMAS demanded Condon's scalp, saying darkly "there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States."

The malice and dishonesty of the statement were obvious. But the American press played it dead-pan, giving it top billing. Headlines screamed across the Nation: "Atom Chief Linked to Reds," etc.

A person had to read the news story very carefully to discover that Dr. Condon had been given a unanimous okay by a Loyalty Review Board just 6 days before.

Something is seriously wrong when the American press will cooperate in spreading suspicion on the authority of a man like THOMAS, whose disloyalty to the first principles of truth and tolerance has long been manifest.

Mr. Speaker, I also noticed in today's edition of the Washington News, a statement by one of the foremost ladies of our Nation, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who comments on the attack on Dr. Edward U. Condon, in her column, in an article entitled "Attack on Condon Is Unwise, Unjust, and Subversive." It reads:

[From the Washington Daily News of March 9, 1948]

MY DAY

(By Eleanor Roosevelt)

ATTACK ON CONDON IS UNWISE, UNJUST, AND SUBVERSIVE

HYDE PARK, Monday.—It seems to me that the current proceedings of the House Un-American Activities Committee as directed against Dr. Edward U. Condon, instead of giving people confidence that the committee is really trying to destroy Communist influence, is doing just the opposite.

Here is a scientist, now head of the National Bureau of Standards, who has worked for the protection of this country, whose reputation seems to have been established not only by investigation but by his actions during and since the war. He belongs, as many American scientists do, to the American-Soviet Society. But mere membership in a scientific organization including Soviet scientists is no proof that one of our citizens is communistic.

I am afraid this attack on Dr. Condon has given good material to those who, for their own reasons, wish to discredit any attack on real Communist activities carried on under cover. It is, therefore, unwise, unjust, and really subversive in its effect.

For the information of the House, I include in my remarks an editorial opinion which appeared in the Saturday, March 6, issue of the Chicago Sun-Times which, I am sure, will also prove enlightening to the public with respect to the charges against Dr. Condon, as follows:

OUR SCIENTISTS AND RED SPIES

A careful reading of all the facts that have been made public about the charges against Dr. Edward U. Condon will leave the average American convinced that the House Committee on Un-American Activities as now operated is itself a threat to the safety of our country.

The committee costs taxpayers about $200,000 a year. But it could cost the country damages unmeasurable in dollars if it should drive from public service men of the caliber of Dr. Condon.

How great is Dr. Condon? Fortune magazine once listed his discovery of the theory of alphaparticle radioactivity among the 10 great basic American scientific discoveries of the past two centuries.

Dr. Condon has been known as a businessman's scientist largely because of his work on atom smashing at the Westinghouse Research Laboratory. He was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards in 1945, taking the job at a financial sacrifice. He was the first director to be recruited from industry.

The Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, headed by Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS (Republican, New Jersey), says Dr. Condon is "one of the weakest links" in the security screen protecting the Nation's atomic secrets.

The strongest evidence cited is a portion of letter from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman, whose Department is responsible for the Bureau of Standards.

But the FBI itself reports there was no evidence of disloyalty by Dr. Condon. On February 24 of this year, the Department of Commerce's own loyalty board stated there were no reasonable grounds for believing Dr. Condon is disloyal. Representative THOMAS had admitted his committee report omitted favorable mention of Condon made in the FBI letter.

The Sun-Times agrees with the atomic scientists of Chicago that:

"We are unable to see what useful purpose is served by this communication from PARNELL THOMAS' subcommittee. It seems to us that the damage it does is a high price to pay for the publicity which the committee obtains by the communication which it has released."

Among the atomic scientists who issued the statement are Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey, of the University of Chicago. They warn that:

"Attacks of this nature on distinguished scientists will increase the Government's difficulty in obtaining the services of able scientists. If as a result of such attacks, Dr. Condon should perchance resign his directorship of the Bureau of Standards in disgust, it is unlikely that the Government could find a successor of comparable talent and standing."

Representative THOMAS has been suspicious of Dr. Condon for many months. He criticized Dr. Condon in signed articles which appeared last June in the American magazine and in Liberty.

But he never accepted Dr. Condon's offer to testify before the Thomas committee and answer all innuendoes directed against him. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, former president of the National Academy of Scientists and of the Bell Laboratories, wrote that by no stretch of the imagination was Dr. Condon a Communist or an unloyal American.

Representative THOMAS makes much of the "discovery" that Dr. Condon and his wife once were "in contact" with Ignace Zlotowski, former counselor of the Polish Embassy. That's understandable. Zlotowski is a nuclear scientist. At the last session of the General Assembly of the United Nations he was an alternate representative for Poland on the UN Atomic Energy Commission.

During the war and up to recent months many loyal Americans freely associated with such scientists of other nations. There is no proof that such association resulted in the leak of atomic information not available in official Government publications such as the Smyth report.

While the Thomas committee's methods are deplorable, the incident does call attention to a fact of which some of our scientists may be unaware.

The Russian radio has ordered Soviet scientists to keep secret all Russian scientific discoveries and inventions. Last week the Soviet Minister of Higher Education criticized Russian scientists for their "formalism," and said they should serve the Communist Party without reservations. He attacked some Russian scientists who "forget the party character of science" and who are too impressed with western scientists. The Minister said the Communist Party decree on music should be applied to Soviet science.

In the light of this Soviet attitude, real exchange of scientific information with Russians is no longer possible. There is no longer any good reason for Dr. Condon or any other American scientist to invite suspicion of even such biased groups as the Thomas committee by associating with Soviet scientists.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I desire to direct attention to the remarks I made on the floor on May 17, 1947, when I fully expressed by views on the activities of the Committee on Un-American Activities. What I said then still stands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois to revise and extend his remarks and include the matter he has indicated?

There was no objection.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I believe the attitude and the action of the Un-American Activities Committee toward a very famous scientist, Dr. Edward U. Condon, has been very unjust and unfair. The conduct of that committee on the Condon case is typical. Dr. Condon has been deliberately made a victim of popular hysteria against Russia. He has not been heard by the Un-American Activities Committee. He requested a hearing twice before, and again last week; but his requests have been denied. Even a common felon is given a hearing. As a result of the campaign of proscription and impassioned propaganda stirred up by the Un-American Activities Committee, foremost scientists generally have warned that they will not undertake any research work for the Government because they believe their honor, their patriotism, and their loyalty would be questioned by these unfair tactics of the members of the Un-American Activities Committee, and they feel their positions would be placed in jeopardy, for no good reason, but merely by unsubstantiated opinion and trials in the newspapers unfortunately conducted by members of this committee. They should not be made to risk public condemnation without even a hearing, or on evidence that would be thrown out in any court of common law or equity. A subcommittee of the Atomic Energy Committee has been authorized to go into this matter. Dr. Condon properly requested study by that subcommittee, asserting:

The public smears of scientists were endangering the whole scientific future of the Nation.

I believe that the Un-American Activities Committee has done great harm and has rendered disservice by unfounded accusations against the innocent and by condemnation by suspicion and by association. I believe the committee deserves sharp and condign criticism. It does not merit any support by way of the added appropriations involved in the pending bill. I fear that with that appropriation more harm than good will be done. I am one of those who believe with the famous English writer, William Bolitho, who said:

Justice must never use injustice in its fight on unjustice—for fear of making it just.

And that is exactly what this committee has done. In its fury to get at communism it has used methods that smack of totalitarianism. The committee deliberately disregarded the views of the FBI, which said in effect that there was no evidence of disloyalty of Dr. Condon. Apparently through misguided zeal and unjustifiable methods the agents of the committee, if not committee members, developed a sort of phobia against Condon. Such practices have justified my continued objection to the committee. I shall not support the bill before us. It involves a useless as well as harmful expenditure of $200,000. I have not the figures, but my estimation is that this sum will mean well nigh a total appropriation to this committee of a million dollars—and for what? Certainly no genuine service to the Nation—only disservice.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Un-American Activities will not lose anything at all by the opposition of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. He has never supported it and I do not think he ever will.

The vicious, unjust attacks, and the erroneous statements made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] are enough to shock the honest, patriotic Members of the House who know the facts.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. What statements does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. RANKIN. All of them. He had introduced a bill to abolish this committee. Let him call it up, and let us call the roll on it, and he will not get 1 vote out of 10.

The Members of this Congress who have taken the most abuse from the enemies of our country, and who have worked harder to try to protect this Nation than anybody else connected with this Government have been the members of this Committee on Un-American Activities.

They bring up this Condon case. The Condon matter was taken up a year ago, not by our committee, but by the FBI.

There is a letter from the FBI in the files of the Department of Commerce about three pages long that every Member of both Houses of Congress ought to read.

I have not seen all of that letter, but I have seen enough to know that every Member of Congress should read it. Yet they presume to withhold it from a congressional committee. If there is nothing wrong, then why withhold that letter?

Mr. Speaker, there are enemies in this country today plotting to get their hands on the atomic bomb. Every one of those enemies hates the Committee on Un-American Activities almost as much as the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] do.

Let us see what it might mean if they did get their hands on the atomic bomb. They could place 12 of those bombs in 12 of the large cities of America with time fuses and blow this country almost to smithereens.

Suppose one were planted in New York and exploded. An atomic bomb exploded in Washington would burn to a crisp everything from Silver Spring, Md., to Alexandria, Va. I have on my wall a picture of a steel mill in Nagasaki, Japan, that was a mile from where the bomb fell. That picture was taken by an American soldier from my home county. It is just a twisted mass of steel girders. Never on earth has there been such a devastating instrument in the hands of man.

Put one of them in New York and you would never hear from the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] again. And what a calamity.

But that is not all. It would leave that great city a wreckage of ruin and ashes.

Let them plant one in Pittsburgh, Pa., one of our greatest centers of steel production; one in Baltimore, Md.; one in Boston, Mass.; one in Philadelphia; one in Detroit, Mich.; one in Chicago; one in New Orleans; and one in Los Angeles, and explode them all at one time, and it would wreck this country almost to the point of national demoralization.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Why does the gentleman leave out the State of Mississippi?

Mr. RANKIN. We have no large cities in Mississippi. I was going to say we would have room for many of the refugees, but I should think the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] would want to go the other direction if he should survive.

Whenever anybody begins to tamper with the secrets of the atomic bomb, I say it is time for a committee of Congress to look into it.

You remember 2 or 3 years ago the Committee on Un-American Activities, when it was getting the same opposition it is getting now, was trying to run down some spies who were seeking the atomic-bomb secrets in this country. They got away from us and got into Canada. If it had not been for one thing that occurred in Canada, the secrets of the atomic bomb would be in the hands of the enemy today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. This committee is rendering one of the greatest services ever rendered by any committee of the Congress of the United States. We are not out to persecute anybody, but we are trying to protect this country.

I trust that there will only be two votes against this resolution—the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi has been attempting to frighten this Congress into voting this appropriation by raising an atomic-bomb scare. I agree that we have had a great deal of atomic activity. We have had atomic activity against the civil liberties of the American people, and that atomic activity against the civil liberties of Americans has come from the Committee on Un-American Activities. There is fear in this land, fear of war, fear of depression, fear of the future because of present shortages and high prices. Government employees being subjected to a loyalty purge fear loss of their jobs; fear in the offices, mines, mills, and factories is rampant throughout this Nation. The endangering of American civil liberties, caused by the activities of this committee, has contributed largely to this fear. Americans, whose birthright is freedom, have been subjected to fear, fear of investigations of Government employees, of factory workers, clerks in business offices, scientists; in fact no one is safe from investigation. I think the time has come when Congress must courageously state that the loyalty of Americans does not have to be questioned or investigated. Rather than trust the biased investigations of this committee, I prefer to trust the common sense and intelligence of the American people. The security of this Nation can better be safeguarded by the people themselves than by this committee which has, for 10 years, existed in violation of the Bill of Rights of these United States.

Fundamentally what is this all about? Congress can investigate only in those fields in which it can legislate. Congress cannot investigate in those fields in which it cannot legislate. Certainly, Congress cannot legislate in violation of the first amendment. It cannot legislate in the field of freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and right of assembly, and since it cannot legislate in those fields it cannot investigate in those fields. I trust that soon the highest Court of this land will cease to evade the issue and will pass on it squarely. I have every confidence to believe that when that issue is determined it will be determined to the effect that this committee's investigations have been in violation of the first amendment. I am confident that the day is not far off when the American people will repudiate the activities of this committee as repugnant to America's democratic traditions. Therefore, you will find that all the money the Congress has appropriated for this committee for the past 10 years will have been completely wasted and will have been expended in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Of course, Red baiting is a very convenient instrument in the hands of reactionaries. It is used to evade the real problems that confront the people. It was used against the unemployed in the past, it was used against labor and it is still being used against labor, it is being used against progressive political movements, it is being used every time a real effort is made for progress in America. Red baiting is the underlying technique of this committee.

The basic difficulty with this committee is that this committee would have us believe that monopoly capital and Americanism are synonymous, and that anybody who questions monopoly capital, anybody who in any form disagrees with the operations of monopoly capital, is to be condemned as subversive. The committee's concept of loyalty is at variance with progress.

Let us go a step further. Let us examine another standard that this committee has set. You take the standard set by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], himself. Any person who advocates the FEPC, according to the gentleman from Mississippi, is subversive. Any person who advocates the abolition of the poll tax, according to the gentleman from Mississippi, is subversive.

Mr. RANKIN. He is not subversive, he is just off.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. There is an example of what I mean. He does not now call them subversive as he has done on other occasions, today he calls them off. The gentleman has merely modified his atomic activities.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], a member of our committee.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, there is no substitute for fairness, there is no substitute for common sense and there is no question in my mind but that we in America today should check ourselves a little bit and see if we are either going on a witch hunt or bordering on such a journey. As far as I am personally concerned, I am against our going in that direction.

I intend to support this resolution because I think that any committee we have in the House should be reasonably supported by appropriations. In my judgment it is not a proper method to deal with this matter involved to cut off appropriations. Certainly they ought to have sufficient appropriations to function properly and I expect always to support such appropriations to the best of my ability as long as the committee exists.

On the other hand, I think this Congress ought definitely to fix some kind of rules and regulations, not only for this committee, but for all committees that investigate, and to see that every person who is charged with any kind of subversive activity or with any kind of wrong doing that will cast contumely upon him or hold him up to public hatred or ridicule is in all fairness given his so-called day in court, as it were; a chance to be heard.

Gentlemen, it is not fair, it is not just, it is not American, for any of us in authority to so conduct ourselves as to not even give a criminal a fair hearing. When we start out on any program other than one of fairness and justice it may lead eventually to the destruction of my country and your country that we all love and for which I would give my life in a minute and for which I offered it once. I, for one, protest some of these unfair things that are being done in the name of patriotism. We ought to formulate some kind of rules to guide our committees. I am in favor of that. But certainly on the other hand, common fairness and common sense ought to teach us that we cannot obtain the desired result by refusing appropriations to a duly constituted committee.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. How much has been appropriated to the Committee on Un-American Activities up to date, and what will the total amount be, taking into consideration the present appropriation of $200,000 that they are asking for?

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry I cannot answer that question.

Mr. CELLER. Perhaps the chairman of the committee may be able to answer the question if the gentleman will be kind enough to yield to him.

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE].

Mr. LECOMPTE. This request is for $200,000. In 1947, the committee had $100,000. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. CELLER. What is the total amount to date of all appropriations for the Committee on Un-American Activities?

Mr. LECOMPTE. In order to answer that question the gentleman knows, of course, that I would have to explain that previous to 1945 the Committee on Un-American Activities was more or less generally known as the Martin Dies committee, and was not a regular committee of the House. I can give you all of the figures by years if that is what you want, beginning from its very inception.

Mr. CELLER. I would like to have the figures roughly.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I would have to add the figures up. Previous to 1945 it was $652,000. That was before the resolution of January 1945, making the committee a regular standing committee of the House.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I beg of the Members of the House to be fair with this committee and make a fair appropriation for it. But I beg that committee and all committees to be fair, whether there is any specific mandate from the Congress to that effect or not, to be fair with any and all, who are charged with any improper action, coming within the purview of that particular committee. If any of them are not, then I beg of you that we at once prepare rules that will require all committees of

the House to be fair in dealing with everyone.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the newest Member of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ISACSON].

Mr. ISACSON. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member of this House, I am about to cast my first important record vote. It will be a vote against the proposed appropriation of $200,000 for the continuation of the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The tenth anniversary of the committee, there are no telegrams of congratulations, no messages of good wishes, but instead there is an overwhelming avalanche of protests from prominent Americans including scientists, educators, artists, and businessmen, Americans such as Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Van Wyck Brooks, Henry Seidel Canby, Olin Downes, Albert Einstein, Dean Christian Gauss, Dean Erwin N. Griswold, Fannie Hurst, Helen Keller, Dr. Wesley Mitchell, Prof. Ernest M. Patterson, Dr. Maurice Visscher, Dean Payson S. Wild, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Henry Wallace, Walter Lippmann, Philip Murray, and many others, who join with the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, in condemning this committee.

I am certain my colleagues will be interested to know that I made the terminating of this committee and its activities one of the major issues in my campaign for this office only a few weeks ago. In that campaign I stated flatly that I believed the activities and procedures of this committee to be at variance with every concept of civil rights and repugnant to the basic belief of Americans in fair play.

As the gentleman from New York, Congressman MARCANTONIO, had demonstrated, the very existence of this committee invades the rights of all Americans under our Constitution—under the first amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom of assembly; under the fifth amendment; which guarantees citizens against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and provides for certain normal judicial procedure.

It is undoubtedly for that reason that the committee in its 10 years has not proposed any legislation whatsoever.

As a matter of fact, this committee rears its collective head only when it seeks renewed appropriations. Always it manages to uncover some dastardly plot or crisis which has materialized suddenly, to give seeming urgency to this committee's work.

In January of 1939 the public was duly alarmed by the charge of the House committee that our Government was honeycombed with subversives. In February 1939, Congress granted $75,000. In January of 1940, labor was publicly declared to be honeycombed and a month later the committee got another $75,000. In November 1940 there was an alleged exposé and in February 1941, Congress surrendered $150,000. And so it has gone, in 1942, 1943, and in every year in which the committee has sought new expense appropriation.

Now in 1948 as we gather today to consider this appropriation—we are confronted with an attack by this committee on a most respected and notable American scientist, Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards and one of the stanch and intensely patriotic group of scientists who guarded the secret of our Nation's development of the atomic bomb to end the war against Japan.

Dr. Condon's patriotism and devotion to his country is beyond question, beyond suspicion—his patriotism and devotion to country are attested to, indeed, after the most exhaustive inquiry and investigation by agencies legally constituted to make such inquiries.

It is no coincidence that this attack on Dr. Condon—an attack abhorred and shamed in all responsible opinion of press and science comes at this particular moment—at this moment when the House Committee on Un-American Activities seeks the most swollen appropriation it has ever ventured to ask of a Congress.

But the significance of this latest attack by the committee is even more far-reaching: I think the gentleman from Mississippi, Congressman RANKIN, let the cat out of the bag:

First. It is an attempt to get atomic-energy control out of the hands of scientists and back into the hands of the military.

Second. It is a shabby but futile political attempt to paint Henry Wallace as a sinister figure because he sponsored Mr. Condon.

Third. It is an attempt to heighten among the people of America a psychosis of hysteria, completely abandoning the Rooseveltian principle of freedom from fear.

Fourth. It is an attempt to divert the attention of the American people from the problems of housing and rent control and decent labor laws and more schools and the end of bias and bigotry and anti-Semitism and Jim Crow.

For these considerations we must vote against this appropriation.

It is ironic that this expenditure should be seriously considered by us while there are demands before the Congress for the reduction of Federal expenditures, for public housing, for educational aids to the States.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced, in view of the considerations I have raised that we cannot now afford, we can never afford, an appropriation of $200,000, or any sum so that Congress may look under the beds of an erstwhile free America.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

CHARACTER ASSASSINATION SHOULD NOT BE PROTECTED BY CONGRESSIONAL IMMUNITY

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, when the previous appropriation for this committee was considered I stated that I would continue to oppose future appropriations for the Committee on Un-American Activities unless it changed its methods and procedures.

