

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-15136

VOLUME NO. SUB A-1

SERIALS 1

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65-1513 (sub A) on Klaus Fuchs

Date 2-21

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	
1	2-6-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	1	1	
2	2-6-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	2	2	
3	2-6-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	1	1	
4	2-6-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	1	1	
5	2-6-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	1	1	
6	2-6-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	1	1	
7	2-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	4	4	
8	2-7-50	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS	1	1	
9	2-6-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIP	2	2	
10	2-6-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIP	2	2	
11	2-6-50	Post Home News NEWS CLIP	2	2	
12	2-6-50	Post Home News NEWS CLIP	2	3	

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

No. 15-15136 sub A Klaus Fuchs

Date 2-78

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	
13	2-7-50	World Telegram & Sun Newspaper Clipping	1	1	
14	2-7-50	World Telegram & Sun News Clip	2	2	
15	2-7-50	World Telegram News Clip	2	2	
16	2-7-50	Journal American News Clip	1	1	
17	2-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIP	1	1	
18	2-7-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIP	1	1	
19	2-7-50	Journal American NEWS CLIP	2	2	
20	2-7-50	Journal American NEWS CLIP	1	1	
21	2-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIP	2	2	
22	2-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIP	2	2	
23	2-7-50	N.Y. NEWS NEWS CLIP	2	2	
24	2-7-50	N.Y. NEWS NEWS CLIP	3	3	

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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)
			Actual	Released	
25	2-7-50	NY MITTOR NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
26	2-7-50	NY MITTOR NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
27	2-7-50	NY TIMES NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
28	2-7-50	NY TIMES NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
29	2-7-50	NY TIMES NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
30	2-7-50	POST AND HOME NEWS NEWSPAPER CLIPPING	1	1	
31	2-7-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
32	2-7-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
33	2-7-50	POST HOME NEWS NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
34	2-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
35	2-7-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
36	2-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	

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File No: 65-15146-1A D

Re: ELIAS FINCH

Date: 2-78
(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	
37	2-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
38	2-7-50	N.Y. NEWS NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
39	2-7-50	N.Y. MIRROR NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
40	2-7-50	N.Y. COMPASS NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
41	2-7-50	N.Y. TIMES NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
42	2-7-50	N.Y. TIMES NEWS CLIPPING	3	3	
43	2-7-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
44	2-7-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
45	2-7-50	N.Y. MIRROR NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
46	2-7-50	N.Y. NEWS NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
47	2-7-50	N.Y. NEWS NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
48	2-7-50	N.Y. POST & HOME NEWS NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	

File No: AK-151266A-DRe: KAROL EUGENEDate: 2-28
(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	
49	2-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWSCLIP CLIPPING	1	1	
50	2-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
51	2-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
52	2-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
53	2-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
54	2-6-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWSCLIP	1	1	
55	2-6-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM-SUN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
56	2-6-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM-SUN NEWS CLIP	2	2	
57	2-6-50	MIRROR NEWS CLIP	1	1	
58	2-6-50	NY TIMES NEWS CLIP	2	2	
59	2-6-50	TIMES NEWS CLIP	2	2	
60	2-6-50	HERALD TRIBUNE NEWS CLIP	3	3	

File No: 15-1536 sub A Re: KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 2-78
(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	
61	2-8-50	NY TIMES NEWS CLIPPING	2	2	
62	2-8-50	Post & Home News News clip	1	1	
63	2-8-50	World-Telegram-Sun News Clip	1	1	
64	2-8-50	World-Telegram & Sun News Clip	1	1	
65	2-8-50	World-Telegram & Sun News Clip	1	1	
66	2-8-50	Journal American News Clip	1	1	
67	2-8-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE News Clip	2	2	
68	2-8-50	HERALD TRIBUNE News Clip	2	2	
69	2-8-50	NY News News Clip	2	2	
70	2-8-50	NY NEWS NEWS CLIP	2	2	
71	2-8-50	NY NEWS NEWS CLIP	1	1	
72	2-8-50	NY MIRROR NEWS CLIP	3	3	

Date: 2-78
(month/year)File No: 65-15136 sub A on 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	
		NY COMPASS			
73	2-8-50	NEWS CLIPPING	1	1	
44	2-8-50	NY COMPASS NEWS CLIP	1	1	
75	2-8-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIP	1	1	
76	2-8-50	Post & Home News News clip	1	1	
77	2-10-50	Journal American News clip	1	1	
78	2-10-50	HERALD TRIBUNE News clip	1	1	
79	2-10-50	WORLD TELEGRAM SUN News clip	1	1	
80	2-10-50	MIRROR News clip	1	1	
81	2-10-50	Post & Home News News clip	1	1	
82	2-10-50	NY NEWS News clip	1	1	
83	2-10-50	MIRROR News clip	1	1	
84	2-10-50	Journal American News clip	1	1	

Date 2-27
(month/year)File No. 65-1536aRe: 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	
85	2-10-50	NY MIRROR NEWS CLIP	1	1	
86	2-10-50	BUREAU AMERICAN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
87	2-10-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIP	2	2	
88	2-10-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWS CLIP	1	1	
89	2-10-50	NY TIMES NEWS CLIP	2	2	
90	2-10-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM SUN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
91	2-13-50	POST & HOME NEWS NEWS CLIP	1	1	
92	2-13-50	WORLD TELEGRAM SUN NEWS CLIP	1	1	
93	2-13-50	NY MIRROR NEWS CLIP	1	1	
94	2-13-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM SUN NEWS CLIP	2	2	
95	2-13-50	NY COMPASS NEWS CLIP	1	1	
96	2-3-50	NY NEWS NEWS CLIP	1	1	

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

of

Major Case

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

65-15136

Mr. T. L. A

Volume Number

Serial

Newspaper Clippings

100

Alleged Spy Promoted To Divert Suspicion

Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, alleged atomic spy, was promoted only three months ago to a higher position in Britain's atomic project, the World-Telegram and Sun learned today.

A high British source here said the promotion went through to keep the German-born scientist from becoming suspicious that he was under surveillance. Sir John Cockcroft, Britain's atomic development chief, was kept fully informed.

Dr. Fuchs was named one of Sir John's 25 senior principal scientific officers at the Ministry of Supply. Previously he had been a deputy officer. He also received a considerable boost in pay. The salary range for the job is \$4480 to \$5040 a year.

This newspaper also learned that as a result of the FBI tip in early 1947 two young women clerks were fired and the transfers of three scientists to higher posts were stopped.

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FEB 6 1950
N. Y. C.
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World Telegram & Sun

FEB 8 1950

N. Y. DIVISION

U.S. Gave Him War Secrets

Suspect Accused of Giving Data to Enemy Agents

BULLETIN

By the United Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Congressional Atomic Energy Committee called an emergency meeting today to hear from A-bomb officials responsible for security when Dr. Karl Fuchs was let into the Manhattan Engineering District (A-bomb) project in 1944.

By the United Press.
LONDON, Feb. 3.—A top British atomic scientist who was trusted with some of America's biggest A-bomb secrets was charged today with giving unidentified agents information "useful to an enemy."

Unofficial sources indicated the information went to Russia.

The scientist, German-born Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, 38, was arrested by Scotland Yard agents yesterday on a tip from American FBI agents investigating Russian espionage.

He was accused specifically of giving information relating to atomic research to an unknown person in the United States in February, 1945, and to an unknown person at an unspecified place on a day in 1947.

Held Pending Hearing.

Arraigned in Bow St. Police Court, Dr. Fuchs ordered held until Friday for a hearing to determine whether he should be tried.

Only last July, he was appointed senior principal scientific officer to the British Ministry of Supply. He has been working at the great Harwell Atomic Research Center, biggest atomic center in Europe. His huge salary recently was put through its first tests.

Access to U.S. Secrets.

Dr. Fuchs had access to America's biggest atomic secrets during two periods he allegedly gave away information which, in the words of the official charge, "was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

Britain sent Dr. Fuchs to the United States in 1943 as its official representative for Allied atomic research. He remained until 1944. During his visit he worked on the Manhattan Project — development of the atomic bomb — and he was at Los Alamos, where the first bomb was put together.

In February, 1945, when he was alleged to have made his first contact with the espionage agent, the United States had just cracked the secret of manufacturing the atomic bomb. The first bomb was exploded at Los Alamos July 16, 1945.

Dr. Fuchs returned to the United States for two weeks in 1947. Assigned to the atomic research center at Oak Ridge, Tenn., in 1947.

(Continued on Page Two.)

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RECEIVED FBI ST. LOUIS

FEB 3 1950

British Seize A-Expert As Red Spy on FBI Tip

(Continued from Page One)

sumably brought himself up to date on America's atomic secrets. He next contacted an unidentified agent "on a day in 1947," according to the police charge.

Whether this second alleged contract occurred in the United States was not disclosed.

Dr. May Case Recalled.

Dr. Fuchs is the second prominent British scientist with access to American atomic bomb secrets to be charged with giving information to unidentified agents.

In 1946, Dr. Alan Nunn May was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He admitted he had violated the official Secrets Act by giving away information about atomic research which "was or might have been useful to an enemy."

Dr. May's counsel said at the time that the information was given to a Russian.

Fuchs' Arraignment Brief.

The appearance of Dr. Fuchs in Bow Street was brief. The prosecutor, Christmas Humphreys, asked only to be allowed to call evidence of arrest and then to be granted a remand until next Friday.

On Friday a preliminary hearing will be held to determine whether and when a trial can be held.

Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne called a special session of court for the case. The only witness was Cmdr. Leonard Burt, of the special branch of the New Scotland Yard.

Tells of Arrest.

Cmdr. Burt said that at 3:30 p. m. yesterday, accompanied by an inspector, he called on Dr. Fuchs and identified himself as a police officer who had come to arrest him.

"I told him the nature of the charges and I cautioned him," Cmdr. Burt told the court.

"He made no reply and asked to see a Mr. Ferrin of Atomic Research (station) who came to the room. The accused said to him: 'Do you realize the effect of this at Harwell?'"

He Understood.

"Ferrin replied to the effect that he thought he understood. I took the accused to Bow Street, where he was formally charged, and he made no reply to the charges read over to him."

Magistrate Dunne then asked

Fuchs if he wished to ask the Scotland Yard agent any questions. Dr. Fuchs replied quietly: "No."

Ministries Silent.

Neither the Ministry of Supply nor the Home Office would give any additional details on the case or any more background on Dr. Fuchs because the case has gone before the courts.

The two charges were:

1. "That he, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the interests of the state, on a day in 1947, communicated to a person unknown (information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy contrary to section 1 of the official secrets act of 1911-1939."

Hunt for Fuchs Launched After Tip From FBI

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The FBI started the man hunt which brought Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs to book in London today on charges of atomic espionage.

Dr. Fuchs operated both in the United States and Great Britain. He was an insider at the Los Alamos and Oak Ridge installations, the former when its very existence was a top secret.

His trail extended from New York, Washington and Montreal to Mexico. It was learned from the FBI that the case involving Fuchs was developed by British authorities on information originally brought to them by J. Edgar Hoover's agents.

The FBI has been co-operating closely with British authorities in development of the case.

Fuchs's real name is Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, but he goes by the name of Dr. Karl Fuchs.

Visitor to U.S. Twice.

He twice visited the United States to assist in the development of the atomic bomb and in problems arising thereafter. He was born in Ruzelsheim, Germany, Dec. 29, 1911. His father is a professor in a German university in the Russian zone.

The son went to England in 1936 from Germany and became a naturalized subject in 1942. From 1941 to 1942, a period of developing tension in the study of atomic fission, Fuchs was a physicist at an English university. In 1943 he was sent to the United States on a specific atomic mission as a representative of British know-how. He arrived here Dec. 30, 1943.

A-Project Insider.

Fuchs returned to England in 1946, after a period of intimacy with the Manhattan Project when it was engaged in the most elaborately protected and hushed undertaking in the history of this country. He was a high-level physicist and had corresponding opportunities to know what was going on here.

