U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C. 20535

March 8, 2021

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR. **SUITE 1203** 27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD CASTAIC, CA 91384

> FOIPA Request No.: 1487838-000 Subject: BOHR, NIELS HENRIK DAVID

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed 25 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

	In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
V	Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail or fax to—Work Processing Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.

~ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration Special Access and FOIA 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500 College Park, MD 20740-6001

Reference file number 100-HQ-190625 serial 645 in your correspondence.



Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above. Please reference the following file numbers in your correspondence:

> 105-HQ-15349 serial 6 100-HQ-361102 serial 14 62-HQ-27099 serial 2 100-HQ-400764 serial 73 100-HQ-190625 serials 2018X and 3060 100-HQ-17828 serials 2112, 2069, 2083, 2086, and 2087 100-HQ-351255 serial 1 100-HQ-190625-A 100-HQ-367335 serials 83 and 93 105-HQ-14696 serial 9 100-HQ-7061 serial 1613

- One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the <u>www.fbi.gov/foia</u> website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at <u>ogis@nara.gov</u>; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing <u>foipaquestions@fbi.gov</u>. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

M.A.A.O

Michael G. Seidel Section Chief Record/Information Dissemination Section Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) 5 U.S.C. § 552(c). Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) Intelligence Records. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) Record Searches. The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) FBI Records. Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets. The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) National Name Check Program (NNCP). The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigations, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

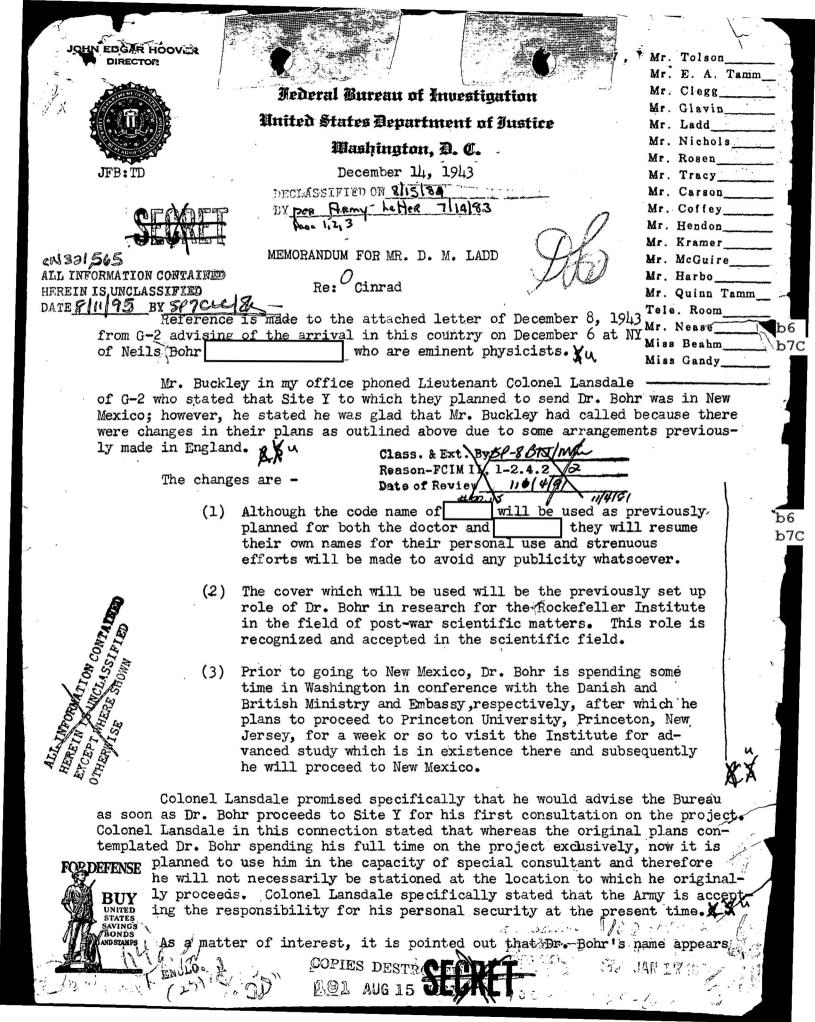
- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: http://www.theblackvault.com



Mr. Ladd

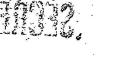
in "Who's Who 1943" which is an international "Who's Who" published by A. & C. Black Ltd., Soho Square, London, W.l, and in NY by the MacMillan Company. Briefly, Dr. Bohr is treated as follows:

12-14-43

"BOHR, Niels Henrik David; Professor in Theoretical Physics, University of Copenhagen since 1916; Director of Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen since 1920; b. 7 Oct. 1885; s. of Professor Christian Bohr, Prof. in Physiology, Univ. of Copenhagen, and Ellen Adler; m. 1912, Margrethe, d. of A. Norlund Siagelse; four so. Educ.; Copenhagen. Dr. phil. Copenhagen, 1911; Lecturer in Copenhagen 1913; Lecturer in Manchester, 1914-16; Nobel Prize in Physics, 1922; Member of Academy of Copenhagen, Foreign Member of Royal Society, Royal Institution and of Academies in Amsterdam, Berlin, Bologna, Budapest, Edinburgh, Gottingen, Helsingfors, Munchen, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Upsala, Vienna, Washington; Dr. h.c. Univs. of Cambridge, Oxford, Manchester, Liverpool, Oslo, Kiel, Berkeley, and Providence. Publications: Theory of Spectra and Atomic Constitution, 1922; Atomic Theory and Description of Nature, 1935; scientific papers on atomic theory. Address: Gl, Carlsberg, Copenhagen."

ACTION: There is attached a letter to the San Francisco and El Paso Field Divisions advising them of the complete facts in this matter.

