

Boston 9, Massachusetts
February 15, 1950.

FILE MEMORANDUM

Re: KLAUS FUCHS

Attention SAC
SA Gordon

The following from Howard Fletcher, Bureau, at 3.34 p.m.
February 15, 1950:

Impress on BOB WEINERMAN that it is an imperative necessity that he not answer any newspaper inquiries or make any comment to them.

Since JAMES F. MAHAN is cooperative, take the same up with him and impress that on him too.

Mr. Fletcher stated that it is his opinion we are coming close here at Boston, and if we can just keep WEINERMAN going along with us, and keep him away from everybody else, we will eventually get this thing from him.

The Director is particularly anxious that he keep away from other persons on this case and particularly keeps away from the press.

W. J. TEST
ASAC

HJ/DEPL

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

65-3320-86
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 15 1950
115

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BOSTON FILE

SUBJECT EMIL KLAUS FUGNE

FILE NO. 65-3320

VOLUME NO. 2

SERIALS 101

THRU

200

NOTICE

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File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12-11-78
(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	
101	2/16/50	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
102	2/16/50	HQ LAB REPORT TO BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
103	2/17/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	2	0	see BS file 65-3304
104	2/16/50	NY LETTER TO HQ	12	0	see Bufile 65-58805
105	2/18/50	BS LETTER TO HQ	5	0	see BS File 65-3304
106	2/17/50	HQ TELETYPE TO BS, NY, PH WI BU, A4, AF, AQ, OM ADVISED	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
107	2/17/50	AQ TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
108	2/17/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY, NK, BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
109	2/17/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, WFO	3	0	see Bufile 65-58805
110	2/18/50	NK TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
111	2/17/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
112	2/18/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, PH	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805

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			Actual	Released	
112	2/18/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, PH	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
113	2/20/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	1	0	see BSfile 65-3304
113A	2/20/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, WFO, BS	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
114	2/20/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	1	0	see BSfile 65-3304
115	2/20/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	2	0	see BSfile 65-3304
116	2/20/50	SA MEMO TO file	4	0	see BSfile 65-3304
117	2/15/50	SF REPORT TO HQ	5	0	see Bufile 65-58805
118	2/20/50	PH TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, PH	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
119	2/21/50	REC'D HQ LETTER TO NY w/ ENCLOSURES	1/31	0	See NY file 65-15136-1856 ^{thru} 1864
120	2/20/50	AQ LETTER TO HQ	4	0	see Bufile 65-58805
121	2/22/50	SF TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, WFO, BS, LA, PH	4	0	see Bufile 65-58805
122	2/22/50	BS REPORT TO HQ	29	0	see Bufile 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12-12-78
(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	
123	2/23/50	BS LETTER TO HQ	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
124	2/22/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	1	1	
125	2/23/50	PH TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
126	2/23/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, PH, & BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
127	2/23/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, WFO, BS & PH	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
128	2/23/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY & BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
129	2/23/50	HQ TELETYPE TO BS, NY PH TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
130	2/24/50	SF TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
131	2/24/50	ALBANY ADVISED NY TELETYPE TO HQ, BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
132	2/25/50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
133	2/23/50	IP LETTER TO HQ	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
134	2/25/50		1	0	See Bufile 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHSREVIEWED BY 88Date: 12-12-78
(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	
135	2/25/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, WFO, BS, NK, PH, BA	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
136	2/27/50	CI TELETYPE HQ, NY, BS	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
137	2/27/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY, BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
138	2/27/50	Boston Post ARTICLE	1	1	
139	2/25/50	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
140	2/27/50	IP TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
141	2/27/50	NH TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
142	2/27/50	CV TELETYPE TO HQ, AL, BS, NY	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
143	2/27/50	NK TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
144	2/27/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, WFO, BS, NK, PH, BA	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
145	2/27/50	PG TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
146	2/27/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, BS W/ CV + AT ADVISED	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHSDate: 12-12-78
(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	
147	2/27/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY & AL	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
148	2/27/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
		TYPED COPY			
149	2/20/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
		TRANSMITTAL COPY			
149	2/20/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
150	2/18/50	NY TELETYPE TO BS	1	0	See NY file 65-15136
		TYPED COPY			
151	2/24/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, NK	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
		TRANSMITTAL COPY			
151	2/24/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NK, NY	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
152	2/27/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
153	2/27/50	HQ LETTER TO NY w/ ENCLOSURE	5	0	See NY file 65-15136-1852
154	2/24/50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
155	2/24/50	HQ LETTER TO BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
156	2/28/50	NY TELETYPE TO HQ, BS	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
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157	2/28/50	PH LETTER TO HQ	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
158	2/28/50	BS LETTER TO HQ	3	0	See Bufile 65-58805
159	2/28/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
160	3/1/50	BOSTON HERALD ARTICLE	1	1	
160A	3/1/50	AL TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY, NK	3	0	See Bufile 65-58805
161	3/1/50	BS LETTER TO HQ	3	0	See Bufile 65-58805
162	3/1/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY, BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
163	3/1/50	BOSTON AMERICAN ARTICLE	1	1	
164	2/28/50	NK REPORT TO HQ	5	0	See Bufile 65-58805
165	3/1/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
166	3/1/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
167	3/1/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY, BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805

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			Actual	Released	
168	3/1/50	BOSTON GLOBE ARTICLE	2	2	
169	2/28/50	HQ LETTER TO AL	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
170	3/1/50	AL LETTER TO HQ	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
171	2/17/50	AL REPORT TO HQ	6	0	See Bufile 65-58805
171A	3/2/50	Boston Post Article	1	1	
172	3/3/50	BS LETTER TO HQ	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
173	3/3/50	NK TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, BS	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
174	3/3/50	TRANSMITTAL BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NK	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
174	3/3/50	TYPED COPY BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NK,	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
175	3/3/50	TRANSMIT COPY BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	3	0	See Bufile 65-58805
175	3/3/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
176	3/1/50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805

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			Actual	Released	
176A	3/3/50	MEMO TO FILE	2	0	See BS file 65-3304
177	REC'D 3/3/50	LETTER TO FUCHS	2	0	See NY file 65-15136-1B95
178	3/4/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
179	3/4/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
180	3/6/50	BS LETTER TO HQ	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
181	3/6/50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
182	3/7/50	SA MEMO TO FILE	1	0	See BS file 65-3304
183	3/7/50	TYPED COPY BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
184	3/7/50	TRANSMIT COPY BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
184	3/7/50	TYPED COPY BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805
185	REC'D 3/8/50	NEWSPAPER ARTICLE	1	1	
185A	3/7/50	HQ LETTER TO NY w/ ENCLOSURE	1/16	0	See NY file 65-15136-1B120, 1B119

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(month/year)

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			Actual	Released	
186	3/8/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	3	0	see Bufile 65-58805
187	3/9/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, AL	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
188	3/9/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
189	3/7/50	NK REPORT TO HQ	13	0	see Bufile 65-58805
190	3/8/50	HQ LETTER TO NY w/ ENCLOSURE	1/7	0	see Bufile 65-58805-18124
191	3/10/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, NY, CG	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
192	3/10/50	BS TELETYPE TO HQ, KC	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
193	2/26/50	BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE ^{ARTICLE}	2	2	
194	3/8/50	HQ TELETYPE TO NY, BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
195	3/8/50	HQ LETTER TO BS	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805
196	^{REC'D} 3/10/50	ENCLOSURE TO SERIAL 197	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805
197	3/9/50	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805

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Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 12-13-78
(month/year)

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			Actual	Released	
198	3/9/50	RX REPORT TO HQ	3	0	See Bufile 65-58805
199	3/11/50	NK TELETYPE TO HQ, BS, NY	2	0	See Bufile 65-58805
200	3/10/50	HQ LETTER TO PH	1	0	See Bufile 65-58805

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC ATTN: SA R. W. DOW

DATE: 2-22-50

FROM : S.A. BRENTON S. GORDON

SUBJECT: POOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the attached New York teletype dated February 20, 1950.

Supervisor P. M. BREED contacted Resident Agent DARRELL CURRIE at Bangor, Maine. SA CURRIE learned that Mrs. HARRIS ROBERTS is the daughter of CLYDE GARDNER, a veteran, U.S. Customs Service employee, of excellent reputation, who resides at Houlton, Maine. Mr. HARRIS ROBERTS is apparently a G.I. student at Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, Maine. The ROBERTS reside at 11½ Kellerman Street, Houlton.

On February 22, 1950 the writer contacted Mrs. ROBERTS and learned that she would be at home at the above address and awaiting interview by Special Agent DOW at 12:45 P.M., February 23, 1950. Mrs. ROBERTS advised that it is about two miles from the airport to her home and that taxicab service is available.

Photographs for use in connection with this interview are attached hereto.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JJP/JAN~~

BSG:GTC
65-3320

*Mrs. Clyde Gardner
Contacted 9/0/50
Arrangement made to
interview Mrs. Harry Robert
10:30 2/23/50
due to plane flight cancellations 2/23/50*

65-3320-124	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FEB 28 1950	
DIVISION OFFICE	
SEARCHED	FILED

Gordon

Boston Post 2/27/50

FUCHS WAS KNOWN RED IN BRITAIN

Party Member When Sent to Share U.S. A-Bomb Secrets

BY ROBERT CONWAY

LONDON, Feb. 26—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, 38, senior nuclear physics genius charged with betraying atom and hydrogen bomb information to Russian agents, was a member of the British Communist party for a year before the British invited him to share America's most closely guarded war secrets, it was disclosed today.

DUES-PAYING RED

Fuchs had been listed as a full-fledged communist engaged in anti-Fascist propaganda in prewar Germany and as a dues-paying British communist during the war who had been associating with internationally known Reds.

Those who knew of Fuchs' communist ties included members of the British Security Police, agents of Scotland Yard and the army's Counter-Intelligence Corps.