During this visit Fuchs was at Los Alamos, which was the world's top atomic fission laboratory. The pilot test bomb was put together at Los Alamos by the men judged to be the greatest physicists. It was exploded nearby at 5:30 a. m. July 16, 1945.

Came Back in 1947.

He returned to the United States in 1947 for a fortnight. On this visit Fuchs was assigned to Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Under what circumstances war-time British authorities so unquestioningly accepted Fuchs as to make him one of their major atomic emissaries to the United States was not revealed in London. Neither was it revealed whether he was chosen to come to the United States by British authorities or on request of persons here.

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FEB 6 1950
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Wall Telegram Plan
FEB 8 1950

U.S. Friends Recall Fuchs as a 'Shy Man'

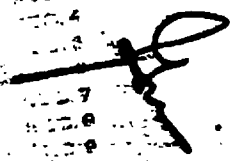
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The arrest in London of Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs on espionage charges was a big surprise to his wartime atomic associates here.

They remembered the German-born Briton as an "extremely retiring and shy" man, "very studious," whom they never suspected of being a possible security risk. He was regarded by the scientific community, one man recalled, as being very capable in the field of nuclear physics.

Dr. Fuchs is 38 "but looks as though he were in his early 30s." He is slight, about 5 feet 9 inches tall, dark-complexioned, wears glasses, and speaks with a heavy German accent.

The scientist's full name is Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs. He was known in the U.S. atomic project, however, as Karl.

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FEB 6 1950
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Will Helgeson
FEB 3 1950

Text of AEC Statement On Dr. Fuchs' Activity

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Atomic Energy Commission made the following statement today on the British scientist accused in London of giving away atomic secrets:

Dr. Carl Fuchs was a member of the British Atomic Energy Commission sent to this country during the war. He was engaged in project work from December, 1943, until June, 1946. He was first engaged in the early work done on the gaseous diffusion process in New York City.

In December, 1944, he went to Los Alamos with the British scientific team assigned to weapons work and in this position had access to a wide area of the most vital weapons information.

Dr. Fuchs returned to England in June, 1946, and has not been employed in the U.S. Atomic Energy project since that time.

In November, 1947, he visited the U.S. a member of the British delegation to participate in discussions on the use of the de-

classification guide, which had been developed during 1945 and 1946 and has been used by Canada and the United Kingdom since April, 1946.

The declassification conference, announced Nov. 14, 1947, was limited to fields of information shared by the three countries, as a result of their combined wartime efforts in the development of atomic energy. The conference was arranged to insure uniform application of declassification policy by the three governments.

In addition to the declassification conference in Washington, Dr. Fuchs was permitted to visit the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago for discussions limited to nonsecret scientific material.

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FEB 6 1950
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R. Y. Will Telegram & Sun
FEB 3 1950

Fuchs at Los Alamos A-Project, Groves Says

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

NORWALK, Feb. 3.—Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs had access to top atomic bomb secrets, Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of atomic development, said here today.

Gen. Groves, now a vice president of Remington Rand, issued the following statement:

Dr. Fuchs was at Los Alamos as a member of the British mission which worked at Los Alamos during the development of the

atomic bomb. He was not the head of the mission nor was he one of the top members, but he was in the next rank. He had an important and responsible position.

"In this position, he was necessarily afforded access to a great deal of information, both as to our development and as to future possibilities and proposed developments. Like all other members of the British mission, his responsibility, discretion and loyalty were vouched for by his government."

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FEB 6 1950
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N. Y. World Telegram & Sun

FEB 3 1950

I Discovered Clue to 'Leak'

Expert Was Sent to U. S. To Help Develop Bomb

By JAMES E. BROWN

International News Service Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A top British scientist was accused today of giving away "to an enemy" United States and British atomic secrets.

Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, 36, an employe of the British atomic research plant at Harwell, Berkshire, was arraigned on two charges of violating the British official secrets act and ordered held for another hearing.

Fuchs was identified as the top British atomic expert sent to the United States to help in development of the first U. S. A-bomb. It was reported he had entry to practically every atomic secret.

Accused of Atom Leaks

The official charges against him were:

1. That he gave away atomic secrets while working at Harwell, which is about 50 miles west of London.
2. That he gave away atomic secrets while in the U. S. in February, 1945.

Fuchs, German-born but a naturalized Briton since 1942, was arrested yesterday in a London office building in the Strand.

At his arraignment today in Bow Street Magistrate's Court he was arraigned on the charges of the court pending a further hearing next week.

British officials refused to amplify the charges against Fuchs, but it was pointed out the U. S. offense of which he is accused coincides with the period during which a Soviet spy ring operated in both Canada and the U. S.

Linked to Canada Ring

The Canadian atomic ring was smashed in 1946 through information supplied by a young code clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Igor Gouzenko. Ten persons were sent to prison in Canada, including several government workers.

Witnesses testified that through the elaborate ring, Russia received U. S. and Canadian atomic materials and secrets and knew details of the first atomic bomb before it was tested in New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

Gouzenko turned against the Russians because he said they were "making preparations to stab the Canadian people in the back."

One of those involved was Dr. Allen Ham May, a British

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

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FEB 8 1950

British A-Expert Arrested as Spy

Continued from First Page
scientist who had worked on Canadian atomic project. He was sentenced to 10 years in a British prison.

Another was Fred Ross, the only Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, who was accused of being a key figure in the Soviet ring. He was sentenced to six years on charges of conspiring to give secret information to Soviet agents.

A Canadian Royal Commission, in a "blue book" on the espionage ring, said that May gave Russian agents specimens of Uranium-233 and U-235, used in manufacture of the A-bomb.

Reveal Super-Spy Ring Gave Atom Secrets to Reds

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The London arrest of a top British scientist on charges of giving atomic information "to an enemy" today discloses evidence that an international super-spy ring actually gave secrets of the atom bomb to Soviet Russia since the war.

Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, the arrested scientist, was the top British atomic expert sent officially to the United States to help in American development of the bomb. He had swift and easy access to every American atomic secret.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was the first to discover evidence that led eventually to the arrest of Fuchs. This information was turned over to British authorities, who continued the inquiry until they arrested the scientist.

It is assumed that neither the FBI nor British authorities are satisfied with the arrest of Fuchs.

It can be presumed that the inquiry, stretching from one continent to the other, will be continued. American authorities however declined to predict any future arrests.

Queried about Fuchs' arrest, the FBI issued this terse statement:

FBI and British Cooperate

"It was learned today that the case involving Dr. Karl Fuchs was developed by British authorities on information furnished to them by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI has been cooperating very closely with the British authorities in the development of the case."

The FBI refused to answer any other queries. It was reported that the British scientist, trapped in the United States under the name of Dr. Karl Fuchs, though his real name was Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

Fuchs is a native of Germany but was naturalized as a British citizen in 1942. His father is a university professor in a country behind the Iron Curtain.

The arrest of Fuchs put a new light on President Truman's announcement last Sept. 23 that Russia had exploded an atomic bomb. The President plainly indicated then he believed Russian scientists, aided possibly by captive German physicists, had developed the bomb on their own initiative.

Knew All A-Bomb Secrets

It now appears the bomb was handed to the Communists on a silver platter.

Fuchs is charged with contacting Soviet agents in the United States over a period of three years—from 1944 to 1949.

He is further charged with turning atomic secrets over to British agents in England after returning home from the United States.

Top authorities say the ramifications of the new ring across two continents ultimately will overshadow the sensational disclosure of Soviet spying in Canadian atomic circles at the close of the war.

One informed official was asked: "How much did Fuchs know about the bomb?" His reply was to raise his hand horizontally above his eyes. "He knew everything," said the official.

British Citizen, Born in Germany

Fuchs was so high in British atomic circles that he persuaded Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, chairman of the general advisory committee to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. The story of Fuchs' travels throughout the United States

Britain's most trusted atomic scientists reads like a fiction.

was born in Esselheim, Germany, on Dec. 29, 1913, at the age of 21, he went to England. He studied in 1941, he was appointed a physicist in a British laboratory. The next year he was naturalized as a British citizen.

In August, 1943, Fuchs was sent to the United States by the government on an official atomic mission. He worked in New York, and Oak Ridge, Tenn. Then he was assigned to Los Alamos, New Mexico, in August, 1944. American and British scientists exploded their first atomic bomb at Los Alamos in the Summer of 1945.

After this explosion that the then Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, flew to Potsdam to tell President Truman about the new weapon. It was then that Mr. Truman ordered the bomb dropped on Japan.

The first atom war bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in August, 1945, destroying the city with a loss of 77,000 lives.

Took Part in Early Research

Fuchs participated in all the early research of the atom scientists and was there when they succeeded in exploding the first bomb.

Official records disclose he left the Los Alamos assignment occasionally to visit other parts of the United States. He made one visit to Mexico, another to Montreal, a third to Washington, a fourth to El Paso, and still another to New York City.

The FBI refuses to discuss any of these trips nor even what led them to suspect Fuchs might have given away atomic information.

The British scientist left the United States on June 22,

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

British Scientist Jailed in A-Plot

Continued from Page 4

1946, on route home to Britain. He made another trip across the Atlantic in November, 1947, to attend a series of atomic conferences, again as the leading British atomic expert.

May Speed Hydrogen Bomb

The disclosure of a new Russian spy ring may have two great reactions in official circles. One would be to redouble efforts to develop the hydrogen bomb, which science believes will be up to 1,000 times more powerful than the atom bomb.

The second would be to increase pressure on Russia to accept international control of all atomic energy, with rigid inspections so no country can "cheat" against others. The President himself urged every effort should be made for "enforceable control of atomic energy" when he announced Russia had the atom bomb.

On that occasion, Sept. 23, last year, Mr. Truman said:

"We have evidence that in recent weeks, an atomic explosion occurred in the U. S. S. R.

"The eventual development of this new force by other nations was to be expected. This probability has always been taken into account by us."

But the President then had no inkling that a Russian spy ring was operating throughout the United States and Britain to capture atom secrets.

He may well have known of it the other day when he instructed the Atomic Energy Commission to go ahead in constructing the hydrogen bomb, most deadly weapon ever devised by the human brain.

British Took 'Calculated Risk'

By the United Press.
LONDON, Feb. 2.—Britain took a calculated risk on trusting German-born Dr. Karl Fuchs with atomic secrets when the question of his security status came up in 1942, a top British scientist said today.

It was decided to use the 38-year-old Fuchs, described as "probably Britain's brightest young nuclear scientist," despite his German background because he was so bitterly anti-Nazi, this source said.

A-Race Recalled.

The decision was made three years before Fuchs, according to the charge filed against him yesterday, first gave atomic secrets to an enemy power, which unofficial sources have identified as Russia.

Fuchs was accused of revealing atomic secrets while working in the United States in 1945 and again while working in Britain in 1947.

A major factor in the decision, the source said, was the fact that in 1942 the Allies were engaged in a desperate atomic race with Germany that might conceivably have determined the fate of the war.

Russia Was Ally.

At that time Russia was an ally of the Western Powers and the question of Fuchs' possible allegiance to the Kremlin could have been considered less pressing than the German menace.

The scientist who disclosed that Fuchs was approved despite his background said that he made an "undoubted contribution" to the atomic bomb.

Fuchs is the son of 75-year-old Prof. Emil Fuchs, who moved two weeks ago from Frankfurt to Leipzig in the Soviet zone of Germany to take a job as professor of technology at Leipzig University.

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'Most Vital' Data Given Fuchs—AEC

Was Accorded Carte Blanche On Visits to Laboratories Here

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission said today that a British scientist accused of giving away A-bomb secrets possessed information that could have been of tremendous value to Russia.

The Commission issued a statement on Dr. Karl Fuchs, arrested by Scotland Yard officers in London on a tip from the FBI, soon after the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee called an emergency closed hearing to quiz AEC members and security officers about him.

The AEC statement also disclosed that Fuchs, who worked in the American A-bomb project during the war, also had per-

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'Most Vital' Data Given Fuchs—AEC

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ticipated in postwar U. S.-British-Canadian parleys on release of atomic information.