The committee has not changed its procedures and continues to attack the integrity and loyalty of witnesses through newspaper headlines without giving those witnesses a chance to defend themselves against their accusers.

The technique used by the committee counsel is biased and prejudiced, and the reports which he files are full of errors and misstatements of fact. Parts of FBI reports are "carelessly" omitted which refute the conclusions sought. We have a flagrant example of this "carelessness" in the partial report on Dr. Condon, which was inserted in the RECORD of March 2. I want to comment here on the use of the word "partial." The word, in my opinion, is properly used both as to content and attitude. After using a portion of the FBI letter which seemed most favorable to the "guilt by association" motif, the committee counsel omitted a line of the letter which made a definite statement, as follows:

> There is no evidence to show that contacts between this individual and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities.

Of course, the use of this statement would have blasted the whole tissue of suspicion, innuendo, and prejudiced assumptions and conclusions. The chairman of the committee, I understand, later apologized to the newspaper reporters for this "careless" omission by the committee counsel. But the damage had been done. The newspaper headlines throughout the Nation had carried the charges which blasted the good name of one of America's greatest physicists. This is not an isolated example of "carelessness." I have secured a special order for this afternoon. I expect to analyze this "partial" report and expose numerous errors and examples of "carelessness," bias, and assumptions based on the typical procedures of this committee. I invite those interested in truth to remain and listen to the exposure.

On July 22, 1947, I analyzed a "smear" article against Dr. Condon which was printed in the Washington Times-Herald of July 17, 1947. I also answered certain statements attributed to Chairman PARNELL THOMAS in the newspaper article and authored by the gentleman from New New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS] in the American magazine of June 1947. My speech can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 22, 1947.

After this article appeared in June 1947 issue of the American magazine, an article which Dr. Condon resented as an unwarranted attack on his loyalty and professional standing, he wrote a letter on July 9 to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS], asking for the privilege of appearing before the committee to defend his good name. This request was ignored, and Dr. Condon tells me that he never received even an acknowledgement from the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS], Mr. Stripling, or the committee clerk.

Mr. Speaker, this is the issue that I deem important; not the fate of Dr. Condon, be he innocent or guilty, but the real issue.

Shall the dignity of Congress be upheld by the exercise of fair American procedures, or shall the respect of the American people for all congressional committees be forfeited?

I say that this question should be answered today. A committee which con-

tinuously blasts the reputations of American citizens, without giving those citizens their day in court, should have its operational funds denied.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE BILL TO PROTECT CIVIL LIBERTIES

Mr. Speaker, during the 1 minute period yesterday I secured permission to have printed in the RECORD a copy of H. R. 4641 which I introduced on December 4, 1947. The Members may find the copy printed on page 2413.

The majority of the committees of the House, as a matter of common decency observe the rules of fair play and courtesy toward their witnesses. They usually allow a witness to:

First. Make a statement in his own defense, either oral or written.

Second. They refrain from sensational news releases based on rumor, hearsay testimony, or future intentions.

Third. They do not make statements based on suspicion, innuendo, or partial presentation of alleged evidence.

The purpose of my bill is to guarantee the civil liberties of the witnesses summoned before congressional committees. It would give as a matter of right, the protection against the abuse of citizen witnesses by the occasional congressional committee, subcommittee, or committee member.

Occasionally a committee chairman or subcommittee chairman or a committee member acts so arbitrarily and in such an unfair manner that civil rights are denied. When this occurs there is widespread condemnation in the press and on the radio of Congress as a whole. If such condemnation were confined to the person or committee that violates the civil rights, it might not be so bad, but Congress as a whole is criticized and condemned and rightly so, because we are responsible for the rules of the House. We are in a public and moral sense responsible for the procedures of each committee.

Mr. Speaker, previously I secured a special order for this afternoon of 1 hour, in which time I intend to take up the case of Dr. Condon and the subcommittee's partial report, analyze it, and tell the Members of this House facts, facts which will be based upon evidence, the givers of which, are willing to come before any congressional committee and certify by affidavit.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to point out the fact that this man, Dr. Condon, has been pilloried before the American people now for over 8 months. He has asked for a chance to tell his story; that chance has been denied by the Committee on Un-American Activities. I hope that he is going to get that chance, but if he does not get that chance, then I will put the facts into the RECORD this afternoon to allow the Members of this House an opportunity to judge of the fairness or unfairness of the procedure with which Dr. Condon has been treated. Remember, when I do that I am not doing it to defend Dr. Condon as the man. I am doing it to defend the principle that any American who is brought before a committee of Congress or is damaged by a Member's slanderous insinuations in the press, should be given an opportunity to stand up and defend the most precious thing in life; that is his character.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply troubled ever since I have been here by the very same situation that has troubled the gentleman from Oklahoma—the propriety of the methods and procedures of the Un-American Activities Committee.

The resolution before us necessitates a very difficult decision. I have thought it through very carefully, and have come to the conclusion that there is one way to protest these improper methods and procedures of the Un-American Activities Committee, and that is by standing against this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, there are three things that are threatening the peace and well-being of the American people. First, the onrushing tide of the police state; and I believe that I have shown by my position on foreign policy, and by supporting assistance to western Europe, Greece, Turkey, and China, that I intend to do everything an American can do to stop this onrushing tide. Second, the threat to our own constitutional democracy and to our freedoms. At some place we must hold a balance between the threat to our freedom which comes from violations of the civil rights of citizens, and the third threat to our peace and well-being—the termites who bore from within.

I believe that the Un-American Activities Committee has gone over on the balance of overriding civil liberties, in such a way that I cannot stand for what they have done and give them the money to help them to do it with; that a vote against this resolution is the way before us today to register an effective protest.

I have proposed a joint House and Senate committee to look into and investigate national and international movements and to replace the Un-American Activities Committee; other Members have proposed the adoption of procedures by which the committee could deal fairly with witnesses and other citizens whom it affects. I think such a reform, at least, is urgently called for.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, this is a difficult decision, but I can see open to me now, no other way to try to bring about the needed reform, than by voting against this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

(Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I have steadfastly opposed the Un-American Activities Committee from its inception, not because I did not believe that there was room in our Government, in our House of Representatives, for such a committee, but because of its methods, and because of its one-sided investigations. I said last year, and I say again today, that when this committee really investigates un-American activities on all fronts, then I will vote for an appropriation.

This committee has not investigated the terrorism of the Ku Klux Klan in Johnston County, Ga., last week, when the Klan prohibited 400 duly registered Negroes who had paid their poll tax, from voting the next day. When it investigates that type of un-Americanism, then I will vote for it.

When this committee investigates the recent wave of police lynch murder in Mississippi, in the area of Jackson, and in the capital itself——

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand that those words be taken down. He is accusing my State of lynch murder. I demand that the words be taken down. There is not a word of truth in that statement, and everybody familiar with the situation knows that there is no truth in it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read as follows:

When this committee investigates the recent wave of police lynch murder in Mississippi in the area of Jackson, the capital——

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think those are unparliamentary words.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard.

The SPEAKER. It is a matter for the Chair to determine.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but I would like to be heard on the matter. We have a right to be heard.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has held that the words are not unparliamentary. The gentleman from New York is merely expressing his own opinion. The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, to continue, when such an investigation takes place I will gladly support an appropriation by this committee. Our Nation is in need of a committee at all times to stand as a watchdog safeguarding this people's democracy against un-American activities of all types. I have voted against this committee, its contempt citations, and appropriations for two terms, and I will continue to vote against it until one-sided investigations are done away with, and the committee investigates all versions of un-Americanism in our country.

I am against any form of Red baiting, Negro hating, and anti-Semitism. That is what is real un-Americanism. Ferret out the Ku Klux Klan, the Gerald Smiths, the police lynchers, the Jew haters, and all the rats of our land, and and then I will vote for real Americanism.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I intend voting in favor of this measure because

of my belief that the committee could perform a real service to the Nation. In casting my favorable vote, however, I do so in the hope that the committee in the future will gain its publicity from jobs well done rather than shouting from housetops before jobs are even undertaken.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, if there was ever a time in the history of our country when we need a real American committee in the House of Representatives to ferret out these Communists and other subversive elements, it is now. Everyone in the administrative departments, from the President of the United States on down, is coming up here and telling this Congress, "We must combat communism." The Committee To Investigate Un-American Activities in the United States has done a constructive and patriotic job for the House of Representatives and the people of this country. Yes, some people will say, "Well, you have the FBI, you have the Secret Service, the various departments have their investigating agencies, why do you need another investigating agency?" I will tell you. The Committee on Un-American Activities is the only committee or agency of Government that can make its finding public. It is the only committee that is in a position to shed the light of truth on what is going on in this country regarding these subversive elements. Why should any real, redblooded, patriotic, true American, who has the interest of our country at heart, shudder at a committee investigation un-American activities any more than a real law-abiding citizen should be afraid of the police department of his city? It is people who have something to hide, people who are trying to undermine and overthrow our representative form of republican government who are opposing the Un-American Activities Committee so vigorously all over the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that there will be a roll call on this resolution, because with the threat of a third war facing us, with the President appearing before us and pleading with us to do everything possible to stamp out communism and prevent the spread of communism, certainly we should not be afraid to stand up here on a roll call and be counted as to whether we are for Americanism or whether we want communism to run prevalent over this country. No loyal American should shirk his duty in this hour of need. Let us stand here before the public and let it be known that we are 100 percent behind the continuation of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI].

(Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include four editorials.)

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was a Member of this body when the Dies committee was created. I voted for the resolution at that time creating that committee. I voted for the first appropriation for this committee. However, I had to stop supporting this committee when I saw that the purpose of the committee was being abused and that it was only being used as a vehicle for publicity for certain members of the committee. I do not like the clowning and circus barkers that have become a part of this committee. I do not believe that as a Member of Congress I should be appropriating money to add to somebody's political advertisement in this body, and I refuse to do that further. If the committee had gone on with its work the way it should have, certainly I, and many others, would have supported it, because the original objectives of the committee were good. But, that purpose has not been met by the membership of this committee. It seems like the good men in this House, men who will stand up and do a good job, refuse to act on this committee. It seems to me that people who want publicity look for a position on this committee. Our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has legislative jurisdiction over the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon has appeared before our committee and we have inspected his department. We are agreed that he is doing a fine job. He has modernized the Bureau and it is operating efficiently and in a businesslike manner. When this Condon matter first came up, the name of Mrs. Winiewicz, the Ambassador's wife, was brought into the picture. Now, I know something about Mrs. Winiewicz. Mrs. Winiewicz is a Catholic; she is a member of Bishop Hlond's church in Warsaw, who has recently been designated a Cardinal; she is a good Christian woman and mother. She is not a Communist, she is not even a Socialist. She comes from a wealthy and highly respected family in Poland. None of her family are Communists. Mrs. Winiewicz had two children, a boy and a girl. She went through both bombings of Warsaw. She went through the terrific bombing of 1939, and she was also there during the beastly bombing of 1944, when the Germans were retreating. It was during this time that the Germans levelled Warsaw to the ground. It was the worst destruction suffered by any city in the whole history of the world. She lived through both of those terrific bombings. That would be too much for a man to take, yet this woman took this alone without her husband. Her daughter, who was 20 years of age, and a very beautiful girl—I saw her picture—was killed in the bombing of Warsaw.

When Mrs. Winiewicz came to this country I met her. She was the most pathetic figure, shaken and nervous. There were tears in the eyes of all of those present who heard her story. Any individual who had gone through anything like that you could understand that they must have lived through hell. Our own boys who went through the war and through the bombings today are lying in hospitals with shattered nerves. Dr. Condon made a visit to the Polish Embassy and met and talked with Mrs. Winiewicz. So did I. What is wrong about it? The charge that is made is the most unfair charge anyone could level against any man. Is this committee going to assume the power to tell me or any American who we can see or to whom we may speak?

The press release issued by this committee stated that someone attached to the Polish Government had made a request for 270 pamphlets regarding nuclear energy. I checked into that. I am advised there are not 270 pamphlets available from the Department of Commerce, there are only 27 of these pamphlets that are available to anyone. You can get them in the Congressional Library. They have to do with nuclear physics, and the information is not secretive. The man who made the request is a doctor with 20 years of experience as a scientist, who is interested in nuclear physics. He made the request the same as any other scientist would make it.

Why did they issue such a statement to the press and say someone was trying to get secret information and made a request for 270 secret documents? They were not secret and there were not 270 of them. They are open documents that are made available by the Department of Commerce.

It definitely seems to me that before a member or a clerk of this committee make such statements to the press the Speaker of the House should decide first whether or not they should be permitted to do so. They have shown that they are reckless and irresponsible. They have no respect for men's characters or reputations. They have brought disgrace and discredit to this Congress. This $200,000 appropriation should be awarded to Dr. Condon as damages for the harm and evil committed against his name, character, and standing in his profession.

Certainly we should appropriate no more money for character assassination.

The press of the Nation, every respectable editor has raised his pen in protest against these unethical tactics practiced by a couple of men on this committee. Here are some editorials taken from the local press:

[From the Washington News]

A JOB FOR FIRST-RATE MEN

The House of Representatives soon will be asked to vote its Committee on Un-American Activities a 1948 appropriation of $200,000—double the amount provided last year.

Before granting this request, we believe, the House should act decisively to strengthen and improve the committee.

Investigation of un-American activities is a proper and essential function of Congress, more so now than ever before. The task is one of great difficulty. It calls for the services of first-rate men; men of wisdom, fairness, and sound judgment; men soberly interested in finding facts rather than in creating sensations and obtaining personal publicity.

Too few such men have served as Members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. For that reason, the committee has not commanded the high degree of public confidence it needs and often has laid itself open to damaging criticism.

Most recent case in point is that of Dr. Edward U. Condon, scientist and Director of the Government's Bureau of Standards. He was accused this week, in a report made public by the committee's chief investigator,

of being "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." The report actually was that of a three-member subcommittee and had not yet been considered by the full committee.

If Dr. Condon is a loyal and discreet public servant, this charge obviously has done him unjust and irreparable injury. The charge, it seems to us, was based on incomplete investigation and partial evidence—for example, on one sentence lifted from its context in a letter written by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Little or no effort apparently was made to get the full facts, or to give Dr. Condon an opportunity to defend himself before being publicly accused.

Both Dr. Condon and the American people clearly are entitled to a thorough investigation which will bring out the complete truth and determine whether he is or is not a trustworthy guardian of atomic information. But, just as clearly, the Committee on Un-American Activities disqualified itself to conduct such an investigation when some of its members prejudged the case without getting all the evidence.

The remedy is not, as Communists and others say, to abolish the committee. The remedy is to renovate the committee, raise the caliber of its membership, and make it more effective.

[From the Washington Evening Star]

THE CONDON CASE

At this stage of the controversy over the criticism which has been made of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, one should be wary of leaping to conclusions. There are at least three conclusions, however, which seem clearly indicated and which can safely be drawn.

One is that there should be a full public investigation of the accusations against Dr. Condon.

This is essential because of the importance of the position held by Dr. Condon and because the published evidence against him, while one-sided an highly inconclusive, is still enough, standing alone to raise doubt as to the wisdom of retaining him in a key position affecting our national security.

The second conclusion is that this public investigation should be conducted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, and not by the House Committee on Un-American Activities or any subcommittee of the latter group.

The House group should step out of the picture because is subcommittee has handled the Condon case in such a way as to destroy confidence in any findings it might make, even after a public hearing. The essential facts supporting this contention are that the subcommittee on March 1 published its blast against Dr. Condon without giving him any opportunity to be heard in self-defense, that the subcommittee's report did not disclose that the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board had exonerated Dr. Condon of disloyalty, and that, by omitting a significant sentence, the subcommittee statement gave an inaccurate picture of an FBI report on Dr. Condon. A further reason is that the Atomic Energy Committee is the congressional agency most directly concerned with atomic energy, and should therefore take jurisdiction of this important matter.

The third conclusion is that the Department of Commerce has acted properly in refusing to make its confidential file on the Condon loyalty investigation available to the House Committee.

This refusal is justified on the same ground as the refusal to turn this information over to persons accused of disloyalty—namely, that the life of the loyalty program depends upon keeping secret the identity of individuals and other sources of information drawn on by the loyalty boards. When one considers some of the irresponsible performances of the House Committee on Un-American Activities it would be unwise, not to say downright foolish, to suppose that confidential loyalty information, once in its possession, would long remain secret.

As for other conclusions, especially any conclusion as to the loyalty or discretion of Dr. Condon, judgment should be suspended until after the public hearing has been held.

[From the Washington Post]

DEFAMING CHARACTER

The irresponsibility of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is illustrated anew in the extravagant charges made against Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards. It is worth examining these charges in some detail and with dispassionate detachment for the sake of the insight they afford into the committee's morals and tactics. The Condon case offers abundant proof, we think, that the Committee on Un-American Activities has become an embarrassing liability to Congress, a threat to the rights of citizens who are its victims and actually a handicap to the maintenance of effective security in the sensitive agencies of the Federal Government.

Let us look first at the way—the typical way—in which the charges against Dr. Condon were made. They emanated from a contrivedly threatrical subcommittee meeting held by the side of the chairman's hospital sickbed and were released without even taking time to refer them to the committee as a whole. The justification offered for this haste was urgency—although there was nothing in these charges that the chairman did not divulge at least by innuendo last summer. They were made in such haste, indeed, that the committee never found time even to question Dr. Condon himself, although he had long ago requested a chance to appear before it.

Now let us turn to the nature of the charges. They were sensational in the extreme—sensational and so vague as to be virtually meaningless. They implied, without directly asserting, that Dr. Condon was engaged in espionage activities, that he constituted a menace to the security of the Nation's atomic secrets. Then, after having stated the case with such extravagance and having done irreparable injury to Dr. Condon's reputation, the subcommittee retreated from its original position and declared it was accusing the scientist of nothing more than indiscretion in some of his personal associations.

And what of the basis for these charges? Well, they were based principally upon a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to W. Averell Harriman which declares that Dr. Condon was in contact with "an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944." Rather, it is based on part of this letter. For Representative THOMAS the subcommittee chairman, has now acknowledged that his report neglected—inadvertently, he says—to include a sentence from the Hoover letter asserting Dr. Condon's contact with the alleged spy constituted no evidence of disloyalty whatever.

So far as Dr. Condon's discretion as distinct from his loyalty is concerned, this is clearly not within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is in the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce. Secretary Harriman appears to be satisfied with the director of his Bureau of Standards, and the American public can have confidence, we think, that the former Ambassador to Russia is quite as alert to the dangers of indiscretion as Mr. THOMAS.

Secretary Harriman has satisfied himself, too, as to Dr. Condon's loyalty. For Dr. Condon himself asked the Secretary to have an exhaustive investigation made of his character and conduct. The result of that investigation was a unanimous report by the Commerce Department Loyalty Board that "no reasonable grounds exist for believing that Dr. Condon is disloyal to the Government of the United States." This report, it seems to us, is the definite answer to the Thomas committee's demand for Dr. Condon's immediate dismissal or an explanation of why he is being retained. The explanation is altogether clear. What is still to be explained—what Congress owes it to the American people to explain without delay—is why it permits a committee acting in its name so meanly and groundlessly to defame an American citizen.

[From the Washington Evening Star]

ON THE OTHER HAND—HOW THOMAS COMMITTEE HAMPERS OUR COUNTRY'S PREPARATION FOR WAR

(By Lowell Mellett)

The case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, now under attack of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and its irresponsible chairman, may have a salutary effect on Congress. It may bring the Members to see what their own timidity is costing the country.