Almost Incredible

These almost incredible facts were revealed as preparations proceeded for placing Fuchs on trial for treason—presumably this week—in the old Bailey Court in London. Fuchs fled from Germany to England in 1933 because he was anti-fascist and pro-communist, according to British files on enemy alien agents compiled during the

Active Radical

From the time of his arrival at the age of 21 until Germany attacked Poland in 1939, he remained an active radical, associated with communists and appeared fond of the company of fellow-travelers in the universities where he continued his mathematical and scientific studies.

Immediately after Britain declared war against Germany, Fuchs was picked up and questioned. His communist friendships led to the revelation that he was a Communist party member, fact that was treated with sympathetic tolerance by British officials when he explained that his family had been persecuted for political views.

Sister Suicide

After he fled, his sister committed suicide by leaping in front of a subway train following her release from a Nazi concentration camp.

Apparently his brilliant work and his expressions of hatred for Germany and her allies lulled any suspicions that British security authorities might have entertained as to his loyalty to Britain.

Obviously all details of Fuchs' life must have been made known to British security police, Scotland Yard and the army's counter-intelligence corps before he went to America.

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DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/SAN

65-3320-138

FEB 27 1950

FEB 27 1950

Free

Quick Trial of Fuchs In Atom Espionage Case Due Today

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—British justice is expected to deal swiftly tomorrow with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, brilliant German-born physicist accused of betraying western atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

One of his attorneys, J. Thompson Halsall, said today the trial will "probably not take more than a day."

Halsall declined to say how Fuchs will plead, but the prosecution introduced at his preliminary hearing a detailed statement described as a full confession that he had given American and British atom secrets to Russia over a seven-year period, 1942 to 1949.

Fuchs trial is scheduled to begin at 10:30 A. M. He is formally accused on two charges of violating the official secrets act—with a possible maximum penalty of 14 years in prison. Fuchs is accused of giving Russian agents secrets in London, New York and, while working at the Los Alamos, N. M., atom project, in Boston.

*Boston Herald
2-1-50*

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

65-3320-1160
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 MAR 1
 BOSTON FIELD OFFICE
 ROUTED TO

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

'A' Spy Fuchs - A-Spy Given 14 Years

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Jekyll-Hyde mastermind of British atomic research, was sentenced to 14 years in prison today on his plea of guilty to betraying the topmost atom bomb secrets to Russia.

At the close of a swift trial in historic Old Bailey Court, the lord chief justice, Baron Goddard, flayed the 38-year-old German-born scientist as an ingrate refugee who had bitten the hand that fed him and had done "irreparable harm both to this land and the United States of America."

The trial lasted only an hour and a half and only one witness was called—British Security Officer William J. Skardon, who told the court how Fuchs confessed to giving top atomic secrets to Russian agents over a period of seven years.

The witness was called by the defense. He said Fuchs had co-operated fully with authorities and that without the confession could not have been charged.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE

The owlish, bespectacled genius was given the maximum sentence for violation of Britain's Official Secrets Act. At no time were any details of the secrets he betrayed disclosed publicly.

Fuchs, in a statement to the court, said he had committed "other crimes" than those detailed in the indictment, and indicated he was repentant.

The scientist's attorney told the court that a repentant Fuchs had given "valuable information" and "every information" to the authorities. Almost certainly this means Fuchs named Russian agents he dealt with in Britain and the United States. If such

agents should have diplomatic immunity they could not be prosecuted, but either country could demand that the Kremlin recall such persons.

GAVE DATA IN BOSTON

Fuchs pleaded guilty to passing information to Soviet agents here and in Boston and New York. As Britain's top atom researcher, he had been in the U. S. between 1943 and 1945 with the British Atomic Energy Commission and

Continued on Page 32, Column 4



DR. KLAUS FUCHS
Given 14-Year Term

A-Spy

Continued From Page 2
had access to the most secret information. He knew the secrets of Los Alamos, N. M., where the first atom bomb was exploded.

Described by the prosecution as "disillusioned and ashamed," Fuchs announced after the trial said he co-operated with the authorities in the hope of atoning for his crimes.

Fuchs spoke softly—so softly that his heavily accented words could scarcely be heard by the spectators.

He thanked the court, saying, "I have had a fair trial."

The lord chief justice told Fuchs:

"PERNICIOUS CREED"

"You have imperilled the right of asylum which this country has hitherto extended to political refugees."

Fuchs arrived in Britain in 1933, a refugee from the Nazis. He had been a member of the German Communist party since 1932.

Lord Goddard told the prisoner: "You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you with the grossest treachery."

"Dare we now give shelter to political refugees who may be followers of this pernicious creed, who may well disguise themselves and bite the hand that feeds them?"

"You might have imperilled the friendship between this country and the Great American republic with whom his majesty (the king) is allied."

"You have done irreparable harm both to this land and the United States of America and you did it as your statement shows—clearly for the purpose of furthering your political creed."

There was little difference between this and the highest treason, the scarlet-robed jurist said.

The attorney-general, Sir Hartley Shawcross, told the court "the prisoner is a Communist and that is at once the explanation and the seed of the tragedy of this case."

When Fuchs pleaded, he rested

his elbow on the front of the... His right hand was thrust in trouser pocket. He murmured "Guilty" in a whisper. While the attorney-general charged him, the scientist gazed at the floor. He made a few notes on a folded piece of paper. Once he leaned over the rail and whispered to his lawyer.

65-3320-163
68-3304-

MAR 1 1950

Boston American 3/1/50

Pref. P. 10-

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

Scientist Spy Gets 14 Years in Atom Case

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—
Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the Jekyll-
Hyde mastermind of British
atomic research, was sentenced
to 14 years in prison today on
his plea of guilty to betraying
the topmost atom bomb secrets
to Communist Russia.

At the close of a swift trial
in historic Old Bailey Court, the
Lord Chief Justice, Baron God-
dard, flayed the 38-year-old
German-born scientist as an in-
grate refugee who had bitten
the hand that fed him and had
done "irreparable harm both
to this land and the United
States of America."

The trial lasted only an hour
and a half and only one witness
was called—British Security
Officer William J. Skardon, who
told the court how Fuchs con-
fessed to giving top atomic se-
crets to Russian agents over a
period of seven years.

The witness was called by the
defense. He said Fuchs had co-
operated fully with authorities
and that without the confession
he could not have been charged.

Scientist

Continued on Page 18

SCIENTIST

Continued from the First Page

The English, bespectacled
genius was given the maximum
sentence for violation of Brit-
ain's Official Secrets act. At no
time were any details of the
secrets he betrayed disclosed
publicly. He was charged on
four counts.

Despite Fuchs' apparent atti-
tude of contrition, his lawyer,
Derek Curtis-Bennett, told re-
porters "an appeal is being con-
sidered."

Fuchs, the man who confessed
to deliberately splitting his per-
sonality so he could serve both
Communism and his British
benefactors, pleaded guilty to
passing information to Soviet
agents here and in Boston,
Mass., and New York.

As Britain's top atom re-
searcher he had been in the
United States between 1943 and
1945 with the British Atomic
Energy Commission and had
access to the most secret infor-
mation. He knew the secrets
of Los Alamos, N. M., where
the first atom bomb was ex-
ploded.

Described by the prosecution as
"disillusioned and ashamed," Fuchs
announced after the trial he had
"also committed some crimes other
than the ones with which I am
charged." He said he cooperated
with the authorities in the hope of
atonement for such crimes.

Fuchs spoke softly—so softly that
his heavily accented words could
scarcely be heard by the spectators.

He thanked the court, saying "I
have had a fair trial."

The Lord Chief Justice told Fuchs
he had betrayed not only himself
but the country which had extended
a friendly hand to him when he
fled Nazi persecution.

"You have imperiled the right of
asylum which this country has hith-
erto extended to political refugees,"
Lord Goddard said. Fuchs arrived
in Britain in 1933, a refugee from
the Nazis. He had been a member
of the German Communist party
since 1932.

Lord Goddard told the prisoner:
"You have betrayed the hospital-
ity and protection given to you with
the grossest treachery."

"Dare we now give shelter to po-
litical refugees who may be follow-
ers of this pernicious creed, who
may well disguise themselves and
bite the hand that feeds them?"

"You might have imperilled the
friendship between this country and
the great American republic with
whom his Majesty (the King) is
allied."

"You have done irreparable harm
to this land and the United States of
America and you did it as your state-
ment shows—clearly for the purpose
of furthering your political creed."

There was little difference be-

Boston Globe

3/1/50

65-3304-168

MAR 2 1950

Free Press



ADMITS GUILT, GETS 14 YEARS
—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British spy trial defendant.

tween this and the highest treason, the scarlet-robed jurist said.

The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, told the court "The prisoner is a Communist and that is at once the explanation and indeed the tragedy of this case."

Pictured as Tragic Figure

The spare-framed scientist wore the same brown suit he had on when he was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court Feb. 10. He looked unimposing among the robed and wigged court officials.

When he pleaded, he rested his left elbow on the front of the dock. His right hand was thrust in a trouser

pocket. He murmured "guilty" in a whisper.

While the attorney general charged him, the scientist gazed at the floor. He made a few notes on a folded piece of paper. Once he leaned over the rail and whispered to his lawyer.

While he was charged with four specific counts, the attorney general said, Fuchs actually had passed secrets on a "large number of occasions." This, said Shawcross, was a violation of the law even though Russia was not in fact an enemy.

The attorney general pictured Fuchs as a tragic figure—a genius who misguidedly placed himself in the position of a potential traitor. He told the court Fuchs accepted £100 (then \$400) as a token payment from the Russians "signifying his subservience to the Communist cause."

Court Jammed for Trial

Fuchs' lawyer, Curtis-Bennett—he also defended William Joyce, the Lord Haw Haw who was hanged for his wartime Berlin broadcasts—told the court that the defendant showed repentance by giving valuable information and every help to the investigating authorities.

Presumably this meant the scientist named the Russian agents he dealt with, both in the United States and in Britain. Neither country could prosecute any agents who might have diplomatic immunity, but either could demand that the Kremlin recall such persons.

Shawcross said there must have been many direct contacts between Fuchs and these agents, although only four were mentioned in the indictment. These included one contact at Berkshire, the county in which Harwell, Britain's atom city,

is situated. Fuchs was chief theoretical physicist there at the time of his arrest.