The commission statement said Fuchs during the war "had access to a wide area of the most vital weapons information." That means he knew how this country solved the trick—which is the most important of all atomic weapon secrets—of detonating fissionable materials in a bomb.

Could Have Aided Russia

Asked if Fuchs possessed information that could have speeded Russian development of atomic bombs, an AEC spokesman pointed to the official statement that he had access "to a wide area of the most vital weapons information."

Fuchs was familiar not only with the actual bomb assembly work done at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory but also with the gaseous diffusion process at Oak Ridge, Tenn., by which this country produces the atomic explosive, Uranium 235.

While he was in this country to attend the three-nation declassification conference in November, 1947, Fuchs also was permitted to visit the AEC's National Laboratory at Chicago.

Disclosure of Fuchs' arrest caused a sensation in atomic, Congressional and Administration circles. It was discussed at President Truman's regular Friday cabinet meeting. Cabinet members would not say more than that it was discussed.

FBI TIP LEADS TO SCOTLAND YARD ARREST

German-Born Doctor Said to Have Divulged Key U. S. Information

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—A top British atomic scientist who was trusted with some of America's biggest A-bomb secrets was charged today with giving unclassified agents information useful to an enemy.

Unofficial sources indicated the information went to Russia.

The scientist, German-born

CONGRESS GROUP ACTS

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee called an emergency meeting today to hear from A-bomb officials responsible for security when Dr. Klaus Fuchs was let into the Manhattan Engineering District (A-bomb) project in 1942.

The arrest of the British atomic scientist in London on charges of giving away atomic information to an enemy precipitated the sudden action by the Committee chairman, Senator Brian McMahon (D., Conn.).

Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, 36, was arrested by Scotland Yard agents yesterday on a tip from American FBI agents investigating Russian espionage.

He was accused specifically of giving "information relating to atomic research" to an unknown person in the United States in February, 1945, and to an unknown person at an unspecified place "on a day" in 1947.

Arraigned in Bow St. Police Court, Fuchs was ordered held until Friday for a hearing to

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Charge Britisher Barred A-Secrets

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determine whether he should be tried.

Only last July he was appointed senior principal scientific officer to the British Ministry of Supply.

He has been working at the great Harwell atomic research center, biggest atomic center in Europe. Its huge cyclotron recently was put through its first tests.

Fuchs had access to America's biggest atomic secrets during the two periods he allegedly gave away information which, in the words of the official charge, "was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

Represented Britain Here

Britain sent Fuchs to the United States in 1943 as its official representative for Allied atomic research. He remained until 1946. During his visit he worked on the "Manhattan project"—development of the atomic bomb—and he was at Los Alamos, where the first bomb was put together.

In February, 1945, when he was alleged to have made his first contact with the espionage agent, the United States had just cracked the secret of manufacturing the atomic bomb. The first bomb was exploded at Los Alamos July 16, 1945.

Fuchs returned to the United States for two weeks in 1947. Assigned to the atomic research center at Oak Ridge, Tenn., he presumably brought himself up to date on America's atomic secrets. He next contacted an unidentified agent "on a day in 1947," according to the police charge.

The Second Such Case

Whether this second alleged indiscretion occurred in the

United States was not disclosed. Fuchs is the second prominent British scientist with access to American atomic bomb secrets to be charged with giving information to unidentified agents.

In 1946 Dr. Alan Nunn May was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. He admitted he had violated the official secrets act by giving away information about atomic research which "was or might have been useful to an enemy."

May's counsel said at the time that the information was given to a Russian.

Father a German Professor

Fuchs' father is believed to be a professor in a German University in the Russian zone of Germany.

The son came to England in 1930 from Germany and became a naturalized citizen in 1942. He was a physicist in an English university from 1941 until he was sent to the United States in 1943 on his atomic mission.

Last September Fuchs was one of seven British representatives at Harwell who took part in talks among Britain, the United States and Canada on technical co-operation on atomic research. Another such meeting will be held at Harwell Feb. 2.

Top British A-Scientist Held On FBI Tip; Knew U. S. H-Sec

A top-ranking British scientist with intimate knowledge of the atom bomb was arrested in London today, accused of making atomic secrets available to Russia.

The capture of the scientist, Dr. Klaus Paul Julius Fuchs, became an immediate sensation in the U. S., Britain and Canada, as it was learned President Truman and the cabinet had discussed the case.

Based on Dr. Fuchs' three years of inside work at the American A-bomb plants at Los Alamos and Oak Ridge, the FBI developed information that led to his arrest by Scotland Yard.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, after an emergency meeting in Washington, announced the scientist "had access to a wide area of the most vital weapons information" which means he had learned the know-how of putting the A-bomb together.

Knew About H-Bomb
There appeared to be little doubt he also knew something of the hydrogen bomb's possibilities.

Dr. Fuchs is the senior principal scientific officer in the British Ministry of Supply.

At the time of his arrest he was working at the key British atomic plant, the Harwell Atomic Research Center, biggest in Europe. He also was one of the British scientists negotiating with the U. S. and Canada for exchange of atomic secrets.

Had Access to Secrets
With FBI disclosure that his trail had been following through

New York, Washington, Montreal and Mexico, Gen. Leslie R. Groves, war-time chief of the U. S. atomic bomb project, declared the British scientist "had access to a great deal of important atomic bomb information."

Gen. Groves also asserted the British mission had vouched for his "responsibility, discretion and loyalty."

The Joint Congressional Atomic Committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee both announced they would conduct separate inquiries. Chairman Wood (D-Ga.) of the latter group asserted, "The further we go, the worse it gets."

Second Big Spy Case

It was the second big atomic spy case to break, the first having been the conviction in Canada of Dr. Alan Nunn May who was sentenced to 10 years for giving away secret atomic information. There were indications the Fuchs case grew out of the Canadian spy trial.

Dr. Fuchs was in the U. S. and worked at atomic plants from 1943-46, the key period of A-bomb development. He returned to England after three A-bombs had been exploded. In 1947 he returned to the U. S. for two weeks, again to Oak Ridge.

He was described as the British equal in rank to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the American who put the A-bomb together at Los Alamos. Dr. Oppenheimer's resignation refused to comment.

"Enemy" Nation in Russia
The Associated Press and United Press reported the details of Dr. Fuchs' arrest. While the charges against him were couched in vague language, asserting he twice communicated with agents on atomic information which might be "useful to an enemy," authorities both here and in London left no doubt that the "enemy" nation involved was Russia.

At a preliminary hearing in Bow St. Court, London, the scientist was held for trial Feb. 12. He wasn't required to plead, and said nothing in his own defense.

One charge was "that being a British subject . . . on a day in February, 1945, in the United States of America, (he) communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research . . . which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy . . ."

The second charge was that Fuchs "for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state on a day in 1947 communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which . . . might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy . . ."

Curtain of Secrecy

The British government dropped a tight curtain of secrecy around the arrest of Fuchs.

The Prime Minister's office at 10 Downing St., Scotland Yard, the Home Office and the Supply Ministry all refused to answer any questions concerning Fuchs. The question of bail was not raised.

Fuchs was described as tall, slight, balding and studious-looking.

The Supply Ministry press officer said:

"As the result of legal advice, we cannot say anything about the charge or the man himself."

In Britain, the law forbids officials connected with a case to give any information which might prejudice a fair trial for the man.

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DR. KL. FUCHS

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used. This usually, however, interpreted to mean information which bears on the charge. The FBI confined its announcement to two terse sentences: "The case involving Dr. Fuchs is developed by the British on information originally furnished them by the FBI."

Leads to Russia
But officials in a perfect position to know the entire background said the case involves two specific atomic leaks to Russia. One occurred in the United States in 1945, they said, the other in England in 1947. The FBI "many" months ago

investigated the trips Fuchs made to this country during the war and afterward as an officially accredited visitor.

Digging into his background, the agents found that Fuchs was naturalized as a British subject in 1943. His father is a college professor now living in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Fuchs first came to this country in November, 1943, on an atomic mission for the British government and remained in the United States until June, 1946.

Assigned to Los Alamos

He spent some time with the British Ministry of Supply office in New York. Later he was as-

signed to Washington, to the atom plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and to the Los Alamos laboratories which produced the first A-bomb.

Fuchs made trips to both Mexico and Canada before returning to England.

He came here again in November, 1947, to attend atomic security conferences with American officials, and shortly afterward went back to London.

The FBI turned over its findings regarding Fuchs to the British intelligence

Top British Scientist Jailed as Atom Spy

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—Dr. Karl Fuchs, scientific officer for the Ministry of Supply, was charged with two violations of the Official Secrets Act in Bow Street Court today.

Fuchs is employed in the ministry's atomic research plant at Harwell.

At a preliminary hearing, Fuchs was ordered held for trial Feb. 10.

One charge was "that being a British subject . . . on a day in February, 1945, in the United States of America, (he) communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research . . . which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy . . ."

The second charge was that Fuchs "for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state on a day in 1947 communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which . . . might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy . . ."

Curtain of Secrecy

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The Prime Minister's office at 10 Downing St., Scotland Yard, the Home Office and the Supply Ministry all refused to answer any questions concerning Fuchs.

At the Supply Ministry, which directs Britain's atomic energy research, a press officer said only:

"The decision has been taken to say nothing whatever about Fuchs."

Fuchs is 38. He was taken to a cell at the Bow Street Jail. Jailers said he would be trans-

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ferred to Brixton Prison, in southeast London, later in the day.

The question of bail was not asked.

Fuchs was described as tall, slight, balding and studious-looking.

The Supply Ministry press officer said:

"As the result of legal advice, we cannot say anything about the charge or the man himself."

In Britain, the law forbids officials connected with a case to give any information which might prejudice a fair trial for the man accused. This usually, however,

is interpreted to mean information which bears on the charge.

FBI Gave Information Leading to Fuchs' Arrest

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—A top British atomic scientist has been arrested in London as the result of FBI digging into leaks of A-bomb secrets to Russia.

Fuchs, 38-year-old, German-born physicist, worked on the A-bomb project in the United States from late 1943 until June, 1946.

Officials here said his place in Britain's atomic set-up is comparable to that held during the war by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheim-

er, who directed the Los Alamos A-bomb laboratories.

The FBI confined its announcement to two terse sentences:

"The case involving Dr. Fuchs was developed by the British on information originally furnished to them by the FBI."

Leads to Russia

That was all the FBI would say.

But officials in a perfect position to know the entire background said the case involves two specific atomic leaks to Russia. One occurred in the United States in 1945, they said, the other in England in 1947.

The FBI "many" months ago investigated the trips Fuchs made

to this country during the war and afterward as an officially accredited visitor.

Digging into his background the agents found that Fuchs was naturalized as a British subject in 1943. His father is a college professor now living in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Fuchs first came to this country in November, 1943, on an atomic mission for the British government and remained in the United States until June, 1946.

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made trips to both Mexi-
and Canada before returning
England.

came here again in Novem-
1947, to attend atomic securi-
conferences with American of-
and shortly afterward
back to London.

FBI turned over its findings
to the British intelli-
service, which carried on
investigation in England.

Editorials

Score Another for the FBI.

Arrest of a top-ranking British scientist on charges of giving atom bomb secrets to Russia may explain why the Soviets are able to produce the bomb, as they claim to be doing.

Unexplained is why this man with a questionable background was trusted with the most dangerous secrets in the possession of the American and British governments.

Karl Fuchs was born in Germany and lived there until he went to England to attend college in 1933. That was at the beginning of the Nazi period. He became a naturalized British citizen in 1943, while his native land was at war with Britain and the United States.

Late that same year he was sent with a group of British scientists to the United States, where he worked on the A-bomb project for three years and, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, had access to "a wide area of the most vital weapons information."

Fuchs' father lives in the Russian-occupied zone of Germany where, since the war, he has been subject to Soviet pressure.

It was criminal carelessness to trust such a person to the extent that he was trusted.