Respectfully. F. L. Welch





ALL FRI INFORMATION CONTAINED 5 BY ADG/F76M45K62 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FORM NO. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 116-4109 CONFIRENTIAL PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN REPORT MADE BY MADE 8/9,15,28-31; WASHINGTON, D. C. NATHANIEL E. KOSSACK mmd 9/1,7,15;10/4,6/50 TITLE CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW, was ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED SECURITY MATTER - C HEREIN IS UNT ISSTFTED 99 #42313 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 14070 OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED BY Q0267 MS CC TO HEL GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW, born Russia March 4, 1904; REO. REC'D. 7 immigrated to the United States with wife, November 6, 1934, naturalized August 6, 1940. JUL 2 8,1964 Employed as Professor of Physics, George Washington ANS. University, Washington, D. C., 1935 to date, BY ... LAU but presently on sabbatical leave, as AEC consultant at Los Alamos, New Mexico. GAMOW claims he tried unsuccessfully to leave Russia prior to 1933; thereafter obtained passports for self and wife, to attend Belgian scientific conference and thus effected permanent departure from Russia. Some informants doubt authenticity of GAMOW's accounts of attempts to escape Russia. However, none have specific reasons for questioning employee's loyalty. Employee!s associates have included STEPHEN BRUNAUER, ONR, identified as former NO-DNI member of Youth Group Hungarian Section of V.WFW-AE Communist Party, and EDWARD TELLER, Assistant Director of Weaponry, AEC, Los Alamos, whose 311155 wife was listed in active indices of a cited organization during 1941. Strito AFC dates CLASS. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/MG JEM: DCM Reason-FCIM TX. 1-2.4.2 GI ADD. DISSEMINATION. Date of Review 121 APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT DO NOT WRITE IN THESE FORWARDED: N OHARSE ECORDED JUN KE AEC COPIES OF THIS REPORT OCT ,17 1950 5 - Bureau (116-12246) EX-16 2 - San Francisco 1 - Albuquerque (Info.) 2 - Cincinnati 4 - Washington Field (CC-100-18650) 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. CONFIDER

DETATLS:

AT WASHINGTON, DCONFIL

On May 9, 1947, the employee was interviewed by Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG of the Washington Field Office, FBI, pertinent to another matter at which time GAMOW furnished the following information:

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Dr. GAMOW advised that he then resided at 19 Thoreau Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, with his wife, LOUBOW MINZEVA GAMOW, whom he married in Moscow. Russia, in 1931, and

GAMOW said that he was employed principally as a Professor of Physics at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Identifying additional relations, GAMOW advised that his father, ANTHONY GAMOW, died in Russia in 1939 and that his mother, ALEXANDROVA GAMOW, was also deceased. He stated that his mother-in-law, NEGEDA MINZEVA, was then residing at 17 Truburii, Apartment 24-A, Moscow, Russia, and that his father-in-law, NICOLAUS/MINZEVA, was deceased. He stated that he also had some very distant relatives, cousins, whom he had not seen for approximately twenty years. Dr. GAMOW also advised that neither he nor his wife had any relatives in the United States. He stated that he and his wife became naturalized American citizens at Rockville, Maryland, in 1940. He stated that his sponsors for petition of citizenship were Mr. LARRYHOFSTED, a Nuclear Physicist of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. MERLE TUVE of Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

Dr. GAMOW stated that he spent his childhood in the vicinity of Odessa, Russia. There he attended school comparable to our grade schools and high schools. He advised further that he was an only child. In 1928 he received a Ph. D. Degree from the University of Leningrad where he majored in Physics. Following completion of this work, in 1929, he attended the University of Goettingen, at Goettingen, Germany. After leaving Germany in 1929, he met Dr. NIELS BOHR in Copenhagen, Denmark. He stayed in Denmark for one year where he worked for Dr. BOHR doing experimental work in Nuclear Physics. About the end of 1929, he left Copenhagen and returned to Russia. In 1930 he did Physics research work at the Cambridge Laboratory, Cambridge, England. After a few months, according to Dr. GAMOW, he left England and again engaged in Nuclear Physics research with Dr. NIELS BOHR in Copenhagen, for approximately three or four months when he re-



turned to Russia. Dr. GAMOW advised that in the Fall of 1930, a Physicists' Congress was to be held in Rome, Italy, and he applied for a passport to attend this congress; however, the passport was refused for reasons unknown to him. Shortly before the congress was held, he again applied for this passport and it was denied. Dr. GAMOW stated that he met his wife in 1931 in Moscow, Russia, to which place he had come from his home near Odessa to again apply for a passport; this time for Copenhagen, Denmark, in order to do additional research work with NIELS BOHR. He was again refused a passport by the Russian Government for reasons unknown to him. According to Dr. GAMOW, for the next year and a half the only real thought in his mind was to get out of Russia for good. He stated that by this time he had become completely dissatisfied with the Communistic form of government and with the general social and economic condition of the USSR. In 1932, according to Dr. GAMOW, he and his wife made their first attempt to escape from Russia when they purchased a small boat and attempted to cross the Black Sea to Turkey. He advised that because of his poor seamanship and bad weather, they were forced to abandon this attempt. In 1933, he and his wife arranged to take their yearly vacation in the vicinity of Murmansk, Russia, and at that time they seriously considered hiring a guide to conduct them on skiis to the Finnish border. However, through inquiries with friends, he ascertained that quite a few people had already tried this method of escape and had been turned over to the Russian Secret Police at the border of the country. Inasmuch as he was unable to find a guide in whom he could place complete confidence, he and his wife abandoned this method of escape. In the Summer of 1933, he and his wife considered the possibility of an escape from the Caucasus, Russia, but because of the dangers, this was also abandoned. Dr. GAMOW advised that in the Fall of 1933, a Congress was scheduled for the Physicists' Institute at Brussels, Belgium. He stated that through Dr. NIELS BOHR he received an invitation to attend this Congress. However, permission was denied by the Russian Government. He advised that NIELS BOHR, realizing that he probably would not be allowed to leave Russia, arranged with Dr. LAGEVIN, a famous F ench Physicist, President of the Physicists' Congress, and also a Communist, to address a communication to the Russian Government, specifically asking that Dr. GAMOW be appointed to attend the Brussels Congress as an official representative of the Russian Government.