Year after year, since the days of Martin Dies, the House has voted appropriations to enable this committee to carry on its reckless operations. Many Members have protested privately and some have protested publicly but on the show-down only a minority has ever voted to cut it off or curtail it. The reason is simple: Fear of being charged with or suspected of un-American sympathies or activities.

So the timid Congress Members have allowed the committee to have its way and its way has become dizzier and dizzier. Now, it may be, we are about to see the payoff.

CONSCIOUS OF WAR THREAT

The Congress Members are conscious of the threat of another great war, more conscious perhaps than average citizens. They want this country to be prepared. Most of all, they want it to be prepared in the field of science, having in mind the atomic bomb and other wonders of the last war. A majority of them, judged by their resistance to universal military training, believe the day of the foot soldier has passed and that the next war will be won with mysterious new weapons they don't even hope to understand. All effort, they feel, should be expended to make certain that our country shall not be behind any other country in the development of such weapons. Research has become a magic word.

Which is where the case of Dr. Condon comes in. The director of the United States Bureau of Standards, one of the world's great scientific institutions has, by the very nature of his job, an important place in this program of war preparation. He should be above suspicion—and he was until last Monday. He had an excellent record of service in education, industry, and government. The Un-American Activities Committee undertook to dispose of that in one of its typical blasts, designed to smother Dr. Condon in a cloud of suspicion.

The committee may be able to prove that Dr. Condon is a disloyal and dangerous citizen. Thus far it has proved nothing. It has only damaged his reputation and caused him to wonder why he ever accepted a Government appointment.

BEST BRAINS WANTED

The Government, including Congress, wants the best of America's scientific brains applied to research and technical advance. Men with brains of that kind are apt to be shy of publicity. They haven't the hides of professional politicians. Criticism hurts. They prefer to be left alone in their laboratories and not dragged out on the muddy playing field of politics.

Dr. Hutchins, of the University of Chicago, understands this. Recently he announced that he would not recommend Government work to any student or faculty member. Other university presidents, less outspoken than Dr. Hutchins, are known to share his view.

Where, then, are we to find the brains we need? Well, we have brought 200 over from Germany, some of the same men who helped develop V-2 rockets and jet planes for Hitler. Senator HARRY BYRD tells all about it in the current American magazine. These Germans work on aerodynamics, thermodynamics, supersonics, ballistics, ram jets, rocket fuels, bomb-sights, guided missiles, and so forth. The Senator intimates, however, that they do not work on projects where our progress is already more advanced than the German, especially in the development of atomic energy.

What we are doing the Russians are doing. They also are using German scientists.

All this seems to assure is that, come the war, we will be just as good as the Russians. Just as good may not be good enough. If Congress decides it is not, Congress may at last summon up the courage to muzzle its mad-dog committee.

[From the Washington Evening Star]

WASHINGTON CALLING

(By Marquis Childs)

SMEAR AGAINST CONDON

The current loyalty witch hunt is shown in its shabbiest and meanest form in the attack on Dr. Edward U. Condon by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The committee's report is about as un-American as anything could be.

It relies almost on guilt by association. Because Dr. Condon, head of the National Bureau of Standards, talked to the wife of the Polish Ambassador and to two or three attaché of Soviet and satellite embassies, the committee demands his discharge.

"It is known," said a letter quoted by the committee and purportedly from the FBI, "that in February 1947, Zlotowski (an attaché in the Polish Embassy) purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce."

The childishness of this would be funny if it were not so tragic. Repeatedly scientists have said that with publication of the Smythe report on atomic fission 7 days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the essential "secret" of atomic energy was released to the world. That report was published on the specific authorization of Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves. Most recently Chancelor Robert Hutchins, of the University of Chicago, in an article in the American Magazine said after the Smythe report even a set of bomb-making blueprints would be a little additional help.

The Smythe report has been on sale in every book store for 2 years. So much for the childish assumption that there is a secret which an American scientist could hand to a foreign scientist.

In connection with Dr. Condon's personal loyalty, some background is revealing. His record was carefully and thoroughly examined by the Loyalty Board created in the Department of Commerce under President Truman's Executive order on the loyalty of Government employees.

Chairman of that three-man Board was Adrian S. Fisher, who was the then Solicitor of the Commerce Department. The Board had all the material available to the House committee, including the FBI reports on his and his wife's associates.

But unlike the House committee, which never once gave Condon a chance to answer the vague accusations made against him, the Board let him appear in his own behalf. Condon presented evidence bearing on his background and on the associations held against him.

That was last September. After detailed consideration of all the evidence, the Board found no question concerning Dr. Condon's loyalty.

This meant that they found he was not in thrall to any alien ideology or any foreign power. In other words he is an American with a belief in the basic principles of the American Government.

The Board found in the course of its inquiry that Dr. Condon is a thoroughgoing maverick. That is to say he believes in speaking his mind, even though the opinion he expresses may not be popular or in accord with the view of the majority at the moment. Often he has spoken bluntly with what many would consider indiscretion in a time of insecurity and hysteria such as the present—not about scientific matters but about his political beliefs which are certainly not those of Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS of the Un-American Committee. His wife has also spoken freely and sometimes, by current interpretation, indiscreetly.

This raises a pretty basic question. Is an American citizen, whether in Government or not, to be denied the right to any views other than those of the most narrow orthodoxy? To answer yes is to go against the broadest and deepest tradition of American freedom.

A postcript on the Commerce Department loyalty check is significant. Fisher, chairman of the board, was brought into the Department to be Solicitor by the present Secretary, W. Averell Harriman. A week ago Fisher resigned that post to become general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission. Approval for the latter position implies a most searching FBI examination which is a further assurance of the validity of the report clearing Condon, which was prepared by Fisher.

To fair-minded Americans it will seem clear that Condon is being persecuted because he was appointed head of the Bureau of Standards by Henry Wallace when Wallace was Secretary of Commerce. A second reason is the smear campaign conducted against him in a small section of the press.

The FBI report leans on the word of a "self-confessed Soviet espionage agent." This is a dubious source since self-confessions seems to be a sure way to gain acceptance. To make such vague and tenuous accusations without giving the victim a chance to state his own case is to make ourselves into the image of the enemy we profess to despise.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I just wanted to ask if the gentleman knew that this Condon case has been up ever since last June, and that as far as I know the Committee on Un-American Activities never had anything to do with it until within the last few days?

Our committee did not originate this investigation.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I presume that is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. The statement the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI] referred to was made by the FBI.

We are simply asking that the FBI's letter be furnished to the committee, so that Members of Congress may learn what has been going on relative to the secrets of the atomic bomb. I do not see how any patriotic American can object to Congress having that information.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the Dies committee, during its existence, had $625,000 altogether. Since the adoption of the resolution on January 3, 1945, there has been $225,000 additional provided, which makes $850,000. When this resolution is passed, over the whole period of the existence of this committee they will have had only slightly more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. May I ask the chairman of this committee if this committee has brought any legislation to the floor of the House during that period of 9 years?

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, this is my last year in the Congress, by my own volition. I have been here since the middle of 1941. Having appraised the manner of the operations of what was known as the Dies committee, I opposed it from the first to the last. Its methods have not improved. I am standing here today speaking because of my devotion to the House of Representatives of the United States. I have no personal interest and have had none in the investigations that have been made as to any man living, but I am convinced that the manner of the operation and the methods pursued by this committee have consistently been contrary to our American form of government and our institutions. In my opinion, these operations have not accorded the men charged the rights that the Constitution provides—that no man shall be disseized of his property and other rights except by due process of law. I believe that we as a House of Representatives stand in a dangerous position in the opinion of the people of the United States. I call the attention of the Members of the House to an editorial appearing in the Washington Post of this morning, respectfully and humbly suggesting a set of rules for the conduct of the activities of the Committee on Un-American Activities in order to bring the House to the enjoyment of a sense of security among all the American people. Such rules are in order, for the protection of those to be investigated and the Congress. I cannot vote for this appropriation.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHADWICK. Mr. Speaker, in the light of the criticisms directed against our Committee on Un-American Activities, I think it desirable to make part of our RECORD, at this point, a portion of certain remarks I made before that committee some weeks ago.

That statement was entirely spontaneous and unsolicited; it represents my sober appraisal of the committee's responsibilities and possibilities. It was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I had no thought when I entered the room that I

would be moved to asked you to take any statement from me, because I had no thought that I could add anything particularly to the consideration of these matters that you have given.

In part, I sought this opportunity, therefore, to commend, not as a Congressman but as an American citizen and as a lawyer, what I have observed of the activities of this committee.

Before I came to the Congress, I was fully convinced and much disturbed about the importance of this problem. I have the feeling that it is almost first in order of priority of our national problems; at least, it is not far down in the scale.

I have taken occasion in my district to explain to a very liberal and forward-looking group of constituents that I had no patience with the criticism of this committee in its activities, notably in the investigation of the witnesses from Hollywood.

Incidentally, I find that when that view was presented to groups of that sort, it is received respectfully and progress can be made in clearing up the public misunderstanding that had been aroused by the extraordinary newspaper and radio reports of those proceedings.

I remember in the last session of the Congress having mentioned to one of your colleagues, who honored me with a discussion of the possibility of legislative procedures, that I feared that they were beyond the reach of the legislative authority, and that nothing but a constitutional amendment could give us real implementation for the very necessary defense of our institutions.

The reason I have not introduced such an amendment in the House, is because I did not propose to be the first American to have my name associated with the idea that the splendid genius of the American democracy would have to abandon so important a sector of its forward-looking program under outside attack. That, however, does not change my view that that conclusion would be reached, and that somebody else would some day introduce the amendment which I believe will have to become the law of the land.

At every opportunity, particularly in those groups which are either themselves young or who contact the youth of America, I try to persuade them that we must build a public opinion on this subject which will have some of the validity and some of the emphasis and some of the energy of the devotion to liberty which marked the beginnings of our Nation, and I phrase it this way: That the greatest adventure of the human race is still, as it was in the days of Valley Forge, the adventure of democracy; and that properly presented to our young people, it will be as appealing to them now as it was then, and as it always has been; but I think that appeal is not being made. The threat that is inherent in conspiratorial communism is not understood either by the youth of our country or our mature people.

I believe that the impression is still at large that this is some kind of a witch hunt. Now, it is true that if anybody had told me 7 years ago that I would fear, have a deadly fear, of the enlargement of communism, I would not have believed it.

I have observed communism in all the years since we saw it explode in Russia, I know something about it, I know some Communists, I know something about the measures that are taken to oppose Communists, and I did not fear it in America because I believed that we had a prophylactic here which would correct it. I no longer entertain that view. I know that we can develop a prophylactic, but I do not think we have it.

I wish that someone would raise his voice in America, the voice of real leadership, to make real and emphatic this threat and to remind our people that something more is necessary even than legislation emanating from the Congress, after the deliberations of your committee, that this responsibility belongs to the people at home, just where it always has belonged. America has been defended at its grass roots. In the past it was defended in its institutions of learning. It was defended in its churches, and democracy was a shibboleth.

Now, it tends to become uninteresting. We have assumed it to be like the air we breathe. When I was a boy and a young man, no one ever doubted democracy. We knew there were kings and we knew there were autocracies, but we believed they were just vestiges of a past world. Democracy was the answer.

We know that is not true any more. Democracy may be the answer, but it is attacked by an ideology which is, at least, dangerous, and presently more active than the ideology which is ours.

Therefore, I chose this occasion on an impulse in order that I might have in the records of this committee a statement of my personal views on this subject. I want to know that somewhere in the records of America I have had the privilege of making this statement to your committee as an appraisal by an experienced, I think I may say, a conservative lawyer, and I hope, a very devoted American.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge that this further appropriation of $200,000 for the House Committee on Un-American Activities be denied. I shall vote against this appropriation, and I hope that I may be given the opportunity some day to vote for termination of this committee, whose practices have been condemned from all sides as being contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The activities of this committee has tended to make Congress a laughing-stock among students of Government everywhere, and to undermine the prestige of this distinguished body.

The amount of the appropriation requested is larger than any sum ever granted to a single committee by this House. This enormous expenditure cannot be justified on the basis of past accomplishments of the committee—neither has any effort been made to show a need for this amount during the next year. This bill—House Resolution 484—was introduced on February 26, but apparently no hearings were ever held on the proposal. Now this privileged resolution is being brought to the floor under a rule which gives opponents of the measure little time to express their opposition. In other words, the Members of the House are expected to approve an appropriation of which they have no knowledge.

I also condemn the practice of the committee in deliberately creating an atmosphere of hysteria and emotionalism to obtain ever-larger appropriations from the House. It has been the custom of the committee, whenever its funds run low, to release sensational charges against some public figure. The identity of the victim does not matter—you will recall that even Shirley Temple was slandered during the chairmanship of Martin Dies. During the last week one of the outstanding scientists in the Government service has been smeared in the front pages of daily newspapers by the Committee on Un-American Activities. This man is Dr. Edward U. Condon, whose record as a loyal and faithful public servant has been established to the satisfaction of every American. His contributions to scientific thought, and his distinguished service as head of the Bureau of Standards, have earned him the thanks of the American people.

But the committee has singled this man out for attack. I believe that it is no accident that an outstanding scientist was the object of this attack, just as the timing of these charges with the request for more funds is no coincidence. Scientists, who know better than anyone else the destructive forces which might be let loose by another war, sometimes feel it their duty to speak their minds. The Committee on Un-American Activities has taken it upon itself to guard the American people from such uncensored statements from men whose opinions might command respect. The committee aspires to become a thought-police agency to silence the voices of such men.

The scientists and the educators, like the majority of the American people, want peace. Some of them want to speak for peace, and for the implementation of the United Nations. They seek, not to give away atomic secrets which anyone may read in the Smythe Report, but to remind us that we are going down the road to war. If the scientists and students can be intimidated into silence, the objectives of this attack upon Dr. Condon will have been accomplished.

In conclusion, I oppose this request for funds for two reasons. In the first place, the committee has presented no facts to justify this expenditure, and I refuse to vote a blank-check to any committee on the basis of a few sensational newspaper headlines. In the second place, the past activities of the committee, and its recent irresponsible attack upon Dr. Condon, has completely dissipated my confidence in the committee itself, and given me serious doubts whether these funds will be expended for any worth-while purpose.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to make any extended remarks. I simply want to state my position in regard to the pending resolution which is to appropriate money for the Committee on Un-American Activities.

I would call attention to the fact that the Committee on Un-American Activities is a permanent committee of the House. The original Committee on Un-American Activities was not a regular committee of the House but was a special or select committee, established at the beginning of each session of Congress. But in the opening session of the Seventy-ninth Congress all that was changed and the committee was made a permanent committee. I voted against making it a permanent committee as the record will show. But now it is a permanent committee of the House and occupies the same status as that of any other regular committee. And precisely because that is so, the question which confronts us here is not whether we approve of the methods and procedures followed by the committee in conducting its investigations. If the House wants to revise those, it can do so by appropriate measures. The question here is simply one of making an appropriation for that committee. To my way of thinking, for this House to set

up a permanent committee, then to deny it the funds it needs for its operation, would be wholly inconsistent. I shall, therefore, vote for the resolution.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution under consideration, requesting a $200,000 authorization for the Committee on Un-American Activities, if passed, will make a grand total of around $800,000 which this committee has expended in the last 9 years.

I think the great majority of the Members who have been voting for the continuation of this committee fully realize that its methods of procedure are unorthodox and in violation of the very spirit of our Constitution. I do not believe Congress originally intended that the functions of this committee were to indiscriminately charge citizens with being subversive and un-American without giving them every opportunity to present their defense in open hearing before their names would be publicized in every newspaper in the country.

I distinctly remember, when I first came to Congress, I heard Congressman Martin Dies, the then chairman of this committee, openly charge on the floor of this House that over eleven hundred governmental employees were either Communists of Communist-fellow-travelers. The then chairman of this committee mentioned the names of a considerable number of American citizens whom he charged with being subversive. The names were immediately publicized in all newspapers and on the radio air waves as being Communist-fellow-travelers without giving them the American right to present evidence to the contrary. Chairman Dies' statement was so explosive and incriminating not only against these individuals but also the national administration that the Congress saw fit to establish what was known as the Kerr committee to investigate these charges of the Un-American Activities Committee. This committee was headed by Congressman KERR, of North Carolina, and its membership was selected from outstanding Members of this House. After several months of open hearings and investigation the Kerr committee recommended that but three employees of the so-called eleven hundred which Chairman Dies accused be severed from the Federal pay roll.

The inflammatory and unwarranted charges made by Chairman Dies at that time, in order to get an appropriation to carry the Un-American Activities Committee for another year, caused me to lose all confidence in the purposes and operations of this committee.

The newspapers, during the last few days, have been carrying headlines regarding Dr. Edward U. Condon, one of the outstanding scientists of the Nation, as being suspected of "un-American" sympathies or activities. I understand that innuendos and aspersions have been cast against Dr. Condon over the last 8 months. During this time, he has been clamoring for an opportunity to appear before this committee in his own defense, but to date he has been unable to secure a hearing.

A great number of other incidents could be narrated where individuals and citizens have been indiscriminately smeared and accused by members of subcommittees or the Un-American Activities Committee. During the past 10 years of this committee's existence, numerous cases and incidents could be cited of citizens whose characters have been smeared and reputations ruined through unwarranted and unfair insinuations and aspersions concerning their liberal thoughts or associations.

I think the time is ripe for the House of Representatives to draw up a set of rules and procedures for a committee of this type to come under some kind of orderly supervision. The Government already has departments to supervise and control disloyal and subversive elements. The Federal Bureau of Investigation under J. Edgar Hoover, the President's Loyalty Board, the Attorney General's Office, and the Atomic Energy Commission are all arms of our Government which can adequately bring to justice disloyal persons and subversive elements within our borders.

If the leadership of this Congress cooperates in setting up rigid rules of procedure and a method of presenting evidence in a legal and just manner, I would be glad to vote for the appropriation of money to a House Un-American Activities Committee.

I agree that our Government should use every legal method possible to control and curtail subversive elements within our country, but we should rigidly guard against violating the provisions of our Constitution in so doing.

Judging from the past actions and procedures adhered to by individuals, subcommittees, and the Un-American Activities Committee generally, I cannot vote for the pending resolution.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, during the 9 years that the Committee on Un-American Activities and its predecessor have been in existence not a single piece of legislation has been proposed by either committee. Congressional committees are intended to conduct investigations and hearings to the ultimate end that appropriate legislation may be submitted to Congress for action. I am convinced that this committee is not conducting hearings with that in view.

I am sure the Congress would never authorize a committee to conduct investigations solely for the purpose of exposing to public scorn those with whom it disagrees. If I am wrong in that assumption the Congress should authorize such action by direct legislation and not by indirection.

Despite the fact that Members of Congress, regardless of their political affiliations, have repeatedly pointed out the violations of American tradition by the un-American manner in which this committee is conducting its hearings, the committee has in no instance indicated any intent to revise its procedure.

It apparently has no intention of stopping the practice of pillorying persons intended to be investigated, even before they are investigated, nor does it seem to have any intention of giving persons it intends to accuse, the right to be heard in self-defense.

I will support any movement that will attempt to expose totalitarianism, by whatever name. At the present time, I am convinced that this committee's activities can only serve to strengthen rather than to destroy the forces of communism in this country. I accordingly will vote against this resolution.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I have been following the debate on this resolution with extreme interest and attention. Admitting the sincerity of those who have presented conflicting viewpoints, I do not agree with much that has been said. For example, I do not concur in the views expressed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]. His opinion is that the resolution creating this committee and the activities of this committee under that resolution are unconstitutional. I do not concur in this viewpoint. In my opinion, a constitutional democracy has the right to investigate and to expose any subversive element which threatens the very existence of that constitutional democracy. Therefore, the resolution which created the committee was constitutional in its inception. In a recent case, the Supreme Court refused to consider the constitutional points raised here in debate by the gentleman from New York.

I believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will uphold the power of Congress to create such a committee within the terms of the present resolution. However, it is also my opinion that as and when the manner in which this committee has conducted itself is properly presented to the court, the powers of the committee will not only be limited but the committee will be condemned for the method in which it has carried on its investigations.

My opposition to the appropriation today, therefore, is not directed to the purpose for which the committee was created but as an expression of my strong disapproval of the manner in which it has attempted to carry out its mission.

In this great democracy Americans demand that every investigation be based upon the principle of decency, justice, and fair play. This is particularly true of congressional investigations where witnesses are not charged with the commission of a crime but can very easily suffer the loss of that which is most precious to them—their honor and reputation. Time after time we have witnessed, through the radio and newspapers, the assassination of character of prominent men in the Nation who have been summoned to testify before this committee. In nearly every case the witness has not had an opportunity to either cross-examine his accuser or present his defense. No citizen in public or private life is safe if such procedure is permitted to continue.

This is not the first time that this intolerable situation has been called to the attention of the Committee on Un-American Activities, and yet there has been no change in its procedure with reference to the examination of American citizens. Therefore, I shall vote against

this appropriation and will vote against the committee itself until such time as the members of that committee or this branch of the Congress establishes a code of fair procedure, safeguarding not only the rights of those who are called upon to testify before the committee but safeguarding the integrity of this branch of the Congress.

My sole aim is to reinforce the faith and confidence of the people in government. One of the ways in which this can be done is to make congressional investigation committees more useful; but never permitting their use as a dangerous instrument of democracy.

In this body we have many capable lawyers who, within a very short time, could establish such a code of fair procedure. This code would be extremely helpful to members of congressional investigation committees, many of whom are not lawyers and know nothing about the rules of procedure nor, may I add, very much about due process of law. In addition it would provide the press, radio, and the public with a yardstick in order that they could measure the performance of every congressional investigating committee.

It is best summed up in an editorial appearing today—Tuesday, March 9, 1948 in the Washington Post:

> That is the democratic way. We do not see how a Congress that has provided a code of procedure for administrative agencies can longer resist the enactment of a code designed to assure fairness on the part of its own investigators.

Mr. Speaker, until such time as the Committee on Un-American Activities conducts its investigations in the democratic way, it will not have my support.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 189, noes 29.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 337, nays 37, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—337

Abernethy
Albert
Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Almond
Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen, August H.
Andrews, Ala.
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Bakewell
Banta
Barrett
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Battle
Beall
Beckworth
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bland
Boggs, Del.
Boggs, La.
Bolton
Boykin
Bradley
Bramblett
Brehm
Brooks
Brophy
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Bryson
Buck
Buckley
Buffett
Bulwinkle
Burke
Burleson
Busbey
Butler
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Canfield
Cannon
Carson
Case, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.
Chadwick
Chapman
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Coffin
Cole, Kans.
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Colmer
Combs
Cooper
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Courtney
Cox
Cravens
Crawford
Crow
Cunningham
Curtis
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Utah
Deane
Devitt
D'Ewart
Dolliver
Dondero
Donohue
Dorn
Doughton
Durham
Eaton
Elliott
Ellis
Ellsworth
Elsaesser
Elston
Engel, Mich.
Engle, Calif.
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fellows
Fisher
Flannagan
Fletcher
Foote
Fuller
Fulton
Gallagher
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Gearhart
Gillette
Gillie
Goff
Goodwin
Gore
Gorski
Gossett
Graham
Grant, Ala.
Grant, Ind.
Gregory
Griffiths
Gross
Gwinn, N. Y.
Gwynne, Iowa
Hagen
Hale
Hall, Leonard W.
Halleck
Hand
Hardy
Harness, Ind.
Harris
Harrison
Hart
Harvey
Hedrick
Hendricks
Herter
Heselton
Hess
Hobbs
Hoeven
Hoffman
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Hull
Jackson, Calif.
Jarman
Jenison
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, Tex.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N. C.
Jones, Wash.
Jonkman
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Keefe
Kennedy
Keogh
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
Kilday
Knutson
Kunkel
Landis
Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Latham
Lee
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lemke
Lewis
Litchtenwalter
Lodge
Lucas
Lusk
Lyle
Lynch
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McGarvey
McGregor
McMillan, S. C.
McMillen, Ill.
Mack
MacKinnon
Macy
Mahon
Maloney
Martin, Iowa
Mason
Mathews
Meade, Ky.
Meade, Md.
Meyer
Michener
Miller, Conn.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Mitchell
Monroney
Morris
Morton
Muhlenberg
Mundt
Murray, Tenn.
Nicholson
Nixon
Norblad
Norrell
O'Brien
O'Hara
O'Konski
Pace
Passman
Patman
Patterson
Peden
Peterson
Philbin
Phillips, Tenn.
Pickett
Ploeser
Plumley
Poage
Potter
Potts
Poulson
Preston
Price, Fla.
Priest
Ramey
Rankin
Rayburn
Redden
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees
Reeves
Regan
Rich
Richards
Rightman
Riley
Rivers
Rizley
Robertson
Rockwell
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rohrbough
Ross
Russell
Sanborn
Sarbacher
Sasscer
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.
Scott, Hardie
Scrivner
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Short
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smathers
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Spence
Stanley
Stefan
Stevenson
Stigler
Stockman
Stratton
Sundstrom
Taber
Talle
Teague
Thomas, Tex.
Thompson
Tibbott
Tollefson
Towe
Trimble
Twyman
Vail
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Wadsworth
Walter
Weichel
Welch
Wheeler
Whitten
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Williams
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Wolcott
Wolverton
Woodruff
Worley
Youngblood
Zimmerman

NAYS—37

Blatnik
Bloom
Buchanan
Carroll
Celler
Crosser
Douglas
Eberharter
Fernandez
Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Gordon
Granger
Harless, Ariz.
Havenner
Holifield
Huber
Isacson
Jackson, Wash.
Javits
Karsten, Mo.
Kee
Kelley
King
Kirwan
Madden
Mansfield
Marcantonio
Miller, Calif.
Morgan
Multer
Powell
Price, Ill.
Sabath
Sadowski
Somers

NOT VOTING—57

Abbitt
Andrews, N. Y.
Barden
Bell
Bonner
Byrne, N. Y.
Clark
Clippinger
Cooley
Dawson, Ill.
Delaney
Dingell
Dirksen
Domengeaux
Fenton
Hall, Edwin Arthur
Hartley
Hays
Hébert
Heffernan
Hill
Hinshaw
Jenkins, Ohio
Jenkins, Pa.
Kefauver
Kerr
Klein
Lesinski
Love
Ludlow
McConnell
McCowen
McDowell
McMahon
Manasco
Merrow
Morrison
Murdock
Murray, Wis.
Nodar
Norton
O'Toole
Owens
Pfeifer
Phillips, Calif.
Rains
Rooney
Sadlak
St. George
Scoblick
Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Sheppard
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
West
Wilson, Ind
Wood

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jenkins of Ohio for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois, against.

Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. for, with Mr. Pfeifer, against.

Mr. Wood for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Kefauver for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Lesinski against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Andrews of New York with Mr. Murdock.

Mrs. St. George with Mr. Bonner.

Mr. Sadlak with Mr. Manasco.

Mr. Owens with Mr. O'Toole.

Mr. Phillips of California with Mr. Domengeaux.

Mr. McMahon with Mr. Hays.

Mr. Nodar with Mr. Barden.

Mr. Fenton with Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Love with Mr. Abbitt.

Mr. McConnell with Mr. Rains.

Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Delaney.

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Edwin A. Hall with Mr. Byrne of New York.

Mr. Hill with Mr. Ludlow.

Mr. McDowell with Mr. West.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana with Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Merrow with Mr. Bell.

Mr. McCowen with Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Heffernan.

Mr. RAMEY and Mr. LUCAS changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Hon. Ralph T. Moore, of Oregon.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency be discharged from further consideration of the bill H. R. 5509, and that the same be rereferred to the Committee on Public Works.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

are on the side of the freedom-loving nations; yet, in Ireland's case, they make no move to right an ancient wrong.

Perhaps this is due to strategic considerations? If so, there is little time left in which to delay. I suggest that the United States guarantee that a United Ireland shall never serve as a base to threaten the security of the British Isles, and in return for this arrange for the immediate unification of Ulster and Eire as one free and independent nation.

As an immediate step in this direction, I am introducing a joint resolution to provide for the American Joint Commission to assist in the unification of Ireland.

It reads as follows:

Whereas the fictitious border between the north and south of Ireland constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the world; and

Whereas there is no justification in law, decency, or equity for the continued existence of this artificial border; and

Whereas the people of Ireland have an unalienable right to have a free, independent, and united nation; and

Whereas the ending of partition and the unification of Ireland will remove the most important barrier to free and complete understanding between England and the United States; and

Whereas a complete understanding between England, Ireland, and the United States is important and necessary to maintain peace and support the great democracies in their fight against communism: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby requested to appoint, within 30 days of enactment of this joint resolution, a commission of 10 members to be known as the American Joint Commission, and to authorize and direct the members of such Commission (a) to consult with the British Government and make such arrangements as shall be necessary to meet with representatives of the British Government, either in the United States or in Great Britain, to consider and to recommend an immediate and final settlement of the Irish question leading to the abolition of the border between north and south Ireland, and (b) to sign on behalf of the people of the United States a settlement agreed on between the representatives of the United States and Great Britain. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

Within 30 days.

Because time is of the essence.

Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Communists without a blow in a perfect application of their deadly technique. Either our State Department was completely misinformed concerning possible developments in that country or was the victim of its own—note of protest additions.

It could not even extend moral support to the Czechs and as a result, the last spot democracy in central Europe is gone and the iron curtain has moved nearer to those free nations which remain.

Again the complacent democracies have so little and so late, losing ground before the Communist offensive.

Wake up. Rally the forces of free men by completing the job of democracy instead of straddling the issue.

Begin with Ireland.

Nation after nation has given in to the Red Russia. There are economic, social, and political reasons for such capitulations but the basic one is spiritual. Europe has lost its belief, its morale. But Ireland, whose culture was the gem of European civilization before her cruel enslavement, does not despair. We need her Christian faith and her indomitable love of freedom. We need all of it, not half of it.

Through the medium of the Marshall plan, the United States is striving to strengthen what is left of free Europe materially. This is important as far as it goes, but what are we doing to correct those injustices which weaken our position?

Nothing.

Ireland is the first stop in Europe. Here is the logical place to initiate our counteroffensive in the ideological war with communism. By restoring her separate parts to unity and complete freedom, we shall show to the world that we mean what we say when we preach the doctrines of liberty.

Not in the distant future but now.

Positive statesmanship on our part can bring about a united Ireland whose brain and brawn and faith will be on our side in the struggle to save and reinvigorate our Christian civilization.

The pressing need for such statesmanship is at hand. And the margin for delay is shrinking rapidly.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and have such portions of speech as already appeared in the Committee on Un-American Activities partial report that was extended in the Appendix of the RECORD printed at the appropriate place.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SABOTAGE OF AMERICAN SCIENCE: THE FULL MEANING OF ATTACKS ON CONDON

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in the period between approximately 4 p. m., Monday, March 1, 1948, and this moment, we have seen a fantastic renewal of the attempts to discredit the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb. All of these attempts have exploded in the past, as I commented on the floor of this House, at length, on Tuesday, July 22, 1947, when I analyzed the attacks which were made almost a year ago against Dr. E. U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, in an article appearing on page 1 of the Washington Times-Herald for July 17, 1947.

Let me comment at once that the recent charges leveled at Dr. Condon in the Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities—referred to hereinafter as the subcommittee report—represent essentially nothing new. The charges are little more than regurgitations of the charges made in the Washington Times-Herald on July 17, 1947, and I urge Members of the House to examine that article, which was reproduced completely with an analysis by me in the Tuesday, July 22, 1947, issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I would like also to call the attention of the gentlemen of the press to an analysis of this same article entitled "The Smear Technique," which appeared in the Nieman reports for January 1948, published at Harvard University.

I urge the distinguished Members of this body and all conscientious and loyal citizens to read this address of July 22, 1947, for two simple reasons:

First, as conscientious Americans, honestly believing in the democratic way of life, in the truth and justice and fair play upon which we pride ourselves as Americans, and in ordinary human kindness and decency—for these reasons, each American should make this minimum amount of effort to get at the facts—to read the charges carefully and to examine the pertinent evidence.

Second, all Americans should read this earlier analysis because it is very germane to the present charges and the manner in which they were made. You will recall the press reports of the manner in which the subcommittee report was released. We had the dramatic bedside scene of the gentleman from New Jersey, Chairman THOMAS, consulting with his investigator, Mr. Stripling, and members of the subcommittee, followed by the sudden release of this report to the press with a release time of about 9 p. m., Monday, March 1. No sooner had the wire services begun transmitting the missile than sudden instruction were issued advancing the release time to 6:30 p. m.

Then, in the second paragraph of the report, the subcommittee states:

> The subcommittee feels that it should submit a preliminary report, particularly on one aspect of this matter which is of such importance that it demands immediate attention.

Note that the subcommittee is talking about releasing this report to the full committee, as the title of the whole report indicates.

It is very interesting, in conection with the procedures of the subcommittee, to note that at least one member of the full committee reported to the press that he had not received a copy of the report as of March 3, 1948, 2 days after the theatrical release to the press.

Then, too, it is significant, in view of that statement of the urgency of the matter, that the subcommittee and the full committee have been aware of these allegations against Dr. Condon for almost a year. It is, again, for this reason that I refer to my address of July 22, 1947, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that day. My present question is simply this: If there were a real reason for all this alleged urgency in the release of this recent report, then why did not this committee act last July—or even earlier—for as long ago as last March attacks of this nature were made on Dr. Condon. It is a fact that essentially no new charges and essentially no new alleged evidence has been submitted in the recent report, as an examination of my full quotation

analysis will show to all who take the trouble to examine the congressional report of July 22, 1947.

The devious motivations behind the earlier charges, the present charges, the procedures used in presenting them—all of these are matters of legitimate concern to Members of this House and to every good, thinking citizen.

If these charges and attacks were legitimate charges and attacks, if they were anything but cheap means of securing publicity for certain individuals, then I say that the members of the committee should have undertaken immediate and vigorous action against this man, for he has continued in his post of tremendous importance to the national security and welfare during the last year. Yet for at least 8 months, a matter that demands immediate attention slumbers. For at least 8 months this monstrous attack has been gestating in the womb of the attackers.

I would like to propose a few important questions to the Members of this House and to the American people:

First: Why is this committee bent on attacking Dr. Condon? Their charges were analyzed, as I have pointed out, last July, and were shown to be utterly without foundation, reality, or meaning. Is it that the committee has been unable to justify its existence since their last appropriation, and that they are now thrashing about in desperation for publicity that will appear to justify their continued being?

Second: Are there forces behind the committee—evil forces—bent on undermining the position of science and scientists in this country? In my analysis of July 22, 1947, I pointed out that we were seeing a renewal of attempts to discredit the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb, but these have all exploded. I am convinced that the current attacks are a part, at least, of this same pattern. Rumors are rife that other scientists will be impaled on the spit of such attacks. It is significant that the question of reappointment or replacement of the present members of the Atomic Energy Commission comes up this August. I wonder if a certain clique of the military is working closely with the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in an effort to so discredit civilian control that the Army will be handed back the atomic energy project on a platter appropriately stained with the sacrificial blood of the lopped-off heads of our scientists who advocated civilian control.

So much for the background.

As the distinguished Members of this House are aware, Dr. Condon is one of this country's most capable and brilliant scientists. His record of accomplishments and his achievements are a matter of historical fact. His contributions to this Nation's war effort, while he was Associate Director of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Research Laboratories are also matter of record, in radar, in rockets, and in atomic energy. He is now Director of the National Bureau of Standards, by Presidential appointment. Let me add that this position has never before been slurred with considerations of politics, and the Congress has recognized its nonpolitical nature; in its almost 50 years of existence, the Bureau has had only three directors before Dr. Condon; Dr. Condon himself was chosen solely because of his unquestioned outstanding scientific ability and leadership; Dr. Condon is a nonpolitical figure; he is a Presidential appointee. To drag Mr. Wallace into this scientific arena is contrary to the tradition of Congress with respect to the Bureau. I happen to know that Dr. Condon was not acquainted with Mr. Wallace prior to negotiations for his appointment and that his name was recommended by a group of administrative officers within the Department of Commerce who were requested to find the best potential candidates for this important position. It is interesting that at the time the appointment was made, leading industrialists were publicly outspoken in praise of the appointment, for Dr. Condon is not only a leading physicist of the Nation, but one of the leading scientific figures in industrial and corporate research. As a matter of fact, in many corporation quarters, the appointment was construed as a wooing of big business and as an indication that the then Secretary of Commerce was swinging to the point of view of big business. As evidence in support of these statements, I want to read a short letter which Dr. Condon received last Wednesday from Col. Bradley Dewey, of Cambridge, Mass., a man who served his country during the war as head of our great synthetic rubber program. I do not quote in part. The letter in full is:

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONDON: This is just to tell you how completely disgusted I am by the ridiculous stories in this morning's papers—disgusted and mad.

I want you to know that I am in your corner; first, last, and always.

Good luck and my warm regards,

Very sincerely,

BRADLEY
(Bradley Dewey).

Dr. Condon is also, by Presidential appointment, a member of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; he is Chairman of the Federal Specifications Board. He was also appointed as scientific adviser to the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, under the chairmanship of Senator BRIEN MCMAHON, the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. It was this Senate committee which reported out the McMahon bill establishing the present Atomic Energy Commission. This bill was passed unanimously by the Senate and by the House on a voice vote, with not a single recorded vote against it.

In my considered opinion, the only reason for the attacks on Dr. Condon is that he made the unfortunate error of permitting himself to become adviser to this special Senate committee and thus became associated with the civilian control of atomic energy. There is no doubt in my mind about this. The forces behind the May-Johnson bill, the forces behind the military clique lobbying for the May-Johnson bill and military control—these, I am confident, have never forgotten that Dr. Condon served his country as adviser to the special Senate committee providing for the present Atomic Energy Commission. And so we have the spectacle of a distinguished scientist and citizen being attacked because he served his country and Congress.

Returning to Dr. Condon: During the summer of 1946 I became acquainted with Dr. Condon because we were both serving together on the President's Evaluation Board for Operation Crossroads at Bikini. As a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, I am vitally concerned with the recent subcommittee report. Even more than that, as a member of this body and as a citizen of this Nation, I am vitally concerned with any matter affecting the welfare and security of this country. For these reasons, I again summoned Dr. Condon, as I did last year, for questioning. I then made, as I did last year with the essentially similar charges, a paragraph by paragraph analysis of the subcommittee report. It is this analysis which I wish to lay before the House and the people of the United States. Let me point out that in the course of this analysis, every work of the subcommitte report is quoted in full. I have added nothing; I have deleted nothing.

The subcommittee report is entitled "Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security, of the Committee on Un-American Activities."

Members of subcommittee: Hon. J. PARNELL THOMAS, chairman; Hon. RICHARD B. VAIL; Hon. JOHN S. WOOD.

The subcommittee report begins—paragraphs 1 and 2:

When the Committee on Un-American Activities was reorganized in January 1947 it adopted an eight-point program of investigation. The fourth point of that program stated: "Those groups and movements who are trying to dissipate our atomic bomb 'know-how' for the benefit of a foreign power will have the undivided attention of our committee agents, as well as those who are seeking to weaken other aspects of our national security." While your subcommittee is fully aware that it is not our responsibility to detect and counter the espionage activities of foreign countries in the United States, nevertheless in our continuing investigation of the extent and character of communism here, we necessarily have to check on the activities of Soviet agents, because of the integration and tie-up between so-called domestic Communist activities and that of the official Soviet Government.