Native-born Germans who enlisted or were drafted for the American armed services during the war were subject to the closest kind of surveillance by military intelligence agencies. They were allowed no access to any kind of classified information until they had been checked and double-checked, and had passed through a long period of probation.

Since the war it has been a matter of common knowledge that it is the Russian practice to enlist intelligence agents from the families of persons under Soviet control.

But during and since the war Fuchs was allowed to see everything we had.

Apparently, but for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fuchs wouldn't have been caught at all.

Small wonder that the Soviet fifth column in this country wants to destroy the FBI. It seems to be the one agency we have that they haven't been able to penetrate.

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Admits Fuchs May Have Had H-Bomb Data

General Says Briton Aroused No Suspicion

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves said today that a top British scientist's alleged espionage may have given Russia "well over a year's advantage" in developing an A-bomb.

Gen. Groves, chief of the Army's wartime A-bomb project, told this to reporters as he went before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee to testify on the arrest in London of Dr. Karl Fuchs.

He also said that Dr. Fuchs, as a top ranking British scientist, could have had access to advanced plans for the hydrogen superbomb while he was in this country from 1943 to 1946.

Aroused No Suspicion.

Answering questions, Gen. Groves also said:

1. Dr. Fuchs' conduct "never" was such as to arouse "any suspicion whatsoever on the part of anyone connected with the project."

2. He was "surprised" to learn of Dr. Fuchs' arrest because it was "always a surprise to find somebody supposedly a sound citizen" apparently is not.

3. The Army's Manhattan Engineering District accepted Britain's security clearance of Dr. Fuchs without a further checkup of its own. Dr. Fuchs was vouched for on grounds of "loyalty responsibility and discretion," by the British.

4. Dr. Fuchs' name was "not involved" in a report he (Groves) submitted to the late President Roosevelt in 1944 on atomic security problems.

'Very Small Estimate.'

He stated that atomic information supplied to Russia by another British scientist, Dr. Allan May Nunn, plus that which may have been given by Dr. Fuchs, meant

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Goves Says Spy Saved Reds Year on A-Bomb

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that "a year would be a very small" estimate of the time advantage gained by the Soviets on their bomb. Dr. May was sentenced in 1946 to 10 years imprisonment for giving away official secrets.

Gen. Groves reminded newsmen that he stated publicly in 1946 that the Russians, with adequate technical help, could develop an atomic bomb in five to seven years, and that without such help it would take them between 10 and 15 years.

"They got a lot more help than I imagined," he said.

Gen. Groves was asked about reports that Dr. Fuchs turned over some hydrogen bomb data to the Russians. These reports stemmed from Senators who heard FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover testify yesterday.

The General pointed out that Dr. Fuchs was in position to gain knowledge of "proposed developments" in the atomic weapons field.

Washington Standard.

"Naturally we weren't asleep on hydrogen possibilities," Gen. Groves said, referring to his administration of the A-bomb project which terminated Jan. 1, 1947.

He was asked if his reference to "proposed developments" included early thinking on the hydrogen project. Gen. Groves replied, "Yes."

Meanwhile, the Congressional investigators sought to find out if there are any accomplices of Dr. Fuchs still operating within U.S. atomic centers.

The Fuchs arrest checked Washington beyond any event in recent years. Members of the Atomic Energy Committee said Fuchs possessed information that would have speeded Russia's A-bomb project by years.

The incident was discussed at a Cabinet meeting yesterday by President Truman, who recently clamped a lid of secrecy upon the hydrogen bomb. The incident was given an advance tip on Fuchs' impending arrest.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., Ohio), an Atomic Committee member, said that Fuchs had access to enough "plans, blueprints and scientific data to give the Russians all the information they needed to build the bomb."

Partial Confession.

Mr. Hoover told another congressional committee that the German-born, naturalized British scientist had confessed partially to giving A-bomb and some hydrogen bomb secrets to the Russians.

Mr. Hoover described Fuchs as a "plant" who was sent into England in 1933 by the Russians. He said the scientist worked his way into British scientific circles and was naturalized in 1943.

FBI agents are still on the trail of others in this country who may be implicated, Hoover said.

In the House, Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R., Cal.) made public an

excerpt of what he said was a secret FBI intelligence report to President Truman in 1944.

Gouzenko Quoted.

The report quoted Igor Gouzenko, the Russian Embassy code clerk who broke the Canadian spy ring several years ago, as saying that after the first A-bomb explosion, the Kremlin made "the discovery of all technical phases of the construction of the atomic bomb . . . the No. 1 espionage project for the Soviet."

"According to Gouzenko," the report said, "the complete data were to be supplied to Moscow . . . by the end of December, 1945."

Rep. Wilson called for a "full congressional investigation" of atomic espionage "to find out who may have worked with Fuchs in this country."

Accomplices Of Dr. Fuchs In U.S. Known

Atomic Committee Calls Gen. Groves

By Scripps-Herald Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Arrests of Americans in connection with the British atom bomb spy case are due.

Dr. Karl Fuchs had American accomplices, and they are known to authorities.

Lt. Gen. Leslie K. Groves testified today before Congressional investigators who want to find out whether accomplices still are operating within U.S. atomic centers.

Gen. Groves, head of the wartime A-bomb project, was called before a closed meeting of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee to explain how Dr. Fuchs managed to gain access to the most vital U.S. atomic secrets.

Red Bomb Riddle Solved

The arrest of the German-born British scientist solves the mystery of how Russia got the bomb so soon. He probably gave Russia basic information on the hydrogen bomb, too.

[The British government may request a secret trial in part of the proceedings against Dr. Fuchs, authoritative quarters told the United Press in London.]

When all facts are known, the case is expected to rock the United States the way the Igor Gouzenko testimony jolted Canada.

U.S. officials say there probably was only remote connection between the Canadian and American spy rings.

Contacted Red Spies

Dr. Fuchs was one of Britain's top atomic scientists.

The FBI, trailing known Russian spies in this country, found that Fuchs was contacting them.

In addition to the British charge that Dr. Fuchs leaked atomic information to an "unknown" person here in 1940, U.S. authorities say Dr. Fuchs made two contacts with Soviet agents in 1947. One was in Chicago, one in New York. In 1947, Dr. Fuchs represented Britain at super-secret conference here (U.S., Britain and Canada) on atomic security.

Dr. Fuchs apparently has been under close watch for several years. Reason for his arrest was that he committed an act that forced the hand of the British and they had to seize him.

H-Bomb Studied in '44

Our scientists were making reports on H-bomb possibilities as early as 1944.

Many American scientists feel Dr. Fuchs' information innocently, officials say. Others are suspected as accomplices.

The Fuchs arrest will mean new attempts to tighten our security. We'll admit no more foreign

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Arrest of Americans Due in Atom Spy Case

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scientists to our laboratories without a check of our own. Fuchs was accepted by the military, when it controlled atomic project, on advice of British government.

Charge Fuchs Sent Data on H-Bomb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Officials here charged that Fuchs helped the Russians tremendously by slipping them top secret data on the U.S. atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Fuchs spent the years from 1943 to 1946 working on the A-bomb project at U.S. atomic installations and a fortnight in 1947 at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant. The British acted upon information given to them by the F.E.L. Director J. Edgar Hoover said his agents are still investigating "other ramifications" of the case in this country.

Washington Shocked

The Fuchs arrest shocked Washington beyond any event in recent years. Members of the Atomic Energy Committee said Fuchs possessed information that would have speeded Russia's A-bomb project by years.

The incident was discussed at a Cabinet meeting yesterday by President Truman, who recently stamped a lid of secrecy down upon the hydrogen bomb. The President was given an advance tip on Fuchs' impending arrest.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., Ohio), an Atomic Committee member, said that Fuchs had access to enough "plans, blueprints and scientific data to give the Russians all the information they needed to build the bomb." Other committee members said that information "of grave import" was involved.

Partial Confession

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Mr. Hoover described Fuchs as a "plant" who was sent into England in 1950 by the Russians. He said the scientist worked his way into British scientific circles and was naturalized in 1941.

F.E.L. agents are still on the trail of others in this country who may be implicated, Hoover said.

In the House, Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R., Cal.) made public an excerpt of what he said was a secret FBI intelligence report to President Truman in 1944.

Comments Quoted

The report quoted Igor Gouzenko, the Russian Embassy clerk who broke the Canadian spy ring several years ago, as saying that after the first A-bomb explosions, the Kremlin made "the discovery of all technical phases of the construction of the atomic bomb... the No. 1 espionage project for the Soviets."

"According to Gouzenko," the report said, "the complete data were to be supplied to Moscow... by the end of December, 1944."

Rep. Nixon called for a "full conventional investigation" of atomic espionage "to find out who may have worked with Fuchs in this country." The Fuchs case touched off two impassioned resolutions in Congress. They were:

have to "take an inventory to see if we've got any secrets left."

Feeling Sam Barrod

1. This is no time to agree to any pooling of atomic processes with England and Canada. Talks looking to such a pooling arrangement are now going on in Washington.

Referring to the talks, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), another committee member, said: "I hope at least that this case has put an end to that nonsense."

Sen. Brian McMahon (D., Conn.), atomic committee chairman, succeeded in a broadcast last night that Fuchs' arrest "will prejudice the successful conclusion" of the tripartite talks.

But he said he is certain, however, that the British "are just as unhappy about this unfortunate event as we are."

Fulton Lewis Jr.:

THE joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee spent hours reviewing the Dr. Klaus Fuchs matter with representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission in a highly secret session.

Chairman McFahon admitted at the close of the meeting that the case is very serious indeed. I learned from other committee sources that the facts were simply that Dr. Fuchs had the entire atomic bomb and atomic energy story in full.

He had all the information there was to be had and regardless of what he may actually have done with that information, how much he actually passed along, he at least was in a position to give them (the Russians) the whole works. Everything.

The extraordinary work done by the FBI in building its case against Dr. Fuchs is interesting in the light of the recent attacks on J.

Edgar Hoover and his FBI by the National Lawyers Guild.

Fuchs doubtless would have been happy if there had been no FBI at all and no J. Edgar Hoover at all—and so would Moscow.

J. Edgar Hoover, testifying in a secret session of the Senate Appropriations Committee, told the committee that Dr. Fuchs was a paid agent of the Soviet Russian government, sitting on the inside and at the top level of the atomic energy program.

He told the committee that Dr. Fuchs has confessed to turning over the top secret developments to the Russians—information on the production of atomic materials and on the manufacture of the bomb itself.

It may interest you to know that among the persons the "Voice of Freedom Committee," which I call

"Assassins Anonymous," has attacked in an effort to get them off the airways are such figures as H. V. Kaltenborn, Lowell Thomas, comedians Jack Benny and Fred Allen, Gabriel Heatter, Henry J. Taylor, and of all people, Kate Smith.

Kate Smith, you may be interested to know, is, along with the others, "a dangerous and vicious tool of Fascist interests" who is endangering the freedom of American citizens."

Just what her offense might be, other than to have popularized "God Bless America," almost equivalent to the national anthem, is difficult to understand.

WOR's broadcast of the Fulton Lewis Jr. program is reported here in part. Mr. Lewis is on WOR (710 KC) every Monday through Friday at 7 p. m.

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Journal American
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Fuchs Has Background Of Socialism, Pacifism

FRANKFURT, Feb. 3 (UP)—Atomic physicist Klaus Fuchs, charged at London today with revealing atomic secrets, was brought up in a home dedicated to spreading Christian Socialism and religious pacifism, friends of his family said here today.

His father, Professor Emil Fuchs, was once a Protestant minister at Russelsheim, near Darmstadt. Two weeks ago he moved from Frankfurt to Leipzig, in the Soviet zone, to become a professor of theology at Leipzig University.

Friends and the mayor of one of the towns in which the Fuchs family has lived said every member of the family was persecuted by the Nazis because of their association with the Society of Friends (Quakers). The father spent nine months in a concentration camp, and one daughter committed suicide by throwing herself under a subway train at Berlin after an unsuccessful attempt to flee to Czechoslovakia.