When this invitation was received at Moscow, GAMOW advised that he was called to Moscow where he was informed by BUCHARIN (PH) in charge of scientific research of the USSE (since purged according to GAMOW)



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that he, GAMOW, was being appointed as an official delegate to represent the Soviet Government at the Physicists' Congress at Brussels, Belgium, in the Fall of 1933. According to Dr. GAMOW. he saw his opportunity at this time and decided to take advantage of it. He therefore asked BUCHARIN if it was permissible for him to take his wife with him to the two-week Congress at Brussels, Belgiúm. BUCHARIN informed him that he was not in a position to grant this authority but that he would arrange an interview for GAMOW with MOLOTOV. Within a week or ten days GAMOW stated that he was contacted at the place he was staying in Moscow by members of the OGPU or NKVD and was advised to appear for an arranged interview with MOLOTOV. GAMOW stated that he asked MOLOTOV if it would be permissible for his wife to accompany him on this trip and explained that the purpose of the request was so that his wife could travel, purchase some clothes in France, and "see a little of the outside life". GAMOW stated that MOLOTOV was unable to definitely grant this authority but he seemed inclined to be sympathetic to the request and stated that he would take it up with the proper persons and advise GAMOW at a later date. According to Dr. GAMOW, he heard nothing for the rest of the Summer from Moscow concerning the permission for his wife to accompany him on the trip to Brussels. About two weeks before the opening date of the Physicists' Congress at Brussels, GAMOW returned to Moscow and made the necessary inquiry to be interviewed by MOLOTOV On reaching Moscow, he was advised that MOLOTOV was not in Moscow but that one KUIBESHAW (PH), who was temporarily occupying MOLOTOV's position in the Government of the USSR would grant him an interview. After seeing KUIBESHAW, GAMOW stated that his request had been taken up by the necessary persons and that it had been denied. According to GAMOW; he thereupon definitely informed KUIBESHAW that he would not make the . trip to Brussels as the Soviet representative to the Physicists' Congress. GAMOW stated that KUIBESHAW advised him of the dire consequences of his refusal to abide by the requests and decisions of the Government of the USSR but he refused to be intimidated and stated that he would not go as the Soviet representative if his wife could not accompany him. GAMOW advised that he took up temporary residence in Moscow and that he was contacted on several occasions by the Russian Secret Police who attempted to intimidate and threaten him in order to make him change his mind to attend the meeting at Brussels. GAMCW stated that about three or four hours before the last train which would leave Moscow and make connections so that he could arrive in Brussels in time for the beginning of the Physicists' Congress, he was again contacted by the Russian Secret Police and informed that two passports awaited him



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at the Passport Division Office, Soviet Government in Moścow. GAMOW stated that he and his wife hastily threw their personal possessions together and obtained their passports and were able to make the train which brought them to the Congress on time. At the completion of the Physicists' Congress which lasted approximately two weeks at Brussels, Belgium, GAMOW advised that he and his wife had definitely made up their minds not to return to Russia regardless of the consequences. Buring this particular Congress, GAMOW advised that NIELS BOHR had introduced and spoken highly of him to Madam JOLICT CURIE. As a result, GAMOW advised that he discussed with her his permanent abandonment of his Soviet citizenship. He stated that as a result she went to LAGEVIN, the French Physicist previously identified herein, in order to relieve GAMOW of moral responsibility and LAGEVIN made the arrangements with the Soviet Government. He stated that LAGEVIN was extremely angry but at the request of Madam CURIE he did nothing to ruin GAMOW's career as a Physicist. GAMOW advised that following that, he went to work for Madam CURIE in her institute in Paris, France.

Dr. GAMOW advised that he arrived in the United States in the Spring of 1934 where he had secured employment as a lecturer for the Summer of 1934 at the University of Michigan. Following the completion of this lecture course, GAMOW advised that he returned to England in the Fall where he attended a Physicists' Institute at London, England. He stated that about this time through Dr. MERLE TUVE, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., he secured employment as a Professor in Physics at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., with the approval of Dr. C. A. MARVIN, President of the University. GAMOW advised that he returned to the United States in October of 1934 where he began this employment at the George Washington University.

Dr. GAMOW advised that during World War II, he was consultant to the Department of Terrestial Magnetism, Carnegie Institute; consultant for Johns Hopkins Physics Laboratory; consultant for the Bureau of Ordnance; and at the present time his employment duties are taken up with three or four hours lecturing a week at George Washington University; and as a consultant to the Office of Naval Research and Development, approximately one day a week; and as a consultant to the Research Board of the Army Air Forces when they have board meetings which are approximately twice a year.

Dr. GAMOW advised that since he has been in the United States, he has travelled aboard and in Central and South America as a tourist. In December of 1937, he and his wife took a trip to Italy. In the Summer of 1939 they made a visit to Brazil and in the Summer of 1941 to Mexico.