That the Soviet Union and her satellite nations have been desperately attempting to not only secure our complete atomic know-how but also to weaken or destroy our hold of this important knowledge, is plainly evident to this subcommittee. As the full Committee is aware, for over a year now, agents of the Committee have been assigned to special investigations in this field, and while their investigation is not yet completed, the subcommittee feels that it should submit a preliminary report, particularly on one aspect of this matter which is of such importance that it demands immediate attention. It has to do with Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

From the evidence at hand, it appears that Dr. Condon is one of the weakest links in our atomic security. In substantiation of this statement the subcommittee respectfully submits the following information:

I respectfully ask the House and the American people to watch carefully and evaluate fully the material presented by the subcommittee in all of the ensuing paragraphs as to whether the material presented in any way warrants the use of the last sentence:

In substantiation of this statement, the subcommittee respectfully submits the following information.

The question, in brief, is this: Does the information presented in the subcommittee report, in fact, substantiate the charge in the second to the last sentence of the above paragraph, which states:

From the evidence at hand, it appears that Dr. Condon is one of the weakest links in our atomic security?

This is the basic charge: Everything else is alleged evidence substantiating this charge. Examine the mere alleged evidence presented by the subcommittee itself in the remainder of the report first, aside from the data in my analytical comments, and see whether the charge is, in fact, substantiated.

The subcommitee report continues—paragraphs 3 and 4:

PERSONAL HISTORY AND EDUCATION OF DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born at Alamogordo, N. Mex., on March 2, 1902. On November 9, 1922, he married Emile Honzek, an American-born woman of Czechoslovakian descent. Dr. Condon is a graduate of the University of California, having received a bachelor of arts degree from that institution in 1924, and a doctor of philosophy in 1926. During the years 1926 and 1927, Condon studied at the Universities of Munich and Gottingen in Germany. In 1928, Dr. Condon was a lecturer on physics at Columbia University in New York City. In 1929, Condon was a professor of physics at Princeton University, and during the years 1930 to 1937, he was associate director of the physics department at the institution. From September 1927, through November 4, 1945, Dr. Condon was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. While with the Westinghouse Laboratories where he was employed as director, Condon was a consultant on war research projects, being performed at the radiation laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and the University of California, at Berkeley, Calif. Condon is principally regarded as a theoretical physicist which involves radar, nuclear physics, radioactive tracers, mass spectroscopy, and the elastic properties of metals. On November 5, 1945, Dr. Edward U. Condon was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon was recommended by Henry A. Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. The Bureau of Standards is a Bureau in the Department of Commerce.

In addition to the employment mentioned above; it should be noted that during the year 1940 Condon was a member of the National Defense Research Committee and that during the year 1941 he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research. During the Seventy-ninth Congress, Dr. Condon was scientific adviser to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy. In July 1946 Dr. Condon was a member of the President's evaluation committee, which was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom-bomb test made at Bikini Atoll. Condon has also served as an adviser to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Most of this material is obtainable from Who's Who or American Men of Science or from the numerous questionnaires which Dr. Condon has filled out at one time or another. Even in so simple a factual matter, however, the number if inaccuracies, errors, and omissions are revelatory. For example:

First. Mrs. Condon's maiden name is misspelled; it should be Honzik, as given correctly in Who's Who.

Second. There is no such post as associate director of the physics department of Princeton University. Dr. Condon was associate professor of physics.

Third. An amusing omission, in this superficially meticulous report, is that no mention is made of the year 1929–30. For the sake of filling this gap, let me point out that Dr. Condon was professor of physics at the University of Minnesota. I would like to add that it is a most unusual academic distinction for a man to be given a full professorship in a major university at the age of 27.

Fourth. Dr. Condon was not director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories; he was associate director.

Fifth. The sentence which explains what theoretical physics is about is rather inadequate; educated people will smile, but let that pass.

Sixth. Dr. Condon was never a member of the National Defense Research Committee, which was the high-level board that directed the country's research in the physical sciences. He was consultant to it and a member of various of its subcommittees from the period of November 1940 onward.

Seventh. It is also glaringly inaccurate to refer to Dr. Condon as an adviser to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He is a member of this important body by Presidential appointment. This could have been learned by consulting the Congressional Directory—or by asking any of the NACA members, including Dr. Condon.

Now I do not want to belabor the House and the American people with these errors and inaccuracies. But they have an auxiliary significance which is vital: If errors of this kind—about seven in two short paragraphs—which required no effort either for discovery, copying, or interpretation, crop up in the subcommittee report, what can we expect of any other statements made in this report? What are the implications as to the competence which pervades any of the staff work underlying this report?

The subcommittee report continues—paragraphs 5 through 8, inclusive:

INFORMATION REGARDING THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards is the principal agency of the Federal Government for research in physics, mathematics, chemicals, and engineering. It acts as custodian of the Nation's basic scientific standards and serves Government and industry in an advisory capacity on any scientific and technical matters in the physical sciences. The Bureau's direct appropriations for the fiscal year totaled approximately $6,800,000, which was supplemnted by approximately $10,800,000 in funds transferred by the Army, Navy, the National Advisory Committe for Aeronautics, the office of the Secretary of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and other Federal agencies.

The bulk of the Bureau's work is conducted at its laboratories in Washington, D. C. Howevr, it has sevral field testing stations located at various points within the United States and its territorial possessions. Included in the research work presently being conducted by the Bureau of Standards is the field of radio propagation, which relates to guided missiles. In conducting its radio propagation activities, the Bureau of Standards maintains field stations in Sterling, Va.; Adak, Alaska; Punnene, Maul, T. H.; Palmrya Island; Guam Island; Trinidad, British West Indies; and Las Cruces, White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex. Research projects engaged in by the Bureau of Standards at the present time concern atomic energy, radar proximity fuses, instrument-landing systems, and radiosonde. During the year 1947, the Bureau of Standards conducted research work on classified projects for the War Department, the Navy, Department, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

With reference to the work performed under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission, it should be noted that the background for this activity extends to the early years of the twentieth century, for in the atomic energy field, the National Bureau of Standards has had the responsibility for conducting basic research associated with the scientific standards, the physical constances, and properties of substances and methods of measurement and instrumentation. The atomic bomb project itself originated in the Bureau in 1939.

Other national-defense work carried on by the Bureau of Standards during the year 1947, particularly for the Army and Navy, consisted of basic studies of the properties of electromagnetic radiation in connection with communication and radar activities, the development of related instrumentation, and radio-propagation research. The Bureau also conducted special research regarding jet fuels, the design and construction of new types of optical range finders, and methods of retarding gun erosion.

I am sure that Dr. Condon, as Director of the National Bureau of Standards, is deeply appreciative of the splendid account of the importance of the work of the Bureau given in these paragraphs. The work of the Bureau is conceded to be fully as important to the national welfare as this statement makes it out to be. If anything, not enough was said about its importance, more could have been included. It is interesting that while this committee must have been in process of preparing these passages on the Bureau, the House Appropriations Committee was cutting the Bureau's vital budget, and I understand that at the very time this report was released to the press Dr. Condon was preparing a report to the Senate, requesting restoration of these cuts in view of the critical importance of the Bureau's work to the national economy and security.

The subcommittee report continues—paragraph 9:

The Bureau of Standards is one of the most important national defense research organizations in the United States. Because of this it has become the target of espionage agents of numerous foreign powers.

What does this last sentence mean? The reference to the Bureau as the "target of espionage agents of numerous foreign powers"? Is this a reference to foreign visitors? Does it mean to imply

that every visitor to America who comes from foreign shores is an espionage agent? The question of foreign visitors is dealt with later. I would like merely to note at this point that the Bureau has an assistant to the Director who looks after matters affecting those foreign visitors who come to the Bureau, coordinating carefully with the State Department and the Department of Commerce; and that the Bureau has a full-time security officer who spends all his time working with corresponding officers of the armed services in seeing that a continuing and careful check is kept on the security of all records and data involving classified material.

It must be remembered that there are two phases of the Bureau's work: The classified part and the unclassified part. One important phase of the latter has to do with standards of measurement. How many of these are dependent on international agreements, in which the Bureau represents the United States. Much of the interest of foreigners centers in such matters, and it would be foolish to imply that their interest is any more vicious than the interest of those scientists whom we continually send and even now have abroad, visiting foreign laboratories.

As to the classified work, it is not only the foreigners who are excluded: Americans, including Bureau employees who are not actually engaged in these projects, are kept out. The bulk of this work centers in specially guarded buildings—in addition to the regular Bureau guards—where all of the security measures of the sponsoring Army, Navy, or Atomic Energy Commission are observed. The Bureau of its own accord does not engage in direct military projects; only when the Army, Navy, Air Forces, or Atomic Energy Commission wish it, does it undertake such projects—in accordance with its congressional authorization and limitations. These agencies determine and establish the security conditions.

The subcommittee report continues—paragraphs 10 and 11:

The subcommittee has in its possession a list of employees of the National Bureau of Standards who have been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission to perform work on atomic projects. Because of the fact that this list contains restricted data, it is not being included in this report. However, it is to be noted that when this list was issued at the end of November 1947, the name of Dr. Edward U. Condon was carried in a pending status. This list contains the names of all of those persons who are qualified to work on atomic-energy projects from a loyalty standpoint. The fact that the name of the Director of the Bureau of Standards was carried in a pending status by the Atomic Energy Commission as late as November 1947, becomes a matter of serious concern to us when it is recalled that he had, as early as 1941, held several important positions in the United States Government which related to the development of atomic energy. For instance, in 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research, and in July 1946 he was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which, as stated previously in this report, was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom-bomb test made at Bikini Atoll.

It is of interest to note that in May 1947 Dr. Condon reorganized the Bureau of Standards and set up 14 separate divisions. Despite the fact that he had not been cleared to perform work on atomic-energy projects for the Atomic Energy Commission, he appointed himself head of the Atomic Physics Division, one of the divisions involved in the reorganization.

Talk of a pending status with respect to the Atomic Energy Commission strikes me as so much double talk. Here are the facts: Dr. Condon was cleared for numerous projects during the war. He was cleared for every one of the several military projects on which he worked, as, indeed, were all individuals who worked on such projects. In particular, he was cleared for the atomic-bomb project while it was under the supervision of Major General Groves. More recently, under the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Condon has filled in all the forms required from everyone, anew, by that agency.

As recently as this last October 1947, Dr. Condon was invited by the staff of the Commission to participate in a special 3-day secret atomic-energy conference at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Although very busy with his work at the Bureau, Dr. Condon, at the urgent request of members of the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission, attended this secret session.

Moreover, important phases of research in atomic energy are going on at the National Bureau of Standards. The atomic-bomb project itself started at the Bureau before Dr. Condon became its Director. As a matter of fact, throughout its long history, and today, the Bureau has been engaged in phases of atomic and subatomic physics. Currently the work for the Atomic Energy Commission alone has a budget of about $350,000 a year. Note, it is all secret work and all of the reports concerning this work pass over Dr. Condon's desk.

It is true that there is a great deal of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission to which Dr. Condon does not have access, but that is because an individual is given access only to those phases of the Commission's work with which the individual is properly concerned. This is a necessary policy of the Commission; for obvious reasons. Those phases of the Commission's work in which neither Dr. Condon nor the Bureau of Standards is involved are naturally not made available to them; this included information about atomic weapons, which is an area to which Dr. Condon does not need to have access and, as a matter of fact, has not sought access.

So much for this nonsense, about pending status.

In the last paragraph above, reference is made to the reorganization of the Bureau; this was purely a routine administrative matter, in which the associate directors of the Bureau, staff members of the Bureau of long experience, concurred, as a means of improving the Bureau's organization in terms of the modern subdivisions of the physical and mathematical sciences. That Dr. Condon assumed the direction of the Atomic Physics Division is insignificant from the point of view of the charges; whether he did or not means nothing, for as Director, all the divisions fall under his supervision. However, from the point of view of the success of the work of this Division, this fact reveals the care of Dr. Condon for his country's interest. For no one will question—perhaps I should say no scientists, since no other group is competent to discuss this point—that Dr. Condon is one of the best qualified men in the world for directing such work.

The subcommittee report continues—paragraph 12:

That the Atomic Energy Commission had reason to doubt the loyalty of Dr. Condon is evidence by a letter, the original of which the subcommittee has in its possession, which letter was dated July 11, 1946, and is addressed to a Member of Congress, who at that time was a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress. This letter was written by a person who held a high post in the security division of the Manhattan project, and who is now a ranking official of the Atomic Energy Commission. The first paragraph of this letter is quoted in part as follows:

"Attached is a very hurried attempt which may be of some help. Unfortunately, the * * * group has loaded me down in preparation for Friday's meeting. May I suggest that you demand Dr. Condon's record of the FBI. It would be enlightening."

Here we have a letter written by an individual alleged to have held an important security post in the Manhattan district, addressing an alleged Congressman. Concerning this letter "quoted in part" by the subcommittee, first note that it contains nothing derogatory; it states that the FBI has an enlightening file on Dr. Condon. Second, note that the letter is dated, according to the subcommittee report, July 11, 1946, and is said to be addressed to a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress. There was no Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the Seventy-ninth Congress. That joint committee was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which had not yet passed the House in the Seventy-ninth Congress, then in session. The joint committee was first organized in the Eightieth Congress, considerably after the letter "quoted in part" was written.

Nevertheless, I would like to make a few observations on this letter, "quoted in part." For the innuendo is clear that the FBI file contains derogatory information—that is, the alleged writer, in his choice of words and phrases, seems to be insinuating something unpleasant.

First, let us reflect on the position in which this puts the man who wrote this letter, described as holding a high post in the security division of the Manhattan district. If this latter description is true, this man had an unusual and direct responsibility for atomic energy security. It is apparent that he had access to FBI files; in any case, he must have had access to the extensive Manhattan district security files. He knew that Dr. Condon was Director of the National Bureau of Standards and had in his possession a large file of secret documents on atomic energy and that a steady stream of such material flowed across Dr. Condon's desk in connection with his position. He knew that as adviser to the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, Dr. Condon attended and arranged secret hearings of the executive sessions of the committee, by which the Senators a

quired classified information concerning atomic energy, invaluable and necessary as background for the development of the legislation on which the special committee was working.

This individual, writing the letter quoted in part, must have also known that there were other projects which, although less publicized, were just as vital to the national security as atomic energy, to which Dr. Condon had and has continuing access as Director of the National Bureau of Standards and as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. It was clearly his responsibility, if he felt any serious doubts about Dr. Condon, to communicate them in a responsible way to his superiors in the armed services. There is no evidence that this was done: for neither the Army or Navy has ever questioned Dr. Condon's reliability or trustworthiness in regard to any of the secret projects—atomic energy, the proximity fuze, guided missiles—at the National Bureau of Standards. Yet this high security officer writes a letter containing a nasty innuendo to a Member of Congress, and this letter is quoted in part nearly 2 years later by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Where does this leave the Member of Congress who received that letter in July 1946? Did he ask for a report from the FBI at the time? Did he take other responsible steps to assure himself that the national security was not in jeopardy? Or did he merely file the letter away for use in the spring of a Presidential campaign year? Or to justify a $200,000 committee appropriation?

Where does this letter leave the FBI? Does anyone seriously believe that if the FBI had in its files at that time any material which it regarded as seriously adverse to Dr. Condon, that its Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, would not have taken proper steps to bring this to the attention of those officials in Government who should know about it? If Mr. Hoover has had such material, what has he done with it? Where has it been all these many years since Dr. Condon has been at work on the radar program, the atomic bomb program, the rocket program, the guided missile program? My answer is that the FBI has no material adverse to Dr. Condon, for I cannot and do not believe that Mr. Hoover is incompetent.

Then what about the writer of the letter "quoted in part," and his stooping to vile innuendo? The conclusion seems rather inescapable that this letter was written by some rather irresponsible employee of the Army, who unfortunately is said to be now on the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission. I would venture to say that the letter was written in the heat of the very bitter fight over the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, in an irresponsible and vicious attempt to discredit Dr. Condon for his work in assisting the Special Senate Committee in preparing the act which is now law in substantially the same form as it was unanimously recommended to the other body by that special committee whose membership included some of the most distinguished

Such vile, irresponsible, yellow tactics are nothing new to those of us who have been active in the political life of our country; we in the Congress almost inevitably have opponents and sometimes unavoidably make enemies. I would venture that few of us have not at some time or other received crack-pot letters of violence—of this nature is the above letter, "quoted in part."

The subcommittee report continues—paragraphs 13 and 14:

> The association of Dr. Condon and his wife have been cause for great concern to the agencies charged with the security of the United States. Dr. Condon, knowingly or unknowingly, entertained and associated with persons who are alleged Soviet espionage agents, and persons now reported to be under investigation by a Federal grand jury. So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been, that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a confidential letter to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. The letter is quoted, in part, as follows:
>
> "The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944.
>
> "Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among these are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador; Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy; Helen M. Harris, secretary of the Polish Embassy; and Ignace Zlotowski, former counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish delegate to the United Nations.
>
> "Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American Soviet Society during the time it was known as Science Committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.
>
> "Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947 Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.
>
> "It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities.
>
> "Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who has since returned to Russia. Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1926, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn. Condon issued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland. He applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later cancelled by the Army."

There are other instances in which Dr. Condon and his wife have been guests at the home of persons who are attached to the Embassies of Soviet satellite nations. Also present were the representatives of official Soviet agencies.

As further evidence of the subcommittee's incompetent staff work note the misspelling of the middle name of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. W. Averill—instead of the proper Averell—Harriman.

The first paragraph immediately above presents "quoted in part" a letter which has become not only nationally, but by now internationally famous in view of the article published in the Washington Post on Thursday, March 4, 1948, in which the Post supplied the egregious, and no doubt quite fortuitous, omission of the subcommittee. According to the Post, the sentence omitted by the subcommittee in its "quoted in part" letter runs as follows:

> There is no evidence to show that contacts between this individual and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities.

On this omission, let me ask the House and the American people two simple questions: What does this deletion or omission mean in terms of a full and careful presentation of evidence? What is this if it is not deliberate character assassination, without regard to truth, justice, the democratic processes, honesty, integrity, or fair play?

Confronted by the press with this omission, the chairman of the committee has announced that this sentence was omitted inadvertently.

Let me return to the letter itself, quoted in part. While Dr. Condon does not know that led Mr. Hoover to write this letter to Mr. Harriman, the date suggests that it may have been in response to a formal request from Mr. Harriman. For when Dr. Condon became the object of local newspaper attacks, based on information said to have been obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Dr. Condon asked Secretary Harriman to make a thorough investigation in order to be satisfied—or otherwise—about his trustworthiness and total integrity. This request was made in April of 1947 in a letter which provided a great deal of information about himself which he thought would be helpful to the Secretary in the conduct of such an investigation. Note that this request was made by Dr. Condon before the United States Loyalty Board procedure had been established. The Secretary made his investigation and subsequently assured Dr. Condon that he was entirely satisfied. After the United States Loyalty Board was established and after other attacks on Dr. Condon in June of 1947—by the chairman of the committee in popular, slick magazines—Dr. Condon requested that the Loyalty Board also conduct an investigation. It is now public knowledge that this Board has upheld Dr. Condon and that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, well known for his international views, his conservative position, and his unimpeachable character as one of the most prominent industrial and commercial men in the Nation, concurred in the finding of the Loyalty Board. Mr. Harriman, you may remember, was our Ambassador to Russia.

Dr. Condon does not have the slightest idea about the identity of the "individual, alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944."

I would like to examine the first sentence of this letter quoted in part. Its tortuous construction is typical of governmentese. It says, first, that Dr. Condon has been in contact with an unidentified individual. Second, that a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent alleged that this unidentified individual was engaged in espionage activities. The nasty innuendos are obvious. There are two sets of considerations which must be analyzed.

The first set concerns the information presented in the letter itself. What does this information mean? How good is it? What is its validity?