The courtroom was jammed for the trial. Representatives of the United States Embassy were present as official observers. Spectators included the Duchess of Kent, King George's sister-in-law, and Viscount Portal of Hungerford, chief of Britain's air staff during the war. About 80 reporters were present, including representatives of the Soviets news agency, Tass, and the official Czechoslovak news agency.

Fuchs was charged with betraying secrets to Russian agents while in Birmingham, England, in 1943; in New York in 1944; in Boston in February, 1945, and in England again in 1947.

Arrested on Tip by FBI

Fuchs was arrested on a tip by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. He had been trusted with the deepest secrets of British and American atom research and had worked at Los Alamos, N. M., where the atom bomb was perfected and exploded.

Fuchs, a Communist since 1932 and a naturalized British citizen, was told by Lord Goddard:

Asked if he had anything to say, the man who hoodwinked top British and American anti-espionage agents for seven years replied in a low, calm voice:

"I have had a fair trial. I thank you, my lord. I thank my counsel and the Governor and the staff of the British prison for their considerate treatment."

Fuchs had been confined in bleak Brixton Prison, in the Lambeth section of southwest London, since his arrest Feb. 2.

The solemn, bespectacled scientist prefaced his statement with this comment:

"I have also committed some crimes other than the ones with which I am charged. When I asked my counsel to put certain facts before you I did so in order to atone for those other crimes."

He spoke softly in heavily accented English. Many of his words were inaudible to the spectators in the courtroom, which was crowded with news correspondents from both sides of the Iron Curtain, and dignitaries of British life.

Data Useful to Enemy

The first indictment charged Fuchs with giving away information in Birmingham, England, in 1943.

The second accused him of the

same offense in New York between Dec. 31, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944.

In the third indictment he was said to have given away information in Boston, Mass., in February, 1945.

The fourth indictment charged him with a betrayal in the county of Berkshire, Eng., in 1947.

Berkshire is the county in which Harwell, Britain's foremost atom research depot, is situated. Fuchs was chief theoretical physicist there.

On each count of the indictment the Crown prosecutors declared that information he revealed would be useful to an enemy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 SSP/JAN

SPY HUNT IS SET OFF BY FUCHS CASE

World Wide Search Based on Facts He Gave Probers

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—The likelihood of a vast international spy hunt was raised tonight by disclosures in the trial of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the atomic science wizard sentenced to 14 years in prison for betraying American and British secrets to Soviet Russia.

PURGE DEMANDED

A purge of the British Intelligence Service was demanded by Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard in the first British editorial comment on the case since the arrest of Fuchs Feb. 2. British law prevents comment on cases pending in court.

Denounced by Lord Goddard, the lord chief justice of England, as a betrayer not only of his friends but of "the inventions of your own brain," the 38-year-old German-born communist was given the maximum sentence of 14 years today in Old Bailey Court.

Gives Information

The highlight of his 90-minute trial was the disclosure that he has given information which presumably could set off a hunt for his

Soviet contacts in the United States and Britain.

Fuchs' only defense was that he had told all he could about the Soviet agents he contacted. His attorney, Derek Curtis-Bennett described this information as of "valuable practical assistance" to authorities.

Sees Harm Done U. S.

The chief justice told Fuchs he had committed the "grossest treachery," and done "irreparable and incalculable harm" to the United States as well as the land of his adoption.

The scarlet robed justice told the prisoner he had fallen to the "depths of self-deception," endangered British and American friendship and "imperilled the right of asylum this country has hitherto extended to political refugees."

Answers Meekly

"Dare we now give shelter to political refugees who may be followers of this pernicious creed, who well may disguise themselves and bite the hand that feeds them?" he asked.

Before turning away from the dock, Fuchs said meekly he had given the authorities certain facts "to atone" for his crimes.

Sir Hartley said Fuchs related in his confession he did not know the Russian agents he contacted. However, it was possible Fuchs could have supplied descriptions and other information.

"Ashamed" Now

Sir Hartley described the defendant as a brilliant scientist now "disillusioned and ashamed" because he realized he had served a "false cause" for seven years.

In the courtroom crowd of nearly 100 reporters, including those from iron curtain countries, and an international assemblage of jurists, diplomats and even a representative of the royal family, the home-headed scientist easily was the least conspicuous looking.

Hardly Heard

With the light gleaming from his spectacles, he calmly stood before

the court after the charge had been read. With one hand in a pocket, he spoke the words "guilty" in tones scarcely audible. Then after sentence had been pronounced, he uttered a brief statement, in soft broken English.

Boston Post.

3/2/50

65-3320-1714

FBI - BOSTON
MAR 2 1950
Heard

"I have had a fair trial," he said. "I thank you, my lord. I thank my counsel and the governor and the staff of Brixton prison for their considerate treatment." His attorney told reporters an appeal is being considered.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Russia Denies Fuchs Revealed Atomic Secrets

LONDON, Wednesday, March (UP)—Russia denied today through its official news agency that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic spy sentenced to 14 years in prison in London, gave information to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Tass Agency said it was authorized to state:

"Fuchs is unknown to the Soviet Government and no agents of the Soviet Union had any connection with Fuchs."

The Tass dispatch, broadcast by Moscow and recorded here, was Russia's first comment on the sensational case in which German-born, British-naturalized Fuchs and convicted on his own statement that he supplied atomic secrets of incalculable value to Russia for more than six years.

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65-3320-185

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 8 1950

Gibbs 19

Three Suicides in Fuchs Family-- Kin in Bay State Mental Hospital Tragic Background of Scientist Spy

By DONAL M. SULLIVAN

When the case of the King versus Klaus Fuchs comes to trial on Tuesday in London's Old Bailey Court, the British



judge will have before him not only a brilliant scientist who is a confessed atomic spy for the Russians but a man whose family background includes three suicides and

one insane person. At the time of Dr. Fuchs' confession of transfer of atomic secrets to Russian agents, it was published that one of his sisters had committed suicide after an unsuccessful attempt to flee the Hitler regime.

Now the Globe has information that Fuchs had a grandmother who committed suicide, that his mother committed suicide, and that a sibling is a patient in a psychiatric ward of a hospital in Massachusetts.

(A sibling is a brother or a sister. The Globe is using this term in order to conceal the true identity of the person in question.)

The sibling has the disease that Klaus Fuchs said he imitated in his double-duty personality—the personality which permitted him to love his British scientific workers at the same time that he loved Communism so much he gave the rulers of the Red Army secrets which might permit them to blow Britain, and Boston, off the map.

See **SPY** Page 19

*Boston Sunday Globe
2-26-58*

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DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JSP/Jaw

65-3320-193

Sentenced as Pro-Communist

Fuchs said he induced in himself, as an aid in his Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde problem of simultaneous roles of Russian agent and loyal British scientist, a "controlled schizop- nia." In his relative's case, after almost a year of hospitalization, the diagnosis is: schizophrenia.

To these unhappy circumstances can be added the fact that Klaus Fuchs, himself, escaped from the Nazis in 1933 and was subsequently sentenced to death for pro-Communist student activities in Germany. And his Quaker father, a religious pacifist, spent nine months in one of Hitler's concentration camps at a time when it was not fashionable in Germany to be a pacifist.

As we sit under the possible future threat of an atomic or hydrogen bomb which Fuchs may have helped the Russians develop, a number of questions are raised:

1. Will Fuchs, as has been indicated in London, plead he is actually insane as a result of his "controlled schizophrenia" getting out of control; and, if he does, what will the British barristers do with the issue?

2. What would the Russian psychiatrists, as opposed to American, be likely to say if Fuchs were a Russian employee who had given secrets to the British or to us?

3. What, if anything, can we do about the fact we are militarily dependent on the brains of great scientists who—in the manner of many human beings who have had an element of mental instability in their makeup—may fall for the false medicine of Communism or for a pacifism which could be most convenient to the Russians?

Does the Federal Bureau of Investigation—which got on the trail of Fuchs while the world-famed British Intelligence Office apparently muffed a case right under its nose—have to station a psychiatrist and a political scientist in every top secret laboratory?

Mind in Two Compartments

The legal and psychiatric question of Fuchs' mental state is currently in doubt. It might be argued he is neither legally nor psychiatrically insane; but there have been suggestions in Britain that his barristers will attempt to prove that in his efforts to produce a "controlled schizophrenia," he overreached himself and actually crossed the line between sanity and insanity.

Dr. Fuchs, it will be recalled, said in his confession to the British that he kept his mind in two compartments, each carefully separate from the other. The one: the serious, brilliant, shy anti-Nazi scientist bent on aiding his adopted British country in a world-decisive race to stay ahead of the Russian war potential. This was the "Dr. Jekyll" who impressed his colleagues with his security-mindedness, who was given ready access to atomic and hydrogen secrets from 1943 on.

The other compartment was the "Mr. Hyde": the devout and disciplined believer in Communism who had no moral inhibitions against betraying the country which had given him asylum from the Nazis, the country to which he had given his oath of allegiance upon obtaining British citizenship. This was the Fuchs who had no qualms about passing Anglo-American Atomic secrets to Russian agents.

Schizophrenia, until 1911 known as dementia praecox, is regarded by the medical science of psychiatry as a group of serious and major mental illnesses. Its cause is unknown, although many volumes have been written advancing psychological theories or detailing painstaking physical tests of schizophrenic patients.

Generally, schizophrenia involves a fundamental splitting of the personality. The victim's thinking is directed to the real world and to an unreal world of his own at one and the same time. In advanced stages of the disease, the patient appears to be "out of this world," paying no attention to what goes on about him, often refusing to eat, sometimes staying in one position for hours at a time.

Some medical opinion tends to the theory that a family history of mental disease has something to do with some of the cases, and yet there are many cases where the brothers and sisters of a completely deteriorated schizophrenic are quite normal.

FBI - BOSTON
MAR 10 1950

Day-Dreamed For Hours

The defense lawyers for Fuchs might argue he was a seclusive man, who day-dreamed for hours, who hardly left his rooming house except to go to the British laboratory where he worked. They could argue that suicide, even under great external pressure, is a sign of mental instability and urge that the cases in Fuchs' family history were factors which should be taken into account. There is no doubt that, were Fuchs a mental patient, these family case histories would be considered important in the background of the case.

