

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BOSTON FILE

SUBJECT EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-3320

VOLUME NO. 1

SERIALS 1

THRU

100

## NOTICE

**THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.**

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1A	6/21/51	ENCLOSURE ENVELOPE	1	1	
1A 1	2/3/50	Photos of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	1/2	1/2	
1A 2	2/7/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelopes	1/2	1/2	
1A 3	2/7/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	2/1	2/1	
1A 3	undated	Photos of 3 <sup>rd</sup> parties w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A 4+5	2/5/45	photo of 2 3 <sup>rd</sup> party INDIV w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A 6	2/7/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A 7	2/11/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A 8	2/11/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A 9	2/11/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A 10	2/11/50	photo of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party w/envelope	1/2	1/2	

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1A11	2/11/50	Photo of 3RD PARTY w/envelope	1/2	1/2	
1A12	2/23/50	Photo of 3RD PARTY w/envelope	1/2	1/2	
1A13	UNDATED	PHOTOS OF 3RD PARTIES w/ENVELOPE	1/14	1/14	
1A14	6/12/50	Photos of 3rd party w/envelope	1/3	1/3	
1A14	undated	Photos of 3rd party w/envelope	1/1	1/1	
1A15	6/19/50	PERSONAL LETTERS w/ENVELOPE + 2 POSTCARDS	1/16	1/16	See SERIAL 291 FOR TRANSLATION
1B1	4/12/50	BULKY EXHIBIT SHEET	1	1	
1	10/20/49	TX REPORT to HQ	12	0	See HQ 65-58805
2	10/24/49	HQ letter to NY	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
3	10/31/49	HQ letter to NY	4	0	See HQ 65-58805
4	11/2/49	HQ letter to NY	6	0	See HQ 65-58805
5	11/15/49	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
6	11/21/49	KX letter to HQ	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
7	11/25/49	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
8	11/30/49	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
9	12/5/49	NY Report to HQ	5	0	See HQ 65-58805
10	12/9/49	EP letter to HQ	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
11	12/9/49	EP Report to HQ	7	0	See HQ 65-58805
12	12/27/49	SA MEMO to SAC	1	1	
13	12/29/49	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
14	1/6/50	HQ letter to NH	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
15	1/9/50	HQ letter to NY	4	0	See HQ 65-58805
16	11/21/49	INTERVIEW with 3rd party Enclosure to Serial 15	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
17	12/22/49	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSREVIEWED BY spgDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
18	1/6/50	NH letter to HQ	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
19	1/20/50	HQ letter to NY	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
20	1/24/50	AQ letter to HQ	1	0	See AQ 65-58805
21	1/23/50	AQ Report to HQ	14	0	" " "
22	2/2/50	HQ teletype to NY, BS	1	0	" " "
23	2/2/50	SA Memo to SAC	2	0	See BS 65-3304
24	2/3/50	BS TYPED TELETYPE to HQ	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
25	2/3/50	NY teletype to HQ, BS	2	0	" " "
26	2/3/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> party HQ letter to NY	2	0	
27	2/2/50	HQ teletype to AQ	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
28	2/4/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> party BS teletype to AQ	1	0	See BS 65-3304
29	2/4/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> party BS teletype to HQ	2	0	See HQ 100-346228

31 0

File No: 65-3320 Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
30	2/4/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>RD</sup> PARTY BS teletype to HQ, AQ	1	0	See HQ 100-346278
31	2/4/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>RD</sup> PARTY BS teletype to HQ, SF	1	0	" " "
32	2/4/50	NY teletype to HQ, BS, NK	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
33	4/5/50	WFO teletype to NY + BS	1	0	See NY 65-15136
34	2/5/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>RD</sup> PARTY SA MEMO to SAC	4	0	See BS-65-3304
35	2/6/50	HQ teletype to NY + BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
36	2/6/50	HQ teletype to BS + NY	1	0	" " "
37	2/6/50	NY teletype to HQ + BS	2	0	" " "
38	2/6/50	SA MEMO to SAC	2	2	
39	2/4/50	AQ letter to BS	1	0	See AQ 65-6
40	2/7/50	HERALD NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	2	2	
41	2/4/50	NY letter to BS	1	0	See NY 65-15136

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	DUPLICATE
			Actual	Released		
42	2/7/50	HQ TYPED teletype to NY <sup>BS</sup>	1	0	See HQ 65-58805	
43	2/6/50	BOSTON DAILY NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	1	1		
44	2/4/50	BOSTON AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	1	1		
45	2/4/50	BOSTON TRAVELER NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	1	1		
46	2/4/50	BOSTON POST NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	3	3		
47	2/5/50	BOSTON HERALD NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	2	2		
48	2/7/50	BOSTON HERALD NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	2	2	DUPLICATE OF SERIAL 40	2
49	2/8/50	Boston Herald NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	1	1		
50	2/9/50	SA MEMO to SAC	1	0	See BS 65-3304	
51	2/8/50	HQ teletype to NY & BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805	
52	2/8/50	AQ teletype to HQ, BS, NY	2	0	See HQ 65-58805	
53	2/9/50	AQ teletype to HQ, BS, NY	1	0	" " " "	



File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
54	2/7/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> party BS typed teletype to HQ	1	0	See BS 65-3304
55	2/7/50	HQ letter to NY	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
56	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY BS letter to HQ	1	0	See BS 65-3304
57	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY BS letter to HQ	2	0	" " "
58	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY BS letter to NY	1	0	" " "
59	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY BS letter to AL	1	0	" " "
60	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY BS letter to NK	1	0	" " "
61	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY BS letter to HQ	1	0	See BS 65-3304
62	2/9/50	HQ teletype to NY, BS & NK	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
63	2/7/50	HQ letter to NY	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
64	2/7/50	CV teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	" " "
65	2/9/50	CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party BS TYPED teletype to MM	1	0	See BS 65-3304

File No: 65-3320 Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
66	2/9/50	BS TYPED teletype to HQ, WFO PH CAPT: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PARTY	1	0	See BS 65-3304
67	2/9/50	BS TYPED teletype to AQ	1	0	See BS 65-3304
67	2/9/50	BS TRANSMITTAL teletype to HQ	1	0	" " "
68	2/8/50	HQ letter to BS	1	0	See <sup>HQ</sup> 65-58805
69	2/9/50	NY Report to HQ	15	0	" " "
70	2/9/50	BS Report to HQ	62	0	" " "
71	2/8/50	NY teletype to HQ, WFO, PH	3	0	" " "
72	2/9/50	AQ letter to HQ	4	0	" " "
73	2/9/50	AQ letter to HQ	24	0	" " "
73A	2/11/50	BS letter to HQ	1	0	" " "
73B	2/11/50	SA MEMO to SAC	1	0	See BS 65-3304
73C	2/11/50	SA MEMO to SAC	1	0	" " "

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
74	2/9/50	HQ <sup>LETTER</sup> <del>██████</del> to SF	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
75	2/13/50	SA MEMO to SAC	3	0	See BS 65-3304
76	2/13/50	SA MEMO to SAC	2	0	" " "
77	2/11/50	PH REPORT to HQ	6	0	See BS 65-3304
78	2/6/50	NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	1	1	
79	2/13/50	HQ teletype to NY+BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
80	2/13/50	HQ teletype to NY+BS	1	0	" " "
81	2/14/50	DE teletype to BS	1	1	
82	2/13/50	SF teletype to HQ+BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
83	2/14/50	SA MEMO to SA	1	0	See BS 65-3304
84	2/13/50	SA MEMO to SAC	3	0	" " "
85	2/14/50	SA MEMO to SAC	2	0	" " "

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
85A	2/14/50	HQ teletype to BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
85B	2/14/50	CV Typed teletype to HQ, WFO, NY & BS	1	0	" " "
85c	2/14/50	NY teletype to HQ + BS	1	0	" " "
86	2/15/50	SA MEMO to SAC	1	1	
86A	2/15/50	BS teletype to HQ, NY & NK	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
87	2/14/50	CI letter to HQ	1	0	" " "
88	2/13/50	NY letter to HQ	1	0	" " "
89	2/15/50	SF teletype to HQ, NY, BS, LA & WFO	1	0	" " "
90	2/15/50	HQ teletype to NY + BS	1	0	" " "
91	2/16/50	HQ teletype to NY + BS	1	0	" " "
92	2/16/50	SA MEMO to SAC	3	0	See BS 65-3304
93	2/16/50	SF teletype to HQ, NY, BS LA & WFO	1	0	See HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-3320

Re: EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 12/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
94	2/16/50	SA Memo to SAC	3	0	See BS 65-3304
95	2/16/50	BS teletype to HQ + NY	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
96	2/16/50	BS teletype to HQ + NY	3	0	" " "
97	2/16/50	BS letter to HQ	3	0	See BS 65-3304
98	2/16/50	HQ teletype to NY + BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
99	2/15/50	NY teletype to HQ	1	0	" " "
100	2/16/50	SA MEMO to SAC	1	0	See BS 65-3304

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-936-3700  
FAX: 773-936-3701  
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

113

Date Received 2/3/50

From Atlanta F.D.  
(Name of contributor)

(see serial 8965-3319)  
(Address of contributor)

By Boston F.D.  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No (✓)

Description: 1 photo of  
GERHARD WOLLAN

File No. 65-3320-1A(1)

2 additional photos  
rec'd from Atlanta



65-3320-1A(1)



GERHARD NORVAL WOLZAN

221

65-3320-1A(1)

Gerhard Norval Wolzans,  
Sgt M - Natl - Service  
Born 1/27/10 - 118 6 ft.  
Wt 190 lbs Bld Slender  
Complex - Fair, Hair  
White, Hair Brown  
eyes: Blue 19 0 0  
65-3320-1A1

Atlanta file  
100-4157-1A-1

GERHARD NORVAL WOLZAN

221

65-3320-1A(1)

Date Received 2/7/50

From Albuquerque F.D.  
(Name of Contributor)

serial 39  
(Address of contributor)

By Benton F.D.  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No (X)

Description: 1 photo of  
1A(2) MARTIN Deutsch; 1 photo of  
1A(3) VICTOR Weisskopf

File No. 65-3320-~~82~~

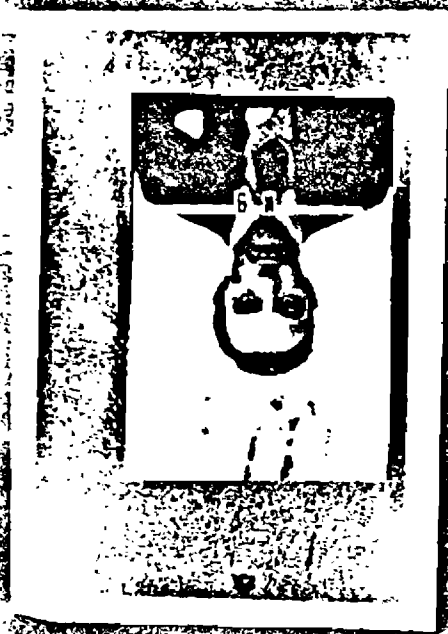
There are (2) 1A(3's)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ALBUQUERQUE FILE # 65-6

65-3320-1A(2) ENCLOSURE TO BOSTON

One Photograph of MARTIN DEUTSCH



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
                      
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ALBUQUERQUE FILE # 65-6

ENCLOSURE TO BOSTON

One Photograph of VICTOR F. WEISKOPF

65-3320-1A(3)



Date Received 2/5/45

From My Div.  
(Name of contributor)

(Serial #41)  
(Address of contributor)

By Boston F. D.  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ()

Description: 2 photos each

of: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, 1A(4)  
ARTHUR P. WEBER, 1A(5)

File No. 65-3320-1A(4)  
1A(5)





Date Received 2/19/50

From Director  
(Name of contributor)

D. F.  
(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( )

Description one photo of

Arthur Phineas Weber.