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GAMOW was questioned concerning any contacts that he has had with Russians and/or members of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. He advised that when he first came to the United States in 1934, he and his wife had met an official of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., whose last name he recalled was ROM but that he had had no other contacts with him after arriving in the United States and that he had read somewhere that ROM had been executed as a Trotskyite. He related that sometime in the Summer of 1944 he and his wife attended a cocktail party where they met the Military Attache of the Russian Embassy, a Captain, whose name he did not recall. He advised that he and his wife talked to the Russian Captain in broken and stilted Russian and led him along in a way that was very amusing to themselves. At the conclusion of the party, they invited this Captain totheir house, which was in the vicinity, for dinner. The Captain dismissed his chauffeur and went to GAMOW's house for dinner. According to GAMOW, during the dinner the topic of motion pictures in the United States and Russia was brought up at which time the Russian Captain glorified the Russian films and stated that they were all one-hundred percent truthful and factual. At this remark GAMOW stated that his wife then broke into a tirade of rapid and perfect Russian and informed this Russian Captain that he was either easily convinced or extremely stupid and that as a matter of fact a great deal of what he had had to say during the discussion at dinner was not truthful and as a matter of fact was nothing but Russian propaganda. GAMOW stated that with this attack by his wife the Russian Captain arose from the table in a fit of anger, claiming that Russia had been insulted and that he demanded to have a taxicab called immediately so that he could leave. GAMOW advised that he obliged the Russian Captain in this regard and that was the end of this particular incident.

The only other contact GAMOW stated that he has had with any member of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., was he believed in December of 1945, when he and his wife were invited to dinner at the residence of SKRIAGIN (NIKOLAI ALEKSEEVICH SKRIAGIN, former Russian Assistant Naval Attache). GAMOW said that he believed this invitation was extended because of his, GAMOW's, friendship with a Professor MINORSKY, a mutual friend of GAMOW's and SKRIAGIN. GAMOW further identified MINORSKY as an individual about seventy years of age who left Russia before the first World War. He added that MINORSKY was currently working under a Navy contract at Stanford University.

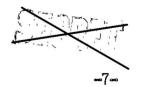
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GAMOW stated that he had never met SKRIAGIN before this invitation and knew nothing concerning him. GAMOW advised that as he recalled, during this dinner and afterwards, everyone avoided discussing politics in any manner or form, that numerous poems were read, songs were sung, and that he believes Professor MINORSKY was also in attendance at this party. GAMOW stated that SKRIAGIN impressed him as being extremely clever and that he did recall that SKRIAGIN had been a member of the Lower Navy prior to his appointment as a Russian diplomat. (GAMOW explained the Lower Navy in his opinion was a non-commissioned officer).

GAMOW stated that either beföre or after this dinner, he does not recall which, Professor MINORSKY informed him that SKRIAGIN had been trying to persuade him (MINORSKY) to return to Russia by glorifying the position of Russian scientists. GAMOW stated that MINORSKY is an old man, is sentimental regarding his approaching death, and probably would like to be buried in the soil where he was born although he has no reason to believe that MINORSKY is actually contemplating returning to Russia. GAMOW stated that he believed he had given MINORSKY enough facts and background information concerning the present Government and economic conditions in the USSR to have definitely persuaded MINORSKY to give up any such idea. GAMOW stated that he was never approached by SKRIAGIN in any way although he does believe that SKRIAGIN may have tried to feel him out as to his friendliness toward the USSE. GAMOW stated that he hopes that he firmly convinced SKRIAGIN in anything he may have said that he has no intention or desire to ever return to the USSR.

Previously, in 1947, the employee was also interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN in another matter. At that time he said that the mother of his wife, VOKHMINZVA, is a resident of Moncow, Russia, and his wife and her mother have carried on intermittent correspondence ever since his wife left Russia. After the termination of the recent war his wife received a letter from her mother and the letter inquired of his wife why the latter did not come back to Russia as her mother could promise her that everything would be all right.



According to Dr. GAMOW, in the Fall of 1946' letters received by his wife indicated that her mother was in difficulties and Dr. GAMOW said that what these difficulties consisted of could not be set forth in any communication from Russia. About six weeks previous to the interview Dr. GAMOW's wife received a letter from her mother indicating that everything was now all right and stating that his wife's mother could come and visit her daughter in the United States. At this point Dr. GAMOW stated that it was his opinion and his wife's opinion that the letters received from his wife's mother were being dictated to her and that every effort was being made to get him, Dr. GAMOW back to Russia. Dr. GAMOW stated that the letter from his wife's mother requested that they get an American visa for her. Both Dr. GAMOW and his wife believe that these letters were being sent as "bait" to get either Dr. GAMOW or his wife back to Russia. Both stated they did not understand the Russian Government's change of attitude toward Mrs. GAMOW's mother and they could not believe that the Russian Government intended to allow Mrs GAMOW's mother to leave Russia. Dr. GAMOW advised that he had made no application to the State Department for a visa for his wife's mother.

In connection with a previous investigation pertinent to the employee the following information was furnished to Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBERG of the Washington Field Office, FBI, during May, 1947.

Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, President of Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., recalled GAMOW as a former Institute Fellow who had done some experimental work in the field of Physics. He stated that he did not know him personally and therefore could not vouch for his loyalty to the United States Government.

Dr. MERLE TUVE, Director, Department of Terrestial Magnetism, Carnegie Institute, 5211 Broad Branch Road, D. C., advised that GAMOW has been associated with the Carnegie Institute as a research associate since the late 1930s but at no time had he ever received a stipend. For that reason Carnegie Institute has never maintained a file on him.

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Dr. TUVE advised that he was responsible actually for GAMOW's being in this country today. Dr. TUVE then proceeded to inform the agent of GAMOW's background in Russia, his attempts to escape, et cetera, although not in as great detail as set forth above. He also related the information regarding the Russian Captain at dinner and GAMOW's worry regarding his mother-in-law. Dr. TUVE stated that GAMOW made a name for himself as a Physicist of some importance while he was working in the Rutherford Laboratory in Cambridge, England, prior to his first coming to this country to lecture at the University of Michigan. Dr. TUVE stated he learned through Carnegie Institute that GAMOW needed a job and was in the United States in about 1934 and that he knew of a vacancy at George Washington and took GAMOW to see President MARVIN of George Washington and got him the job.