On the other hand, the prosecution could argue Fuchs was a great theoretical physicist and day-dreaming was quite normal for him. The "absent-minded professor" of the cartoons may be a little odd, but is not usually thought of as insane. The prosecution could tell the jury that this "controlled schizophrenia" business was something Fuchs invented when he realized that the men of Scotland Yard were moving closer to his secret.

In the American treason case of Douglas Chandler, tried here in Boston, the prosecutor—Oscar R. Ewing, now Federal Security Administrator—argued Chandler had plenty of opportunity to study the symptoms of the mental disease of paranoia and to imitate them.

In that case, five psychiatrists testified Chandler was sane and four said he was an insane paranoid. Said Ewing: "Now, I don't know of anyone in this courtroom that wants to punish an insane man. But I think we are all interested in not letting a traitor get off by a faked claim of insanity, brought in at the 11th hour." The jury found Chandler guilty.

In the case of Fuchs, it could be argued he must have known of his sibling's illness and may have used it as a convenient model for his future defense.

The legal test of insanity, as a defense against conviction of a crime, is much the same in England as in most of the states of the United States. It goes back into the common law of England and was restated in 1843 by the British judges in the McNaughton's case.

It is this: Was the defendant's mental condition such that he could distinguish between right and wrong in the commission of the act charged against him and did he appreciate the nature and quality of these acts? The question is whether the mental illness existed to so great a degree as to impair the defendant's capacity to commit an intentional wrong. Under the test, a person may be the victim of some

degree of mental unsoundness and still be criminally liable.

Not Much Doubt Remains

Whatever the opinion of British and American lawyers and psychiatrists on the Fuchs case, there is not much doubt about what the attitude of Russian psychology would be. The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party took care of that by decree in 1946. Writing about their decree in 1947, a Russian psychologist, A. A. Smirnov, said: "Soviet psychology has explicitly fostered the theory that consciousness is the highest, most specifically human level of development of the psyche, and has indicated the dominant role which conscious influences play as compared with unconscious influences."

We may assume that Fuchs would be regarded as a "conscious" villain if he had betrayed a Russian secret and that his legal short shrift would be backed by the full weight of Russian psychological theory.

The outstanding military facts of the contemporary world, Fuchs or no Fuchs, is that the Atlantic Powers and the Cominform Powers are both dependent on the work of brilliant men in the sciences.

We may be justified in hoping that Russia and the Cominform Powers will succeed as Hitler did in driving out some of their best brains.

It was a German woman, Lise Meitner, who smuggled to Norway certain of her scientific conclusions which had a great deal to do with our being the first to explode an atom-bomb.

But the Fuchs case shows that a man may be brilliant in physics and very dumb in politics and have a family background which includes mental instability in serious degree. He was being hurt by German Fascism at a time when Communism claimed to be the peaceful hope of the world, at a time when a lot of people more respectable than Hitler were saying that people had to choose between Fascism and Communism. Fuchs chose to become a believer in Communism.

While an official statement had it that he had denied ever joining the British Communist party, his confession referred to his "Marxian philosophy," and he admitted an early decision to tell Russian agents about his atomic work.

Fuchs seems to have stuck by his communistic indoctrination until his own words, "I have met English people of all kinds, and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables them to live a decent life."

Is there a hint here that the Russian fantasy of Fuchs, which survived the rape of Czechoslovakia and a few other Russian goings, got its first jolt when he ran into some "firm" but "decent" human beings?

Perhaps Fuchs might have stopped spying earlier if there had been a system for offering friendship to a shy scientist who, in the words of Fuchs' landlady, "was kind to children but friendless and never visited the local pubs, tearooms or restaurants?"

Perhaps some of the damage might have been saved if there had been a system for mixing a few political scientists in with the physical scientists?

Perhaps a staff psychiatrist or two, in the right places, might help. It might have helped in the Department of Defense in advance of the illness of the late Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal. It is perhaps worth noting that the father of one of the leading bosses of the American Communist party died in a hospital for the insane. Did the father's illness have any relation to the son's emotional condition? Did the father's illness predispose the son to be receptive to Communist propaganda?

Why did Whittaker Chambers, accuser of Alger Hiss, become a Communist and a spy? Is it of any importance that he had a brother who was unstable enough to commit suicide in 1926?

Suppose it is assumed that the jury was right when it convicted Hiss of lying when he denied passing American state secrets to Communists: into what part of the Hiss emotional and moral picture do we place the fact that his father killed himself when Hiss was a 7-year-old boy, and that his sister killed herself in 1928?

To prevent more Fuchs cases, it might be a good idea to have a "buddy system" for shy scientists: a political education system for great scientific brains which might have fuzzy notions about the facts of Russian life, and a psychiatric adviser with each scientific team. For all we know, within the broad of secrecy surrounding our uranium and hydrogen bomb work, there may be such a preventive system.

There is apparently no program, however, whereby a few million dollars is being spent to do intensive research into the reasons why nice-looking people, especially important ones, become devotees of Communism. It might be worth the mon-

It might make J. Edgar Hoover's job a little easier to handle now and in the future.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BOSTON FILE

SUBJECT *Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs*

FILE NO. *65-3320*

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275

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File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUF 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	
201	3/9/50	HQ letter to WFO	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
202	3/11/50	BS letter to HQ	4	0	see HQ 65-58805
203	3/11/50	(typed copy) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
204	3/11/50	(transmittal copy) ES teletype to HQ, NY, AL	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
205	3/10/50	AL letter to HQ	6	0	see HQ 65-58805
206	3/9/50	NY report to HQ	127	0	see HQ 65-58805
206A	3/15/50	NY letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
207	3/18/50	LA report to HQ	3	0	see HQ 65-58805
208	3/13/50	(typed copy) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
209	3/13/50	(typed copy) BS teletype to HQ, AL, NY	2	0	see HQ 65-58805
210	3/13/50	PH letter to HQ	2	0	see HQ 65-58805
211		missing	0	0	

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS 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	
212	3/14/50	BS letter to HQ	10	0	see HQ 65-58805
213	—	(typed copy) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
214	—	Translation report	3	0	see NY 65-58805 - 419,420
215	—	Translation report	2	0	see NY 65-15136 - 421
216	3/14/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
217	3/16/50	(typed copy) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
218	5/15/50	NY report to HQ	5	0	see HQ 65-58805
219	3/4/50	Memo to file	3	0	see NY 65-15136 - 478
220	3/14/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
221	3-16-50	(transmittal) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
222	3/16/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
223	3-17-50	(transmittal) BS teletype to HQ, NY	2	0	see HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-2320Re: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHSDate: 10/78
(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	
224	3/17/50	BS letter to HQ	7	0	see HQ 65-58805
225	3/16/50	CG report to HQ	6	0	see HQ 65-58805
226	3/20/50	(transmittal copy) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
227	3/14/50	AQ report to HQ	50	0	see HQ 65-58805
228	3/20/50	News article	2	2	
229	3/22/50	(transmittal) BS teletype to HQ, NY, HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
230	3/4/50	memo to file	3	0	see NY 65-15136-478
231	3/24/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
232	2/14/50	State Dept. memo	2	0	see NY 65-15136-492
233	3/27/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
234	3/27/50	HQ letter to NY	12	0	see HQ 65-58805
235	3/30/50	(transmittal) BS teletype to AL	1	1	

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS 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	
236	3/30/50	HQ letter to NY	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
237	3/29/50	capt 3rd party HQ letter to SF	1	0	See NY 65-15136-504
238	3/30/50	DE report to HQ	4	0	See HQ 65-58805
239	2/29/40	Fuchs letter to 3rd party	1/1	0	See NY 65-15136-156
240	7/14/42	Third party letter	1/1	0	See NY 65-15136-155
241	3/31/50	HQ letter to NY	3	0	See NY 65-15136-510 510
242	3/31/50	capt "Kristol Heneman" WFO letter to HQ	1	0	See HQ 100-346228
243	4/3/50	NK report to HQ	10	0	See HQ 65-58805
243A	4/10/50	HQ letter to NK	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
244	4/7/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
245	4/6/50	NK report to HQ	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
246	4/1/47	Translation letter	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805-976

File No: 65-3320Re: ERIC JULIUS KEANE FUGISDate: 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	
247	9/27/45	Translation letter	2	0	see Bufile 65-58805-976
248	—	Translation report	1	0	see Bufile 65-58805-976
249	4/7/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
250	4/3/50	LA Report to HQ	3	0	see HQ 65-58805
251	3/11/50	news article	1	1	
252	3/23/50	(transmittal) HQ teletype to BS, NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
253	3/24/50	(typed) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
254	3/22/50	NY letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
255	3/29/50	(typed) BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
256	3/30/50	BS teletype to HQ, NY, AL	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
257	4/7/50	SF report to HQ	4	0	see HQ 65-58805
258	4/1/50	BS teletype to HQ, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL JULIUS KEARS 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	
259	4/17/50	BU report to HQ	10	0	See HQ 65-58805
260	4/18/50	(transmittal) AL teletype to HQ, NY, NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
261	4/18/50	HQ letter to AL	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
262	4/20/50	BS teletype to HQ, NY, AL	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
263	4/19/50	HQ teletype to BA	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
264	4/18/50	AL letter to HQ	7	0	See HQ 65-58805
265	4/20/50	NY letter to HQ	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
266	4/19/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
267	4/26/50	AL letter to HQ	3	0	See HQ 65-58805
268	4/26/50	AL letter to HQ	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
269	4/26/50	BS letter to HQ	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
270	4/26/50	(transmittal) BS teletype to HQ, NY	2	0	See HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: Emil Julius 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	
271	4/25/50	WFO letter to HQ	5	0	see HQ 65-58805
272	5/1/50	NY report to HQ	5	0	see HQ 65-58805
273	5/2/50	AQ letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
274	5/2/50	AQ letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
275	5/3/50	AQ report to HQ	10	0	see HQ 65-58805

FBI, BOSTON

3-30-50

11-35 P

JVT

SAC, ALBANY

U R G E N T

FOOCASE, ESP DASH R. ALL PHOTOS CITED IN BOSTON TELS TO BUREAU DATED MARCH TWENTYSECOND AND MARCH TWENTYNINE LAST EXHIBITED TO KRISTEL HEINEMAN TODAY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. PHOTO OF BERNARD O. KOOPMAN ALSO EXHIBIT WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. KRISTEL STUDIED AT GREAT LENGTH PHOTO OF WILLIAM A. MC KINLEY RECEIVED WITH ALBANY LETTER DATED MARCH TWENTYTWO LAST. SHE DENIED SHE KNEW MC KINLEY HOWEVER. ALBANY REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY AVAILABLE ADDITIONAL PHOTOS OF MC KINLEY.