File No. 65-3320-1A (6)



Date Received

2/11/50

From

Albuquerque  
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ( )

No (  )

Description:

9 photos of  
Richard Phillips' typewriter

File No.

65-3320-1A (7)



Date Received 2/11/50

From Albuquerque  
(Name of Contributor)

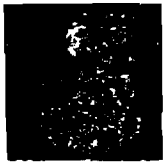
(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( )

Description 3 photos of  
Phillip Morrison

File No. 65-3320-17(8)



Date Received 2/11/50

From Albuquerque  
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( )

Description: 2 photos of  
Robert Eugene Marshak

File No. 65-3320-1A (9)





Date Received 2/11/50

From Albuquerque  
(Name of contributor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( )

Description: 2 photos of  
Victor F. Weisskopf

File No. 65-3320-1A 10





Date Received 2/11/50

From Albuquerque  
(Name of contributor)

.....  
(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( )

Description: 2 photos of  
Lans A. Bethe.

File No. 65-3320-1A 11





Date Received

2/3/54

From

APC

(Name of Contributor)

Cincinnati

(Address of Contributor)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ( )

No ( )

Description:

one photo  
of Zola Gotthard A. Deutsch

65-3320-1A(12)

Zola Gotthard A. Deutsch  
(Taken in 1923)

65-3320-1A(12)





DEUTSCH

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_

SAC

Name \_\_\_\_\_

NEW YORK

(Name of contributor)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ B. GORDAN

(Special Agent)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes ( )

No ( )

Description

PHOTOS OF THE  
FOLLOWING:::

File No. 65-3320-1a13


Photos of the following:  
Eugene Louis Fisher, Carl Frederick  
Geiser, Eugene Franklin Coleman,  
William Malisoff, Irving Roberts,  
Harry Grundfest, Peter Gabriel Berg  
man, Avram Kisselgoff, Trachtenberg  
G.L. Laserson, Michael Gort, I.S.  
Andrienko, A.S. Ilyin, V.P. Ouchen  
Mor. Feinleib.

*There are  
(2) H (3) a*




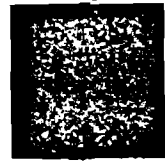
hereof

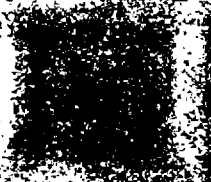
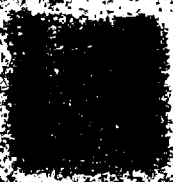
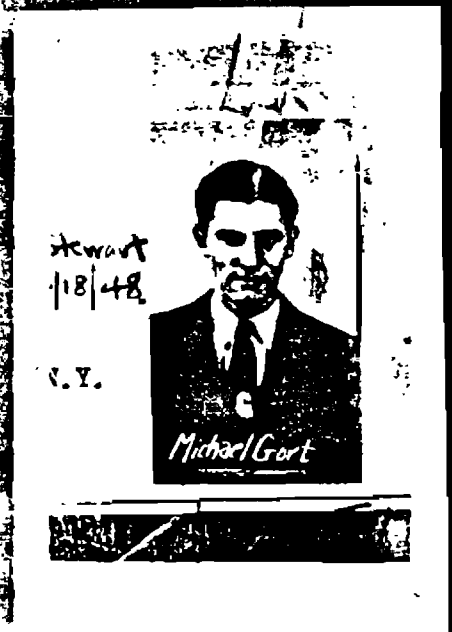
Report  
 Repor  
 Repo  
 Rápoa

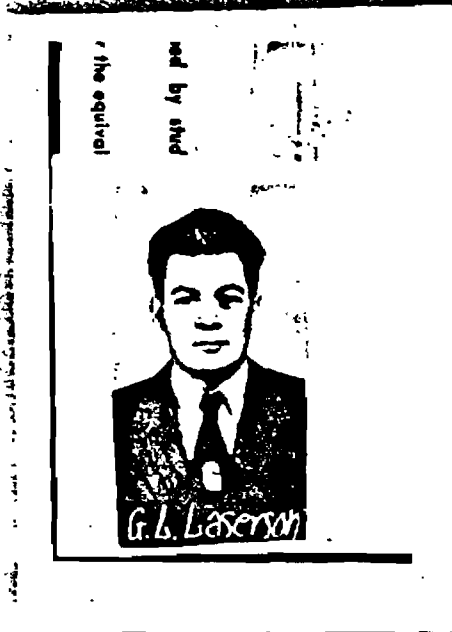


hereof

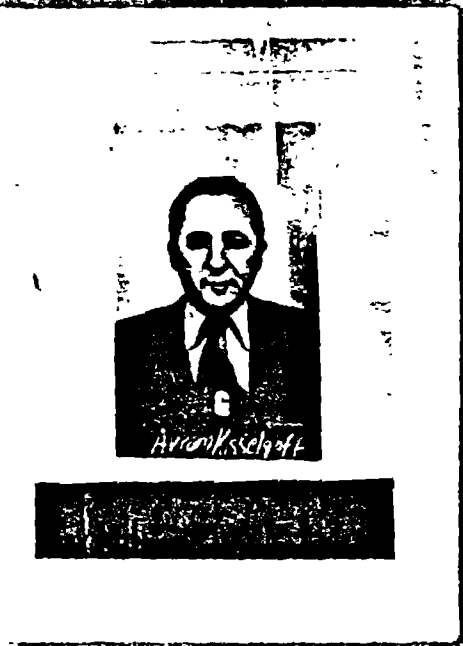
Report  
 Repor  
 Repo  
 Rápoa









PHOTOGRAPH

*Peter Gabriel*



PHOTOGRAPH

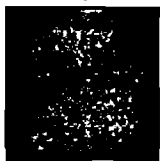
*Peter Gabriel*



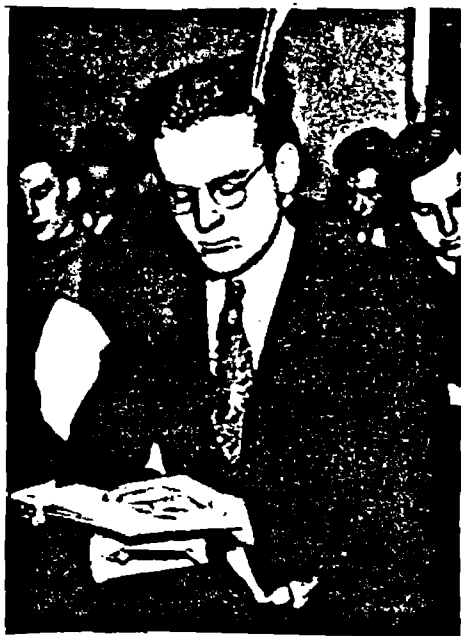




















Date Received 6-12-50

From \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of contributor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No (X)

**Description:**

6 photos Ernest Jacques Aron

File No. 65-3320-1A(14)

Ernest Jacques Arn

Ernest Jacques ARN

Age: 42 (B. 6/15/07 - Zurich, Switzerland)

Height: 5'8"-9"

Weight: 165-77 lbs

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Medium

Last address: 475 Washington Ave  
Belleville, N.J.  
(1948)

Last employment: Hoffman - Locke  
Chem. Co. - Rutgers  
N.J. (1944)

65-3320-1A(14)

~~65-3304~~

65-3320-1A(14)

~~65-3304~~





Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

From Atlanta Field Dist  
(Name of contributor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( )

Description:

2 photos Rolf Wallan

File No. 65-2320-1A(14)



Date Received

6/1950

From

(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ( )

No ( )

Description:

Translation

File No.

65-3300-1A

(15)

See serial (291)

See letter on Serial 289.

3

THE GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

66 WEST 12 STREET · NEW YORK · ALGONQUIN 4-2367

16. Mai 1937

Liebes Fräulein Fuchs,

Ich weiss nicht, ob Sie sich noch an uns aus der vieler Zeit erinnern. Dieser Tage erhielt ich Ihre Adresse von Ihrem Vater. Er schrieb, dass Sie vielleicht gern mal Studienfragen mit uns durchsrechnen würden. Lassen Sie uns doch bitte wissen, wann Sie einmal nach New York kommen, damit wir dann etwas verabreden können. Schreiben Sie entweder an die Schule oder privat: 100 Buckingham Road, Yonkers-Nepperhan, N.Y. (Tel.: Nepperhan 5569).

Also hoffentlich höre ich bald von Ihnen,

Mit herzlichem Gruss!