In the first place, how much reliance can be placed on the statements of a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent? My own reaction would be that a Soviet espionage agent, self-confessed or otherwise, would be quite a shady character. I would hesitate to place any reliance whatever on anything such an individual said. Even more reluctant would I be to place reliance on the statements of a self-confessed agent, for the premium to make a good showing in tearing others down would be high in the mind of such a nefarious creature. In the words of the noted writer, Marquis Childs, in the Washington Post, March 3, 1948:

> The FBI leans on the word of a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent. This is a dubious source, since self-confession seems to be a sure way to gain acceptance. To make such vague and tenuous accusations without giving the victim a chance to state his own case is to make ourselves into the image of the enemy we profess to despise.

Second, what do we have, even in the characterization of this self-confessed agent? Well, even this shady character does not say that the unidentified individual was engaged in espionage activities; he furnished no evidence, no proof; if there were the slightest semblance of truth in the allegation, then the FBI has been remiss in not seizing, arresting, and prosecuting this individual.

Third. J. Edgar Hoover's letter, quoted in part, says that the FBI files reflect that Dr. Condon has been in contact with this unidentified individual.

In short, we have nothing here. The effect, however, is to smear Dr. Condon by a reflection that he associated with an individual alleged by a shady character to have engaged in nefarious operations. The only way to sum all this up is to repeat Mr. Ed Hart, who in his national broadcast, Is Congress Doing Its Job, said that this charge against Dr. Condon is worse than the old charge that a man is alleged to beat his wife because he is alleged to know a man who is alleged to beat his wife.

In all seriousness, I ask Mr. Hoover, in the name of God and your country, what kind of files does the FBI maintain? What kind of alleged evidence do your agents obtain? What old wives' tales? What slander? What gossip? What kind of mentality do your agents have that they clutter the already cluttered files and records of this Government with such irresponsible, disgusting, meaningless, vicious, unsubstantiated, slanted filth and nonsense? What have you done about this Mr. X? What are you doing to protect this country in this critical period, aside from permitting the files to become cluttered with such rubbish directed against so eminent, distinguished, and time and again proved loyal and trustworthy citizen, Dr. E. U. Condon? This House and the American people want an answer to these questions.

Let me now examine the second set of considerations here. This set has to do with Dr. Condon's—or any individual's—associations. It is important to note that acquaintance of one individual with another provides no grounds for believing that the association was in any way improper. That applies to the Mr. X as well as the Polish individuals. It is just as improper to communicate classified information to Americans of any kind who are not authorized to receive it as to foreigners. There is no evidence that Dr. Condon has ever been anything but completely and totally discreet in all his dealings, with Americans, with foreigners, with everyone.

I repeat: There is no evidence that Dr. Condon has ever been anything but completely and totally discreet in all his dealings, with Americans, with foreigners, with everyone.

Dr. Condon finds it somewhat disturbing to find that the FBI report, the alleged letter "quoted in part," contains inaccurate statements, for like most Americans he has confidence in this investigating agency. But the fact is that neither he nor his wife, as stated, have ever met the wife of the Polish Ambassador, nor have they ever heard of Virginia Woerk, described as a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy.

It is true that they are acquainted with Dr. Zlotowski and Miss Helen Harris. They have also met various members of the staffs of the Polish, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Russian Embassies in connection with the official social life of Washington, as well as members of the staffs of the British, French, Canadian, Mexican, Spanish, Indian, and possibly other embassies.

There was the occasion of more than a year ago when Dr. Zlotowski and Miss Harris were dinner guests of Dr. Condon. The other guests included the distinguished Congressman GEORGE SADOWSKI, of Michigan, the Congressman's wife, a high civilian employee of the office of Naval Research, and the latter's wife.

Dr. Condon knows nothing about the allegations made about Dr. Zlotowski's alleged suggestion about the Polish diplomatic pouch. The li[illegible]ng of Zlotowski and Gromov was, in all probability, as even a simple investigation would probably have brought out, a result of the fact that both of these individuals were members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

It is interesting to note that one of the occasions on which Dr. Condon met Dr. Zlotowski was at Bikini, when the President's Evaluation Board, under the chairmanship of Senator CARL A. HATCH, gave a reception on the deck of the Navy vessel, the *Haven*, in honor of the official delegates of the United Nations to the atomic bomb tests at Bikini. I was there, as was Senator HATCH, and so were other Members of Congress and many other prominent Americans. Does this mean that our association with Dr. Zlotowski was improper or indiscreet?

As long as the United States has diplomatic relations with foreign governments it is part of the official duties of Members of Congress and Government officials—and, indeed, of all Americans—to show official and civilized courtesy to accredited representatives of such governments. There is nothing furtive about such activities. In the present case information about them has been and freely is accessible to Dr. Condon's superiors in the Government. It is not necessary to spend public money hiring investigators—whose trustworthiness is highly questionable in view of all the errors pervading the subcommittee report even on simple, factual matters—to investigate such matters.

The statements about passports issued to Dr. and Mrs. Condon are garbled in a way which makes it evident that the person who prepared this report is not competent even to make an accurate copy of the records of the Passport Division of the State Department. I need not comment on the vicious "slanting" of the "quoted in part" letter where the discussion of passports is in the same paragraph and follows immediately on statements made about Zlotowski, Gromov, the Soviet Embassy, and Russia—with which the passports had nothing to do.

The stupid errors in this matter are, first, that Mrs. Condon did not apply for a passport to travel to Russia in 1945—in fact, she has never applied for a passport to Russia; and second, Dr. Condon did not apply for nor was he issued a passport on October 11, 1946.

These errors raise again the questions: What can be said about the reliability of the subcommittee report? What can be said about the competence of the staff of investigators of the House Committee on Un-American Activities? What can be said about the competence of the staff of Mr. Hoover's FBI? When facts such as these are so easy to get and to verify what can we conclude about the veracity of alleged facts which demand great perspicacity and judgment of the investigator with respect to the integrity of the informer? The House, the Congress, and the American people are entitled to a prompt and full reply to these questions.

Now for the actual facts on the passport question. Dr. and Mrs. Condon spent a year (September 1926–September 1927) abroad. Most of the time was spent as a research fellow studying at Gottingen and Munich, in Germany, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. In the typical manner of American tourists of that day and even this, the Condons toured through Europe; the countries visited were France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and England.

A passport for Dr. Condon was issued in June 1945 for a trip to Russia, but it was canceled by the State Department at the request of the Army before it was used. I have already gone into that trip in my address of July 22, 1947. The full story was also submitted by Dr. Condon to the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board. It is of interest to note that Dr. Condon is being attacked for having accepted a formal invitation to go

to a scientific congress in Russia; but no public attacks have ever been made on the 16 Americans—equally distinguished—who did go, two of whom were Government officials, and who went in a transport plane provided by the Army on orders of the President of the United States.

So much for all the vicious rubbish in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Subcommittee Report, including the infamous "quoted in part" letter, allegcd by the subcommittee to have been written by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI.

The subcommittee report continues—paragraphs 16 through 19, inclusive:

In order to accommodate foreign visitors shortly after his own appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Condon appointed Demetry I. Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as the liaison representative of the Bureau. Vinogradoff, prior to his affiliation with the Bureau of Standards, was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. During the wartime years, he was in charge of liaison between the Westinghouse Electric Co. and the representatives of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

During the period July 1946 through March 31, 1947, a total of 238 visitors and 64 delegates from foreign nations, including Russia and Poland, visited the National Bureau of Standards. During this period, a total of 39 Russians and 3 Polish nationals visited the Bureau. Among these visitors, were the Naval Attaché and the Assistant Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and three representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Since March 1947 a total of 666 persons representing foreign governments have visited the Bureau. Very few Russians or Russian satellite nation representatives are included in this number. The reason for the decline in the number of Russian visitors to the Bureau of Standards is unknown to this subcommittee. However, it should be noted that during the month of December 1946, Demetry I. Vinogradoff, liaison officer of the Bureau of Standards, made arrangements with F. T. Orekahov, the first Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., to discuss the problem of exchanging books, pamphlets, and other written material. The arrangements for the discussion were made by Vinogradoff at the request of Dr. Condon, and it was agreed that the discussion between Orekahov and Vinogradoff would be informal because, otherwise, it would be necessary to obtain a clearance from the State Department.

It is also known that Vinogradoff has been in close touch with Capt. A. F. Belikov, assistant naval attaché of the Russian Embassy.

Your subcommittee would like to point out to the full committee that the exchange of scientific material with the Soviet Union is a one-way street, and that our Government is pursuing a dangerous and foolish policy of making scientific data available to the Soviet Union, since they will not permit us to inspect any of their bureaus, nor will they exchange any information with us. Early last year, the chairman of the committee, Mr. THOMAS disclosed that the Soviet Union, acting through its fronts, had secured hundreds of thousands of patents from our patent office and our present investigation along these lines reveals that even today they are continuing to order thousands of patents. We are convinced from the information we have that what the Soviet Union is actually doing is setting up her own patent bureau by obtaining all of ours, at the rate of 10 and 25 cents each. We should like to point out that the Russian Government has refused to give the United States a single patent since 1928.

The fact that the National Bureau of Standards is visited by many representatives of foreign countries and has been since its founding in 1901 derives from the Bureau's custody of the national standards of measurement and related work. It is important to note that such standards are in most cases international in nature and are arrived at by international agreements in which the State Department of the United States participates. The Bureau represents the United States and the Nation in these matters from a scientific point of view, and its scientists represent the Government officially on many international bodies bearing on such matters. If we did not participate, as scientists know, we would be handicapped not only scientifically but in the export of manufactured goods. Not only do visitors come to this country, this Bureau, other bureaus of the Government, private and university laboratories, our scientists, both officially and unofficially, visit foreign laboratories, and many of our scientists are even at this moment on missions abroad for the Government and for industry.

It is important to point out that those parts of the work of the National Bureau of Standards which deal with secret or classified matters are in special areas, with special guards, and operate under security regulations established and enforced by that division of the Armed Services or Atomic Energy Commission or other agency for whom the work is being done. Not only are foreign visitors, but—and this is equally important—unauthorized Americans, including unauthorized Bureau employees—that is, those employees not directly at work on those projects and specifically cleared for them—are prevented from having access to such work. The details of this operation are worked out by the agency for which the work is done and continuous cooperation between the representatives of such agencies and the project leaders at the Bureau as well as the Security Officer of the National Bureau of Standards, who is a full-time man with no other duties.

Further, in connection with foreign visitors, it is worth nothing that the American Government, under authority of Congress, is pursuing a policy of cooperation with other countries in intellectual and scientific and cultural matters, through, for example, our membership in the United Nations Educational Cultural and Scientific Organization, and as recently extended even further by Congress with the passing of the Smith-Mundt bill. Incidentally, on passage of the Smith-Mundt bill, Dr. Condon wrote both to Senator SMITH and Congressman MUNDT, reporting on the visitors to the Bureau. Regular reports on these visitors are and have been prepared monthly for the State Department and the Department of Commerce.

As to Mr. Vinogradoff. This elderly, distinguished gentleman of some 70 years left Russia during the Kerensky regime, being sent by the Lvoff's government; he came to this country shortly after the Bolshevik revolution on a purchasing mission for the Russian Government which was resisting the Communists. He has been an American citizen for many years. He has had long and valuable experience with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. as manager of its foreign engineering department, a position in which he demonstrated his capacity for a position of trust and discretion. In that position and in his subsequent employment with the Westinghouse International Co., during the war, he had many occasions to work closely with the armed services and with other war agencies, supplying them detailed engineering information about crucial electrical installations in the countries which were to be invaded, in a way which was a great help to our Army. He became available for Government service only because he had reached the retirement age at Westinghouse, and thus Dr. Condon was able to secure the service of a man than whom, he is confident, that is none better qualified in the country for the particular position.

The situation with regard to exchange of scientific literature with Russia and Mr. Vinogradoff's activities in this matter that are alluded to in the report is one deserving careful consideration, if the full absurdity of the subcommittee report is to be apparent.

First. What is this literature we are dealing with? Now there are two general classes of scientific literature: First, classified literature of various levels of classification affecting American security; and, second, unclassified literature which is on a par with all the textbooks and journals published in this country on a variety of subjects and available for sale to anyone. Classified literature is never sent by the Bureau to anyone: this material is handled as the security provisions of the armed services and the Atomic Energy Commission determine: no unauthorized person gets this literature.

So we are dealing with material of the type that anyone can purchase publicly or consult in almost any library—material that does not affect the security of the United States. Now what is the situation at the Bureau—or elsewhere, for that matter—with respect to such literature?

Simply this: For many long years, it has been the custom of great scientific laboratories to exchange their published and commercially available publications with other laboratories, here and abroad. This is done partly as a matter of courtesy and partly as an economical way of acquiring needed scientific publications of other laboratories. This practice has been encouraged in the United States by the Government, and I know of no Federal research agency which does not utilize this procedure to some extent. Economy has been, perhaps, the prime motivation of our Federal research agencies, for we have been notoriously poor supporters of research. The mechanics of handling and shipping such exchange material, by the way, have been handled by the venerable Smithsonian Institution.

Because of the desirability of acquiring for the Federal Government as much Russian scientific material as

possible, Dr. Condon particularly asked Mr. Vinogradoff to look into the exchange situation with this country. Mr. Vinogradoff found that relatively little material was coming. The mailing lists of such exchanges with Russia, established over a period of many years prior to the war and established long before Dr. Condon ever came to the Bureau, called for sending publications of this unclassified, public kind to some 70 institutes in Russia. While there was some return of material from Russia, it was trivial compared to that prior to the war. Routine checks, on standard forms, elicited neglible response. Dr. Condon requested Mr. Vinogradoff to press the matter. Mr. Vinogradoff, who had been in close touch with the State Department, called the Soviet Embassy to inquire why replies were not forthcoming on the exchange arrangements. The answer was that many of their research institutes had been totally destroyed by the German invasion. Embassy officials explained they were anxious to see the old basis of cooperation restored but that nothing would be forthcoming from many of these institutions until reconstruction. On the basis of these assurances, it did not seem wise to alter an old and traditional arrangement, affecting publications that could be readily purchased and that did not affect the national security, in the hopes of eliciting Russian material.

Toward the end of 1947, however, Dr. Condon reopened the subject, for there were reports that the Russians had adopted an official policy of not sending material. He instructed Mr. Vinogradoff to press the matter through the State Department. As a result of such conferences, Dr. Condon wrote letters last year to each of the Russian institutes on the mailing list, inquiring about their policy and stating that in view of the uncertainties the Bureau could no longer send our material to them. These letters were written with the approval of the State Department, in proper language, and were transmitted by the State Department. In accordance with the decision communicated in these letters, publications are not, in fact, being sent to the Russian institutes by the National Bureau of Standards.

Let me repeat that the issue here is only that of continuance of mutual exchange: the material under discussion is unclassified, is printed by the Government Printing Office for the public, and is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

The subcommittee report continues—paragraphs 20–24, inclusive:

Your subcommittee, by a very diligent investigation, has determined that Dr. Condon has in the past 5 years been in personal contact and communication with a number of individuals who are American citizens, but who are members of the Communist Party. There is no evidence in our possession that Dr. Condon is a member of the Communist Party, however, but as a member of the executive committee of the American-Soviet Science Society, which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and which was recently cited as a subversive organization by Attorney General Clark, he has lent his name and influence to one of the principal Communist endeavors in the United States.

The extent to which he has aided and abetted this Communist front is illustrated by the following letter, dated March 7, 1946, addressed to certain employees of the National Bureau of Standards by Samuel Gelfan, for the membership committee of the American-Soviet Science Society:

AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY

(Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East Thirty-second Street, New York 16, N. Y.; Murray Hill 3-2082)

MARCH 7, 1946.

———— ————,

National Bureau of Standards,
United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

DEAR ————: It has been suggested by Dr. Condon, who is a member of our executive committee, that you might be interested in the activities of our society and membership in same.

We are, therefore, enclosing a brief statement concerning the objectives and activity of our organization, and under separate cover are also mailing you a copy of our latest Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL GELFIN,
For the Membership Committee.

In response to this letter, 10 scientists of the Bureau of Standards joined this subversive organization. The subcommittee is cognizant, however, of the implied pressure which Dr. Condon, as Director of the Bureau, applied to his subordinates; and therefore it should not necessarily reflect upon these 10 employees. It does, however, indicate the dangerous extremes to which Dr. Condon has gone in an effort to cooperate with Communist forces in the United States.

Speaking before the Fifth Annual Scientific Institute, March 5, 1946, Dr. Condon stated, in speaking of Russia:

"We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed ours to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because it is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war."

This subcommittee is in possession of no evidence or information which indicates that the Soviet Government has in the past, or will in the future permit the scientists of the United States in their laboratories or to make available to them any information of any scientific importance. Any Government official who is not aware that the Soviet Union is bent upon the Stalinization of the world is not qualified to hold a strategic position which affects the security of the United States.

First, the reference to the American-Soviet Science Society. I would have thought that that frail ghost has been laid last year when I presented the facts about this society on the floor of the House on July 22, 1947. The least that might have been expected from the subcommittee would be to have included those remarks in their report, but this obviously did not suit them. For, in brief, the charges against this society are ridiculous beyond imagination; it is neither Communist nor Communist front. I do not want to repeat again what I said on July 22, 1947. Every Member of this House who is really interested in the truth—as well as every citizen—should be willing to take the trouble to look up that analysis in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date. This society is not affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. It is true that the society grew out of a committee connected with the national council at that time of the war when Russia was our ally and the council was then sponsored by such eminent Americans as the Honorable ELBERT D. THOMAS, Senator from Utah; Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER, Senator from Kansas; Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Senator from Massachusetts; Harold L. Ickes; the late Fiorello H. LaGuardia; Bishop W. J. Wells; the Reverend J. F. Fletcher; Bishop Malcolm Peabody; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; Dr. Frank Aydelotte; Dr. Karl T. Compton; Dr. Albert Einstein; Dean Christian Gauss; and others. The American-Soviet Science Society long ago severed connections with the national council. Full information about this society—including a complete list of its less than 400 highly eminent Federal, university, and industrial scientists has been available from the officers for the asking at any time. For more than a year such information has been on file in Washington with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in connection with the society's application for tax exempt status in order that it can avail itself of a $25,000 grant in support of its work made in two successive fiscal years by the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. The society has undertaken work for the Army and the Navy, which were interested in certain Russian developments, and the securing and translating for American use of such research abroad has been the principal objective of the society.

It is almost a year since Dr. Condon offered all the information about this society in his possession to the House committee investigators and directed them to the officers of the society in New York; the investigators have never bothered to call upon the society or its officers.

The aim and objectives of the society and the character of the men involved is well attested by the fact that the Rockefeller Foundation in July 1947 renewed its offer of support, even after the society had come under public notice of Chairman THOMAS, of the Committee on Un-American Activities. The House committee, therefore, finds itself in the position of charging the trustees of this foundation, including Winthrop W. Aldrich and John Foster Dulles, of having aided and abetted this Communist front.

Under the circumstances it seems foolish to comment further on the fact that Dr. Condon called this society to the attention of his staff by a routine letter in which infinitely less pressure to join was even implied than in the letters which he is officially expected to write to his staff on behalf of various Community Chest and Red Cross drives. If doubt exists on this point, statements from those members of the Bureau staff who did join should be sought. This has not been done.

In passing, I would like to point out that these attacks on this society, aside from their utter absurdity and untruth, have resulted in hindering an activity of vital interest to the security and defense of this country, for the society was doing work for the armed forces.