SOUCY

END

ACK AND DISC PLS

OK FBI AL RWTV

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DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JJP/STW

65-3320-235

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12-15-78 1259 JSP/JAM

LET US CONSIDER the case of Karl Fuchs, British scientist now facing trial on charge of violating England's official secrets act. Although a British subject, who is to be tried in a British court, he will be tried on accusations made by J. Edgar Hoover and the American FBI.

It is the American press and, insofar as can be ascertained, not the British press, which has already convicted Fuchs, although a future change in the British attitude is not excluded.

The contrast between reaction here and reaction across the Atlantic is so marked at this stage that Sen. Brien McMahon and other famed American spy-hunters are wondering whether British public sentiment is sufficiently hysterical to secure the "proper" verdict. The Congressional Atomic Energy Committee is therefore considering, according to McMahon, a move to extradite Fuchs to this country and have him "properly" tried before a jury of loyalty-checked government workers in the District of Columbia, and before that equally powerful jury of the Scripps-Howard, Hearst and McCormick newspapers.

Which brings me to my next point: If there were no Fuchs case, the Truman Administration would, for its own purposes, need to invent one.

FOR SOME MONTHS negotiations have been proceeding between the U. S., Britain and Canada on whether or not to continue the atomic partnership between these countries begun during World War II. The discussions have not been very fruitful because, in the U. S., a powerful group, which includes the Pentagon brasshats, is opposed to the partnership on any terms. The British, who have in their own way made enormous contributions to the development of the American atomic project, feel they have a right to enjoy whatever dividends in scientific and military knowledge may accrue from this project.

Among other things the British ruling class wants a more

prominent part in the anti-Soviet cabal itself. Despite its sharp differences with Wall Street there is common ground between them in the cold-war policy.

The decision to proceed with the hydrogen bomb has increased the insistence of the British and Canadians to share in the "secrets." But that decision has also strengthened the hand of the brass hats who want to make the H-bomb not only the monopoly of the anti-Soviet bloc, but the monopoly of United States military circles.

There is some evidence that the State Department which hitherto seemed to be seeking a middle ground, has now swung over to the position of the brass hats. Apparently, Secretary of State Acheson is ready to freeze out his British allies.

THIS DECISION reflects not only the H-bomb developments, but more significantly, the numerous frictions which have erupted in Anglo-American relations. If Britain could be relied upon, through thick and thin, as a dependable ally and junior partner of the U. S. in a cold or hot war with the USSR, the State Department would offer no serious objections to now and then throwing an atomic sop to the British. But the threat of a world economic crisis means that the U. S. must constantly push Britain back out of her traditional areas of exploitation, to make room for American exports, American profits and American exploitation.

It is inevitable that the British government in defending the interest of its own imperialists, should resist this unceasing pressure from the American government, acting in the interests of its imperialists. Despite the surface show of cordiality between Washington and London there is, therefore, a constantly growing area of dispute.

This was to be detected only last week in an unusually bitter rejoinder to Britain from Acheson on the subject of London's embargo, effective Feb. 15, on the import of dollar oil. It could be detected several weeks ago

in the Colombo conference which the British Colonial Office called to plan its own strategy for protecting British investors against American Point Four competition.

OVER THE WEEKEND these frictions emerged in so sharp a form as to bog down the European Marshall Plan Council. Sir Stafford Cripps made it clear London would not accept ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman's demand for "integrating" its economy or its currency with that of Western Europe under the supervision of the U. S.

These conflicts of interest between U. S. and British imperialist interests do not mean an open break is imminent or inevitable. They do suggest to Acheson and his advisers, however, that such a break is not impossible.

This possibility makes Britain a less reliable, less dependable ally for Wall Street's anti-Soviet adventures. Therefore the Truman Administration is getting set to abandon the atomic partnership under which Britain might secure atomic "secrets" including that of the H-bomb. The Truman Administration is most happy to have any kind of development, such as the Fuchs case, which can be used to slow down or disrupt the three-power negotiations.

I said above that if there were no Fuchs case, the Truman Administration would need to invent one. I am confident this is true and if one concludes from the above that the Fuchs case was indeed invented for this purpose, I would be the last to argue against that conclusion.

Previous American spy scares have been directed against the USSR and against the American people. The current spy scare seems to be directed mainly against the British.

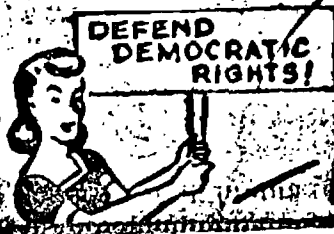
AS WE
SEE IT

Why Truman Needed
The Fuchs Spy Trial
By Rob F. Hall
WASHINGTON



Daily Worker

2-8-50



FBI - BOSTON
MAR 14 1950

65-3320-251

A-BOMB SCIENTISTS

HUNTED BY FBI

Pair Suddenly
Vanish from
Big British
Atomic Base

65-3320-228

Possible Tie with
Fuchs Case Hinted

LONDON, March 20 (UP)

British press reports said

AND BY FBI

Pair Suddenly Vanish from Big British Atomic Base

Possible Tie with Fuchs Case Hinted

LONDON, March 20 (UP)—British press reports said today two top American-born atomic scientists have disappeared and are being sought by British and American agents in connection with the Fuchs case, the London Daily Graphic reported today.

A DISPATCH in the newspaper said arrests may be made on both sides of the Atlantic within two or three days.

According to the newspaper government agents want to question the two men regarding their relationship to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist sentenced to 14 years in prison for revealing atomic secrets to Russia.

BOTH MEN were among the top scientists at Harwell, the big British atomic center where Fuchs was head of theoretical research, the Graphic said.

"Two top-level United States-born scientists have suddenly disappeared from Britain," the Graphic dispatch said. "They are believed to have gone to the United States and the federal bureau of investigation has been asked to find them."

SCOTLAND YARD'S special branch is working hard to find out the reason for the two scientists' disappearance and wants to know more about their relationship to Fuchs.

"Both men are scientists in the highest category of atomic research. They have been in Britain for some months and had access to much of the secret work being carried on at Harwell."

"A long code message about them went from Britain to the United States security headquarters in Washington yesterday. It contained a statement of all their activities since they came to Britain."

"A highly-placed informant said arrests on both sides of the Atlantic might be expected within two or three days."

65-3320-228

BOSTON TRAVELER
MARCH 20, 1950

F. O. I. A

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BOSTON FILE

SUBJECT ERIC KEARS FEENEY

FILE NO. 65-3320

VOLUME NO. 4

SERIALS 276

to

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 KENNEDY FUCHSDate: 12/79
(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	
276	5/10/50	NY report to HQ	120	0	See HQ 65-58805
276A	6/11/54	FD-159 + search slip	2	2	
277	5/8/50	IP report to HQ	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
278	5/13/50	(transmittal) NY teletype to HQ, WF, O, BS	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
279	5/18/50	SL teletype to HQ, BS, NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
280	5/16/50	BS letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
281	5/22/50	SA to SAC memo	1	1	
282	5/26/50	SL report to HQ	4	0	See HQ 65-58805
283	4/10/50	capt third party BS letter to NY	1	1	
284	5/24/50	LA letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
285	6/1/50	Capt "Harry Gold" BS report to HQ	21	0	see HQ 65-58805
285A	6/6/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805

File No: 65-3320Re: EMAIL 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	
286	6/8/50	HQ letter to HQ	2	0	See HQ 65-58805
287	6/9/50	HQ letter to NY	2	0	see HQ 65-58805
288	6/15/50	capt Harry Gold BS report to NY	21	0	see HQ 65-58805
289	6/13/50	BS letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
290	6/21/50	news article	1	1	
291	6/21/50	HQ letter to BS w/ encl.	1/12	0	see HQ 65-58805
292	7/17/50	HQ letter to NY	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
293	7/26/50	HQ letter to NY	38	0	see HQ 65-58805
294	6/28/50	capt Harry Gold BS report to HQ	5	0	see HQ 65-58805
295	9/25/50	LA letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
296	9/1/50	news article	1	1	
297	9/1/50	news article	1	1	

File No: 65-3320Re: EMIL KLAUS FURUSDate: 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	
298	10/10/50	NY report to HQ	40	0	See HQ 65-58805
299	12/2/50	Capt "Krieger + Robert Heineman" BS report to HQ	5	0	See HQ 100-346228
300	12/11/50	news article	1	1	
301	12/11/50	news article	1	1	
302	4/11/51	SA to SAC memo	1	1	
303	5/10/51	(typed) BS teletype to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
303	5/10/51	(transmittal) BS teletype to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
304	11/26/57	Third party letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
304	12/14/57	search slip	1	1	
305	12/2/57	HQ letter to third party	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
306	1/20/58	BS letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
307	2/4/58	SF letter to HQ	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	
308	3/14/58	HQ letter to BS	1	0	See HQ 65-58805
309	3/17/58	CI letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
310	3/27/58	DE letter to HQ	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
311	5/11/59	news article	1	1	
312	5/21/59	HQ letter to BS	1	0	see HQ 65-58805
313	6/8/59	BS letter to HQ	2	0	see HQ 65-58805
314	6/14/59	news article	3	3	
315	7/12/59	news article	2	2	
316	2/8/77	Routing slip	1	1	
317	2/9/77	Routing slip	1	1	
318	2/7/77	Routing slip	1	1	
319	2/7/77	Routing slip	1	1	

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	
320	2/7/77	Routing slip	1	1	
321	2/15/77	Routing slip	1	1	
322	3/9/77	Routing slip	1	1	
323	3/9/77	Routing slip	1	1	
324	2/28/77	Routing slip	1	1	
NR	5/17/77	HQ airtel to AL	2	0	See CG 100-28385 (unrecorded serial top serial in file see. 1)

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

ORALLY BY TELEPHONE

Date: 6-11-54

Information Requested Concerning:

PETER NAM PRENTKY

Information Furnished from File, Serial and Page Number:

~~182x~~ 65-3320-276 page 55, 54 (File as 276-A)

Information Furnished to:

DIO NAME CHECK indicates the above now resides at 18 Antonellis Circle,
Newton Center, Mass.