. According to Dr. TUVE, GAMOW didn't work on the Manhattan Project but at the request of the Army Air Forces, GAMOW wrote a paper on Guided Missiles from his own research which paper was considered so valuable and secret it was immediately made top secret material. He worked on a considerable number of projects on Guided Missiles and the Proximity Fuse.

Dr. TUVE stated there is no question of GAMOW's loyalty to the United States and of his being anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. In 1938, while attending the Physicists' Congress at Warsaw, Poland, GAMOW was assigned six bodyguards to prevent any Russian attempt to injure him. Dr. TUVE vouched for GAMOW in 1940 at Rockville, Maryland, when GAMOW was naturalized. Dr. TUVE considers GAMOW intelligent, a loyal American, and of good character but considers him naive and his judgment outside of scientific matters as questionable. As an example, Dr. TUVE stated GAMOW spends every cent he get hold of, saves nothing, and has told TUVE that he believes he will always be able to make money and sees no reason to save it.

Dr. C. H. MARVIN, President of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., advised that in 1931, while touring in England, he became interested in the lectures of Dr. NIELS BOHR, a theoretical nuclear physicist. As a result of hearing-these lectures, MARVIN stated that he suggested a Theoretical Physicists' Congress be held to JOHN C. MARION

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of the Canadian Institute and also to Dr. MERLE TUVE of Carnegie Institute. It was agreed that famous Nuclear Physicists of the world were to be invited to this Congress and Dr. FERMI, NIELS BOHR, and others were invited to the first Congress which was held in the United States. Dr. MARVIN stated that Dr. GAMOW came from London, England, in the Fall of 1934 to attend this Congress. Dr. MARVIN stated that GAMOW was a White Russian, heart and soul, internationally minded as far as science was concerned, but that his heart was against Red Russia. Dr. MARVIN stated that GAMOW is accepted as an extremely important Nuclear Physicist throughout the world. He advised that following the completion of the above Physicists! Congress in 1934, he offered Dr. GAMOW a Professorship at George Washington University and that Dr. GAMOW has been with the University since that time. He advised that he feels there is not one iota of disloyalty to this country in GAMOW. He stated, however, that although scientifically speaking, GAMOW is tops, socially he has the mind of a child of fifteen years of age.

The following interviews were conducted by the writer:

(S)Physicist and ^{b7D} per FBI Confidential Informant T-3, a prominent advised the writer and Special Agent JOE R. CRAIG that he had no personal acquaintance with the employee but knew him as a scientist.

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The informant stated that he learned of the story ENT by GAMOW's escape from Russia when he, the informant, was in Germany in 1942. The informant said that at that time Dr. WERNER HEISENBERG, a Physicist in Germany, remarked that the German scientists tried to get GAMOW out of Russia and that GAMOW tried to escape by sailing a boat on the Black Sea and was caught. HEISENBERG also said, according to the informant, that GAMOW tried to get out of Russia through the attendance of scientific meetings abroad but the Russian Government became suspicious and would not issue him passports. HEBENBERG added, according to the informant, that the Germans invited GAMOW to the Schentific Congress in Germany and GAMOW finally got out of Russia. The informant continued and said that HEISENBERG informed that if GAMOW did not go back the German scientists feared that no Russian scientists could ever get out to attend other meetings. HEISENBERG, after a discussion with other scientists decided that GAMOW should not go back to Russia because of his then great value as a Scientist. Informant added that HEISENBERG commented that when GAMOW was caught on the Black Sea trying to escape GAMOW was supposed to have told the Russian police that he was making an excursion and had lost his way.

MICHAEL KISSELL, Geographer, Army Map Service, stated that he met the employee in <u>1949</u> under the following circumstances:

KISSELL said that in 1939 he published an article on popular astronomy and friends of histowho read it recommended that he consult with Professor GAMOW concerning that article. As a result of this. according to KISSELL, he had a luncheon engagement with the employee at his home. Several months afterward he had dinner with the employee at his home and the employee began to tell his long story concerning his escape from Russia. KISSELL said he became suspicious and felt that the story was being fabricated. KISSELL became more suspicious when GAMOW commented that one day on his way home he dropped into the Russian Embassy. According to KISSELL, GAMOW said that the people at the Russian Embassy were glad to see him. KISSELL added that for that reason as well as by reason of his impression he felt that GAMOW's story was not entirely KISSELL added that on the strength of that feeling he did not true. contact the employee for years. Some time after that he met the employee at a party but had no close contact with him. Mr. KISSELL added that the only conversations he had with the employee other than those stated above were concerning scientific accomplishments. Mr. KISSELL stated that he did not have any information which would warrant his giving a statement or appearing before a Loyalty Review Board.



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Mr. WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, Director of the Office of Education Exchange, Department of State, stated that he has known Dr. GAMOW since the employee first came to George Washington_University in 1937. Mr. JOHNSTONE stated that he, Mr. JOHNSTONE, was Dean of the Junior College from 1937 to 1941 and knew the employee as a close associate at the University. He said that the extent of their social engagements was infrequent luncheon dates and University parties. Mr. JOHNSTONE added that in 1941 or 1942 the employee went into war work and he, JOHNSTONE, saw the employee less and less. He added that he has not seen the employee since 1946 except to may an occasional hello.

JOHNSTONE added that during their association the employee talked politics on relatively few occasions. The employee, according to Mr. JOHNSTONE, was interested in writing popular books explaining in simple terms the theories of nuclear physics, trying out explanations even on his child. JOHNSTONE said that they rarely discussed politics. According to Mr. JOHNSTONE, Dr. GAMOW, in 1941, offered a severe criticism of the Soviet Union when the Soviet Union began its stringent control of the movements of Soviet scientists. Concerning Dr. GAMOW's associates, Mr. JOHNSTONE related that he knew that Dr. EDWARD TELLER was a close friend of the GAMOWS and that the GAMOWS were closely associated with other scientists whom he could not remember.