The quotation from a speech delivered by Dr. Condon refers to a speech which he delivered to an audience of many hundreds of persons, including many Congressmen, at a large dinner sponsored by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. In March 1946, shortly after the close of the war, we all were anxious to see a period of peace and cooperation develop throughout the world. Dr. Condon's address was in full accord with the wishes of every peace-loving American. The address was greatly applauded. It was in fact printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, having been introduced into the RECORD by the Honorable H. LEROY JOHNSON, a friend and colleague of mine from California with whom I had the honor of serving on the Military Affairs Committee during the war, and whose loyalty is unquestioned, although now that it appears that he inserted Dr. Condon's address in the RECORD, he too may be suspect, on the "guilt by association" yardstick of the Committee on Un-American Activities. Copies of this address—so in keeping was it with our national program—were, I have learned, distributed by the State Department to our cultural attachés abroad as an example of the friendly and cooperative spirit of the United States of America.

In view of the performance of the committee—in particular the errors, omissions, and foolish accusations made in this very report—it does not seem that the conclusions that are based on "no evidence or information" are worth any attention. In any case Dr. Condon is aware of the difficulties in this area, mentioned in the last paragraph above (paragraph 24 of the subcommittee report). This awareness is amply demonstrated by his action in regard to the exchange of unclassified, publicly sold publications with Russia. His entire career, replete with responsible positions and associations with secret projects, has been uniformly one of distinction, trust, and discretion.

The subcommittee report continues and concludes—paragraphs 25 to 29:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In considering the case of Dr. Condon, we wish to emphasize that what is involved is not a question of freedom of speech or research. The ruthless rush of Stalin through Europe, in the opinion of this subcommittee, necessitates a revision of the policy and thinking of this Government and the people of the United States, regarding communism. We should bear in mind, that the Government is charged not only with the administration of public affairs, but it is also charged with the security of the people and the institutions of the United States. Whether we like it or not, we are now engaged in a great epochal struggle; not a struggle with guns, because the Communists don't fight that way. They didn't take over Czechoslovakia with guns, they merely employed the strategy of getting a few men in the government and then a few more, and then they took over the entire government without firing a single shot or calling out a single regiment of soldiers.

They are conducting exactly the same kind of campaign in other countries. In this country they haven't gotten as far as they have in Czechoslovakia, but they got pretty far, because they got a man as Vice President of the United States, and he is now their candidate for President, and he is the same man who recommended Dr. Condon as Director of the Bureau of Standards.

It is the unanimous opinion of this subcommittee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forthcoming from the Secretary of Commerce, setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon, in view of the derogatory information which he has had before him.

We further recommend that the full committee address a communication to the President of the United States, calling to his attention, the fact that the situation as regards Dr. Condon is not an isolated one, but that there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States. It should also be pointed out to the President that the evidence before our subcommittee and the evidence which we are sure should be available to him, indicates very strongly that there is in operation at the present time in the United States an extensive Soviet espionage ring, and to permit this ring to continue, in view of the high atomic prizes which they are seeking, is folly, and can only lead to ultimate disaster.

We recommend that all of the evidence in the committee's possession be forwarded to the President for his consideration.

With regard to the conclusions and recommendations, it is my opinion that no evidence has been adduced in this report or any other which merits a breath of support to the conclusion that he should be removed. Dr. Condon, I know, concurs fully in the recommendation that all the evidence should be forwarded to the President for his consideration.

As a matter of recorded fact, he has made every effort to secure the fullest possible investigation to remove any and all doubts concerning him, in view of the great responsibilities associated with his position. When the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities attacked him in two—no doubt lucrative—articles in the American Magazine and in Liberty magazine, he wrote the chairman offering his help and cooperation. This was on July 9, 1947. The chairman never replied, nor did any of the committee's staff approach him. Dr. Condon, some 10 days later, practically forced himself on the attention of members of the committee in letters offering full cooperation and help; from several of them he received polite letters of acknowledgment, but nothing came of it. More recently, on March 5, 1948, 5 days after the release of the report to the press, Dr. Condon again, this time in person, practically forced himself on several members of the committee at the conclusion of a subcommittee hearing, renewing his standing offer to help, appear, cooperate, and so forth, and so forth, which he first made in July of 1947—8 months ago. How much longer must he wait in this matter—so urgent that we have a press release staged at the hospital bedside of Chairman THOMAS about a matter on which the committee has rested for at least 8 months?

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 69. An act for the relief of Mrs. Florence Benolken; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 182. An act for the relief of Sgt. John H. Mott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 188. An act for the relief of Dionisio R. Trevino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 576. An act for the relief of Dan C. Rodgers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 675. An act to provide for the naturalization of Mary Gemma Kawamura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 969. An act for the relief of Damian Arruti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1046. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jacinta Santos Harn, Dr. Charles S. Harn, Helen Harn, Winifred Mary Harn, and James Harn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1090. An act to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 1142. An act for the relief of Anna Pechnik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1164. An act for the relief of Doris D. Chrisman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1260. An act for the relief of Fire District No. 1 of the town of Colchester, Vt.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1307. An act for the relief of Edward Trapier Rogers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1312. An act for the relief of Jeanette C. Jones and minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1331. An act for the relief of Frances Ethel Beddington; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1468. An act providing for payment of $50 to each enrolled member of the Mescalero Apache Indian Tribe from funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1550. An act for the relief of John Clark Sharman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1588. An act for the relief of E. W. Strong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1630. An act for the relief of Louis L. Williams, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1651. An act to amend the General Bridge Act of 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 1654. An act for the relief of John E. Peterson and Guy F. Allen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1742. An act for the relief of John Frederick Firth-Hand; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1871. An act to restore certain lands to the town site of Wadsworth, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1875. An act for the relief of the estate of Francis D. Shoemaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1958. An act to provide for the designation of the reservoir formed by the dam on the Grand River near Fort Gibson, Okla., as Lake Chouteau; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 2081. An act to extend the provisions of the Federal Airport Act to the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 408. An act for the relief of Lawson Ashby, and others;

H. R. 431. An act for the relief of the Columbia Hospital of Richland County, S. C.;

H. R. 621. An act for the relief of Vera Frances Flicker;

H. R. 697. An act for the relief of Mrs. Essie N. Fannin, Miss Helen Hicks, Miss Marie

Director, FBI
EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

March 30, 1948

HAUSER told CONDON that he was in Washington from Chicago on a brief visit and had talked to HARRIMAN (W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Secretary of Commerce) regarding the CONDON matter and also advised HARRIMAN that some of CONDON's friends want to sponsor a dinner for CONDON on April 9 or April 12. The final details of same have not been worked out, but preliminary preparations indicate that the speakers will include:

HUTCHINS, (ROBERT M., Chancellor at the University of Chicago)
UREY, (HAROLD C., Columbia University, New York City)
EINSTEIN, (ALBERT, Princeton, New Jersey) - Possible speaker
COMPTON, KARL T. (President, MIT)
MEYER, EUGENE (Publisher of the Washington Post?) - MEYER was listed as a possible speaker inasmuch as he may not be back from NASSAU.
HARRIMAN, (W. AVERELL, Secretary of Commerce)

HARRIMAN is a possible speaker if he is back from a short trip to South America. In any event, he will send a message to the dinner.

The names of some persons who agreed to sponsor this dinner include the ones listed below. It is to be noted that many of the spellings are phonetic.

ANDERSON, KARL D. (Atomic Scientist, California Institute of Technology)
BAINBRIDGE, KENNETH
BEN, E. T.
BETHE, HANS A. (Atomic Physicist, Cornell University)
BIRGE, RAYMOND (Physicist, University of California)
BIRELY, PERRY
COMPTON, KARL T.
DEMEREC, (Dr. DEMEREC, Carnegie Institute, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island?)
DOBSANSKY, (Dr. Th. DOBZHANSKY, Columbia University, New York City?)
DUNN, (L. G. DUNN, ex-director of California Institute of Technology Laboratory? LESLIE C. DUNN, Professor of Zoology, Columbia University, New York City?)

Director, FBI
EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

March 30, 1948

FRANC, JAMES
GROSS, PAUL
GUSTAFSON
HARRISON, ROSS
HERTSFIELD, CARL
HILDEBRAND, JOEL
HOCTON, E. A.
HUNSACKER, J. C.
KHARASCH, M. F. (Dr. M. S. KHARASCH, University of Chicago?)
KIRKLAND, JOHN D.
LASHLEY, K. F.
MORRISON, CHARLES
MOTHEN, ANDREW
LOEB, LEO, (Dr. LEO LOEB, Pathologist, St. Louis, Missouri?)
LOWIE, ROBERT, (ROBERT H. LOWIE, University of California?)
MEYER, K. F.
NICHOLAS, LEANORE
MORRISON, PHILIP, (Professor of Physics, Cornell University?)
MORRISON, H.
MORSE, PHILIP, (PHILIP M. MORSE, Bnookhaven Laboratories, Long Island, New York?)
MILLIKEN, ROBERT S. (ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, California Institute of Technology?)
MUNINGHAM, S. D.
RIVERS, THOMAS
RHODES, M. M.
RHODABUSH, W. H.
RUSSELL, HENRY MORRIS
SCRATCHARD, GEORGE
SEEBURG, G. T.
SEITZ, FREDERICK, (Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania?)
SHAPLEY, HARLOW, (Harvard University Astronomer?)
FURRY, WENDELL, (Harvard University Physicist?)
KIMBALL, E. C.
FOLSOM, C. Q.
WIGNER, E. P. (Physicist, Princeton, New Jersey)
SMITH, OMAR W.
SONNEBORN, TRACY
STERN, OTTO

Director, FBI
EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

March 30, 1948

THORNDIKE, EDWARD
TUVE, MERLE A. (Carnegie Institute of Washington, D. C.?)
VAN NEAL, C. B.
ZEBLIN, OSWALD
WAKSMAN, SELMAN A. (Doc SELMAN WAKSMAN, State of New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey?)
WATSON, WILLIAM
WEBSTER, D. L.
WEISSKOPF, VICTOR, (VICTOR FREDERICK WEISSKOPF, MIT?)
VIEL, HERMAN
WHIFFLE, GEORGE
WHITEHEAD, J. B.
WILSON, R. R.
ZURISKY, OSCAR
HARKINS, W. D.
LINTON, RALPH
EICHELBERGER, MICHAEL
SLATER, JOHN C.
KURANTZ
DANIEL, CUSPERD
LOWEN, IRVING
BITTER, S.
DEBBY, P.
KENARD, H.
MACH, JULIAN, (J. E. MACK, Penn State?)
MORGANOE, HENRY
HAVENS, WILLIAM
DAVEY, WHEELER P.
VAN VLECK, J. H.
RAINWATER, JAMES
SUTTON, RICHARD M.
HIGINBOTHAM (WILLIAM A. HIGINBOTHAM, Brookhaven Laboratories, Long Island, New York?)
KELLER
BREIT, (GREGORY BREIT, Physics Professor, Yale University)

Although HAUSER did not state where the dinner was to be held, it appears probable that it will be in New York City and further that he and SZILARD are referring to the same matter. It has not been possible as yet to identify many of the above-named individuals. Additional information will be furnished as received.

15396

Director, FBI
EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

March 30, 1948

The Chicago Office is requested to attempt through its sources, especially any at the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, to develop additional details regarding this dinner and its sponsors.

The New York City Office is requested to do likewise and also to attempt to have this dinner covered.

The Washington Field Office is origin and should be furnished copies of all communications and news clippings. Due to the interest of the Bureau in this matter and CONDON's pending appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, the submission of any information developed should be expedited.

RGG:GH

62-4108

CC:2 Chicago
2 New York City

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

15390

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS
ON 08-07-2009

4/8/48

Director, FBI

SAC, Boston

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS; EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

REFER 5 IS

[redacted] b2 b7D

Present were HENRY N. DEANE FLEMING, WENDELL FARRY, LAWRENCE ARGUIMBAU, ALFRED SCHEINMAN, HUGH BUTLER [redacted] It is noted that the Communist Party membership of all present [redacted] with the exception of [redacted] and SCHEINMAN has been established in times past.

FARRY as chairman presided. The chief topic of discussion was the campaign of scientists through their various organizations to defend EDWARD U. CONDON and establish their civil liberties against the invasion of investigative agencies of the Government. The Boston Office has addressed earlier letters to the Bureau on efforts in the latter direction.

SCHEINMAN announced under the direction of HARLOW SHAPLEY he was quietly collecting funds for the defense of EDWARD U. CONDON although he did not know exactly how they would be used inasmuch as the defense attorney is reported to be contributing his services for nothing. SCHEINMAN's statement is borne out by corroborating information received from confidential informants [redacted] during the week preceding the April 1 meeting. SCHEINMAN stated SHAPLEY had personally donated $25 to him and he had consulted further with VICTOR WEISSKOPF whom he described as the leader of the Cambridge Association of Scientists (local division of the FAS). Continuing, SCHEINMAN stated that earlier in that same week (which would be the week beginning March 28) WEISSKOPF had been to a meeting of the national officers of the FAS held in Washington, D. C., for the same purpose; i.e., the defense of CONDON and the civil liberties of scientists. WEISSKOPF had reported to SCHEINMAN that the scientists present had received information confidentially, reflecting that within the month of April, 1948 the Government would quietly dismiss [redacted] suspect scientists without stating any cause for this action. There would be no charges, no hearings, no loyalty reports or no other incident upon which a scientist could predicate an appeal. The officers of the FAS had, therefore, felt that it was imperative that money for publicity and legal defense should be raised immediately and expended where it would do most good.

b2

2 64

82 APR 12 1948

RECORDED 111 F B I 12 Apr 1948

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

WEISSKOPF was alleged by FURRY to have given him a similar story. FURRY further asserted that WEISSKOPF was greatly disturbed by this information which he had received in Washington.

The informant notes that WEISSKOPF is in a position to cause considerable unrest among scientists if he, in fact, circulated such a story and particularly if there are any dismissals for reasons not known to the employees.

At the same time [redacted] notes that he has heard nothing concerning this alleged dismissal program from any source other than the two named above. No other confidential informant in Boston has produced any corroborating or similar information. It can be noted that at this time Dr. SHAPLEY and DART BOK are out of town and, therefore, informants [redacted] are not in a position to obtain any information from them. b2 b7D

The Boston informant has further furnished this office with the FAS newsletter for February, 1948 which would indicate that the FAS is alert to their alleged problem and is endeavoring to gain their definition of civil rights.

The foregoing is furnished to the Bureau and the Washington Field Division for informative purposes. Contact will be maintained with Boston informants for any additional information.

It is suggested that the Washington Field Division might check its sources and advise the Bureau and Boston of any known meeting in Washington during the week of March 28 at which the story alleged by WEISSKOPF can be substantiated.

BSG:ad

cc Washington

CC: 100-16821, 100-16804
100-2031, 100-17742
100-22585, 100-Edward U. Condon

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

The following information is being furnished the Bureau to show CONDON'S association with JAMES ROY NEWMAN.

JAMES ROY NEWMAN and BYRON S. MILLER have written a book entitled "The Control of Atomic Energy". It was published in 1948 by McGraw Hill. It is dedicated to Senator BRIEN D. McMAHON and Congresswoman HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS.

The following statement appears in the preface:

"For invaluable scientific advice and insight, I am indebted to my friend, Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, formerly my colleague when he served as scientific adviser fo the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, and now Director of the National Bureau of Standards."

RGG:JC
62-4108
cc-100-177093

HANDLED BY STOP

INDEXED & RECORDED

62-58854-212

33 APR 3 1948

Read 12:30 4/8/48

62APR 12 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

[redacted] at the National Bureau of Standards, stated that Dr. CONDON, who is presently under investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee, showed several of the officials at the Bureau of Standards a letter which he received from BRADLEY DEWEY, in which he stated "I am in your corner." b2

CONDON added that he has received many such letters and telegrams and has prepared a form letter which he is using to acknowledge these letters; it is captioned "Dear Friend." According to [redacted] DEWEY is former president of the American Chemical Society and was in charge of the Rubber Section at the National Bureau of Standards. He is presently associated with Dewey and Almy, a chemical company in Massachusetts. b2

This data regarding DEWEY is being furnished for the information of the Boston Office.

RGG:GH

62-4108

CC:Boston

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-57854-213

1 APR 13 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

[redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] at the National Bureau of Standards, stated that SONYA G. MACHELSON, employed at the Patent Division of the American Cyanamid Company in Connecticut, has visited the Bureau of Standards at Washington on at least two occasions and has written them on one occasion. b6 b7C

On one of these visits she learned that the Bureau of Standards was having difficulty in trying to obtain Russian scientific publications. She advised she was certain that VOKS, the Soviet Cultural Office in Moscow, could furnish all sorts of publications.

[redacted] knows nothing regarding MACHELSON except that she speaks with an accent and seems quite favorably inclined toward the Soviet Government. MACHELSON stated she has never been in Russia.

This is being furnished for the information of the New Haven Office.

RGG:GH

62-4108

CC:New Haven

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-214

FBI

326

1APR 23 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

[redacted] and [redacted] (protect identity), both of the Bureau of Standards, while discussing other matters referred to the present investigation of Dr. CONDON by the House Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted] stated that a recent Kiplinger news letter reported that CONDON was guiltless but was being asked to resign by the Secretary of Commerce. [redacted] added that most people believe Kiplinger's sources are accurate. b2 b6 b7C

From his own observations [redacted] stated that while many of the top scientists at the Bureau of Standards feel that charges against CONDON are untrue--that he associates with espionage agents--most of them would be glad to see CONDON go as he has disrupted activities at the Bureau of Standards with his numerous changes. Most of these scientists, however, do not express their opinions freely. b2

[redacted] stated that the employees of many years standing are keeping their opinions to themselves, but that some of the newer employees, especially the "left wingers" and the CIO union group, are vigorously defending CONDON. This data is furnished for information only. b6 b7C

RGG:GH

62-4108

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-58854-215
33 APR 3 1948

321

APR 22 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

[redacted] stated that BETTY and FRED SEITZ, while in Washington, D. C. on a visit February 5, 1948, contacted the subject and his wife EMILIE CONDON. SEITZ, a Physics instructor, is believed to be residing in Pittsburgh, where he is employed by the Carnegie Institute of Technology. During the war he was loaned to the Monsanto Chemical Company and worked for them at Oak Ridge, (the Knoxville Office has furnished background information regarding SEITZ).

b2
b7D

While in Washington SEITZ stated that he planned to meet one EUGENE, who was passing through Washington, D. C. en route to Oak Ridge on the afternoon of February 7. EUGENE's last name may be AVIGNA (phonetic).

CONDON also planned to meet EUGENE, stating that EUGENE had written him relative to placing some employees in the Bureau of Standards who desired to leave Oak Ridge. Three such persons are KAY WAY (phonetic), who is possibly identical with KATHERINE WAY, who was coeditor of "One World or None;" SNELL (phonetic) and ROSE, the last name of the last individual is not known. It is known, however, that one ROSE MCKERJI is a contact of CONDON. CONDON stated he thought that the Bureau of Standards could utilize the services of two or three of these individuals. He also stated that two others (from Oak Ridge), including a person named PEACOCK, had asked for jobs at the Bureau of Standards on a previous occasion.

CONDON answered EUGENE's letter by stating that he could not offer these people jobs, but if they applied he could help them. CONDON also referred to a contact of his at Oak Ridge named RALPH JOHNSON.

The Knoxville Office is requested to attempt to identify these individuals from Oak Ridge and to furnish a brief statement as to their backgrounds, with emphasis on any subversive activities. At present this request is limited to a review of the files and no active investigation is being requested.

RGG:GH

62-4108

CC:Knoxville

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-216

6 0 APR 16 1948

STANDARD FORM 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Remylets March 27 and March 30, 1948, to the Bureau, Chicago and New York, and Chicago teletype to the Bureau, this office and New York dealing with the testimonial dinner to be sponsored at New York City for Dr. CONDON by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists.

Attached as enclosures to the Bureau, New York City and Chicago are photostatic copies of an excerpt from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists for April 1948 (Volume 4 #4) regarding Dr. CONDON, and a letter dated April 1, 1948, from the Emergency Committee addressed "Dear Friend". These are self-explanatory and are being furnished the New York and Chicago Offices for their information in connection with investigation requested in referenced messages.