*Gerhard Colm*

Gerhard Colm

- ALVIN JOHNSON, Chairman
- BOARD OF TRUSTEES
- I. A. HIRSCHMANN, Chairman
- FRANKLIN T. F. WILMINGTON, Treasurer
- ROBERT SCOTT MCKEN
- WILLIAM R. BALDWIN
- BENJAMIN J. BUTINOVICH
- FELIX FANKOVITZ
- IRVING J. KALLI
- THOMAS L. LAMONT
- WILLIAM M. C. MATTHEW, Jr.
- MORWARD M. MOORE
- ROBERT H. PALBY
- ELIOT BIRING PAAT
- BURTON BERGMAN

- ADVISORY COMMITTEE
- CHARLES C. BOLDINGMAN
- WILBUR L. COBB
- JOHN DWYER
- FELIX FANKOVITZ
- HENRY GARDNER
- ROBERT H. BERGMAN
- ROBERT H. MCFARLANE
- WILLIAM A. NEILSON
- EDWIN E. A. STEINMAN
- KENNETH STANLEY SWOPE

- FACULTY
- ARTHUR PHILIP, Dean
- MAX ARONOFF
- SCOTT BRAYNE
- ARTHUR HENKERT
- GERHARD COLM
- KARL SCHWABE
- SPENCER KIRKLAND
- ALVIN JOHNSON
- ALFRED KATLIN
- BRUCE H. KALLER
- PAUL LINDBERG
- PETER LISHMAN
- RODOFF LITZBERG
- CARL MAYER
- ALBERT SALOMON
- MAX LINDORS
- ELIAS SPYER
- IRVING STANBORN
- MAX WEINSTEIN
- WILHELM WOODWILLER



8. XII. 1939.

S. Fuchs  
(Friedrich Keller)  
Sachsenstr.-1.

der Welt, nun muss ich  
warte oben unten bringt  
oben links, in der Hoffnung meine  
Pute unten und seine weiteren  
Gut ergebnissen priorität. Timothe  
also unter der für das Feld. Es kann  
2 Tage später als Dime sein Brief. 1117. 7 Fr.  
wunder nur aus Kontrolle, das ist fast eine  
Mantel. Erste Person ist der jüngste Personen-  
haus imprudente Lage. Also, unter der für das  
Wp. 12-2007. -

Alles am Freitag 12. August und  
Die neue Briefe unter die Aufklärung  
behalten, weil ich nicht über  
mit über das. Da man die  
Abstände zu den neuen Punkten,  
dann muss nicht so schnell,  
in Frieden.

Ich habe nur die auf dem 13. Let fast  
Denn von Dime sein wachst, oders  
man nicht mit dem Punkt, was  
für in der die man gegen die  
machtet. Hier immer ist so in der

Wenn die Hauptstadt. Es ist schön, dass  
der Bul auch so viel Freude macht. Selbst  
auf dem Fest ist man erkömmt in der  
der Belustigung & der Lustbarkeit und vor  
allem über der Lustbarkeit, in der der  
der Bul schon beschäftigt ist ein Jüngling,  
was für Sommerproben er auch auf  
gehen wird, wenn er sich habe sollen  
ist.

Mr. Simpson hat mit dem  
von der Stadt. Er hat die in  
Lehrer ist, die hat Professor mit  
dieser Darstellung. Vielleicht werden die  
Menschen. Seine neue Schule gibt in  
mit der von der Stadt, auch ist die in  
nach und angestehen.

Wir haben jetzt erstarrt. Die viel  
Schnee in 24 Stunden zusammen. In  
mit immer eine gemittelte Kälte,  
mit. Ich agiere mit der Stadt, die  
es aber doch so gerne mit, die jetzt  
bin ich schnell in der Stadt, und ich  
am? Ihre Stadt. Aber ist nicht in  
Weg der Namen, weil ich ein paar  
andere Namen. Es ist die

Was für ein Staat. Ich habe die, die  
ein jeder von mir ist. Die  
Dinge werden ich dir ein an dem Brief.



Der verstande Bul was ungeduldig.  
Wad da in der amf der alle veran-  
halte; man sei dort alle voll und  
es ist der alle alle, man in  
also allem man.

Sas also werden p. 1. 1. 1.  
Wad was in der der in.

Der was der der der der  
man der der der der der  
Sas also werden in der der  
veranhalten der der der der  
Bande der der der der der  
schlecht, und der der der der  
Wad was der der der der  
für in der der der der der  
der der der der der der  
den der der der der der  
den der der der der der

Wad was  
Sas

(5)

21. II. 40.

Liebe Kristel,  
I. diesem Schrieb ich so lange nicht, weil alles Überstentzen und - was die Hauptsache ist, die Lunge hat nicht gelitten, nach dem Bericht des Arztes.

Unseitig hast Du eine Abschrift des Briefes den ich aus Genf bekam. Du stehst darauf vor allem zweierlei: 1. Die ganze Studienangelegenheit kommt erst in Gang, wenn ich das Visum so gut wie sicher habe und vorläufig bin ich noch nicht in "Bearbeitung". Für dieses Jahr ist es also nichts mehr. 2. Da ich schon so schrecklich alt bin, bin ich auch entsprechend teuer. Und so legen die Herrn vom ISS die Hauptsache auf Dich. Mir scheint allerdings, dass wir unter diesen Umständen noch ein wenig warten mit Deiner Antwort an ISS, denn es würde sich ja schlussendlich um nichts anderes als um die Unterlagen handeln, die ich auch für das Visum brauche (Affidavits etc.). Diese Unterlagen jetzt schon zu beschaffen und vorzulegen hat aber keinen Zweck, weil sie nur dann beim Konsulat anerkannt werden, wenn sie neuesten Datums sind. Es heisst zunächst warten bis ich dran bin, d. h. bis ich vom USA-Konsulat aufgefordert werde die Unterlagen einzureichen. Ich werde Dich denn entsprechend schnell verständigen.

Leider wird es noch lange dauern bis alles soweit ist. Von Vater höre ich, dass er sehr glücklich war einen Brief von Dir - einen zweiten -, vom 15. November bekommen. Er hofft nun sehr immer neue Briefe zu erhalten. Dabei kann ich meinerseits gernicht begreifen, was er immer wieder zu schreiben hat. Ich habe noch den Briefen, die ich von Zeit zu Zeit bei irgend welchen Freunden von ihm vorfinde, dass er immer noch recht reich über den Verlust von Kädel hinweg ist. Oder richtiger, die Art wie er nämlich sich demit auseinandersetzt ist, läuft auf eine ganz unchristliche Heiligsprechung hinaus. Dass eine solche Atmosphäre Grosse Gefahren für die Entwicklung von dem kleinen Klaus birgt, steht offenbar Vater überhaupt nicht und ihm das begrifflich zu machen, ist brieflich ganz unmöglich. Er würde es nie verstehen und als Gefühlskälte oder was weis ich gegenüber Kädel betrachten. Deshalb fällt mir jedesmal eine Qual, die sentimentalen Briefe von Vater zu lesen, was steht eigentlich in einem solchen Brief drin, wenn man es recht bedenkt? Man sollte doch den kleinen Klaus vergessen lassen, anstatt ihn mit der ganzen Last der Erinnerung ~~zum Krüppel~~ zu einem weichen und ~~leer~~ verwöhnten Kind zu machen.

Eine andere Sorge ist Karin. Es scheint, dass der Briefwechsel zwischen ihr und Vater immer intensiver wird und neuerdings treffen die beiden sich in Ueberanstrengung über weltanschauliche und religiöse Fragen. Ich verstehe zwar die tieferen Gründe für eine solche Entwicklung Karin, wenn ich sie auch nicht für richtig halte oder billige. Ich hätte aber doch für einen Akt der Feilness gegen mich gehalten, wenn Vater diese Entwicklung nicht noch mehr förderte und stiefgerte, sondern ~~Karin~~ sie ein wenig an die Realitäten des Lebens erinnerte. Offenbar ist Vater sich aber nicht bewusst, was er tut. Und selbst bewegt er sich so sehr in Illusionen, dass man garnicht erwarten kann, er werde die Illusionen bei anderen durchschauen und die Illusionisten auf die Erde zurückrufen. Das schlimmste ist, wie ich aus einigen Symptomen entnehmen muss, dass er sogar über meine ~~Hahnung~~ Einstellung zu all solchen Fragen, die sich selbstverständlich garnicht geändert hat, ein falsches Bild bei Karin entstehen lässt. Wenn sich das bestätigt, so nehme ich ihm das sehr übel - wenn ich auch weiss, dass er gutgläubig handelt. Aber die Gutgläubigkeit beruht auf dem Glauben auf seine Illusionen, und das geht eben doch ~~zu weit~~. Man hat schlussendlich die Pflicht, sich nicht vor der Wirklichkeit zu drücken. Auch wenn man

leben  
Kindheit

Abschrift

Weltstudentenwerk (ISS), Genf den 23. I. 40.

Sehr geehrter Herr Fuchs!

Infoolge starken Arbeitsandranges kommen wir erst heute zur Beantwortung Ihres Schreibens vom 29. Januar. Wir haben dasselbe sowie die beigelegten Dokumente in allen Teilen mit Aufmerksamkeit durchgelesen und müssen Ihnen dafürhin mitteilen, dass wir vordringend keine Möglichkeit sehen, Ihnen dazu zu verneinen, Ihre Studien an einer amerikanischen Hochschule zum Abschluss zu bringen und zwar aus folgenden Gründen:

Aus Ihrer Eintragung im Fragebogen ersehen wir, dass Sie sich erst unter dem 29. August 1939 beim amerikanischen Konsulat in Zürich für ein Visum haben vormerken lassen. Das heisst also, dass Sie sehr lange zu warten haben, bevor Sie an der Hilfe sein werden, ein Visum zu erhalten und nach USA einreisen können. Es hat deshalb keinen Zweck, dass wir heute schon mit einem Besuch für Sie an unser amerikanisches Komitee herantreten.

Eine zweite Schwierigkeit besteht in Ihrem Alter. Wir haben leider nicht genügend Barmittel verfügbar, um volle Geldstipendien erteilen zu können. Ein Stipendium, wie wir es gewöhnlich unseren Kandidaten vermitteln, setzt sich vielmehr wie folgt zusammen (1) Vermittlung eines Preisplatzes an einer Universität; (2) Vermittlung einer Gastfreundschaft in einem Studentenhaus einer Fraternität; (3) Kleines Stipendium zur Deckung der Nebenkosten. In Verbindung mit dem eben Genannten Punkt 2 stellt sich die Altersfrage. Die Preternittles (Studentenverbindungen) legen Wert darauf, gleichaltrige Kameraden in ihrem Haus aufzunehmen, d. h. also Studenten im Alter von 16 bis allerhöchstens 25 Jahren.

Angesichts dieser Schwierigkeit fragen wir Sie, ob Sie in welchem Masse Sie auf die Hilfe Ihrer Schwester, Frau Kristel, Fuchs-Heinemann, rechnen könnten. Falls Frau Heinemann in der Lage ist, die nötigen Garantien und Mittel zur Deckung Ihrer Lebenshaltungskosten zu beschaffen, sodass es sich nur noch darum handelt Sie an einer Universität unterzubringen und Ihnen einen Studien-Preisplatz zu beschaffen, dann wären wir bereit, Ihr Gesuch an unser amerikanisches Komitee weiterzuleiten, sobald Sie uns mitteilen können, dass Sie in absehbarer Zeit ein Visum erhalten werden. Wir möchten Sie deshalb bitten, sich mit Ihrer Schwester in Verbindung zu setzen und diese zu veranlassen, uns über Ihre Absichten und Möglichkeiten zu schreiben.

Hochachtungsvoll  
Weltstudentenwerk  
Sig. Berrett, K. Helby  
Stellv. ritretender Generalsekretär.