JOHNSTONE said that he visited the employee at his home on four or five occasions, each occasion being a large party. Mr. JOHNSTONE said that he could not remember all the people who attended these parties, but he did recall that they were people mostly from the scientific field. He said that he had a faint recollection of Dr. GAMOW's being closely associated with a Scientist at the University of Maryland but was unable to identify that person. Mr. JOHNSTONE recalled that at the time of Dr. and Mrs. GAMOW's naturalization he

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and Mrs. JOHNSTONE entertained them at a luncheon celebration and were pleased at the excited attitude of Dr. and Mrs. GAMOW at their being made citizens of the United States. He said that Dr. GAMOW was impressed with the ceremony. Mr. JOHNSTONE advised that based on his knowledge of the employee he considers him a loyal citizen and a good security risk.

Dr. B. D. VAN EVRA, Coordinator of Scientific Research, George Washington University, stated that he has known the employee since Dr. GAMOW came to the University in the middle 1930s. He added that they have never been intimate friends and have attended omly a few functions together socially. Dr. VAN EVRA said that he had no reason to doubt the employee's loyalty. Dr. VAN EVRA was unable to identify any of the employee's associates other than Dr. STEPHEN BRUNAUER and Dr. EDWARD TELLER.

In connection with STEPHENABRUNAUER it is noted that during March, 1950, Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY, according to the "New York World Telegram" issue of March 13, 1950, identified BRUNAUER as a Navy Scientist familiar with topmost defense secrets stating that he had admitted to associates that he was a member of the Communist Party. During the course of a previous FBI investigation relative to an AEC application of BRUNAUER, JOHN BECKER, a self-admitted former member of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party, New York, New York, 1918 to 1927, identified BRUNAUER as a former member of the Youth Group of the above Communist Party Section, to Special Agent CARLTON C. LENZ of the Newark FBI Office. BECKER stated that BRUNAUER was active from 1925 - 1927. BRUNAUER was further described by BECKER as an intellectual type and a propounder of Revolutionary Ideology.

b7D per FBI

Records of the Washington Field Office, FBI, contain a letter from hatch July 17, 1950, wherein she recounts that during Dr. ALFRED LANDE, a Professor of Physics at Ohio State University.



further identified GAMOW as a former Professor of Physics at the University of Moscow, who claimed to have escaped from b7D per FBI Russia fourteen years ago. ______ states that she learned that GAMOW travelled extensively and _____ flew to Los Alamos to confer with scientists there. She learned additionally that he had been associated with both the Naval and Air Force Defense Boards.

notes that GAMOW seemed to have easy access to atomic installations and from conversation "seemed to know about everything this country was doing." She expressed concern that "our country should take the chance in placing a Russian (twelve years out of Russia) in key defenses." She added that GAMOW, who remained in from many foreign countries.

EMPLOYMENT

Miss CYNTHIA PHILLIPS, Secretary in the Office of the President of George Washington University, advised that their files indicated that the employee was associated with the University since 1935. She stated that the employee has been at Los ^Alamos for the academic year 1949-1950 and is officially on sabbatical leave. She added that there were no references or sponsors listed in the employee's file.

Records of the Office of Naval Research contain the file concerning the activities of the employee on the behalf of the Navy. This file contained copies of contracts in 1946, 1947, and 1949. These contracts indicated intermittent employment by the Navy of Dr. GAMOW for the purpose of directing reaearch and visiting atomic energy installations in which the Navy had an interest. These contract employments were all on a per diem basis and were for a limited time. A memorandum in the file dated December 5, 1949, reported that "Dr. GAMOW is under a personal service contract with the Office of Naval Research for intermittent service until July 30, 1950. [Dr. GAMOW is also a full time employee of the University of California, working on a project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, under contract by the Atomic Energy Commission and the University of California. Thus far the Office of Naval Research has not made use of Dr. GAMOW's services, and does not intend to do so until February 1, 1950, when, as it is understood, Dr. GAMOW's

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present duties at Los Alamos will terminate." This file also reflects that Dr. GAMOW was given leave and permission to attend a conference at the University of Bristol and the University of Birmingham in England in September, 1948. The purpose of these conferences was the discussion of nuclear physics and according to the Naval Research file "Dr. GAMOW, a consultant for the laboratory for nuclear science and engineering (is attending) these conferences in order that material presented therein may be utilized by psysicists in Cambridge, Massachusetts." The file also contains travel orders to visit Woods Hold, Massachusetts, and other scientific laboratories on behalf of the Navy. It was reported that the confirmation of the termination of Dr. GAMOW's contracts with the Navy in 1947 was made by Dr. BRUNAUER, who was the employee's supervisor at the Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy. Dr. BRUNAUER has been previously identified herein.

NEIGHBORHOODS

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. ELLES, 11 Thoreau Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, stated that the employee did not spend a great deal of his time in Bethesda, but is apparently somewhere in the West. She said that she does not know too much about him and added that she knew of no information which would cause her to question the employee's loyalty.

Mr. THOMAS HEFFELFINGER, 9 Thoreau Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, stated that he has known the employee and his family for about one year as neighbors and as fellow members of the Community League. He added that the employee gave a speech to the League on his escape from Russia. Mr. HEFFELFINGER stated that he considered the GAMOW family to be people of integrity. He stated that he was unable to comment upon their loyalty because he had only had contact with them on two or three occasions.

Mrs. F. C. EBAUGH, 17 Thoreau Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, stated that she has been a neighbor of the GAMOWS for the past eight years. She commented that Dr. GAMOW was in New Mexico for six months of the year and therefore they did not have too much contact. Mrs. EBAUGH added that ________ and b6 therefore they see very little of the family. She added that she had b7 no reason to doubt their loyalty and considered them persons of good character.

b7C per FBI

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CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

There is no arrest record for the employee or any member of his family in the files of the Washington Police Department and the Montgomery County Police Department.