Klaus Fuchs attended high school at Heppenheim and then went to Kiel University to study mathematics and physics. In the early 30's he fled the country and completed his studies abroad.

The Fuchs family is widely scattered now. The mother died in 1931. A daughter, Elisabeth, forty, lives in Cambridge, Mass., with her American husband and three children, and a brother, Georg Karl, forty-one, lives in Davos, Switzerland.

The elder Mr. Fuchs is widely known in international religious circles and has written a number of books on Christian Socialism and religious pacifism. He has been at various times a pastor, teacher, lecturer and writer. He went to the United States to visit his daughter and make a lecture tour for the Quakers in the spring of 1948, one friend said.

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Walter Tubane
FEB 4 1950

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Alarmed lawmakers demanded right
new secrecy measures today after receiving reports that a top British scient-
ist had passed hydrogen bomb—as well as atomic—secrets to Russia.

With the biggest atomic spy
case of all still unfolding there
were these developments:

1—Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves,
retired wartime head
of the Atomic Energy Pro-
ject, faced questioning by the
Senate-House Atomic Com-
mittee about the activities
of Klaus Fuchs, the 33-year-
old accused British scientist.

2—FBI Director J. Ed-
gar Hoover was quoted
by Senators as having re-
ported to them that Fuchs
had been planted as a paid
Russian spy in the British
atomic set-up and had given
the innermost atomic secrets,
and some information about
the hydrogen bomb, to Mos-
cow.

ISOLATION DEMANDED.

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

4—Sen. Connally, (D,
Tex.), chairman of the
Senate Foreign Relations
Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

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Journal American
FEB 4 1950

Tighter H-Bomb Security Urged

Continued from First Page

Committee and a member of the Senate-Home Atomic Group, forecast a drastic tightening of atomic security regulations at home and abroad.

The Senate-Home Committee may recommend such an overhaul of security rules after hearing Groves.

Groves was called upon to explain how Fuchs, who headed the British wartime atomic mission to this country, got access to top American atomic secrets.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION.

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

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

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

Angry lawmakers, some of whom said they were "howled over" by the revelations, speculated that the Russian atomic explosion may have been speeded by months through Fuchs' information.

SCAFF ON H-BOMB.

They said they hope that what he learned and reportedly passed on about the hydrogen bomb was only theoretical, since this country is only now embarking on the actual making of such a bomb.

The Fuchs case was held to be a "demand" that the United States go it entirely alone in development of the H-bomb.

Sen. McChaffin, (D-Ark.) said the secrets must be kept at home, despite this country's desire to cooperate with Britain in military defense matters.

Rep. Wood, (D-Cal.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said his group undoubtedly will look into the Fuchs case.

Another spy member of the committee, Rep. Vold, (D-Ill.), said in a statement:

"It is more apparent than ever before that Russia was able to build an atomic bomb almost entirely from the information her agents operating in the

United States obtained from our scientists.

"It is regrettable, indeed, that our own government was not able to penetrate the Russian espionage ring which operated in this country at the same time Canada presented a few who operated there. This event (the Fuchs case) again calls attention to the American people of the many failures and weaknesses in our internal security set-up."

Vold is a former FBI agent.

FBI Hunts Fuchs' Spy Ring Aides

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The

FBI is pressing an international search today for the confederates named by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist under arrest as a Communist spy, when he confessed giving America's most vital atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

Federal agents are seeking a group of Soviet agents, who collaborated with Fuchs from 1943 to 1948 while he served as a "paid Russian agent."

In this period, authorities say, Fuchs turned over to Russia not only America's top secrets for detonating the atom but also his preliminary findings for producing the dreaded hydrogen "bomb" bomb.

GOOT SECRETS EASILY.

Fuchs gathered these secrets at will at the great atomic project in Los Alamos, N. M., while enjoying complete immunity from surveillance as a "high priority" British scientist.

Officials said this immunity enabled him to supply Russia with all the information the Soviets needed to explode an atom bomb late last summer.

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

Senators later reported that Hoover said the FBI began checking on Fuchs through an indirect clue developing out of the Canadian atomic spy exposé.

The Canadian ring was exposed and smashed in 1943 and 1944 through the confession of a Soviet spy, Igor Gouzenko, who spied against the Communists.

Report Arrest Bars Allied Atom Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—

The arrest of British scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs on spy charges "prevents" today in have scuttled current Anglo-American talks on the exchange of A-bomb data.

Senate leaders who discussed the spy case with FBI and atomic officials said they "wouldn't give a dime" for the chance that the United States would pool its atomic information with her two wartime partners, Great Britain and Canada. Chairman McChaffin (D-Conn.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic

Says Reds Knew Our 1st 'A' Move

Refugee Scientist Tells of Spy Action

By JAMES POWERS

U. S. Service Staff Correspondent

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

The expert, whose name is withheld because his family still is in Russia, was vouchsafed for by the International Rescue Committee whose current campaign is headed by Adm. Richard E. Byrd.

The refugee said the Kremlin bosses knew of U. S. efforts to make an atomic bomb but until President Truman announced it had been dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 they "discounted its possible industrial and war potential."

"After that," he said, "we were called in and told: 'Something's got to be done.'"

GERMANS AID REDS.

He said research in any phase of physics was extremely low in Russia before 1945 but it has been given "a terrific push with German and Czech scientists and technicians being put into the projects."

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

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

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Journal American
FEB 4 1950

British Arrest Scientist As Soviet Spy; Top Data Believed Betrayed

That Dr. Fuchs is a spy may be the man referred to in the 1948 confession of Dr. Alan Wynn May, who was sentenced in London to ten years of penal servitude for violating the British Official Secrets Act after he said "About a year ago while in Canada, I was contacted by an individual whose identity I decline to divulge. At one meeting, he gave the man microscopic amounts of uranium 232 and uranium 235 (one of each) for my use in the man's writing paper on atomic research at Knoxville, Tenn. F. S. I. works in this area."

That F. S. I. agents have been working on the case, some of them are now in London, where they are receiving full co-operation from the British.

That Dr. Fuchs's relations with people in the United States are being fully investigated and that developments may involve some individuals in the United States as seriously as he is involved.

That much of the information resulted from leads given by Canada after the Canadian Royal Commission's report at June 29, 1946, on the activities of Russian spies in Canada who were tied in with a Russian agent and sympathizer in the United States.

That Dr. Fuchs's relationship with Israel Halperin, who was named in the Canadian inquiry, is being investigated. Dr. Halperin, once a professor of mathematics at Queens University, Kingston, Ont.

(Continued on page 1, column 1)

Expert Had Access To Los Alamos Test

May Know Super-Bomb Secrets; Is Linked F.B.I. to Canadian Ring

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A shocked group of Senators was told today that the greatest instrument "secrets" of all time—atomic secrets—relating to the atomic and hydrogen bombs—have been betrayed to the Russians by a German-born British scientist.

The Senators, members of a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, got the word from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at a session held to consider his request for 500 to 600 new agents to combat Communist infiltration and espionage.

He gave it to them in the last half hour of a three-hour meeting from which the half dozen Senators present emerged with grim faces and demands for an overhauling of all phases of the nation's security.

Fuchs's Canadian Report
The picture, as it stands from Hoover, from reports from London and from background information supplied by past investigations in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, indicates that

That Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the physicist, now under arrest in London, is reported by many sources to be holding over information in his step agents in Communist spy operations since the time of the Los Alamos test.

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Atom Secrets

(Continued from page one)

had the "cover name" of "Bacon" in the spy ring in Canada.

That Dr. Fuchs's father, a professor, is supposed to be in the Russian-occupied zone of Germany, perhaps with other relatives of Dr. Fuchs, and that the Russians may have used pressure on them to influence Dr. Fuchs.

That Dr. Fuchs's work may have saved the Russians a full two years in achieving the atomic bomb, and may speed their work on the hydrogen bomb.

Not Clear on Super-Bomb

On one thing the Senators were not clear.

That was how much information Dr. Fuchs was able to give the Russians on the hydrogen bomb, for there was no information on just how far along it was when he paid his last visit to the United States in 1947.

They were very clear on one point Mr. Hoover made.

This was that Dr. Fuchs knew as much as any other scientist—American, British or Canadian—about the atomic bomb, for he was in on the most important phase of all, the final assembly of the bomb at Los Alamos. Thus he knew not only the whole theory but all about the mechanical problem of putting it in final form.

The subcommittee's session began today with questions as to why Mr. Hoover thought he needed 700 to 800 new agents.

He explained that the danger of Communist espionage and sabotage was greater than it was even during the war, and that his present staff was not large enough to cope with it on a truly efficient basis.

At intervals some of the Senators, who had read the reports from London about Dr. Fuchs's arrest, asked Mr. Hoover if he would discuss that case.

A number of times he said he would, but that it would have to be off the record, and that he would come back to it. Finally, toward the end of the session, he did come back to it.

Details on Fuchs Case

Mr. Hoover and dispatches from London supplied the essentials: Dr. Fuchs was born in Germany. He went to England in 1933 as a

student and remained there as an instructor in physics. He ingratiated himself with British scientists. He became a British citizen in 1943. He won the trust of all who knew him and his ability took him into the top ranks of atomic researchers.

He first came here on an atomic mission in 1946, working at the atomic plant at Oak Ridge and at Los Alamos. He traveled in Canada and the United States before returning to England in 1948. He made another trip here in 1947 and then went back.

Mr. Hoover likened Dr. Fuchs's standing to that of J. Robert Oppenheimer, prominent American physicist, meaning that all information pertaining to atomic energy was available to him directly or indirectly.

Mr. Hoover explained that Dr. Fuchs had been completely cleared by the British for work on the atomic project and that this clearance was accepted without question by the United States.

Thus no question about Dr. Fuchs was raised until after the Canadian Royal Commission's report of June, 1948, and no investigation was made by the F. B. I. until then, for the reason that it had no authority to go into Dr. Fuchs's history.

Thorough Investigation

When the revelations concerning the Canadian spy ring pointed suspicion at Dr. May and at many Canadians and some men from Britain, one of the most thorough investigations in history was begun.

Secret agents of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and secret agents from Britain came to this country. F. B. I. agents went to Canada and Britain.

There was no explanation as to just how the net was tightened around Dr. Fuchs, but Mr. Hoover did tell the Senate committee that Dr. Fuchs is believed to have been active in atomic espionage until his arrest yesterday.

Senator William F. Knowland, Republican, of California, came out of the meeting with his face as grim as if he had just heard the worst news in history. Senators Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, and Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, looked as sad as they would at a death in their families. The other Senators were just about as grim-looking.

One Senator said: "This appears to be a very serious breach of security and one that should not be

underestimated. It is far more serious than the Canadian case or the conviction of Dr. May."

Another said: "Talk about locking the door after the horse is stolen. This looks as if all the horses are gone and the barn burned down. It is sickening."

Senator Ferguson, asked if he thought Mr. Hoover would get the additional agents he asked for, said: "My guess would be that he'll get as many as he says he needs—and he certainly ought to have them."

"Other Ramifications"

Mr. Hoover, asked to comment on the Fuchs case, said: "For quite a while—nine or ten months—we have been working in the fullest co-operation with the British authorities. We have several men now in London."

"Does the case have other ramifications not yet made public?" Mr. Hoover was asked.

"Yes, and they are still being covered in this country," he replied. "That is the reason I cannot talk about it."

Earlier, in its only official statement, the F. B. I. had said: "The case involving Dr. Fuchs was developed by the British on information originally furnished them by the F. B. I. The F. B. I. has been co-operating very closely with the British on this case."

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross later told reporters he didn't know how the case figured in the Cabinet meeting. But he said President Truman knew about the matter in advance of the announcement of Fuchs's arrest. Mr. Ross said Mr. Truman learned of it after his order Tuesday to the Atomic Energy Commission to go ahead with the development of the hydrogen super-bomb. Therefore there was no connection between the two.