Handwritten notes in German, including the word "Abschrift" and various illegible scribbles and fragments of text.

6

19.VI.40.

Liebe Kristel, wenn ich diesmal einigemassen punktllich zu Deinem Geburtstag gratulieren will, muss ich es wohl heute tun. Ich hoffe Ihr seid alle drei wohlbehalten und benutzt die Sommerzeit, Euch gut mit Gesundheit zu weppren. Man kann von diesem Gut, heute nicht zuviel haben.


Ich weiss nicht, wie weit Du über das Wohlergehen der Familienglieder informiert bist. Viel Neues weiss ich allerdings nicht. Von Mir Klaus z.B. erhalte ich zuletzt Ende April Nachricht. Seitdem nicht. Daniels war sie noch gut und zuversichtlich. Vater lässt wie immer öfter von sich hören. Ihm und dem Enkel scheint es soweit gut zu gehen wenn er auch noch im vier viel Helweh nach den Kindern hat.

Es mich selbst betrifft, so geht es mir den Umständen entsprechend gut. Zwar ist man nicht immer zufrieden mit dem Leben, wie man es zu leben hat, aber immerhin hat es mich bisher noch glimpflich angefasst. In den restlicher kommt es schneller als wasy einem lieb ist. Das Tempo ist je heute modern. Deshalb darf man auch sicher sein, dass die besseren Zeiten ~~unbedingt~~ mit einigem Tempo kommen werden. Das klingt vielleicht allzu optimistisch, besonders in den heutigen Tagen und aus dem alten Europa heraus. Aber wo die Tatsachen traurig sind, muss man nicht auch noch mit weinen, sondern versuchen, gegen den Strom der Tränen zu schwimmen. Der Aufrechten braucht es jetzt viele. Und denen die plzuviel zu jubeln haben, wird man - wenn es auch eine undenkbare Aufgabe ist - einige Farnungen sagen müssen. Denn was einem zu Kopf steigt, macht den Verstand kurzsichtig.

Ich hätte mich sehr gefreut, wenn ich dasj dicke Packet von guten Wünschen, das ich zu Deinem Geburtstag auf Lager habe, selbst hätte überbringen können. Auch zu Stephens Nächstem werde ich wohl kaum in Person erscheinen können, um mein Sprüchlein aufzusagen. Ob ich wohl zu Deinem Geburtstag im Jahre 41 mit am Geburtstagsstisch sitzen kann? Wer weiss, was inzrischen alles Beobachtet wird? Immerhin vielleicht ist auch das möglich. Das wäre mal ein Fest für den Onkel, wenn er Euch drei in Augenschein nehmen und Euch die Parade schütteln könnte.

Zu dem zunächst bevorstehenden Geburtstag alle guten Wünsche für Euch alle drei; Und lasst einmal wieder von Euch hören, damit man weiss, ob die guten Wünsche auch wirken, gelt?

Herzlichst







Emil Fuchs  
Dr. med. F.  
Berlin-Mariendorf  
Pöppelstr. 20

2.12.41.

Liebe Krätzel!

Nun wird mein Brief am Ende gar nicht mehr zu Weihnachten kommen. Aber ich hoffe, dass Du ihn zu Neujahr hast. Dass meine Gedanken bei Dir sind und wie die Wünsche für Dich und die Deine und für uns hinübergehen, weisst Du. Was möchte man nicht alles sagen und denken. Du fühlst das nach aus deinen eigenen Sinnen. Wir feiern Weihnachten und Neujahr in dem bangen Hoffen, dass das kommende Jahr uns allen ein Wiedersehen bringt und dass uns inzwischen der Schutzmantel deckt, den Elisabeth auf diesem Bilde, das ich Dir beilege, gezeichnet hat. Wie sehr wünschen wir uns und um uns diesen Mantel, dass er uns und viele decke vor dieser harten Welt.

Ich hoffe dies Jahr ein schöneres Weihnachten zu haben. Haagens tauschen ihre Wohnung bei mir mit einem andern jungen Ehepaar Thille Haagen ist so nervös, dass es nicht mehr geht und die Andern haben drei Kinder, sind aber in allem ein Ehepaar, in dem mehr warme Ueberlieferung steckt, während Haagens ja nur aus überspanntem Willen bestehen. Das Haus wird etwas anger, aber sicher auch wärmer und freundlicher. Sie heissen Schwersenski. Nächste Woche wird der Umzug sein und zu Weihnachten möchten wir dann in Ordnung sein. Es sind ein Junge von 8 so alt wie Klaus, einer zu 5 und ein Mädchen von 8 Wochen. Dazu zieht Karin Stura zu uns, um sich mehr um die Kinder zu kümmern. Neben den Aussprachen, die zu dieser Lösung führten, ging eine Sorge um Karin her, die nun endgültig von ihren Eltern weg ist. Sie ist nunmehr als Haushälterin bei Rossmann.

Zukunft sehr schön. Es wäre alles viel leichter, wenn man Kinder hier ist und wir uns besser sehen. Ich beide stehen sich sehr gut, Klaus will immer zu Jürgen, obwohl tief verschieden sind. Aber irgend eine Verwandtschaft mit Klaus-Otto, mit dem er zwei Jahre zusammenlebt, hat er nicht so zusammengefunden wie mit Jürgen in kürzester Zeit. So waren es recht anstrengende 4 Wochen und ich bin froh, dass nächst einmal für alle klarer zu sehen. Wie oft dachte ich morgens: Nun hättest Du eine kleine Auffrischung nötig. Wenn nur ein Brief von Krätzel käme. Hoffentlich kommt er bald. Seit Anfang November habe ich nun nichts von Kind. Das ist allerhand in so kurzer Zeit. Titta erwartet ihr 4. gerade gut. Onkel Emil ist wieder bei der Hand. Aber er ist doch recht alt geworden, 81 ist er nun. Dora und ihr Mann mit zwei Kindern leben nun mit ihm im grossen Haus. Klaus geht es gut. Er entwickelt sich prächtig und ich hoffe, dass ihm der Wechsel in der Fürsorge gut tut. Thille Haagen hat ihn glänzend diszipliniert, aber keine Wärme gebracht. Nun kommt die starker und das ist gut. Im übrigen geht das Leben so weiter, eingebrochen in die grossen Schicksale, die uns alle umstürzen. Das muss durchgehalten werden und ich hoffe durch alles hindurch immer stärker aufzuwachen mit Dir und den Deinen. Wir grüssen Dich sehr und Stephen und Mascha und Bo und ebenso Deine Schwiegereltern.

Abstand die  
aber in die  
mit dem  
aber in die  
aber in die

Vater

Frankfurt (Main) - Eschersheim, Raimundstr. 158, bei Vollrath  
12.12.45.

Mein Junge! Welch eine Freude war Dein Brief, den ich durch  
Falter Fisch erhielt. Er gefällt mir sehr gut und ich werde  
Ihn doppelt Freund sein, da er für Dich sorgte und Dir ein  
wirklicher Freund war und ist. Dass Du mir von Kristel und  
Klaus sagen kannst, es geht ihnen gut, ist mir eine Wohltat, den  
ich bin sehr unruhig und sehr traurig, dass ich so gar nichts  
vor Ihnen höre. Rings um mich bekommen die Leute Nachrichten  
und sogar Pakete von den entferntesten Verwandten und Freun-  
den und die beiden lassen nichts hören, obwohl sie es doch nur  
durch die Quäker leichter hätten als andere, mit mir in Ver-  
bindung zu treten. Das tut weh. Warum schreibt Kristel nie et-  
was von ihrem Mann? Warum ist Klaus in USA und was tut er  
dort usw.? Wie leben sie und so viel, viel möchte man nur ein  
wenig wissen und miterleben können. Dazu ihre Ansichten und  
Pläne und Arbeiter für heute. Man sieht sich so sehr und fühlt  
sich so hilflos. Heute Nachm. habe ich einen Vortrag im Quäker-  
kreis, jedoch mit öffentlicher Einladung über "Religion und  
Gesellschaftsgestaltung". Ich will darüber mit den Parteien in  
Austausch treten und hoffe, dass Fisch oder irgend ein Vertre-  
ter der KPD dazu kommt. Es ist ja immer eine Zeiträufel für  
alle diese sehr beschäftigten Männer. ...  
Karl Berths Vortrag über Die Schweiz und Deutschland habe  
ich mit innerster Zustimmung gelesen, besonders auch seine  
trefflichen Antworten auf die beiden Briefe. Das bedeutet um  
so mehr als ich ja seiner theologischen Haltung sehr abneidend  
gegenüberstehe. Aber er ist ein aufrechter Demokrat, was seine  
Leute hier leider nicht sind - wenigstens zum grossen Teil  
nicht sind.





Pieter Brueghel the Younger  
Flemish, 1564-1638  
The Writings-Bates  
The Metropolitan Museum of Art

207

Dear Mrs. Henrieman  
I am adding our greetings to Anne's  
with the sincere hope that we shall  
meet again next summer. I have  
often wondered if you have been able  
to make any plans.

Cordially yours.

Anne Forward

Opak by Edward Stern & Co., Inc., Philadelphia



View from the Hill, Rehoboth, Delaware  
Lager, Spencerville



Werklehren Tisch

Berlin N.

Afrikanische Stb. 190 B.

Bro 67

Max Zibul, Karmelitenstraße II, Berlin N. 49, Cöthenerstr. 1

Meine liebe Knittel! Der o. Reichsg  
reisepreis unseren Ernst ist. Für ist  
die Reise. Die Handlung des pome  
knopfes gibt die Bau. und so in  
ich hinein - ist besser gibt es nicht.  
Sag, plant Du, den, Hotel falls  
ich demnächst nochmal nach Berlin  
komme, mit B:sten zeigen wirst?  
B:te noch im Dofim Denis Steine!  
Pati. G.

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 4-12-50

FOOCASE

Bos. 65-3320

(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent Rcd. from Bureau 4-8-50 as

Source from which obtained Enclosure with Letter to SAC NY (cc Boston)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose for which acquired Assistance in investigation

Location of bulky exhibit Bulky Exhibit Section.

Estimated date of disposition retain

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit To be retained

List of contents:

2 photostatic copies of each of following:

Undated memo setting forth certain biographical inf. re Fuchs & members of his family.

Memo 3-9-50 setting forth result interview with Fuchs 3-8-50

" 3-8-50 " " questions to be asked of Fuchs

Memo of interview with Fuchs re questions in memo of 3-8-50. Interview 3-10-50.

See serial 244 of 65-3320

*Destroyed  
0/10/77  
per SA J L'  
AP*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/JAN

65-3320-131  
FBI - BOSTON  
APR 12 1950  
*hmc*



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA CHAS. E. PELLETIER

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was  
ESPIONAGE- R.