Remarks:

Furnish info on page 54 and 55 and suggested they check NYO as that
was the office of origin with respect to the significance of the
association between PRENTKY and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

Chas. E. Pelletier

Special Agent

65-3320-276-A

MEMO FOR SAC

Boston, Mass.

5/22/50

RE: FOOCASE

At 1:20 PM today, Mr. Belmont of the Bureau telephonically stated that arrangements were to be made by this office to have HEINEMAN go to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in connection with the FOOCASE.

He stated this office was to be advised by Heineman's attorney when Heineman could make this trip. He advised that a development has occurred which makes it highly important that Heineman proceed to Philadelphia as soon as possible to observe HARRY GOLD.

Mr. Belmont stated Heineman should leave today if at all possible and if such arrangements could be effected between Heineman and his attorney it would be most desirable as it is highly important that Heineman go to Philadelphia as quickly as possible.

Mr. Belmont requested that he be telephonically advised concerning the details that have been arranged regarding Heineman's trip to Philadelphia.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-13-78 BY 659 JJP/IAN~~

J.G.WOODS, SA

JGW:MP

SA Gordon made arrangements through Heineman's attorney, former SA James F. Mahan, for Mahan, Heineman and Gordon to proceed to Philadelphia tonight via Flight 595, Eastern Airlines, leaving Boston 7:45 pm, arriving Phila. 10 PM. Mr. Mahan stated both Heineman and he were desirous if possible of getting back from Phila. tonight as they both have commitments for tomorrow. Mr. Mahan stated if absolutely necessary he and his client would stay over but prefer if at all possible to return tonight. Mr. Leo Laughlin of the Bureau who is acting for Mr. Belmont, was advised of above and stated he did not know whether or not it could be handled at Phila. tonight. ASAC Hinze of Phila. was advised of above, stated the plane would be met by Agents of the Phila. Office and every effort would be made to expedite departure of Heineman and Mahan tonight. In the event this was not possible he would make arrangements for 3 single rooms at the hotel.

EJM:MP

65-3320-281
E.J. Mc... ASAC

SAC, NEW YORK

April 10, 1950

SAC, BOSTON

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

LYLE BORST
INFORMATION CONCERNING
SECURITY MATTER - C

~~REDACTED~~ has furnished the following information which may be of interest to your office. b7d

Since last December, 1949 HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard Observatory and subject of a pending Internal Security - C case in Boston, has been closely associated with LYLE BORST. BORST is only known to the Boston Division as referred to on Page 5 of New York report of Special Agent JOHN M. O'MARA, dated May 8, 1947 and entitled "CITRAD - INTERNAL SECURITY - R." BORST is identified by the Boston informant as now being affiliated with the Brookhaven Laboratory at Long Island, New York.

The close association between BORST and SHAPLEY is predicated upon BORST's having developed physical theories concerning the "Super Novae," a particular type of variable star which is a matter of interest to SHAPLEY. BORST is, however, according to the informant, a physicist who was at Los Alamos during World War II.

On February 27, 1950 ~~REDACTED~~ was present when CHARLES WHIPPLE, an associate of SHAPLEY's, asked BORST if he knew KLAUS FUCHS. BORST stated that he has met him at Los Alamos but did not know him well and further that he felt that few people knew FUCHS well inasmuch as he was a rather reticent individual. b7d

As indicated in the initial paragraph, the foregoing fragmentary information concerning BORST is furnished for informative purposes.

100-11779
BSG:MT#

1 cc - 100-16321
1 cc - 65-3320

Declassified by 259 JJP/JAN
12-13-78

~~SECRET~~
Dec 28/78 [unclear]

65-3320-283

Fuchs Got Secrets of Both Atom and H-Bomb

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British atomic spy, knew all the top secrets not only of atom bombs but of the hydrogen bomb.

How much this man, who says he gave his information to Russia, knew is revealed by William L. Laurence, New York Times science reporter, the only visiting newspaperman given access to all the atomic secrets. Laurence tells the Fuchs story today in the Saturday Evening Post under the title, "The Truth About the Hydrogen Bomb."

ON THE SCENE

Before the first atom bomb, Laurence was at Los Alamos, N. M.,

talking to Dr. Hans A. Bethe, who headed the theoretical physicists at the bomb-making plant. These theorists were in fact the really practical men in making the first bombs.

At that time the atomic scientists were already talking about the hydrogen bomb, calling it for camouflage the superbomb and superdooper. Laurence asked Bethe if this bomb was really true. Bethe replied yes, and that it could be made equal to a million tons of TNT and "even more than a million."

Twenty thousand tons of TNT was the rating of the atom bomb. "And there in our midst," Lau-

rence continues, "stood Klaus standing right in the center of Fuchs. There he was, this spy, what we believed at the time to be the world's greatest secret. As he confessed five years later, he betrayed to the Soviet the most intimate details he learned—as a member of the innermost of inner circles—not only about the A-bomb but about the H-bomb as well. He was a trusted member of the theoretical division, the sanctum sanctorum of Los Alamos. This select group, behind doubly and triply locked doors, discussed in whispers their ideas about the superdooper. His associates at Los Alamos today sadly admit that Fuchs made it possible for Russia to develop her A-

bomb at least a year ahead of time. It is my conviction the information made it possible for the Russians to attain their goal at least three and possibly as much as 10 years earlier."

Herald 6-21-50

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-78 BY 1049 JJP/SAN~~

65-3320-290
FBI - BOSTON
JUN 21 1950
g

**Briton Held in Theft
Of Atomic Papers**

AUG 18 1950

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—William Wakeham, a jobless clerk, was charged today with stealing a suitcase containing secret atomic research papers which belonged to the British government.

The suitcase was the property of John M. Greenlees, an official of the Ministry of Supply, which runs Britain's atomic research program. It disappeared Aug. 8 from Greenlees' train compartment in Euston Station, London.

Detectives recovered the suitcase, with the papers intact, in a hotel the following day. Wakeham was later arrested in Folkestone. The arresting officer quoted the Briton in court today as saying:

"When I saw what was in it I got a touch of the seconds (took fright) and left it at my hotel."

Wakeham was jailed for a week pending his next appearance in court. The formal charge was theft of the suitcase, clothing and portfolio containing the secret papers. Value of the loot was given as 63 pounds 15 shillings (\$178.50).

*C.C.O.
index
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*Worcester Gazette
8/18/50
z*

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259~~

65-3320-296

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
SEP 1 1950	
FBI - BOSTON	

PS

New Atom Leaks Hinted At Trials

AUG 18 1950

COLCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 18 (INS)—The possibility of a new leak of British and American military secrets was hinted today at the court martial of a British infantry sergeant here.

A number of United States Air Force officers and non-coms appeared at the secret trial of Sgt. Francis Arthur Elliott, 28, on undisclosed charges.

Reports circulated the British trial was at a "top secret" level. It was recalled U. S. atom-bomb carrying B-36 bombers with highly-secret equipment are stationed in Britain. The British Army Judge Advocate presiding at the court martial barred the public on the ground its presence "would gravely prejudice the interests of security."

An unidentified U. S. attorney was present at the session as an observer.

British officers arriving at the hearing carried fat folders marked "top secret."

At the same time, similar secret sessions were ordered for the court martial of two members of the Ulster Rifles, Eric Smith and James John Connolly. In these cases, the prosecutor refused to reveal the nature of the charges against the two soldiers.

The trials recalled the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British physicist who admitted betraying U. S. atom secrets to Russia and who was sentenced to a 14-year prison term.

*C.C.O.
index
3
names
of*

*Worcester Gazette
8-18-50
of*

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-18-78 BY 1234~~

65-3320-297

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 1 1950	
FBI - BOSTON	

RES

Harry Gold, Spy Ring Courier, Gets 30 Years

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (AP)—Harry Gold, Philadelphia research chemist, today was sentenced to 30 years in prison for admittedly serving as courier for a Russian atomic spy ring during World War II.

Gold previously had pleaded guilty to charges of espionage in wartime and conspiracy to commit espionage in wartime. He was sentenced to a 30-year term on each count, with the terms to run concurrently.

Specifically, he admitted serving as courier between Dr. Klaus Fuchs and a Soviet espionage ring. Fuchs now is serving a 14-year term in a British prison.

Gold's sentence—the maximum allowed by law short of the death sentence—exceeded the recommendation of the Federal Government for a 25-year term.

Only three days away from his 40th birthday, Gold showed little emotion as he was sentenced by U. S. Federal District Judge James P. McGranery. The Philadelphia research chemist's haggard face—he has lost 35 pounds since his arrest May 23—was the sole evidence of the strain under which he has been laboring.

Gold told the court he had made a "terrible mistake." But he said he had received the "most scrupulously fair trial and treatment."

"Most certainly," he added, "what courts never have happened in the Soviet Union or any of the countries dominated by it."

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1259 JJA~~

Case Title:

Classification:

Newspaper, Date:

Boston Sunday Globe
December 10, 1950

65-3320-300
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED
DEC 11 1950

GOLD JAILED FOR 30 YEARS

Communist Agent Says Trial Fair

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—Harry Gold was sentenced today to 30 years in prison—more than double the term Britain imposed on the spy who stole the U. S. atomic data Gold carried to Soviet agents. Gold admitted he served as courier between Dr. Klaus Fuchs and a Russian espionage ring. Fuchs was sentenced to 14 years in an English prison. Gold's sentence—two 30-year terms to run concurrently—also exceeded the recommendation of the federal government for a 25-year term.