Arrested as Atom Spy



Associated Press Wirephoto
Dr. Klaus Fuchs

London Court Holds Scientist For Trial as Spy

Expert Seized in Offices; Effort Is Made to Keep Bow St. Hearing a Secret

By Stephen White

From the Herald Tribune Special
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LONDON, Feb. 8.—The head of the theoretical physics department at Great Britain's most important atomic energy installation appeared in Bow Street police court today for a preliminary hearing on charges of having divulged atomic research secrets.

According to the charges, one of the offenses took place in the United States five months before the first atomic bomb was detonated at Los Alamos, N. M., on July 16, 1945.

The accused scientist is Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, thirty-eight and German-born, a naturalized British subject. He holds the rank of deputy chief scientific officer at the Harwell atomic energy installation.

Arrested yesterday, Dr. Fuchs made only a brief appearance in Bow Street court this morning and then was returned to prison. He will appear to answer to the charges next Friday.

Only a few persons were present when police escorted him into court. He listened stolidly while the charges were read.

The first of the charges said "that he, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the interests of the state, on a day in 1947 communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be directly or indirectly, used to an enemy."

The second charge made an identical accusation but described the alleged offense as having taken place "on a day in February, 1944, in the United States of America."

The strictness with which legal proceedings are conducted in this (Continued on page 6, column 3)

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Concerned at News of Leak of Atomic Secrets



Senators Tom Connally (left), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Brian McMahon (right), chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, conferring in Washington yesterday with David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

London Court

(Continued from page one)

country provided further details. Presumably, the charges will be made fully stated when Dr. Fuchs next appears in court. He made no statement today.

Dr. Fuchs holds one of the principal positions in atomic energy work in this country—perhaps one of the highest ten or fifteen posts in the entire organization. As head of the theoretical division, he necessarily has been engaged in the most advanced work that may be undertaken.

His work in the United States was of similar nature. For some time, beginning in 1943, he was at Los Alamos, the center of American work on the atomic bomb.

The fact that both charges referred to an "unknown person" makes it difficult to imagine exactly what is the case against Dr. Fuchs. Whether it is known whether both charges referred to the same "unknown person."

But the phrase recalls to mind previous appearances in court of a British scientist on similar charges. On May 1, 1946, Dr. Alan Nunn May—like Dr. Fuchs a highly respected scientist who had served in an important post during war-time atomic energy research—pleaded guilty to a charge that he had divulged secret information to "some person unknown." He was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years at hard labor.

The Canadian spy investigation a few months later made it clear who the "unknown person" was—some one of the Russian agents who operated during and after the war in Canada and to whom Dr. May turned over information as well as samples of uranium.

Dr. Fuchs came to Britain in 1950. The reasons were political

condemnations. His political, however, were apparently such as to make him unwelcome in his native land.

An acquaintance described him today as in private life a quiet man with few friends who lived almost in retirement.

He was one of the British delegates to the conference on reactor safety, held in this country last September, at which delegates of the United States, Canada and Britain discussed the nature of the hazards arising from atomic furnaces and the methods of "smothering" such hazards. In many ways, these problems are indistinguishable from problems arising from sabotage of an atomic plant. Study of them is to a great extent a study of how to sabotage and how to overcome sabotage.

Testimony was given in Bow Street court concerning the circumstances of Dr. Fuchs' arrest. It took place at London in Shell-Mex House, in which are the offices of the Ministry of Supply, including the offices of the British Atomic Energy Commission. At 3:30 p. m. yesterday, Dr. Fuchs was approached by a police officer who told him he was about to be arrested.

Dr. Fuchs thereupon asked to see "Mr. Ferrin"—presumably M. W. Ferrin, who is serving as acting controller of the British atomic energy effort. When Mr. Ferrin arrived, Dr. Fuchs said: "Do you realize the effect of this at Harwell?" Mr. Ferrin replied that he thought he understood. Dr. Fuchs then was arrested.

A spokesman for the American Embassy at London denied today any knowledge of the affair, and indicated that the initiative for the arrest had not come through the embassy. It apparently was the work of British investigators, even though one of the charges related to an event said to have taken place in the United States.

British government appears to have done everything possible to keep the case of Dr. Fuchs a secret. His arraignment today came as a surprise even to officials of the Bow Street Court. The case was confined from the list posted daily in the lobby of the grimy old building in the Covent Garden market area.

Dr. Fuchs was escorted into the building this morning and taken before Chief Magistrate Lawrence Dunne in a little-used courtroom on the third floor. Chief Magistrate Dunne had been called in specially. As chief magistrate, he hears only the most important cases.

Court officials said later the only evidence presented was that of Scotland Yard Inspector Leonard Surt, who told of the circumstances of Dr. Fuchs' arrest. The prosecution was represented by Christmas Humphreys, chief prosecutor for the London area. The proceedings took less than fifteen minutes.

The Expected Next Step

Dr. Fuchs spoke only a few words in court. At preliminary hearings in Britain, on plea of guilty or innocence is required. That will come next Friday.

Mr. Humphreys, who has appeared in many cases set cases for the government, said he would expect Dr. Fuchs to have a lawyer hired and ready to act for him Friday. Chief Magistrate Dunne told Dr. Fuchs no delay in the trial would be granted "unless there is a very extraordinary reason."

Dr. Fuchs was not represented by a lawyer today. However, he is known to be a man of means and the court probably will not have to appoint one for him.

The scientist, tall, dark and balding, told the magistrate he had no questions to ask Inspector Surt. He asked only that the police return his eyeglasses and his money, taken away when he was

Spy Gave Russia H-Secrets; Saved Reds Year on A-Bomb

By TED LEWIS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Britain's top atomic scientist—arrested by Scotland Yard in London—betrayed both our innermost A-bomb secrets and hush-hush hydrogen bomb data to the Russians, members of a Senate committee were told today by FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover.

The Senators said they were convinced—by what Hoover told them behind closed doors—that the secrets given to Russia by Dr. Karl Fuchs, the scientist, enabled the Soviets to explode an atom bomb at least a year ahead of their timetable.

Confessed in Part, Says Hoover.

They said they also feared that the Russians learned enough about the H-bomb from Fuchs to advance greatly their development of the hellbomb.

The FBI chief said Fuchs has made a "partial confession" of passing along secrets to the Reds, according to the Senators.

Hoover spent three hours with the Senate Appropriations Committee. He said that the FBI—which cracked the case—is pursuing so many "ramifications" of the whole Communist spy setup that he could tell only part of the story.

Hinting that he has only scratched the surface in this new spy sensation, Hoover testified on how to tighten security on the nation's top secrets and pleaded for at least 300 more FBI men to help do the job.

Hoover told how Fuchs, born in Germany, was deliberately planted in England, quickly obtained his citizenship, became a paid Russian spy, then rose to a top British position in atomic science.

Headed A-Atom to U. S.

Fuchs headed a British atomic delegation to this country from 1941 to 1944. He was cleared by British authorities, accepted by this country on that basis, and therefore was not subject to FBI investigation.

Here he had free access to our most vital A-bomb know-how.

Senator Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), who heard Hoover, said the FBI chief's story was "one of the most shocking things I have ever listened to."

Gen. Groves Summoned.

Hoover's revelations came on the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee—after hearing members of the Atomic Energy Commission—ordered a sweeping investigation into U. S. atomic security flaws. It summoned Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who headed the atom bomb project during the war, as first witness tomorrow.

Hoover's testimony corroborated the statement of Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.), member of the joint committee, that Fuchs definitely "delivered to Russia A-bomb secrets."

And Senator John Bricker (R-



Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves
He'll testify today.

Ohio), also a member of the committee, said he had been told "by a man who should know that Russia's getting of the A-bomb was the direct result of Fuchs' information."

There was no elaboration of how much Fuchs learned here of the H-bomb. Although he has not been in this country since 1947, it is known that U. S. scientists have long realized the possibility of such a weapon and have been engaged in theoretical research on it for some years.

Fuchs was a member of a British scientific information mission to this country from December, 1943,

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

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N. Y. Times

DATED FEB 4 1950

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SPY GAVE RUSSIA OUR H-SECRETS TO

(Continued from page 2)

to June, 1946, and visited Los Alamos, N. Mex., during the first tests of the atom bomb. He was in the U. S. again briefly in 1947, visiting the Argonne Laboratories in Chicago. He is accused of giving away secrets in the U. S. in February, 1945, and in England in 1947.

His arrest caused repercussions in the Administration and in Congress.

President Truman discussed the case with the Cabinet. The White House said Truman had learned of the impending arrest earlier this week, but after his Tuesday announcement giving the green light for production of the hydrogen bomb.

No Link with H-Bomb.

Truman's press secretary Charles Ross said "there is absolutely no connection between the two things." He thus sought to set at rest fears that Russia may have gone ahead of the U. S. in the atomic race as a result of wartime leaks and that Truman had countered with the H-bomb.

The AEC quickly released a dossier on Fuchs' activities in the U. S. It revealed that as a member of the British atomic mission he had "engaged in project work" during the vital years of the A-bomb's de-

velopment. One project he worked on was the "gaseous diffusion process in New York." These experiments were essential preliminaries to production of an explosion of uranium-235.

The gaseous experiments were conducted mainly at Oak Ridge, Tenn., but whether Fuchs ever had been allowed in that installation was not clear. Senator Brian McMahon (D-Conn.), chairman of the joint committee, refused to comment on that point.

Returned Here in '47.

The AEC said Fuchs returned to the U. S. in November, 1947, as a member of the British delegation at the three-nation conference on the publication of atomic information. It was then that he was "permitted to visit the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago for discussions limited to non-secret scientific material."

Fuchs was apparently back in England in November, 1948, when a vial of uranium compound mysteriously disappeared from the Argonne laboratory.

The security check on Fuchs which permitted him to get in on atomic secrets was apparently made by the British originally. The FBI, however, shadowed him at

Fuchs' Father In Soviet Zone

(From THE NEWS Bureau)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Dr. Karl Fuchs, arrested in London on charges of giving away atomic secrets, held the same place in Britain's atomic setup as the brilliant J. Robert Oppenheimer held in the U. S. during the wartime atomic program, the FBI said today.

He was born in Germany—and his father is a college professor in the Soviet zone of Germany.

Fuchs went to England as a student refugee-from-Hitler in 1933 and stayed to become an instructor in physics. He was naturalized in 1943.

some point after his wartime arrival here.

The FBI credited its own information with breaking the case, saying that it was "developed by the British on information originally furnished by the FBI. The FBI has been cooperating very closely with the British on the case."

Members of the joint Congressional committee left their closed session with gloomy faces. Senator Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.), said Fuchs had been in a position

to guard a lot of our most secrets and pass them on to the Russians."

Representative James E. Rankin (R-Pa.), said Fuchs' reveals "that the world's greatest secret has been given to our enemy, the Russians."

Chairman McMahon said he was "essentially informed" of the arrest yesterday after he made a Senate speech proposing that the U. S. trade \$50,000,000 in economic aid for a Russian agricultural development and atomic fuel program.

United States, Canada,

Fuchs visited Mexico and (during the two years and he was working on the A-bomb.)

It was possible that at least one of these visits occurred while Fuchs was at Los Alamos in December, 1944, and apparently remained there until after the explosion early the next September. During that time, the AEC he was "assigned to weapons" and in this position had access to a wide area of the most sensitive weapons information.

Some Congressional sources stated that "American accounts would be found involved in Fuchs' activities."

(Other picture on page 2)

British Top Scientist Accused of Betrayal

London, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, ace nuclear energy scientist, was accused in court today of betraying American and British atomic secrets to a potential enemy—an enemy which could only be Soviet Russia.

The 38-year-old bachelor, native-born German and naturalized British subject, known as Karl Fuchs, has been employed on atom bomb projects of the highest secrecy for six years in the United States and Great Britain.

In famous old Bow Street Police Court today he was remanded for one week on two charges of violating the British Official Secrets Act.

Britain's highest officials were shocked at the revelation that one of their key men, completely trusted, was suspected of betrayal.