These were furnished by informant [redacted]

b2
b7D

cc-Chicago (Encl.)
New York (Encl.)

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-58854-217

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/9/94 BY 9803 end/KSA

Enclosure #337238; 339333; 339336; 339337 340196; 340198

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62-4108

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328

6 0APR161948

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE *of* ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

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V. F. WEISSKOPF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

April 1, 1948

Dear Friend:

The undocumented and irresponsible attacks made by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Dr. Edward U. Condon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, have disgusted all fair-minded Americans. Conservatives and liberals alike have united in condemning the methods of Congressman Thomas and his associates, who have it in their power to destroy the reputation of any citizen by vague insinuations. We know of no reason for the attack directed at Dr. Condon save a desire for publicity on the part of his attackers.

As an expression of confidence in our colleague, and as a protest against the methods of the House Committee, leading scientists from all parts of the country have joined to sponsor a dinner in Dr. Condon's honor, to be held in New York City on the twelfth of April. We invite the participation of all those to whom the rights of the citizen to freedom of speech and freedom of research are of vital importance, and who believe that both the liberty of the individual and the free progress of science are seriously threatened by the methods of the House Committee.

At Dr. Condon's wish, the financial proceeds of the dinner will be used to strengthen the influence and circulation of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. Every attack on the freedom of scientists serves to re-emphasize the urgent importance of maintaining the independence of the Bulletin. Month by month, in a spirit of free scientific inquiry, it performs an invaluable service by presenting the momentous social and political implications of the atomic discoveries with impartial accuracy. It is the authoritative voice of atomic scientists, speaking with responsible knowledge.

If you cannot be present at the Dinner in New York, I hope you will nevertheless join with us by sending now a contribution earmarked for the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, to be presented as a part of the gift made at the Dinner in honor of Dr. Condon.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Urey

HCU:ja

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Volume 4 April 1948 Number 4

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SCIENTISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT — DR. CONDON WRITES TO SENATOR HICKENLOOPER

My Dear Senator:

As you know, the House Un-American Activities Committee has released a report making insinuations about my loyalty and charges of untrustworthiness as a scientist in the Government service. I am not concerned about these charges as they affect me personally. These same accusations were made in a newspaper story and in magazine articles written by Congressman Thomas (J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, New Jersey) in June of 1947. Before that time and since then I, like other Government scientists, have been investigated and re-investigated by various agencies of the Government and, so far as I know, have been uniformly cleared. In fact, in July, 1947, after Congressman Thomas' articles appeared, I wrote Congressman Thomas and the members of his committee offering to appear before the committee and to help in any way to answer any questions that they might have concerning me. I received no answer.

That, however, is not the issue that concerns me. As in the case of many other scientists, Government service is not for me merely a means of making a livelihood. It is an opportunity to serve my country and its scientific advance.

Dr. Condon Urges that the Relationship be Clarified

What concerns me is the national weakness and distintegration of our scientific position, if this whole question of proper relations between working scientists and their Government is not fully clarified. It seems to me that this should be done at once. Because of the very special position which atomic energy has in matters of scientific research, I therefore respectfully suggest that your committee give this matter a complete hearing and careful study. I have been trying since I came to the Government to develop and improve the staff of our principal Federal agency, the National Bureau of Standards, for fundamental research in physics, chemistry, mathematics and engineering. The work of the bureau in the field of atomic energy is limited, but important, and the vital character of atomic research to our national security and well-being is such that no part of it can be endangered or imperilled for any cause without great damage to the country.

Frankly, recruiting and keeping scientists in the Government service is not an easy job at best, because of salary limitations, budget difficulties and the notorious amount of administrative detail with which the Federal Government burdens its scientists. But in addition to that there has been a mounting tension of threats of purges, spy-ring exposures, publicity attacks and sudden dismissals without hearings.

All of these make scientists increasingly reluctant to work for the Government. They greatly unsettle their minds, and distract them from the creative efforts which we hope to get from them. Because of these conditions it is becoming increasingly difficult to ask a man to accept a position with any scientific agency of the Government.

This is a matter of concern to your committee because such conditions also apply to the operations directed by the Atomic Energy Commission. Only last week a prominent physicist from the laboratories at Oak Ridge came to see me, and told me that a group of them were going to leave and wanted to come to work for the Bureau of Standards. I could give them no assurances that conditions of work in the Bureau of Standards would be any better than the conditions at Oak Ridge as they were described to me. While this person seemed skeptical at the time I am sure he is this week convinced of the truth of what I said.

An honest reading of the history of the war will show that Germany, Italy and Japan greatly weakened their scientific condition by a series of purges of prominent scientists and a general intimidation and stifling of the spirit of free inquiry among the others. It has been said that after every war the victors adopt the vices of the vanquished. I am sincerely concerned that we are on the point of doing that in the matter of how we deal with scientists in Government.

The issue is larger than appears on the surface because with the growing inter-relationship of science and government there are today very few working scientists (at least in the physical sciences) who are not doing work for the Government or associated with institutions deeply involved in this kind of work. Therefore the whole scientific life of the nation is involved.

I am convinced that your committee, with its established record of careful thorough study of the problems before it, could do the country a great service by studying the whole problem of proper relations of the Government to scientific personnel. Your committee has justly earned the confidence of the nation's scientists, as well as the general public, by reason of its demonstrated understanding of the nature and importance of the scientists' work. I would hope that an investigation by your committee would result in restoring conditions in which men of intelligence will be willing to work for their Government and will not be constantly harassed and harried by irresponsible attacks on their character. It must be remembered that the physicists of this country instituted voluntary security measures in 1939 long before they were able to get their Government to show an interest in atomic energy matters.

In fairness and justice we must put an end to public smears on scientists in and out of Government, and we must also do it in order not to throttle the scientific research which is so important to the material side of our civilization.

If your committee should undertake to make this study I assure you that I will be glad to cooperate in every way, and I am confident that scientists and scientific organizations throughout the nation will provide you with every assistance you may desire.

The attack by the House Un-American Affairs Committee has been widely publicized and, in general, condemned by the press, by professional societies and by distinguished Americans. In our eyes Dr. Condon needs no defense; his reputation is too well established. As an example of the sentiment aroused by the attack we print below a statement by Samuel K. Allison, director of the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago. Resolutions condemning the action of the Thomas Committee have been passed by the American Physical Society, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, the Federation of American Scientists and others. Representative Chet Holifield of California, who described for the House in July, 1947, the current attempt to discredit Dr. Condon, has again spoken eloquently in his defense.

Readers of the BULLETIN are reminded of articles in its pages by Dr. Condon: "An Appeal to Reason," Vol. I, No. 7, and "Science and International Co-operation," Vol. I, No. 11. Discussions of security and clearance of scientists appear in the article by Harrison S. Brown and Byron Miller, "Loyalty Procedures of the AEC," BULLETIN, Vol. 4, No. 2, and in the report of the committee of the Federation of America Scientists in this issue.

Dr. Allison Speaks In Support of Dr. Condon

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press, the latest denunciation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities is a leading feature of the news. A Subcommittee has branded Dr. E. U. Condon, Head of the National Bureau of Standards, as "one of the weakest links in our atomic security," and demanded that W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, either call for his resignation or present a statement "setting forth the reasons" why he is kept in office. In a preliminary reply, Mr. W. C. Foster, Undersecretary of Commerce, has pointed out that only recently the loyalty board of the Department considered Dr. Condon's case and found that "no reasonable grounds exist for believing that Dr. Condon is disloyal to the Government of the United States."

The charges brought against Dr. Condon in the Subcommittee's report seem to me, a layman in legal matters, to constitute defamation of character by innuendo. The report contains reckless statements such as the following one concerning the activities of Communists in this country: "They have gotten pretty far, because they got a man as Vice-President of the United States, and he is now their candidate for President." This suggestion that the handful of Communists in this country planned and accomplished the election of Mr. Wallace to the Vice-Presidency is more suitable to a campaign speech than a written committee report.

In the same vein, Dr. Condon by inference is accused of a crime which carries the death penalty if transmission of atomic "secrets" is involved. It is recommended that the attention of the President be called "to the fact that the situation of Dr. Condon is not an isolated one, but that there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States."

Nothing in the evidence presented, consisting of items such as alleged association with personnel of the Polish Embassy, conferences with foreign scientists, application for a passport to visit Russia, and membership in the Rockefeller Foundation sponsored American-Soviet Friendship Society could possibly support so grave a charge, and, assuming good faith, one could only conclude that the Subcommittee report was written in a state of hysterical irresponsibility.

To me, having known Dr. Condon for many years, his simple statement that the charges are untrue is sufficient. His alert and critical intelligence, his appreciation of wit and good conversation, lead him to associations with people of similar tastes, with no consideration given to social or class distinctions. All of us have recently met and enjoyed conversation and discussion with foreign scientists visiting us. In my experiences, it has been invariably true that the visitor realized that certain questions could not be answered, and carefully avoided embarrassing me by asking them.

The Japanese were amateurs at supervising the lives of their citizens. There the terror consisted in denunciation of persons for "dangerous thoughts." We have, in addition, dangerous acquaintances and dangerous dinner parties.

Treason is a crime abhorrent to every one. It is specially reprehensible in a democracy where there can be criticism of the government by those who believe its policies are wrong, and public opposition may be conducted without fear of reprisal or question of loyalty. Charges that such a crime has been committed should not be made in the malicious manner we are now witnessing.

Dr. Condon should obtain legal counsel and under the law, seek what redress he may for the harm that has been done him.

—Samuel K. Allison

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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

15385

DATE: March 31, 1948

FROM : Mr. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought you might be interested in the following information which was secured from a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon.

At 5:35 PM on March 29, 1948, Henry Ware at the Department of Commerce contacted Dr. Condon, at which time he informed him that he thought Condon might want to be alerted to the fact that Vail of the House Un-American Activities Committee was asking for time tomorrow to give Ed (Condon) another going over. Ware informed him, "Incidently, just so you don't feel that you are all alone, Cox, aided by McDowell, gave about five of our people some going over this afternoon in conjunction with the E.R.P. debate. They blasted David Lasser, who is one of Harriman's labor consultants. They also dragged in Tom Blaisdel, the O.I.T. chief, Ralph Hetzel, another labor consultant, Herb Perecias (phonetic) got a going over last week from O'Konski, and also Louie Lorawin (phonetic)" Condon informed Ware that he did not believe he would go up to hear Vail.

Condon informed Ware that he would be out of town on Wednesday, March 31, 1948, on a secret Navy inspection trip on some of their guided missile work. Condon said what "those guys" don't realize is that they're trying to drive a wedge just on Commerce, "actually 'we' at the Bureau of Standards have more money on secret Army and Navy projects all administered by 'me' than 'we' (National Bureau of Standards) get from Congress directly through the Department of Commerce."

Condon stated that "It is all OK with the Army and Navy and that 'they' are really going after Forrestal and company when they go after 'me'." (Condon) It is believed that Condon is referring here to the fact that he is administering a great many secret contracts of the Army and Navy at the Bureau of Standards and that they have raised no objection to his handling these projects.

The original log of this conversation is attached hereto.

Attachment

EHM/de

HANDLED BY STOP

RECORDED & INDEXED

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19 APR 8

1 ENCL

EX-40

EX-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-07-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

15386

Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1948

MI SUMMARY

5:30 PM
No cut

SELMA REIN to the POPPER's maid to remind the POPPER's that ED FRUCHTMAN will be at the REIN's tonight and that the POPPER's should be there. b2

5:35 PM
Misc 10308-4

HENRY SHARE (ph) at the Commerce Department to EDWARD CONDON. b2
HENRY said he thought that he would alert ED that VAIL (ph) of the House Un-American Acitivities Committee is asking for some time tomorrow to give ED "another going over" apparently on the floor (of the House). HENRY said "Incidentally, just so you don't feel that you are all alone, COX, aided by McDOWELL, gave about five of our people some going over this afternoon in conjunction with the E.R.P. debate. They blasted DAVID LASSER, who is one of HARRIMAN's labor consultants. They also dragged in TOM BLAISDEL, the O.I.T. chief; RALPH HETZEL (ph), another labor consultant; HERB PERECIAS (ph) got a going over last week from O'KONSKI; then LOUIE LORAWIN (ph), who has been taking a beating from Pegler in the Times-Herald--his name was formerly LEVINE (ph) and they are confusing him with another LOUIE LEVINE who was in Moscow at the time "our LOUIE was in there...it is a beautiful comedy of errors." ED asked if HENRY knew these things because VAIL asked for time. Yes. ED asked if he (VAIL) revealed his subject and HENRY said no, but JACK TAPPIN, upstairs in FOSTER's office, called down and passed the word on and he (HENRY) didn't ask how he had found out. HENRY said he doesn't know what time it will be but probably will get around to ED about 2 o'clock. ED said he doesn't think he wants to go up and sit in. ED said he will be out of town on Wednesday on a secret Navy inspection trip on some of their guided missle work. ED said what "those guys" don't realize --they're trying to drive a wedge just on Commerce--actually "we" at the Bureau (of Standards) have more money on secret Army and Navy projects all administered by me than "we" goet from Congress directly through Commerce and it is all okay with the Army and Navy so that "they're" really going after FORRESTAL and company when they go after ED. ED said he hasn't been able to get any gossip on who the 22 other witnesses subpoenaed (by THOMAS committee) are. HENRY said "we" haven't had any word on that but he'll see if "upstairs" knows anything. ED told HENRY about the testimonial dinner for him on April 12 at the Biltmore in New York. ED said the emergency committee is getting it up and they have a list of 126 sponsors of whom 9 are Nobel prize winners. ED said there is a little piece on it on the first page of the second section of today's Times. ED told HENRY of the press release that ARNOLD, FORTAS and PORTER put out this afternoon.

6:14 PM
No cut

KATHRYN POPPER to SELMA REIN. KATHRYN said the (POPPER's) will be over to REIN's this evening to see ED FRUCHTMAN. b2 b7D

RECORDED
INDEXED

VJ/KL

15387

Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1948

MI SUMMARY

6:30 PM
No cut

PAUL CONDON to STANLEY _____. PAUL said he won't be able to come tonight as he has to help sutff envelopes in connection with his father's campaign, which "is about to break out again."

7:00 PM
No cut

ELIZABETH SASULY to Wallace Committee for LUKE (WILSON), who is not there. She spoke to SYLVIA _____. ELIZABETH asked if (HENRY) WALLACE is in town yet. SYLVIA doesn't know, but doesn't think so. SYLVIA said LUKE might be reached at LEO ISACSON's office. b2

7:01 PM
No cut

ELIZABETH SASULY for LEO ISACSON's office. No response.

Leo ISACSON

7:02 PM
No cut

ELIZABETH SASULY to (VITO) MARCANTONIO. ELIZ is trying to locate LUKE (WILSON). MARC doesn't know where he is. MARC gave his (MARC's) home phone as EX 5523 (possibly LUKE will be at MARC's later this evening.

7:03 PM
No cut

ELIZABETH SASULY to ME 2477 for ANNA BERENSON to DON ROTHENBERG. DON said ANNA should be there shortly. He will have her contact ELIZABETH. b2

Mark Hyde

7:22 PM
Misc 10307-2

ANNA BERENSON to ELIZABETH SASULY. ELIZABETH asked why ANNA moved out (from SASULY's) this morning. ANNA said because it was crowded and anyway she is settled at MARK HYDE's for two weeks until she gets a room at ANNA RAND's. ELIZABETH said that the REIN's are having a party for ED FRUCHTMAN tonight and SELMA asked ELIZABETH to ask ANNA to come. ANNA said she has a meeting a 7:45 which shouldn't last much beyond 9:30 and if it doesn't last too late she might go out (to REIN's). ELIZABETH is not going as she doesn't feel well. ANNA said she is going to make a speech at the meeting tomorrow night. ELIZABETH will try to be there. ELIZABETH asked if ANNA knows where LUKE (WILSON) is going to be tonight. No. ANNA said she will see ELIZABETH tomorrow.

7:30 PM
No cut

CAROL DILLINGER (ph) to EMILIE CONDON. CAROL said they are having some laboratory people in to hear Dr. SMITH give a talk on Switzerland tomorrow night. CAROL said the time is 7:45. CONDON's will be there. CAROL gave her address as 618 (Pickwick Lane ?). b2

7:36 PM
No cut

DAVID REIN to (garbled - hotel ?) for Mrs. RICHARDSON. No response.

7:52 PM
No cut

DAVID REIN to RHODA (BUNBAUM). RHODA will come to REIN's tonight to the gathering for ED FRUCHTMAN.

KL

Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1948

MI SUMMARY

8:00 PM
No cut

MIRIUM TOURKIN (ph) to ELIZABETH SASULY. MIRIUM said she met ELIZABETH at the Evans F. Carlson Chapter where ELIZABETH spoke on WALLACE. ELIZABETH remembers. MIRIUM said she wanted to have SASULY's out sometime soon and will contact ELIZABETH again to make a definite date. Chatter about apartments. b2

8:22 PM
Misc 10307-3

HUGH (ODISHAW) to EDWARD CONDON.
H: Do the boys feel like coming?
E: Sure. Shall we come right over?
H: Okay, swell.
Goodbyes.

8:52 PM
No cut

KIM (SILBERSTEIN) to SELMA REIN. KIM will usher at the ISACSON meeting tomorrow night. SELMA said that ELAINE (WEST ?) is going to usher also. SELMA said that ELAINE has joined (WALLACE Committee ?). KIM declined invitation to come over to see ED FRUCHTMAN, saying she is tired and has a headache.

9:22 PM
No cut

MADELINE (DONNER ?) to ELIZABETH SASULY. MADELINE said "we" are at CHARLIE's office and will be over soon. Okay.

9:38 PM
No cut

Mr. BRUSLOF (ph) to ELIZABETH and DICK SASULY. He invited SASULY's to visit him Wednesday evening at 9:00 PM. Accepted. He gave his address as 1717 R Street, Apr 511. b2

9:46 PM
No cut

ANNA BERENSON (at REIN's) to BILLIE SILVERMAN (female). ANNA asked if BILLIE could do some work tomorrow morning. BILLIA said she already has some to do for SYLVIA but if she finishes that she'll help ANNA. Okay.

9:48 PM
No cut

DICK SASULY to LUKE WILSON. DICK asked if WALLACE is in town. No, not until tomorrow. LUKE said WALLACE goes on (to testify) at 2:30. DICK said he has some material which might be useful for tomorrow's hearing and LUKE said it might be possible to discuss it with WALLACE. DICK will stop by LUKE's office on the way to work tomorrow and will stick the material under the door if LUKE is not there. DICK said the guy most immediately concerned (with material DICK has) is the guy who brought it to DICK's attention. LUKE said he will go over it with WALLACE. LUKE said the script for the testimony tomorrow is 10 pages single spaced. DICK then spoke with JACK McMANUS and said that MARK STONE needles him (DICK) about when McMANUS is going to send that thing. McMANUS said he left it for STONE this morning. McMANUS said it is just a movie review.

10:10 PM
No cut

DAVID REIN to Willard hotel for Mrs. RICHARDSON. No response. b2

KL

Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1948

MI SUMMARY

10:30 PM
No cut

ANHALITA (ph) (RICHARDSON ?) to SELMA REIN. ANHALITA is from Puerto Rico and is here in connection with a conference to prepare for a convention to be held in 1950 at the White House. ANHALITA said some of her friends have been told they can't have their rooms at the Raleigh again tonight. SELMA offerred to sleep two of them. If this is necessary ANHALITA will contact SELMA again this evening. ANHALITA will call DAVID tomorrow with respect to getting together with REIN's for lunch. b2

10:40 PM
No cut

(ANNA BERENSON) toTHERESA _____. ANNA said she was talking with BETTY HAYS this evening and BETTY has some good ideas. THERESA will have lunch with ANNA and BETTY on Thursday. They will meet at ANNA's office at noon. b2

KL