Only three days away from his 40th birthday, Gold showed little emotion as he was sentenced by U. S. Federal District Judge James P. McGranery. The Philadelphia research chemist's haggard face—he has lost 35 pounds since his arrest May 23—was the sole evidence of the strain under which he has been laboring.

Gold told the court he had made a "terrible mistake." But he said he had received the "most scrupulously fair trial and treatment."

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-78 BY 1251 [signature]~~

Re: London should not be NOE 12/27 cr

*Postcard
12/10/50
1-5-51
OK*

Case Title:

Classification:
Newspaper, Date:
Boston Sunday Post
December 10, 1950

65-7320-301

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 11 1950	

2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA BRENTON S. GORDON

SUBJECT: KLAUS FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: April 11, 1951

~~REDACTED~~, furnished the writer with the original of a letter addressed by Dr. EMIL FUCHS, 10a Leipzig W 31, Rechlitzstrasse 78, to KRISTEL HEINEMAN dated February 19, 1951. *b7d*

In this letter, FUCHS advised his daughter that his son, GOLDER, had died a few days earlier. The father dedicates his life anew to his grandchild KLAUS (KITOWSKI).

The grandfather expresses his lack of understanding of God's way with him and tells KRISTEL that GOLDER had just begun to have found hope in a woman named HELGA ZIESKE. He had been in Germany since May, 1950.

The father of KRISTEL further advised that KLAUS FUCHS' address is now 6597 Stafford Prison, Stafford, England. The elder FUCHS advises that his son, the Atom spy, has resolved to turn his fate to a creative experience and thus develop it into a blessing.

The father concludes with the note that he manages to find relief in his work in the University, and particularly in the "peace committee", his contacts in England and the United States had been valuable and he hoped he would be able to point out to his friends overseas wherein lay the dangers of war and where lay the real hope for peace.

The original of the letter has been returned to the source which should not be identified.

BSG:mk
65-3320

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-78 BY 1259 JAR/SAN~~

c.c. to 65-3304

65-3320-302

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 11 1951	

Gordon
Advise Bu.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~DATE 12-13-78 BY SSA SSP/SAN~~

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Main Subversive Case Files Only
- Subversive References Only
- Main Criminal Case Files Only
- Criminal References Only
- Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
- Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
- Restrict to Locality of _____

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>Stern, Frank</i>			
<i>111-34231*</i>			
<i>Frank J</i>			
<i>100-5900-46(10-24931)</i>			
<i>Frank Joseph</i>			
<i>100-13632</i>			
<i>AER</i>			

Requested by _____ Squad _____ Extension _____ File No. _____

Searched by *AC* _____ *12/14*
(date)

Consolidated by _____
(date)

Reviewed by _____
(date)

File Review Symbols

- I - Identical
- NI - Not identical
- ? - Not identifiable
- U - Unavailable reference

SPY FUCHS

Continued from the First Page

Furthermore, Dr. Fuchs, according to Mrs. Holzer, has never written any reply to his sister's offer which she made in a letter around Christmas time.

"I never received any answer," Mrs. Holzer told the Globe. "In fact, Klaus has never written to me in the nine years he has been in jail."

Mrs. Holzer, wife of an official of U. Holzer, Inc., bookbinders, suffered bitterly when she first learned after the war that her brother, one of Britain's top scientists, had given atomic secrets to the Russians.

Leads Jail Strike.

Fuchs was in the United States between 1943 and 1947 and reportedly met with a Soviet agent in the city of

Cambridge. His wartime and post-war journeys to Canada and Mexico from the United States aroused the suspicions of the FBI when it became known that there were leaks to Russia on the Manhattan

A-Bomb Project.

The 47-year-old Fuchs has spent nine years in jail. On



(An Wirephoto)

A-SPY Klaus Fuchs has failed to reply to letters from his sister in Hyde Park.

yesterday he reportedly led a "ban-the-H-bomb" strike among the 700 prisoners in Wakefield. The London newspaper "The People" said the strike could not have occurred were it not for "the astonishing influence Fuchs wields among the long-term prisoners, many of whom have been converted to Communism by him."

Well informed sources here say it is highly probable that Fuchs will go to East Germany to be with his father following release from jail.

In any case, his friends say, Fuchs has demonstrated no inclination or desire to try to enter the United States despite the offering of his sister.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 12-13-78 BY 1359 JJK/KEN

Hyde Park Sister Makes Bid British Atom Spy Fuchs Offered Home in Hub

By EARL BANNER

LONDON, May 11—Convicted atom spy Klaus Fuchs, due to be released in July from the Wakefield jail in Yorkshire, has been offered the chance to live with a married sister in Boston, Mass.

It is considered highly unlikely, however, that Fuchs will be able to take advantage of the offer—even if he wanted to—because the U.S. Justice Department has cited 31 grounds on which he is forbidden entry into the United States under the terms of the McCarran Law.

SPY FUCHS
Page Thirteen

This was revealed today in a story published in the Scottish Daily Express which pointed out that Fuchs' sister, Mrs. Albert Holzer, of 29 Collins St., Hyde Park, Mass., offered him the sanctuary of her home when he is freed.

Christian Science Monitor

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Klaus Fuchs, 48, atomic spy scheduled to be released soon from a British prison, embittered?

His sister, Christel, who is Mrs. Albert Holzer, 35 Collins st., Hyde Park, says, "No, I don't think so. But he will have to learn to make something of his life from here on. It is difficult to understand the reasons behind his thinking in the past, but I shall leave that to him to explain."

On which side of the "international" fence he may go is a matter for conjecture.

Mrs. Holzer says, "All the news I get about my brother is from newspapers."

Pleasant and courteous, she talked readily about writing to Klaus last Christmas, inviting him to live with her and her husband and two tow-headed, happy-looking children, Mariana, 3, and Heidi, 1½, in their modernistic Hyde Park home.

She ventured a guess that her brother will go to East Germany when released. This assumption is based on correspondence her father, Dr. Emil Fuchs of Leipzig, had on his 85th birthday with Klaus.

"My father has repeatedly written that he is expecting Klaus to live with him. He

thinks my brother will teach and will not be a physicist at all. He could teach anything," she said, complimenting her brother's renowned brilliance.

She talked proudly of her father, a professor of theology at University of Leipzig, and showed the May issue of an East German monthly Protestant magazine, Faith and Conscience, which was dedicated in its entirety to him on his 85th birthday. He also has recently received a gold medal for "services to his country" from the German Communist government.

Asked if it were true that the church in East Germany is limited in its freedom, she replied, "Father reports otherwise, but if it is so, the church has often lived under persecution. Father has always been very progressive and very liberal so I know he'll find a way to live as a Christian over there."

As to her brother's future, she continued, "I know my father wrote after he last visited him in England in 1958, that Klaus said he wants to work for peace."

Mrs. Holzer clearly recalled an incident when her brother visited her in Cambridge (about 1945) which may throw some light on his circuitous pursuit of peace. At the time, Dr. Klaus Fuchs was working as a member of the British scientific team with the United States atomic experts on the top military secret of the nuclear age at Los Alamos, N.M.

"He showed us a picture of the first atomic bomb. I'll never forget it. I was horrified. And he told me then, 'I'll see that it won't be used.' This statement has always stuck in my mind," she declared.

Mrs. Holzer says she has written regularly to her brother on his birthday, at Christmas and on special occasions during the nine years he has been in prison.

"But I have never heard from him," she said.

Her father writes regularly to Mrs. Holzer and to his son. Under the McCarran Act, Klaus Fuchs is barred from entering the United States. It is also known that the physicist has withdrawn an application he



MRS. ALBERT HOLZER of Hyde Park with daughter, Heidi, has offered her home as sanctuary to her brother, Klaus Fuchs, atomic spy, soon to be released from a British prison.

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Boston Traveler
Boston Herald
Boston Globe
Boston American
Boston Record
Christian Science Monitor

Date: 6-14-59
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 BS-65-3320
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But, should he unexpectedly come to Hyde Park, how would he make a living?
"I know he could find a job in private industry," Mrs. Holzer said without any hesitation.

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Would he assume another name?

"He would never assume another name. You can't travel under an alias in Germany or any other part of Europe. It's against the law. So I don't think he would do that," she said, her husband strongly concurring.

Born and reared in Hyde Park, Albert Holzer is an official in the U. Holzer, Inc., bookbinding, which has been in his family more than 100 years.

Does Klaus Fuchs and his father have much in common?

"They were quite different. Father is a very outgoing type of person. He gets along very well with everyone. Mother, though, was reserved and shy. Such characteristics are rather typical of scientists. There were scientists on both sides of the family," she said.

Mrs. Holzer received her degree in teaching at Halle University, near Dresden, at the beginning of Hitler's rise to power. But she, like her brother, Klaus, who is a year and a half her senior, opposed Nazism. They both fled Germany. He went to France and shortly afterwards to England; she to Switzerland.

"We date our lives from 1933," she remarked.

"We did not want to live under Hitler. I stayed in Switzerland for a period and studied under Jung, then returned to Germany where I got my passport to America. I came over alone around 1936," she said.

"And I have never been back."

Originally she had planned to teach psychology in Germany.

"But everyone then had to take an oath to Hitler, and I would not do that. So I decided to study crafts, thinking that field would not be affected by Hitler's theories. But the government also required an oath for teachers of handicrafts so I left Germany and then enrolled at Swarthmore, where I majored in psychology and geography."

She had a sister, Elizabeth, who died in 1934, in Germany and a brother who died in 1952, in Berlin. He had lived in Switzerland during World War II.

"Mother died when Klaus was in his teens, several years before Hitler took office," Mrs. Holzer said.

2 Nations Beckon Fuchs Atom Spy Goes Free Soon; Jailed in 1950

By ERNEST ZAUGG

MUNICH, Ger. — Atom spy Klaus Fuchs, man without a country during nine years' imprisonment in England, the British having deprived him of his British citizenship, could now find a home in at least two countries of the free world.