They openly feared tonight that as the result, the British-American partnership in sharing atomic en-

ergy secrets might be broken because of American fear that their security screen had big holes in it.

(Continued on page 6, col. 5)

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N. Y. News
DATE FEB 4 1950
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Britain Jails Top Scientist For Betrayal

(Continued from page 1)

Another leading British atomic scientist, Dr. Alan Nunn May, is serving a 10-year prison sentence for a similar betrayal.

Fuchs was arrested yesterday by Scotland Yard.

Fuchs stood silent today before Mr. Lawrence Dunn, chief metropolitan magistrate, while the charge against him was read:

"1. That he for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the interests of the state, on a day in 1947, communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy contrary to Section One of the Official Secrets Act of 1911-1920.

Maximum Term 14 Years.

"2. That he being a British subject for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state on a day in February, 1945, in the United States of America communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

The maximum penalty on the charge is 14 years in prison.

When the clerk finished reading the charge, Fuchs was asked if he had anything to say.

"I would like to have my money and eyeglasses back," he said.

Fuchs was driven in a Black Maria to fortress-like Britain Prison in South London.

One of Top 34.

When Fuchs appears at Bow Street next Friday, it is likely that the date for his trial will be set.

Fuchs's post in Britain was head of theoretical research at Harwell, Britain's biggest atomic center. He knew secrets worth untold millions of dollars to a potential enemy of the U. S. and Britain. At Harwell he was well up among the 34 key scientific officers.

Fuchs was one of the seven Britons who attended the American-British-Canadian conference held here last Fall, to determine what atomic information could safely be given to the public.

Fuchs's appearance in court was brief. The only witness was Const. Leonard Burt, of the special branch of Scotland Yard, which deals with espionage.

Burt said that at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, with a Scotland Yard inspector, he arrested Fuchs.

"I told him the nature of the charge," Burt told the court.

"He made no reply and asked to see a Mr. Perrin of the atomic research, who came to the room. The second said to Perrin:

"Do you realize the effect of this at Harwell?"

"Perrin replied to the effect that he thought he understood. I took the accused to Bow Street, where he was formally charged, and he made no reply to the charges read over to him."

"Do you want to ask any questions?" said the magistrate.

"No," Fuchs replied quietly.

"Do you want the court to do anything about legal representation for you?" Magistrate Durne asked.

"I don't know of anybody," Fuchs replied.

"Fuchs is a man of means," the prosecutor interposed. "I do not wish to be faced next Friday with a request for legal aid—which would mean further delay."

Gets Specs Back

"Will you bear that in mind?" asked the magistrate. "This case will be taken next Friday. If you wish legal representation, any person you desire will be informed and you will be put in charge with him. But the case will be taken next Friday morning, and I shall not listen to any representations unless they are of a very extraordinary nature that will justify a further demand."

The police agreed to give Fuchs the money and eyeglasses.

(Picture on page 1)

British Scientist Peddled Our H-Secrets to Russia



DR. EMIL KLAUS FUCHS
Betrayed U. S. secrets.
Gleason Photo

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (INS).—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told a Congressional committee today that Dr. Emil Fuchs, British scientist jailed in London on spy charges, has made a "complete confession" that he gave U. S. atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets to Russia.

A member of the Senate Appropriations Committee revealed Hoover made the disclosure at a closed session of the group. The Senator, who refused to allow use of his name, was asked if a "spy ring" were involved in Fuchs' confession of his atomic espionage in the U. S. He replied:

"Yes, and it's the biggest thing you ever heard of."

The Atomic Energy Commission also informed the Congressional Atomic Committee that Fuchs has made a confession. Under British procedure, a "confession" is a detailed written document.

Was Paid Agent of Soviet for Years

Hoover told the Senators Fuchs was a "paid agent" of the Soviet Union from a time prior to his naturalization as a British subject in 1942 until the very moment of his

arrest. He indicated Fuchs gave Russia "everything he knew" on the possibilities of using hydrogen for a super-explosive, but how much the scientist-spy was able to learn has not been established.

Fuchs was disclosed to have had such complete access to atomic secrets that he was able to give Russia full information of assembly of the first A-bomb at Los Alamos.

It was reported that the FBI began checking Fuchs as a result of an indirect lead growing out of the Canadian atomic spy exposé.

Hoover, whose agents are driving hard to round up U. S. spies suspected of working with Fuchs in the spy ring referred to by the Senate Appropriations Committee member, said after a three-hour meeting with the committee that the FBI has been working "in fullest cooperation with the British authorities" for months.

President Truman met with his top Cabinet advisers to discuss the case. Congressional Atomic Energy Committee Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) said grimly: "It appears to the committee that the matter is serious."

The Congressional Atomic Committee called Maj. Gen. Groves, head of the wartime A-bomb project, to an emergency session Saturday.

Groves implied today that Fuchs was in a position to obtain U. S. hydrogen-bomb secrets since the inception of the "hell bomb"

project. Groves said... secret bomb... Los Alamos... AEC... committee... evidence... gave U. S. secret... "It appears to the committee that the matter is serious."

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FBI Supplied Data That Led to Seizure of Fuchs

By JAMES E. BROWN

LONDON, Feb. 3 (INS).—A German-born British scientist, who for years had been trusted with American atomic secrets, was jailed here tonight on charges of giving away atomic secrets "useful to an enemy." He is Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, 35-year-old bachelor.

Fuchs, a naturalized Briton since 1942, spent time in American atomic installations from 1943 until June, 1946.

He was arrested on information supplied by the American FBI. He is chief of the theoretical physics department at Harwell, Britain's greatest atomic research laboratory, located in Berkshire County.

He was arraigned in London's Bow Street Court and further hearing was set for next Friday.

The charges were drawn under the Official Secrets Act. Conviction would mean from three to 14 years' at hard labor.

The charges:

1. "That, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, on a day in 1947, he communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly to an enemy."

2. "That being a British subject, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, on a day in February, 1948, in the United States, he communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research calculated to be or which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

Despatches from Germany said Fuchs' father is a clergyman and the family once lived in Roeselshelm, then moved in 1942 to Elsenach, which is in the Soviet occupation zone.

Fuchs was arrested Thursday in a London office building which houses the Supply Ministry, responsible for all atomic research in Britain.

A thin, mild-appearing man, he wore a dark grey overcoat with turned up collar when he was arraigned before Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dumas.

He made only one request of the court today. He said:

"I would like to have my glasses returned to me; also my money."

The court concurred.

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FEB 4 1950

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

Fuchs Was Brought Up in Family of Pacifists, His Friends Report

FRANKFORT, Germany, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, accused in London of having betrayed atomic secrets, was brought up in a home dedicated to spreading Christian socialism and religious pacifism, family friends said here today.

His father, 75-year-old Prof. Emil Fuchs, started his career as a Protestant minister in Ruesselsheim. Two weeks ago he moved from Frankfort to Leipzig in the Soviet zone to take a job as professor of theology at Leipzig University.

The father could not be reached for comment tonight, but friends and the Mayor of one of the towns in which he had lived told about the family.

They said that every member of the Fuchs family had been persecuted by the Nazis because of their association with the Society of Friends (Quakers).

The elder Fuchs spent nine months in a concentration camp, and one daughter committed suicide by jumping under a subway train in Berlin after an unsuccessful attempt to flee to Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Fuchs, who was charged in London with unlawfully disclosing atomic secrets, was known to his friends here as "Julius." He attended high school in Heppenheim and then went on to Kiel University to study mathematics and physics. In the early Thirties he fled the country and completed his studies abroad.

The Fuchs family is widely scattered now. The mother died in 1931. Julius' sister, Elisabeth, 40, lives in Cambridge, Mass., with her American husband and three children, and a brother, Georg Karl, 41, lives in Davos, Switzerland.

The elder Fuchs, a short, stocky, white-haired man, is widely known in international religious circles. He has written a number of books of Christian socialism and religious pacifism.

The latest two, published since the war, are "Leonhard Raga, a

Prophet of Our Time," and "Christianity and Socialism." He has been a lifelong member of the Social Democratic party.

He has been at various times a pastor, teacher, lecturer and writer. He went to the United States to visit his daughter and make a lecture tour for the Quakers in the spring of 1949, one friend reported, and stopped at Bentfeld, the Netherlands, to attend a congress of international pacifist organizations on his way back.

After his return he lectured at Ruesselsheim, Darmstadt and other West German towns on "Christianity and Socialism" and similar topics.

Ex-Landlady Surprised

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The former landlady of Dr. Klaus Fuchs tonight described him as a "quiet man and a complete gentleman" and said that his arrest on charges of giving away atomic secrets came as "an utterly unbelievable surprise" both to her and Dr. Fuchs' fellow scientists.

Mrs. Edith Alexander of Lacie's Court, Abingdon, an ancient estate a few miles from the vast British atomic research laboratory at Harwell, said she had known Dr. Fuchs since 1946 when she organized a club for atomic workers under the auspices of the Ministry of Supply.

Mrs. Alexander said that several of Dr. Fuchs' atomic scientist friends still roomed at Lacie's Court and were "completely shocked by news of his arrest."

"We can't believe it," she said.

Mrs. Alexander said Dr. Fuchs had lived at Lacie's Court from March, 1947, until the summer of 1949. She said he was "a quiet man who never talked politics and seemed to live for his work."

Mrs. Alexander leased Lacie's Court from Lady Radcliffe, widow of Gen. Sir Percy Radcliffe, who now lives with relatives.

Lady Radcliffe said that Lacie's Court was first built in the 17th century.

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Dr. Klaus Fuchs

TWO CHARGES MADE

First Alleges Betrayal of Information in U. S., 2d Site Not Named

COURT HEARING IS BRIEF

Klaus Fuchs, a Ministry Aide, is Remanded in Custody to Reappear on Friday

By BENJAMIN WELLES

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A senior British scientist who has worked on atomic projects in the United States and Britain was charged here today with having betrayed atomic research secrets.

The accused was Dr. Klaus Paul Julius Fuchs, aged 34, employed at the main British atomic research center. He was arrested yesterday on information passed on to the British Government by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

One of the two charges leveled against him in the New Street Magistrate's Court was that "on a day in February, 1943, in the United States" he "communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

The second identical charge placed the date of the alleged offense in 1947 but made no mention of where it had taken place.

The action against Dr. Fuchs was taken under the Official Secrets Act. The penalty on conviction under the act is penal servitude for three to fourteen years.

Earlier Case Recalled

In a similar case another British atomic scientist, Dr. Alan Martin May, was sentenced to six years imprisonment in 1944.

German-born, Dr. Fuchs acquired British nationality in 1942. He has been employed at the Harwell atomic research establishment, from where he was summoned yesterday to the headquarters in London of the Ministry of Supply, which controls atomic research. There he was arrested.

Dr. Fuchs declined to make any answer to the charges.

Police officers testified that on his arrest Dr. Fuchs had asked immediately to see his superior, M. W. Perris, Deputy Controller of Atomic Energy at the Ministry of Supply. When Mr. Perris entered the office, Dr. Fuchs was reported to have said to him...

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"Do you realize the effect of this at Harwell?" (Atomic energy research establishment where Dr. Fuchs was employed.)

Mr. Ferrin was said to have replied that he thought he understood.

Otherwise the court proceedings were brief. The presiding magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne, set hearing for Feb. 10.

At the United States Embassy it was learned that no request for Dr. Fuchs' apprehension had been made through embassy channels.

British Government agencies declined to comment on the case or even to discuss the scientist's biographical background.

In United States 3 Years

It was learned, however, that Dr. Fuchs had been in the United States on atomic energy matters in 1942 and had stayed until 1944, when he returned to the Ministry of Supply. On his return he became head of the Ministry's Theoretical Physics Division.

Last September he was a member of the British delegation to the Anglo-American-Canadian talks here on hazards and safety factors connected with atomic piles "and other related matters." These talks did not include atomic weapons.