DATE: 12-27-49

Bureau letter dated October 12, 1949 instructed that two espionage cases be opened as follows:

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was New York Origin

KRISTEL KLAUS HEINEMAN  
(Mrs. Robert Block Heineman) Boston, origin

Formerly all serials in the case entitled EMIL J. K. FUCHS were placed in the Boston file on Kristel K. Heineman however the report of SA J. HEROME MAXWELL dated December 9, 1949 at El Paso contains a lead for Boston. When covered this case may be RUC'd.

It is therefore suggested that a new #65 case be opened entitled:

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was New York Origin

and that the following serials in #65-3304 be transferred to the new file:

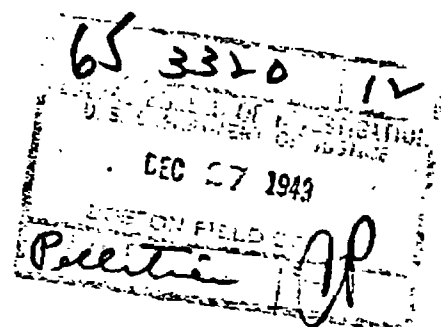
#29, 28, 26, 23, 19, 18, 16, 12, 9, 6, 3,

the cases should be cross referenced.

cep  
65-~~3304~~ New case

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/TAN

*Chas. E. Pelletier*



SAC, NEW YORK

February 3, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

**[REDACTED]** S  
ESITONAGE - R  
Bufile 65-5068

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 SSP/JAN 12-13-78  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-13-88

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**[REDACTED]** (S)  
**[REDACTED]** (S)  
**[REDACTED]** (S)  
**[REDACTED]** (S)  
**[REDACTED]** (S)

CC: Boston  
Los Angeles  
San Francisco  
Washington Field Office

65-3370-26  
3 1950  
Boston

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA THOMAS P. MCLAUGHLIN, JR.

SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, WAS.  
Kristel Heineman et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 6, 1950

At 8 A.M. on this date, former Special Agent JAMES MAHAN, telephonically communicated with the writer and provided the following information with respect to the present physical condition of ROBERT B. HEINEMAN;

He advised that in the event the Bureau made it mandatory that contact be had with HEINEMAN again he felt that the interview might just as well be conducted on Monday, February 6, 1950 as any other date within the next few days. He stated HEINEMAN's mental and physical condition is poor and that he is in a disorganized state of mind and did not feel that any interview at the moment could be productive.

He stated that HEINEMAN is still confined to his residence and bed and that although he visited a physician and obtained considerable rest on Sunday, 2/5/50, while under the influence of sedatives on Sunday evening, his condition upon awakening was no better and he continues in a highly nervous state and is unable to reflect accurately upon conditions pertaining to this inquiry.

He stated that HEINEMAN has consulted with a doctor JOHN BELINSKI (phonetic) a psychiatrist whose residence he believes is in Newton.

Special Agent MAHAN did not indicate that he was officially representing HEINEMAN, although he has been again consulted by MRS. MARGARET SPENCER, wife of DONALD SPENCER, both active in Cambridge political circles, it being noted MARGARET SPENCER is a close personal friend of ROBERT HEINEMAN. MAHAN stated he would be willing in the event the Bureau deemed it advisable, to sit in on any further interview with HEINEMAN for the purpose of encouraging him to provide all information within his knowledge and possession pertinent to this inquiry.

MAHAN stated that he has court appointments this week from Monday through Wednesday and may be reached on this date, Monday, February 6, at Middlesex County Probate Court, Cambridge, Mass., phone TRO 8000. His case is marked for trial before Judge POLAND.

MAHAN was questioned as to whether or not he had seen HEINEMAN and

TFM:MAN  
65-3320

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 338/364

65-3320-138

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 6 1950

REC-110

FEB 3

SAC

he replied negatively. Questioned further as to what his observation was as a result of talking to MRS. SPENCER with respect to the time when HEINEMAN might be profitably interviewed, he stated that the SPENCERS had indicated that it probably would require at least several days, if not a week for HEINEMAN to get himself back to that point where he can accurately recall the incidents involved in this matter.

Atty. MAHAN was thanked for his cooperative attitude and advised that this matter would be called to the attention of the SAC and that further contact would be had with him if required.

# FBI Brands Fuchs as Red From Youth

By WILLIAM S. WHITE  
(Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the naturalized British scientist held in London as an accused spy, was officially said today to have "transmitted vital secret information to the Soviet Union" as a man with a long record of "sympathy with Communist ideology."

This was the summary given by Senator McMahon, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, of information given to the committee in secret session by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

## Record Cited

McMahon confirmed earlier reports that Fuchs had been interned in Canada in 1940 as an enemy (German) alien. He stated that Fuchs was released from internment in 1941, went to Britain and began atomic research work before he was naturalized. This came in 1942.

McMahon said in answer to questions that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no special diffi-

(Continued on Page Ten)

File →

Herald 2/7/50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-13-78 BY 1257 JSP/STW

65-3320-40  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEB 7  
BOSTON FIELD OFFICE  
ROUTED TO \_\_\_\_\_ FILE \_\_\_\_\_

# Fuchs Branded Long-Time Red

(Continued from First Page)

culity in learning of "the Communist background of Fuchs' family."

He declared himself unable to throw light on the fact that the British apparently had not learned of this "background" while Dr. Fuchs worked for years in atomic matters.

British intelligence agents first interrogated Fuchs last December, McMahon said, on information supplied by Hoover's agency.

"Further ramifications of this matter," he added, "are being worked on by the FBI here and by British intelligence in Britain."

"Will others be arrested?" he was asked.

"Sometimes," he answered, "common sense dictates that arrests should not be made immediately." He would not elaborate this point.

McMahon laid stress upon the fact that Hoover had reported that in the period covering most of Fuchs' activities in this country as a member of the British atomic mission—from March 1943 to Jan. 1, 1947—the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not asked to screen atomic personnel. The atomic project then was under military control.

He disclosed also that just as the military authorities had accepted Fuchs in 1943 without question, on the strength of his "clearance" from the British government, he had been accepted by the civilian atomic energy commission in 1947 without further inquiry on the same clearance.

Speaking with obvious care, McMahon read the following initial statement to reporters after Hoover had been before the committee for about two hours:

"Mr. Hoover and his two assistants appeared before the committee and made a complete statement on the facts of the case and outlined the investigation up to date.

"It was definitely established that the case was developed on information secured in this country. We also were advised that the background of the family has been Communistic—that Fuchs, since he was a young man, has been definitely sympathetic to the Communist ideology.

Theoretically, laboratory work at Harwell in England.

"It was confirmed today that the certificate of the British government on Fuchs and other members of the British delegation was taken (by the Manhattan district in 1943) and in 1947 the certificate was taken by the Atomic Energy Commission without other investigation. Fuchs came here, we have been advised, in 1947 on declassification (making non-secret) of information that the British had shared with us during the war.

"Further ramifications of this matter are being worked on by the FBI here and by British intelligence in Britain."

## DOK "SOME CHANCES"

Under questioning, McMahon asserted it appeared that when the wartime atomic project was under command of Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, now retired, General Groves had taken "some chances" with some of the personnel because they had scientific ability that was vital at the time and it was believed necessary to take the risk.

Did Mr. Hoover indicate that he ought to be investigations of designers even if their own counsels cleared them? McMahon was asked.

He indicated, McMahon replied, that we certainly ought to have some assurance.

"Did Mr. Hoover say anything about a confession by Fuchs?"

"I can't comment," said McMahon.

## GROVES MAY RETURN

He said General Groves probably would return to the joint committee to testify again—he was heard last Saturday—perhaps next week. The day brought a statement from Senator Bridges (R., N. H.) demanding a search "in high places" for any American "contacts" held by Fuchs.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) asserted that the Fuchs case was "only another instance of the type of subversive infiltration which is going on daily because of the loopholes in our immigration system."

## FOUR YEARS LAPSE

"Most of his close relatives either have been members of the (Communist) party or fellow travelers. The FBI did not investigate any Manhattan District (the military name for the atomic project) employees from March 1943 until Jan. 1, 1947, when the Atomic Energy Commission took over. They (the FBI) then came back into the investigative picture under the law.

"Mr. Hoover stated that the FBI was not informed by the Manhattan District of the fact that Fuchs was in this country—which means he wasn't notified that the British delegation was in this country—because the FBI was out of the picture.

"There can be no doubt after this morning's meeting as to the general extent of Fuchs' information and knowledge, both as to atomic weapons and so-called hydrogen weapons. He was at the center of the Los Alamos (New Mexico) work and he also has been head

# U.S. May Extradite Atom Spy

BOSTON DAILY RECORD, MONDAY

## Seek A-Spy Trial in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman McMahon (D.), of Connecticut, said that the congressional atomic committee is exploring the possibility of American extradition of Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist suspected of passing atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets to Russia.

The Connecticut senator added, however, that preliminary study by the committee's lawyers has raised doubt as to whether effort to force Fuchs to come to this country for possible trial would succeed.

Fuchs, 38, is a native of Germany but a British citizen. He was arrested in London last Friday on charges of violating Britain's official secrets act.

### KNEW OF H-BOMB

As a member of a British team of scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb in this country in 1943-46, Fuchs had access not only to secrets of that weapon but to data then available about the super-powerful hydrogen bomb which the United States now is attempting to build.

Senators have quoted FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover on why the evidence indicates that Fuchs passed both hydrogen and atomic bomb information to Russia.

Hoover already has told a Senate appropriations subcommittee about the Fuchs case. Today he is scheduled to meet behind closed doors with the joint atomic committee.

### QUERY GROVES AGAIN

After hearing Hoover, the same committee will hold a public session to question Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime director of the A-bomb project. The committee

Continued on Page 33

quizzed Groves last Saturday for more than two hours.

Groves, McMahon reported, said Fuchs was cleared by the British government for A-bomb work in this country, and that the clearance never was double checked by Groves' Army unit which had jurisdiction over the project at the time. He said that the British vouchsafed loyalty and discretion of all members of their mission.

The first word that the joint committee had discussed the possibility of extraditing Fuchs to this country came from Rep. Durham (D.) of North Carolina, vice chairman of the group. Asked about it, McMahon put out this statement:

### VIOLATED U. S. LAW

"Fuchs is a British subject and the British judicial processes seem to be working, and the British authorities seem to be on the alert."

It is true that the matter of Fuchs' violation of our laws has been discussed in the joint committee. At my request, inquiries into the legal problems involved in his possible extradition have been made.

"I am informed by counsel for the committee that doubt exists in his mind as to whether or not the applicable extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain would apply."

The treaty, a 1931 document, provides that extradition cannot take place if the person sought already has been "tried, discharged or punished, or is still under trial" in the country where charges have been filed.