ZAUGG

The United States is still "off a bomb was for them "absolutely horrible," said Dr. Gerlach. But it was on purely scientific grounds that they told Hitler it was "absolutely impossible" to make a bomb.

His sister Mrs. Albert Holzer of Hyde Park has invited him to her home. For the time being he cannot accept, but he is well taken care of elsewhere.

During an interview with Dr. Walter Gerlach, leading atom scientist of Germany and head of the Physics Institute in Munich, Dr. Gerlach stated, "I am positive, knowing Klaus, that he was motivated by the highest and noblest motives and betrayed the bomb to Russia, not to help Russia, but to avoid some human catastrophe which he feared."

That, he stated, is the general view of atom scientists in Germany about Klaus Fuchs.

The British have given him permission to remain in England after his release on June 29. In West Germany his fellow atom scientists hold him in high esteem and would welcome him back to the fold.

Gerlach, head of atomic work in Germany during most of the war, was given funds and built an uranium reactor. In 1944 Goering and Speer tried to take away his funds for this "useless work," but he told them it would be a disgrace for Germany to be behind other countries when peace came. Reluctantly they let him continue.

After Germany's defeat eight of the top German atom scientists — Doctors Gerlach, Heisenberg, Laue, Hahn, Weizsaecker, Hartek, Bagge and Korching — were interned in England.

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Dr. Gerlach is one of the 18 German atom scientists who on April 12, 1957 signed the Goettingen Pledge binding themselves never to help make an atom bomb. This was a revolutionary step which they hoped would be followed by the atom scientists of other countries.

It has not been followed, though Dr. Gerlach assured this writer that several of the world's leading atom scientists including U.S. scientists would like to do so.

Germany, having been "neutralized" for atom bomb production by the Goettingen Pledge, would offer a favorable climate to Klaus Fuchs, who is also an anti-A-bomb crusader, having organized a protest against the bomb among his fellow prisoners in England.

Dr. Gerlach, free from any suspicion of communism, recently refused an honorary doctor's degree from Jena University in Communist Germany because the university had deprived other scientists who fled to West Germany of their degrees "for trivial and unfounded reasons."

He stated his belief that it is "absolutely out of the question" that Klaus be used again by Russia as a spy. Even before his arrest Klaus had a change of heart about communism. His confession led to the arrest of other Red spies.

Klaus Fuchs' choice of freedom is a prestige defeat for the Reds. Russia has been angling to get him back. Recently the German Communist government gave his father, Dr. Emil Fuchs, Quaker and professor of theology at Leipzig, a gold medal for "services to his country."

"The case of the German atom scientists who are on a "sit-down strike" against the bomb is psychologically interesting. An un-political lot, they have been under the lash of militarism—first the Kaiser, and then Hitler—more than the scientists of any other country.

Dr. Gerlach's pacifism began in 1943, when he quit work on submarine installations in Belgium, thus getting himself in wrong with the Nazis. At the beginning of the war Hitler asked his atom scientists whether they could make a bomb. The thought of making

They heard of the bomb at Hiroshima from a British officer. They did not believe it. Dr. Heisenberg said, "It is simply not true. The Americans like the Nazis need a wonder weapon and have called a large conventional bomb an atom bomb for propaganda."

When they were finally convinced, they were horrified. The Goettingen Pledge originated in the emotional experience of this group.

A statement of Chancellor Adenauer that the A-bomb was "not so bad" and "only a further development" galvanized them to action and the declaration that they, at least, would have no share in this "further development."

Their attitude has remained constant. The younger generation of German atom scientists who have not signed the pledge have the same anti-bomb feeling. Gerlach fears that some of them might be tricked into indirectly aiding bomb production through work in the atom-for-peace Euratom institute, a joint action of six European nations.

He said, "I personally do not trust Euratom. It is infiltrated with politics. One of its leaders, France's Dr. Gueron, also works in a French institute for atomic weapons."

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Traitor Fuchs' Worst Case in History

HEARST HEADLINE SPECIAL
to The Advertiser
FROM JIM BISHOP

The Super Spy—Conclusion

A LETTER—a very simple letter—started the final chain of events. It was written by Professor Rudolph Peierls of Birmingham University to Dr. Klaus Fuchs. The time was the spring of 1941. World War II was 18 months old. The professor asked the young man if he would be interested in a special job paying 275 pounds a year.



JIM BISHOP

Fuchs said yes. The job was secret. Very secret. British security services studied the record of the young alien. They were looking for possible Nazis; not possible Communists. So, when they saw the report from the German Consul that Klaus Fuchs was a Red, they okayed him.

He began work on the atom bomb. Never let it be said that his contribution was small. Once Klaus Fuchs immersed himself in the work, the long stride of his mind carried him far beyond the thinking of most scientists. They were

still making an atom bomb when he was laying out the ground rules for a hydrogen bomb.

NO RUSSIAN came to Fuchs. He went to them. In June, 1941, he contacted Simon Kremer, secretary to the Soviet Military Attache in London. "When I learned about the purpose of the work," he said years later, "I decided to inform Russia. . . . The little man began to play God.

Fuchs, who could not be trusted, did not trust Kremer. The spy committed the sacri-

lege of calling at the embassy to ask if Kremer was bringing the Fuchs reports on atom bombs to the Russians. He was told yes, and to please go away. Klaus was just checking.

Great Britain and Canada and the United States spent billions of dollars deciphering the secrets of the atom. Dr. Fuchs gave them away free. The USSR had them without cost, without travail, without spending the years

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- Boston American, Boston, Mass.
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- Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
- Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
- Daily Record, Boston, Mass.
- Boston Advertiser, Boston, Mass.

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Editor: W. R. Hearst, Jr.
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between 1941 to 1945 trying to find them.

★ ★ ★
DR. FUCHS came to America. He was not investigated here because the British endorsed him. He visited our installations and passed our secrets on to the Russians through a Philadelphia biochemist, Harry Gold. Fuchs gave and gave and gave. He could not give what he did not know, and what he did not know was the trigger for the atom bomb. The United States knew how to set it off. No one else did.

At Los Alamos, a young sergeant named David Greenglass found out the parts of the trigger. He gave them to his sister Ethel and her husband, Julius Rosenberg. The Russians had the final drawings before the United States set off the first bomb at Los Alamos in July, 1945.

A light broke over Hiroshima and Nagasaki and 140,000 Japanese died. The war ended with a 10-mile question mark in the sky. When peace came, there were some misgivings about how much could be told to the world about the atom bomb.

★ ★ ★
THE BRITISH, the Canadians, and the Americans called a conference to decide. In the English group was Dr. Klaus Fuchs. He would be among those to decide how much should remain secret. The record shows that Dr. Fuchs was more secretive than his conferees. He was opposed to revealing anything of consequence about the bomb.

Later, when it no longer mattered, a Russian in Canada defected to the West. He was Igor Gouzenko, cipher clerk. He betrayed his motherland, Russia. And he too talked. He named spies. The thin thread led from name to name to name. At last it led to Harry Gold. And from Gold to a tall British scientist who blinked behind glasses. And on to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and David Greenglass.

★ ★ ★
THE DEDICATED Communist will die for the cause. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg were dedicated. Brother David was not. He sold his country first, then his sister. Gold too cooperated. He went to jail. Klaus Fuchs confessed. The greatest penalty he could be given, under English law, is 14 years. That's what he got. A few weeks ago, he was freed and deported to Berlin East. His heart is in Leipzig, where he first studied physics. His mystical, cloven feet walk those old cobbled streets.

He is the greatest traitor of all the ages. He pitted man against himself. Because of him, two billion people live in the threat of sudden death. I wonder, not about Klaus, but how did the old pastor feel when his son came home and threw his arms about him?

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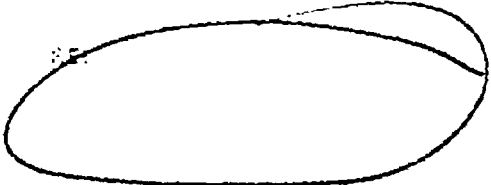
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3/9/77
(Date)

~~TO: SAC:~~

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbia
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City
- Norfolk

- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Hong Kong
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Tokyo

SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)

ASAC, Rapid City (Mini*)

RE: Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs
ESP-R

OSA

*Handled
3/2/77
[Signature]*

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____.
2. Re FBIHQ ~~letter~~ letter dated 2/8/50
(office)
at FBIHQ.
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____.
4. Other _____.

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified
- b. Classified Top Secret, exemption category 2, 3
by 2355, date 10/22/75, date of automatic
declassification indefinite
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile 65-58805-151
Urfile _____

MAR 17 1977
FBI-BOSTON FBI/DOJ
[Signature]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-88 BY 1259 JSP/SAN~~

0-79 (Rev. 8-30-78)

3/19/77
(Date)

TO: SAC:

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbia
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
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- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City
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- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Hong Kong
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Tokyo

SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)

ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE: *Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs*
ESP-R

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____.
2. Re *FB T 410* _____/letter dated *2/2/50*
(office)
at *FB INQ* _____.
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____.
4. Other _____.

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified _____
- b. Classified *by Secret*, exemption category *1, 2, 3*
by *2855*, date *10/15/75*, date of automatic
declassification *Indefinite*
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile *65-58805-100*
Urfile _____

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
MAR 21 1977
FBI-BOSTON
AP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-13-89 BY 1259 JIP/lan

handed
6/2/77
AK

222

FBI/DOJ

0-79 (Rev. 5-30-76)

2/28/77
(Date)

TO: SAC:

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
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- Kansas City
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- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Hong Kong
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Tokyo

SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)

ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE: *EM/Jul. 48 Klaus Fuchs*
ESP-R

*Handled
01/21/77
see
C*

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____
2. Re *FBIHQ* (office) *FBIHQ* letter dated *2/9/50*
at _____
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
4. Other _____ *65-3300-324*

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified
- b. Classified *Top Secret*, exemption category *4,2,3*
by *2355*, date *12/22/75*, date of automatic
declassification *Indefinite*
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile
Urfile

65-58805-159

SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	FILED
MAR 24 1977			
FBI-BOSTON			

CON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-78 BY 1233 JJP/JAN