The files of the Credit Bureau contained a report dated March 8, 1949, which furnished no additional pertinent information

There is no credit rating for the employee in the files of the Montgomery County Credit Bureau.

MISCELLANEOUS

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The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the employee reflect that a Non-Quota Immigration Visa, number 241, was issued to GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW at London, England, on October 9, 1934. This file contained a passport, #86649, issued by the Executive Committee of Leningrad, Russia, on October 9, 1933. This passport indicated that it was valid until January 12, 1935, a period of two years. The employee in his declaration gave his date of birth as March 4, 1904, in Odessa, Russia, and stated that he resided in Russia from 1929 to 1933; in Europe from October, 1933, to June, 1934; in the United States from June, 1934, to September, 1934; and in England from September, 1934, to October, 1934, the date of application. According to the file he arrived in the United States at the Port of New York on November 6, 1934. Certificate of Naturalization, #4919854, was issued to GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW at the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Rockville, Maryland, on August 5, 1940. His Petition for Naturalization reflected that he was married November 1, 1931, in Moscow, Russia.

Non-Quota Immigration Visa, #242, was issued on October 9, 1933, to LLUBOV GAMOWA, the wife of the employee. This file also contained a passport issued by the Executive Committee of Leningrad, Eussia, valid for two years from October 9, 1933, until January 12, 1935. The employee's wife gave her name as LOUBOV WACHMINZENA, SAMOWA.

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information:

She stated that she was born in Russia on August 23, 1909. Certificate of Naturalization #4919853 was issued to LOUBOV ROKSALANA GAMOW on August 5, 1940, in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, at Rockville, Maryland.

There is no record for the employee in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The files of T-1, another Government Agency, contain no further information regarding the employee.

The files of the Civil Service Commission contain no additional pertinent information concerning the employee.

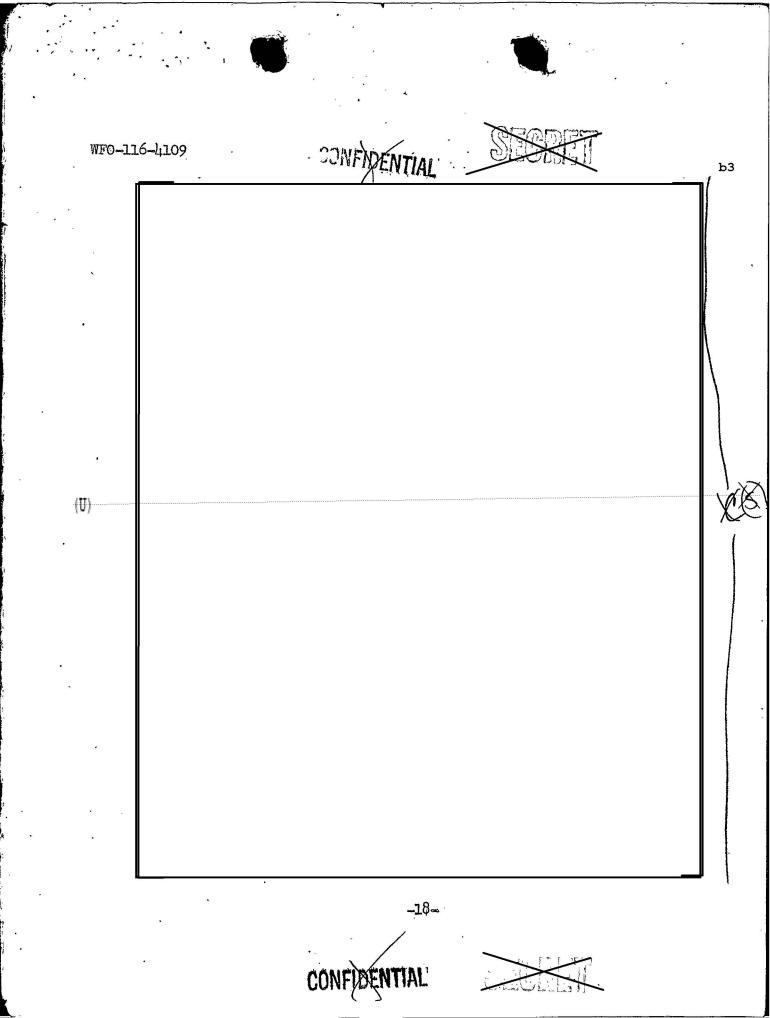
Records of T-10, another Government Agency, reviewed by Special Agent JOHN V. JACKOLSKI, contain correspondence dated April 17, 1940, from George Washington University to the Department of State setting out the list of delegates to the 8th American Scientific Congress convened in Washington from May 10 to 18, 1940. Listed among those delegates is one GEORCHIGAMOW, Ph. D., Professor of Statistics, 7130 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. There was no further information in these files.

The files of Confidential Informant T-4, as furnished by Confidential Informant T-5,

to Special Agent L. RUSSELL WHARRY, reflected the following

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Miss MILDRED SMITH made available the Passport File for the employed at the Department of State. The records of the Passport Division reflect that Passport #10617 was issued on June 25, 1948, to GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW for proposed travel to England for the purpose of discussion of Nuclear Physics for the Navy Department. The application for the passport reflects that he was born on March 4, 1904, at Odessa. He was previously issued passport #689685 on May 31, 1941, for proposed travel to Mexico and Guatemala for the purpose of a Summer vacation. It was reflected that his son, RUSTEN IGOR GAMOW, was born on November 4, 1935, at Washington, D. C. There is no further pertinent information contained in this file.

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Records of T-8, another Government Agency, contain information to the effect that during August, 1946, T-9, a United States Navy Captain, advised a representative of T-8 that he became suspicious of GAMOW whom he had met during 1946

T-9 advised that during his social acquaintance with GAMOW he learned that GAMOW had great difficulty in leaving Russia and professed not to be in accord with the Communist form of Government in Russia. However, he learned from GAMOW that GAMOW had been a guest at the Russian Embassy during the Summer of 1946.