### WORK ON LEGALISMS

Fuchs, of course, is "still under trial" in Britain. But the language of the treaty has not discouraged members of the committee. They plan to study the matter further.

Senator Ferguson (R.) of Michigan, not a member of the committee, told a reporter he hopes some way can be found to extradite Fuchs.

"It would only be a showing of good faith for Britain to turn him over to the United States," Ferguson said. "When spies come into this country from a friendly nation that nation ought to be ready and willing to turn them over to us for prosecution."

in Canada as an enemy alien during the war and released on a recommendation of Prof. Albert Einstein, who did not know he was a Communist.

Prof. Fuchs said Prof. Einstein, after reading the younger Fuchs' papers on nuclear energy, considered him valuable to the Allied war effort.

According to the father, his son was released in 1942—after Russia had joined the Western Allies in the war against Germany, the year in which the United States decided on the large scale construction of plants for development of atomic energy research and the year before the U. S. began cooperating with Britain and Canada on A-bomb development.

Prof. Einstein's secretary, Miss Helene Dukas, said that neither she nor the scientist had "any recollection" of the case.

Miss Dukas added that a search of Einstein's personal files failed to uncover any mention of Fuchs or his release.

## DR. FUCHS' FATHER LABELS HIM RED

Copyright, 1954, by The Associated Press  
BERLIN—The father of Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, said last night that his son, called on charges of stealing atomic secrets in the United States and Britain for Russia, has been a life-long active Communist.

The father, gray-haired, 75-year-old Prof. Emil Fuchs, also declared his German-born son was interned

65-3320-43  
BOSTON DAILY

RECORD  
2/6/54 FEB 9 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/SAW



# FBI Seeking Out Fuchs' Spy Gang

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (INS)—The FBI is pressing an international search today for the confederates named by Dr. Emil Fuchs, British scientist under arrest as a Communist spy, when he confessed

giving America's most vital atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

Federal agents are seeking a group of Soviet agents who collaborated with Fuchs from 1943 to 1946 while he "served as a paid Russian agent." In this period, authorities say, Fuchs turned over to Russia not only America's top secrets for detonating the atom bomb but also its preliminary findings for producing the hydrogen "hell" bomb.

## USED IMMUNITY

Fuchs gathered these secrets at will at the great atomic project in Los Alamos, N. M., while enjoying complete immunity from surveillance as a high priority British scientist. Officials said this immunity enabled him to supply Russia with all the information the Soviets needed to explode an atom bomb late last summer.

Fuchs' chances of obtaining U. S. hydrogen super-bomb secrets may be disclosed today by Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime chief of the Manhattan atomic project, in testimony before the joint congressional atomic energy committee. Groves' appearance marks the group's second emergency session within 24 hours.

FBI Director Hoover told a Senate committee late yesterday that Fuchs made a complete confession to British authorities in London. Fuchs is now in a British jail, charged with giving away secret information useful to an enemy. He will be given a hearing Friday.

## CITIZEN, PAID BY REDS

Hoover made a number of sensational disclosures to the Senate. Afterward, one Senator remarked:

"It's the biggest spy ring you ever heard of."

Hoover told the committee Fuchs was a paid agent of Russia from before he became a naturalized citizen until the moment of his arrest. This covered all the time he served as one of Britain's top atomic experts in the United States.

He added that Fuchs gave Russian agents not only the atom bomb secrets, but also information on how to start the hydrogen bomb.

# Refugee Red Savant Tells Of A-Spying

Word copyright, 1950, by International News Service. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (INS)—

One of Russia's top atomic physicists, now a refugee from the Soviets, declared today that top Kremlin political and military authorities knew about the U. S. atomic bomb project when it was still top secret in this country.

The nuclear fission expert, whose name is withheld because his family is still in Russia, made the statement in answer to a questionnaire submitted by International News Service in connection with the atomic spy ring exposed in London.

The physicist, now in this country, was vouched for by the international rescue committee whose current fund-raising campaign to aid refugees fleeing the Soviets is headed by Adm. Byrd.

## TERROR FOR FAMILY

Committee officials compared the Soviet scientist to such top American physicists as Dr. Harold C. Urey, one of the master architects of the U. S. atomic bomb.

The scientist lives in terror for his family still in Europe, and committee officials said he held no prominent position in the Soviet atomic energy program that the slightest descriptive hint would be enough to give the Russians a clue to his identity.

The Russian refugee said the Kremlin bosses knew of U. S. efforts to make an atomic bomb, but until President Truman announced it had been dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 they discounted its pos-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

# Refugee Red

Continued From Page 2

sible industrial and war potential.

"After that," he said, "we were called in and told:

"Something's got to be done."

## WANT NEW MACHINE

He said that research in any phase of physics was extremely slow in Russia before 1945, but it has been given a terrific push with German and Czech scientists and technicians being put into the projects. He declared these people are treated with "kid gloves."

The Russian physicist indicated, also, that the Soviets probably could use the latest product of American ingenuity—the super-calculating machine—to speed up their H-bomb projects.

He said the machine, developed by Harvard University to solve with lightning rapidity complicated mathematical problems, would definitely advance Russian work on an H-bomb or super A-bomb.

## ROUTINE ESPIONAGE

The scientist declared he had no personal knowledge of such espionage as that in which Prof. Emil Fuchs was accused, but added:

"It was a matter of routine that intelligence agents were to get all possible information from abroad on every topic—especially from the U. S."

He said Russia depends for uranium and other possible A-bomb materials on deposits in the Ural Mountains and Czechoslovakia, and what he termed "the vast Asian land mass which Russia recently added to her domain"—Manchuria.

The Russian physicist said the Soviets made a significant miscalculation in their evaluation of possible atomic weapons.

He said they concentrated on electro-magnetism, the science involved in radar, and atomic energy was not even on the secret list. After Hiroshima "even the most elementary elements of nuclear physics discussion was banned," he added. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 7 1950

ROUTE 1

65-3320-44

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/3AN

BOSTON TRAVELER 2-4-50

# Groves Called To Quiz

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4

(AP) — Alarmed lawmakers demanded rigid new secrecy measures today after receiving reports that a top British scientist had passed hydrogen bomb—as well as atomic secrets to Russia.

WITH THE BIGGEST atomic spy case of all still unfolding there were these developments:

1.—Lt.-Gen. Leslie Groves retired wartime head of the atomic energy project, faced questioning by the Senate-House atomic committee about the activities of Klaus Fuchs, the 38-year-old accused British scientist.

2.—FBI DIRECTOR J. Edgar Hoover was quoted by senators as having reported to them that Fuchs had been planted as a paid Russian spy in the British atomic spy

(Continued on Page Two)

## Atomic Spy

(Continued from First Page)

atomic set-up and had given the innermost atomic secrets, and some information about the hydrogen bomb, to Moscow.

3.—A group of senators demanded that Great Britain—and all other countries—be cut off from any information about H-bomb developments.

4.—SENATOR CONNALLY (D-Tex), chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee and a member of the Senate-House atomic group, forecast a drastic tightening of atomic security regulations at home and abroad.

The Senate-House committee may recommend such an overhaul of security rules after hearing Groves. Groves was called upon to explain how Fuchs, who headed the British wartime atomic mission to this country, got access to top American atomic secrets.

In a statement from his home at Norwalk, Ct., Groves said that Fuchs held "an important and responsible" position at Los Alamos laboratory in New Mexico during the war and in that post had access to "a great deal of information" on pending atomic matters and proposed developments.

The story Hoover unfolded at a three-hour closed meeting of a Senate appropriations sub-committee yesterday brought astonishment, dismay and grim determination to the men who heard him.

As outlined by the senators present, Hoover's story was this: Fuchs, a German by birth, became a paid Moscow agent as early as 1939. A physicist, he went to England and applied for and received citizenship papers in 1942.

He worked his way to the top of the British atomic delegation and came to this country. Cleared by the British security agencies, he was given unquestioned access to American atomic secrets.

## WORKED WITH U.S. SCIENTISTS

He worked with American scientists, visited major atomic installations and even was present at the assembly of a bomb, apparently the most vital secret of all. He took part in atomic matters in this country from late 1943 until June 1948.

In the course of his occupation, Fuchs was able to pick up some information about the proposed super-constructive hydrogen bomb.

Senators quoted Hoover as saying Fuchs had confessed passing along atomic and hydrogen bomb information to the Russians. The scientist faces trial in British courts, but possibly on a relatively minor charge so that still secret information will not be revealed in testimony.

The FBI picked up Fuchs' trail through information it gathered about the Canadian atomic spy ring, which was broken four years ago. This information came within the last six months and was passed along to the British, who arrested Fuchs quickly.

Senators said Hoover made it plain that Fuchs got extremely vital atomic information.

A scientist who worked with him said that Fuchs got enough information to advance the Russian atomic stockpile at least a year.



FEB 7 1950

65-3320-45

# SPY GAVE REDS H-BOMB DATA

FBI Chief Hoover Reveals Jailed British Scientist Passed Both Hydrogen and Atomic Secrets to Moscow---Secured Vital Information on His Last Visit to U. S. in 1947

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—  
Senators quoted FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover tonight as saying evidence shows a top British scientist under arrest in London, passed hydrogen bomb data as well as vital A-bomb secrets to Moscow.

Hoover was further quoted as saying that the scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, had confessed to spying activities. One Senator said, however, that the scientist may be tried by British courts on a relatively minor charge in order to avoid airing some aspects of the case which might touch on still-retained atomic secrets.

BOSTON POST, Boston, Mass.  
2/4/50

Saved Russia at Least a Year  
in Building A-Bomb---Story  
Shocks Entire Country

Wide Spy Network Here Bare  
---Scientist Confesses---May  
Face Only Minor Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-79 BY 1259 JSP/SAN

65-3320-46  
FEB 7 1950

Continued From First Page

Hoover testified for three hours behind closed doors at a meeting of a Senate appropriations subcommittee.

Committee members said Hoover told them the London scientist, German-born Dr. Fuchs, 38, came into possession of some information about the projected H-bomb which President Truman ordered American scientists to develop.

Fuchs, who worked on wartime atomic projects in the United States for three years, was seized by Scotland Yard agents—acting on a tip from the FBI—and jailed today on charges of violating the British official secrets act.

#### Last Here in 1947

Members of the Senate committee quoted Hoover as saying the evidence indicates Fuchs gave Moscow the H-bomb information he had gleaned, as well as key data about the A-bomb.

But they said they did not get a clear impression from Hoover whether the H-bomb information available to Fuchs when he was last in this country, in 1947, was vital enough to help the Russians materially.

The Senators who told newsmen about Hoover's testimony stipulated that their names must not be used.

They said Hoover gave them a graphic account of the Fuchs case. He was reported to have asked Congress for funds to hire 700 more employees—including about 300 new FBI agents—as a means of tightening security on the nation's top secrets.

#### "Shocking Story"

Senator Bridges of New Hampshire told newsmen later Hoover's story was "one of the most shocking things I have ever listened to."

The FBI chief was said to have given the committee extensive information on the whole communist spy setup in the United States.

Senators who heard Hoover's recital said they were convinced that through Fuchs and other agents, the Russians were able to speed up their time-table for making an A-bomb by "many months."

They said they also feared that Moscow may have learned enough about H-bombs from Fuchs to advance their development of the dread "Hell Bomb."

Hoover was quoted as saying there was evidence that Fuchs had become a paid Russian spy as early as 1933.

#### Not Subject to Probe

As the top scientist of the British atomic delegation to this country during World War II, Fuchs was not subject to FBI investigation. He was cleared by British authorities and accepted by this country on that basis, Hoover was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, official U. S. investigations sprang up into the reported

ed data on the hydrogen super-bomb.

Groves, now retired, will be questioned behind closed doors.

In Chicago, a scientist, Dr. Earl Long, University of Chicago chemistry professor, who worked with Fuchs on the United States atomic project, said Fuchs knew enough vital information to advance the Russian time-table by a whole year.

On Capitol Hill, well-informed lawmakers said the arrest of Fuchs may uncover atomic espionage operations far bigger than in the Canadian atomic spy ring case four years ago.

A legislator who asked that his name be withheld called it "very, very bad—far more serious than the Canadian ring."

#### Mentioned in Report

Chairman McMahon of the joint atomic committee noted that Dr. Fuchs is mentioned in the controversial "Smythe report"—the virtual Bible of the A-bomb project—written by Henry D. Smythe.

That report contains a statement by the official British information service, entitled "Britain and the atomic bomb, Aug. 12, 1945," which records that Dr. Fuchs worked with other top British scientists on atomic data as long ago as 1940.

The statement says Dr. Fuchs and his colleagues worked on "experimental data . . . to calculate the critical size of the bomb." It says they also examined "the mechanics of the reaction," "calculated the amount of energy likely to be released in an atomic explosion" and studied "the conditions for increasing the amount."

#### Passed Secrets Fuchs

In London, Dr. Fuchs was formally accused of passing secrets to foreign agents twice—in the United States in 1945, and again in Britain in 1947.

The Justice Department here disclosed in a terse two-sentence announcement that the FBI played an important role in breaking the case. It said:

"The case involving Dr. Fuchs was developed by the British on information originally furnished to them by the FBI. The FBI has been co-operating very closely with the British on this case."

#### Father in Red Zone

Dr. Fuchs worked in the atomic project in this country from late 1943 to June, 1946. This covered the latter stages of the army's atomic control and the postwar transition to civilian control under the Atomic Energy Commission.

Officials said the FBI began to suspect Dr. Fuchs when federal agents "many months ago" launched an intensive check into leaks of atomic data to Soviet agents.

Cross-checking, FBI operations noted Dr. Fuchs' life in this country during the war and afterward as an officially accredited visitor. They also found that his father was a college professor now living in the Soviet occupation zone in Germany.

During the war he worked at the

The committee extensive information on the whole communist spy set in the United States.

Senators who heard Hoover's recital said they were convinced that through Fuchs and other agents, the Russians were able to speed up their time-table for making an A-bomb by "many months."

They said they also feared that Moscow may have learned enough about H-bombs from Fuchs to advance their development of the dread "Holl Bomb."

Hoover was quoted as saying there was evidence that Fuchs had become a paid Russian spy as early as 1939.

#### Not Subject to Probe

As the top scientist of the British atomic delegation to this country during World War II, Fuchs was not subject to FBI investigation. He was cleared by British authorities and accepted by this country on that basis, Hoover was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, official U. S. investigations sprang up into the reported London-to-Moscow leak of atomic secrets.

Much secrecy prevailed, both here and in London.

Aside from Hoover's disclosures behind closed Senate doors, high authorities would say only that the case involved two specific atomic leaks to Russia—one while Fuchs was in the United States, the other in Britain.

Senator Connally of Texas, a member of the Senate-House atomic committee, called the situation "grave."

#### Far Look Into Future

President Truman and his cabinet discussed the case at some length this forenoon, and investigations were ordered by the joint Congressional atomic committee and the Federal Atomic Energy Commission. The House us-American activities committee also weighed a separate investigation.

The Senate-House committee summoned Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the U. S. atomic project, to testify tomorrow in an attempt to find out exactly how many of this country's secrets Dr. Fuchs learned.

In advance of the hearing, Groves issued a statement at Norwalk, Conn., indicating that the British scientist may have had a far look into the future of American atomic research and planning.

Groves said Fuchs had "an important and responsible position" as a member of the British mission which worked at Los Alamos, N. M., during the wartime development of the atomic bomb.

#### Speeded Reds a Year

"In this position," Groves said, "he was necessarily afforded access to a great deal of information both as to our developments and future possibilities and proposed developments."

Congress members are almost certain to question Groves tomorrow whether the "future possibilities and proposed developments" included

important role in breaking the case. It said:

"The case involving Dr. Fuchs was developed by the British on information originally furnished to them by the FBI. The FBI has been co-operating very closely with the British on this case."

#### Father in Red Zone

Dr. Fuchs worked in the atomic project in this country from late 1943 to June, 1946. This covered the latter stages of the army's atomic control and the postwar transition to civilian control under the Atomic Energy Commission.

Officials said the FBI began to suspect Dr. Fuchs when federal agents "many months ago" launched an intensive check into leaks of atomic data to Soviet agents.

Cross-checking, FBI operatives noted Dr. Fuchs' trips to this country during the war and afterwards as an officially accredited visitor. They also found that his father is a college professor now living in the Soviet occupation zone in Germany.

During the war, he worked at the Atom Laboratories at Los Alamos, N. M.

Backtracking over his trail, the FBI found that he made trips to Mexico and Canada before going back to England in June, 1946, and returned to the United States in November, 1947, to attend atomic security conferences with American officials.

# GROVES SAYS FUCHS GIVEN CLEAN BILL

**FBI Chief to Testify  
Tomorrow—Drastic  
Security Curbs Likely**

By HAROLD B. HINTON

(Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Lt.

Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired, who directed construction of the first atomic bombs, placed on the wartime British government today the responsibility for the admission of Dr. Klaus Fuchs to the atomic plant at Los Alamos. Dr. Fuchs was arrested yesterday in London for espionage.

In testifying more than two hours today to a closed session of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Gen. Groves said that Dr. Fuchs arrived in the United States with a British scientific mission late in 1943. He said that each member had a British certificate of clearance vouching for his loyalty which was accepted here without further check.

## Outlines Story

Senator McMahon, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee, summarized his testimony after the hearing. He said that Groves had outlined in detail the wartime atomic partnership among the United States, Great Britain and Canada, starting with its foundation at the Quebec Conference of 1943. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill both attended this meeting.

Dr. Fuchs was in the first contingent of British experts to arrive after the Quebec agreement was reached. They were sent to Los Alamos, N. M., late in 1944 where, as McMahon expressed it, "their identity as a group was lost and they

(Continued on Page Early edit)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/SA

65-3320-47

FEB 7 1950

POSTMASTER

*Boston Herald*

2-5-50

# Spy Blame Pinned on British, Drastic Security Curbs Likely

(Continued from First Page.)

participated side by side with other workers, both native-born Americans, naturalized Americans and foreigners."

Among the foreign-born scientists who were working there at the time, the senator mentioned Edward Teller, Hans Bethe, Niels Bohr and Enrico Fermi. Fuchs, according to Groves, worked in a capacity where "he had access to a wide area of most vital weapons information."

McMahon said this access included the then available information on thermo-nuclear weapons, such as the so-called hydrogen bomb. The security section of the Manhattan Engineering District, as the military atomic project was called, made no check on the British workers in view of their British clearance certificates.

## EXPLAINS PRACTICE

Gen. Groves explained that it was the practice of his security officers to check up, apparently as a routine precaution, on some of the individuals in the project who were in possession of top secret information.

"Fuchs did not come under such scrutiny," McMahon said, adding the explanation that Groves could not remember whether a routine check was run on any of the British group. He emphasized that the British scientists were treated exactly like everyone else, and might or might not have been checked.

He added that there were 125,000 individuals connected with the Manhattan Engineering District at its peak, and that it was obviously impossible to check and supervise all of them.

"If that had been done, you would never have got the business done," he said.

## QUOTES OPPENHEIMER

He read one paragraph from a letter to the committee from Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime director of Los Alamos, written on July 15, 1949, when the general question of exchanging atomic information with Great Britain was under consideration.

"From the above brief summary," this portion of the letter said, "it will be clear that the members of the United Kingdom mission at Los Alamos played an integral part, and a very important and responsible one, in the actual wartime development of atomic weapons."

"It needs to be emphasized that even in those areas of laboratory work in which the mission played no direct part it, nevertheless, had complete access to all information and all reports."

McMahon said that Groves, who left for New York immediately after the hearing, indicated no doubts that Dr. Fuchs had the opportunity of knowing vital information.

## BOON TO SOVIET

Speaking to newspaper reporters, Groves said that the information Dr. Fuchs was in a position to transmit to the Soviet Union might well have saved the Russian scientists a year in their search after a practicable atomic weapon. He added that he had never permitted the British or other foreign born scientists to work in the plutonium plant at Hanford, Wash.

"I hope to be able to give the people, as we go along, as much information as is possible in the interest of security," McMahon said.

He added that the committee will hear J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at a closed meeting Monday morning, and will recall Gen. Groves to testify before a public meeting Monday afternoon.

The senator said the committee would be interested to learn the basis for the British clearance certificates in 1943. Gen. Groves agreed with him today, he explained, that it would have been better, looking back on the procedure, to have required the British authorities to produce, with the certificates, the supporting papers that formed their basis.

Asked whether Dr. Fuchs has ever been a Communist, McMahon said he might comment on that on Monday, leaving the inference that he wanted to hear what Hoover might have to say on the subject.

## NEVER SUSPECTED

Before he went into committee meeting, Groves said that the conduct of Dr. Fuchs at Los Alamos had never been such as to arouse the suspicion of any security officers or any one else connected with the project. He was asked whether the news of the London arrest surprised him.

"You are always surprised to find out that any one regarded as a sound citizen turns out otherwise."

Arriving for the meeting, Rep. Carl Hinshaw, (R., Calif.) said that "it should be quite clear by now that Russia already has international inspection of atomic energy activities. Her agents and democracies' traitors roam the United States and Britain almost at will."