T-9 stated that during his association with GAMOW he found him to be intelligent and a capable scientist but considered GAMOW eccentric and an individualist $\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{U})$

Records of T-8 contain no additional pertinent information.

Confidential informants T-6 and T-7, of known reliability, who are familiar with Communist affairs in this area, have no knowledge concerning the employee.

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AGENCY CHECKS

The following agency checks were conducted by the Special Employees indicated:

Credit and Criminal, Maryland ---ETHERIDGE F. KENT.

Washington Police Department -- NICHOLAS R. MANFREDA.

Credit, Washington, D. C. - WALTER J. TOLSON.

HCUA -- THEODORE C. SCHNAEBELE.

IDA -- JAMES L. ELDER

Passport Division, Department of State - LEO M. MURPHY.

The above information was brought to the Bureau's attention per WFO teletype dated September 8, 1950.

The attention of the San Francisco Office is called to information furnished by GAMOW set forth herein to the effect that he and his wife were invited to dinner at the residence of SKRAIGIN of the Russian Embassy in December, 1945, and that he believed this invitation was extended because of GAMOW's friendship with a Professor MINORSKY, of Stanford University.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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In reference to the letter of

It appears that the above mentioned MINORSKY is identical with NICOLAT MINORSKY, subject of San Francisco file 100-28251, IS - R. WFO records do not reflect the basis of the above investigation therefore San Francisco is being requested to report any available questionable information concerning MINORSKY, which would be of significance to instant matter.

Information concerning STEPHEN BRUNAUER, attributed to JOHN BECKER herein, was originally set forth in report of CARLTON C. LENZ at Newark, July 4, 1950, in matter entitled STEPHEN BRUNAUER, AEA-A, Bufile 116-2863.

b7D per FBI

referred to herein, it is noted that such letter was written by Senator JOHN BRICKER and in turn furnished to the Bureau. She stated her reason for writing the letter was a question as to whether "it was known to those who should know that we may have a person (GAMOW) who could so easily have been planted here by the Russians."

In further reference to Dr. ALFRED LANDE she stated that LANDE, a former German Professor, was bitter against HITLER She states "I do not know whether he is a Communist or not". She stated that an FBI Agent had previously questioned her concerning Dr. LANDE.

MICHAEL KISSELL, Geographer, Army Map Service, referred to herein, advised additionally that prompted by doubt of employee's authenticity he, KISSELL, contacted Congressman DIES and told him about GAMOW, explaining that he considered the employee a big question mark and felt he should be investigated. KISSELL felt, however, that nothing was ever done concerning this complaint.

Information attributed to T-9 herein was previously furnished to the Bureau in WFO let February 2, 1949, pertinent to instant matter. WFO letter noted that T-9 at that time was no longer located in Washington, D. C. Accordingly T-9's present whereabouts will be ascertained to enable subsequent reinterview.



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THE CINCINNATI OFFICE

At Columbus, Ohio

Will interview to b7D per FBI obtain any further information known to her concerning the employee of pertinency to instant matter, including information relative to GAMOW's association with Dr. ALFRED LANDE.

Will report above together with available questionable information concerning LANDE which would be of significance to instant matter

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California

Will report any available questionable information concerning Professor NICOLAI MINORSKY, San Francisco file 100-28251, which would be of significance to instant matter.

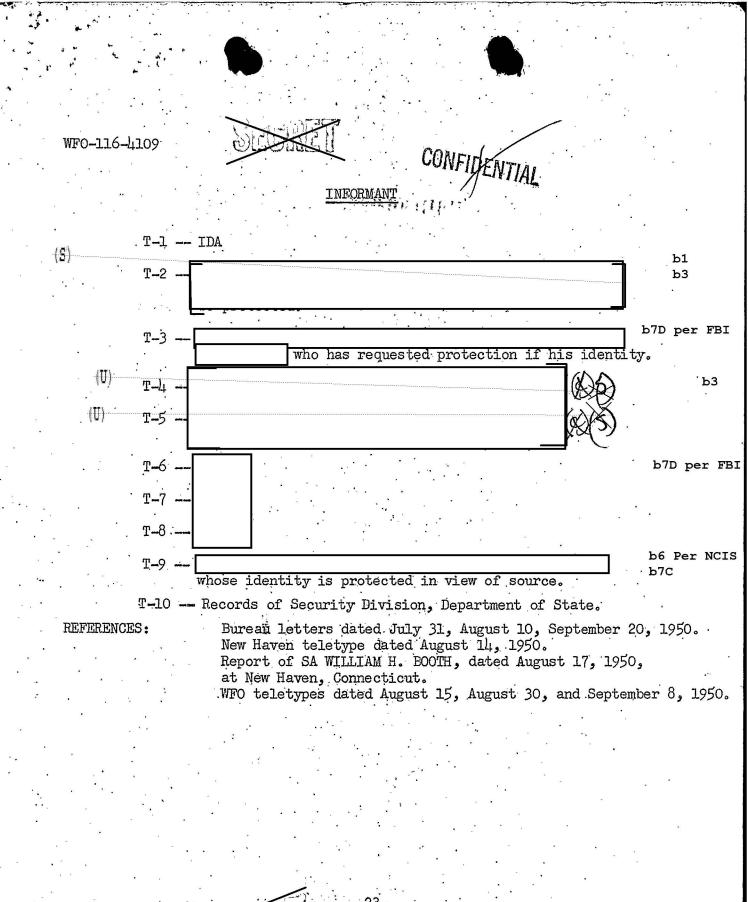
THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

b6 Per NCIS b7C

Will, through Bu-Air, Department of the Navy, ascertain current location of ______ identified herein as T-9, and subsequently advise appropriate office, reguesting interview of MILLER for additional pertinent information.

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