"Therefore, the only reason Russia could have for giving us the right freely to inspect Soviet territory and the atomic installations there would be to avoid an atomic war and assure world peace. If that be so, then it would appear either that the Politburo may fear the internal consequences of our free inspection more than it fears atomic war, or it is confident of its

ultimate conquest of the rest of the world."

Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and also a member of the Atomic Energy Committee, predicted that atomic security regulations will be drastically tightened as a result of the London arrest. A few other members of Congress privately expressed the view that all exchange of atomic energy information with Great Britain may be cut off.

They recalled the conviction of Dr. Alan Nunn May, and his sentence to 10 years in prison, for disclosing restricted atomic information to Soviet agents in Canada in 1945.

*Boston Herald*

2-5-50

## FBI Brands Fuchs as Red From Youth

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

(Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the naturalized British scientist held in London as an accused spy, was officially said today to have "transmitted vital secret information to the Soviet Union" as a man with a long record of "sympathy with Communist ideology."

This was the summary given by Senator McMahon, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, of information given to the committee in secret session by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

### Record Cited

McMahon confirmed earlier reports that Fuchs had been interned in Canada in 1940 as an enemy (German) alien. He stated that Fuchs was released from internment in 1941, went to Britain and began atomic research work before he was naturalized. This came in 1942.

McMahon said in answer to questions that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no special diffi-

(Continued on Page Ten)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JJP/SJW

65-3320-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 7 1950

*[Handwritten signature]*

BOSTON HERALD, BOSTON, MASS. 2/7/50



fully in learning of the Communist background of Fuchs' family.

He declared himself unable to throw light on the fact that the British apparently had not learned of this "background" while Dr. Fuchs worked for years in atomic matters.

British Intelligence agents first interrogated Fuchs last December, McMahon said, on information supplied by Hoover's agency.

"Further ramifications of this matter," he added, "are being worked on by the FBI here and by British intelligence in Britain."

"Will others be arrested?" he was asked.

"Sometimes," he answered, "common sense dictates that arrests should not be made immediately." He would not elaborate this point.

McMahon laid stress upon the fact that Hoover had reported that in the period covering most of Fuchs' activities in this country as a member of the British atomic mission—from March 1943 to Jan. 1, 1947—the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not asked to screen atomic personnel. The atomic project then was under military control.

He disclosed also that just as the military authorities had accepted Fuchs in 1943 without question, on the strength of his "clearance" from the British government, he had been accepted by the civilian atomic energy commission in 1947 without further inquiry on the same clearance.

Speaking with obvious care, McMahon read the following initial statement to reporters after Hoover had been before the committee for about two hours:

"Mr Hoover and his two assistants appeared before the committee and made a complete statement on the facts of the case and outlined the investigation up to date.

"It was definitely established that the case was developed on information secured in this country. We also were advised that the background of the family has been Communist—that Fuchs, since he was a young man, has been definitely sympathetic to the Communist ideology.

**FOUR YEARS LAPSE**

"Most of his close relatives either have been members of the (Communist) party or fellow travelers. The FBI did not investigate any Manhattan District (the military name for the atomic project) employees from March 1943 until Jan. 1947, when the Atomic Energy Commission took over. They (the FBI) then came back into the investigative picture under the law.

"Mr. Hoover stated that the FBI was not informed by the Manhattan District of the fact that Fuchs was in this country—which means he wasn't notified that the British delegation was in this country—because the FBI was out of the picture.

"There can be no doubt after this morning's meeting as to the general extent of Fuchs' information and knowledge, both as to atomic weapons and so-called hydrogen weapons. He was at the center of the Los Alamos (New Mexico) work and he also has been heard

of theoretical laboratory work at Harwell in England.

"It was confirmed today that the certificate of the British government on Fuchs and other members of the British delegation was taken (by the Manhattan district in 1943) and in 1947 the certificate was taken by the Atomic Energy Commission without other investigation. Fuchs came here, we have been advised, in 1947 on declassification (making non-secret) of information that the British had shared with us during the war.

"Further ramifications of this matter are being worked on by the FBI here and by British intelligence in Britain."

**TOOK "SOME CHANCES"**

Under questioning, McMahon asserted it appeared that when the wartime atomic project was under command of Lt.-Gen. Leslie R. Groves, now retired, General Groves had taken "some chances" with some of the personnel because they had scientific ability that was vital at the time and it was believed necessary to take the risk.

"Did Mr. Hoover indicate that there ought to be investigations of foreigners even if their own countries cleared them?" McMahon was asked.

"He indicated," McMahon replied, "that we certainly ought to have some assurance."

"Did Mr. Hoover say anything about a confession by Fuchs?"

"I can't comment," said McMahon.

**GROVES MAY RETURN**

He said General Groves probably would return to the joint committee to testify again—he was heard last Saturday—perhaps next week.

The day brought a statement from Senator Bridges (R., N. H.) demanding a search "in high places" for any American "contacts" held by Fuchs.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) asserted that the Fuchs case was "only another instance of the type of subversive infiltration which is going on daily because of the loopholes in our immigration system."

**Einstein Aide in Dark  
On Appeal for Fuchs**

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7  
(AP)—Albert Einstein's secretary said today she knew nothing of atom scientist Klaus Fuchs, key figure in the British spy probe.

Washington reports said the famed physicist had obtained the former German scientist's release from a Canadian internment camp in 1946.

Einstein's secretary and housekeeper, Helen Dukas, said she could find no record of any such appeal on behalf of Fuchs, now accused of passing along top atomic secrets to the Russians.

← File

Herald 2-8-50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/SAW

65-3320 - 49  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEB 8  
BOSTON FIELD OFFICE  
ROUTED TO FILE 9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JJP/aw

## McMahon Says FBI Found Fuchs Leftist Since Youth

By the Associated Press

Washington  
Senator Brien McMahon (D) of Connecticut says that FBI reports show that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British natural scientist accused of giving atomic secrets to Russia, had been "definitely sympathetic" to Communist ideologies since he was a young man.

Dr. Fuchs, a German-born natural scientist, held a top place in Britain's atomic enterprise.

Dr. Fuchs first came to this country in 1943 as a part of a British team to work on the atomic bomb. He was here off and on through 1947.

Senator McMahon said the Federal Bureau of Investigation made no check on Dr. Fuchs in 1943 because it was not its duty then to check atomic security.

A reporter asked Senator McMahon if it had been difficult for the FBI to find that Dr. Fuchs had a Communist background.

"No," the senator replied.

"Then why didn't the British find it out?" he was asked.

Senator McMahon said: "I assume the British didn't know it."

Senator McMahon said the FBI was "out of the investigation picture" insofar as the Army Manhattan District was concerned throughout the March, 1943-January, 1947, period.

The "Manhattan District" was the army's name for the atomic project.

Senator McMahon also said it was "definitely established" that the British case against Dr. Fuchs was developed from information supplied by the United States.

### Traced in Germany

By the Associated Press

Berlin

The British-controlled German newspaper Die Welt says that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, naturalized British atomic scientist accused of giving away atom secrets to Russia, had been interested in left-wing politics since boyhood.

The German-born Dr. Fuchs, master mind of the British Government's atomic effort, was jailed Feb. 3 in London on two

charges of leaking research secrets to a potential enemy.

Die Welt said he was known in his native city of Kiel as "the little red fox"—but only because of the color of his hair. Earlier descriptions of Dr. Fuchs have described him as dark-haired.

"He never concealed his political feeling from anyone," the newspaper added.

### Family Background Cited

Die Welt gave this history of the Fuchs family:

The father, Emil Fuchs, formerly was professor of theology at Kiel Pedagogical Academy. He had two sons, Klaus and Gerhard, and a daughter.

When Hitler seized power in 1933, the professor lost his position because he was a Socialist and a Quaker. He was imprisoned for a month.

A promising mathematics and physics student, Klaus obtained a British scholarship to attend Oxford. His decision to emigrate from Nazi Germany stemmed entirely from his left-wing political convictions, which he scorned to hide. There was no question of racial persecution; his family was accounted Aryan under the Nazi racial laws.

### Sister's Husband Imprisoned

Klaus's sister married a worker who was thrown into Torgau concentration camp in 1933 by the Nazis. After a long period, he escaped with the help of his wife, who provided him with civilian clothes for his flight. Although her husband regained his liberty, her marriage collapsed.

The brother, Gerhard, was arrested by the Gestapo in 1937 for illegal activities and sentenced to long imprisonment.

Their father left Germany in 1943 for Switzerland. Although he was in his 70's, he completed two books while in temporary exile: "Leonhard Ragaz (Prospect of Our Time)" and "Christianity and Socialism."

After the war's end in 1945, Professor Fuchs returned to Germany and visited in Frankfurt and Berlin. He then received an invitation from the University of Leipzig, in the Soviet zone, where he now is professor of theology.

65-3320-78

FEB 13 1950

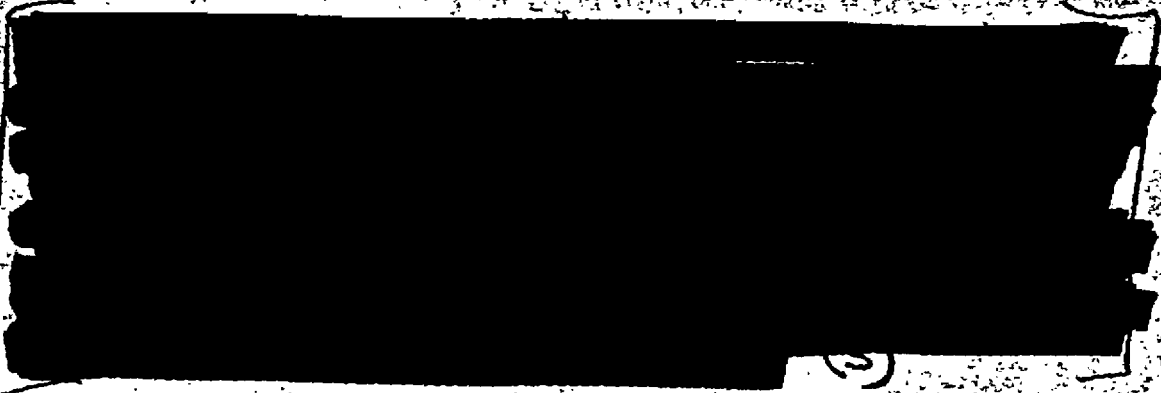
*James Br...*

*Christian Science*

*Monitor*

26-50

FBI DETROIT 2-14-50 4-54 PM EST SSB  
SAC BOSTON URGENT



RUC.  
OCONNOR  
END

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/SAN 12-13-78  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 12-13-88

OK FBI BS LM

Searched EM  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

65-3320-81  
FBI - BOSTON  
FEB 14 1950  
19