Members of the United States Atomic Commission's reactor safeguard committee who took part were Dr. Edward Teller, chairman; Hanson Benedict, Joseph W. Kennedy, Abel Wolman and John A. Wheeler. Dr. Frederic de Hoffmann and Comdr. Joseph M. Dunford of the United States informed Senators, was to harden Congressional opinion against the

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

British Seize an Atomic Scientist On Spy Charge on a Tip by F. B. I.

Continued from Page 1

Atomic Energy Commission also took part.

There is a feeling that the arrest of Dr. Fuchs may embarrass the British Government on the eve of the tri-power talks scheduled to be held here Feb. 9 to 12 to discuss a greater exchange of atomic information among Britain, the United States and Canada.

While Britain is not believed to have access to the same degree of atomic information as the United States, she has announced her intention of building atomic weapons at the earliest possible time.

Britain's atomic installations officially reported are an atomic research "university" at Harwell, a former Royal Air Force field near an isolated village on the Berkshire Downs; a research center at Didcot, Berkshire; a uranium smelting factory at Springfields, Lancashire, and a bulk plutonium production center at Sellafield in Cumberland.

Remanded Till Friday

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP) — Dr. Fuchs' appearance in court was brief.

Prosecutor Christmas Humphreys asked that he be required only to give formal evidence of Dr. Fuchs' arrest, and that Dr. Fuchs then be remanded for one week.

The only witness was Comdr. Leonard Burt of the special branch of Scotland Yard—the section that deals with espionage.

Commander Burt said that at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, with a Scotland Yard inspector, he called on Dr. Fuchs and told him that he was a police officer and had come to arrest him.

"I told him the nature of the charge and I cautioned him," Commander Burt told the court—in Britain arresting officers must warn that anything a defendant says may be used against him.

"He made no reply."

"Do you want to ask any questions?" said the magistrate.

"No," Dr. Fuchs replied quietly.

"Do you want the court to do anything about legal representation for you?" the magistrate asked.

"I don't know of anybody," Dr. Fuchs replied.

"Fuchs is a man of means," the prosecutor interposed. "I do not wish to be faced next Friday with a request for legal aid—which would mean further delay."

"Will you bear that in mind?" said the magistrate. "This case will be taken next Friday. If you wish legal representation, any person you desire will be informed and you will be put in charge with him. But the case will be taken next Friday morning, and I shall not listen to any representations unless they are of a very extraordinary nature that will justify a further remand."

The police agreed to give Dr. Fuchs his money and eye-glasses and he was ordered to Brixton for one week.

CAPITAL IS STIRRED

Hoover Said to Tell Body of Senators That Fuchs Sent Data to Soviet

INVESTIGATION IS STARTED

Congressional Unit Subpoenas General Groves — President Meets Cabinet on Case

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist held in London as an accused spy, had certain basic information dealing with the hydrogen bomb development and there was a possibility to pass it on to the Russians. This was learned tonight in a separate—and high—quarter after J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had been represented as having told a group of Senators that the evidence indicated that Dr. Fuchs had transmitted both hydrogen and atomic bomb information to the Soviet Union.

There was no authoritative evaluation as to how practically useful to the Soviet Union might have been the data concerning the hydrogen weapon, which even in this country was believed to be in a quite preliminary stage.

The highest value, however, was placed by Senatorial interests on the atomic bomb secrets held by Dr. Fuchs. These were described as of the most critical importance. He had access, said the Atomic Energy Commission, "to a whole arm of the most vital weapons information."

In the profound stir of official Washington the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy opened an investigation of what was officially termed a "serious" apparent breach in the security of the United States.

Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired, the wartime head of the atomic project, was subpoenaed to appear before the committee tomorrow in closed session for what its chairman, Senator Edwin McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, said would be a full exploration of "this matter."

The President, said the Cabinet disclosed the case at their meeting. It was reported that the news from the President's office had warned that Dr. Fuchs was going to be taken into custody until after his announced decision of last Tuesday that this country would go ahead with the hydrogen bomb.

Then, it was said by Charles G. Ross, the Presidential press secretary, there could be no connection between Mr. Truman's determination to press the project urgently and the arrest of Dr. Fuchs.

The news had hardly reached the capital today before fresh demands arose for restricting and sharpening all measures for secrecy in atomic energy.

One likely effect, it was said by

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START INQUIRY ON FUCHS ATOMIC SECRET LEAK



Senator Tom Connally, left, a committee member, and former AEC Chairman David E. Lilienthal listen to Senator Brian McMahon, right, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, discuss plans as the result of arrest in London.

FUCHS HAD DETAILS OF HYDROGEN BOMB

Continued from Page 1

ing efforts of the British and Canadian, this country's wartime partners in the project, for a greater participation in its current operations.

Senator McMahon summoned the Joint Atomic Energy Committee into secret session immediately after word of the Fuchs arrest had reached him. On hand also were the members of the Atomic Energy Commission, headed by David E. Lilienthal, its chairman, and representatives of the commission's security office.

McMahon Issues Statement

When this meeting had ended, Mr. McMahon issued the following statement:

"The Joint Committee met and discussed with the Atomic Energy Commission such information as the commission possesses regarding the British scientist, Dr. Fuchs, who has been arrested in London as a spy for the Soviet Union. It appears to the committee that the matter is serious and that the commission is conducting an investigation into the matter."

ter fully.
General Leslie R. Groves, commanding officer of the warlike Manhattan Engineering District (the name then of the atomic operation), will appear before the Joint Committee tomorrow morning.

"I am gratified Director Hoover of the FBI and his organization for the excellent work they have done in this case."

Senator McMahon at first said simply that General Groves would be "called" to testify. Later, he added: "He will be subpoenaed." There was no suggestion that the General would be unwilling to appear.

While Mr. McMahon said nothing on the point, there was speculation that he directed the issuance of a subpoena to make certain that General Groves would be exclusively the witness of the Atomic Energy Commission because of its unique concern with atomic energy.

House Committee May Sear

There had been indications that the House Committee on Un-American Activities might try to enter the inquiry.

At about the time that Senator McMahon was giving out his statement, the Atomic Energy Commission declared from its headquarters downtown that Dr. Fuchs had had "access to a wide area of the most vital weapons information."

"Dr. Fuchs was a member of the British Atomic Energy Mission sent to this country during the war," the commission's announcement said. "He was engaged in secret work from December, 1943, until June, 1946."

"He was first engaged in the early work done on the gaseous diffusion process in New York City in December, 1944, he went to Los Alamos with the British scientific team assigned to weapons research in this position had access to a wide area of the most vital weapons information. Dr. Fuchs returned to England in June, 1946, and has not been employed in the United States atomic energy project since that time."

"In November, 1947, he visited the United States as a member of the British delegation to participate in discussions on the use of the Declassification Guide, which had been developed during 1945 and 1946 and has been used by Canada and the United Kingdom since April, 1946. The Declassification Conference, announced November 4, 1947, was limited to fields of information shared by the three countries, as a result of their united wartime efforts in the development of atomic energy. The conference was arranged to insure uniform application of declassification policy by the three Governments."

"In addition to the Declassification Conference in Washington, Dr. Fuchs was permitted to visit the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago for discussions limited to non-secret scientific material."

The commission's statement and the accompanying comments of Senator McMahon tended to emphasize the suggestion that Dr. Fuchs's principal operations in this country were during the time that the atomic enterprise was under a

military control headed up by General Groves.

Mr. McMahon observed, in answer to a question, that the act creating civilian control was signed by the President on Aug. 1, 1946, and that the Atomic Energy Commission actually took over on Jan. 1, 1947.

Information from a non-Communist quarter that Dr. Fuchs had unquestionably been in possession of hydrogen data did not fix the time that this came into his hands.

The report attributed to Mr. Hoover, indicating that Dr. Fuchs actually had transmitted hydrogen information to the Russians, was given in a closed session before a Senate appropriations subcommittee.

"Vital Data" Held Given

Mr. Hoover, who was before the subcommittee for three hours, was said by some of its members to have stated that the evidence had indicated that Dr. Fuchs had given to the Russians not only data concerning the hydrogen bomb experiments but "vital" data about the existing atomic bomb.

These informants added that they were not certain whether the information regarding the hydrogen work that was available in 1947—the year of Dr. Fuchs's last visit to this country—was enough to help the Russians materially.

As to the atomic bomb, they added, Dr. Fuchs had all its great secret, including information about its assembly. One Senator declared himself "bewildered."

Some asserted that Mr. Hoover's testimony made them believe that the Russians, through information from Dr. Fuchs and others, had been able to gain many months in achieving an atomic weapon. (President Truman announced in September that there had been an atomic "explosion" in the Soviet Union. It never had been identified officially with any other term.)

Links to Canadian Case

There were several reports that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been led at length to Dr. Fuchs through disclosure coming from the Canadian spy case of four years ago. This was the understanding of some members of the Senate appropriations subcommittee before which Mr. Hoover appeared.

They said also that Mr. Hoover had indicated that Dr. Fuchs, who had been the head of the British Atomic Mission to this country, was not subject to investigation then by the FBI, was strongly suspected now

of having become a paid spy for the Russians as early as 1939.

The official announcement of the FBI concerning the Fuchs case was brief.

"The case involving Dr. Fuchs was developed by the British on information originally furnished to them by the FBI," it said.

"The FBI has been cooperating very closely with the British on this case."

Federal agents began an investigation many months ago of suspected Soviet agents and, in this process, inquired into Dr. Fuchs's visits to this country. He was said to have made trips to Mexico and Canada while visiting in the United States.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and also a member of Mr. McMahon's Joint Atomic Committee, told reporters:

"The situation is grave and to be thoroughly investigated by our authorities and the British. Appropriate action will be taken."

Said Senator Rorer Capshaw, Republican, of Indiana:

"There are other spies too, and there will continue to be as long as we have a President who refers to such matters as 'red herring' and a Secretary of State who refuses to turn his back on the Alger Hiss case."

Representative Charles H. Wagoner, Republican, of Ohio, asserted:

"Apparently Dr. Fuchs had access to our most vital secrets about development of the atomic bomb. This may explain why Russia exploded an A-bomb about two years before it was anticipated."

Groves Told of Fuchs' Work

General Groves told here today that the British Government had guaranteed the discretion and loyalty of Dr. Fuchs during the atomic work at Los Alamos, N. Mex.

"Dr. Fuchs was at Los Alamos as a member of the British mission which worked there during the development of the atomic bomb," he explained General Groves. "He was not head of this mission nor was he one of the top members, but he was in the next rank."

"He had an important and responsible position. In this position he was necessarily afforded access to a great deal of information, both as to our development and the future possibilities and proposed developments. Like all other members of the British mission, his responsibility, discretion and loyalty were vouched for by his own Government."

Footnotes to Headlines

HELL WEEK: The arrest of a leading British atomic scientist on charges of espionage grimly climaxes H-Bomb week. If the charges are sustained the case has many meanings deeper than those contained in the old spy-thrillers. It dramatizes anew the Soviet-inspired phenomenon of double-loyalty which political innocents have so often denied. But that is not the whole story. The disclosure also underlines the futility of atomic isolationism. Forty-eight hours earlier the simpletons in our midst were proclaiming that the H-Bomb rendered us secure. Now we are reminded again that only momentary protection is won by each new addition to our arsenal. If we have nothing else to defend us, if we cannot undertake the kind of moral offensive outlined on Thursday by Senator McMahon, we can only live from day to day and await the bad news that our armament supremacy is overcome.

In a peculiarly vulgar and raucous performance Defense Secretary Johnson shouted yesterday that we must be ready to "lick hell" out of the Soviets if they attack us. Is that all he has to say the world? Is the cause of freedom adequately summarized in his top-sergeant language? Are our political and economic weapons unimportant? We think not. There will be those who see the case of Dr. Fuchs as proof that we must let the military run our atomic program. But, according to the charges, Dr. Fuchs' espionage operations flourished while General Groves was running the Manhattan project. Should General Groves be punished for negligence?

The Fuchs arrest will inevitably incite the know-nothings. Only a few hours earlier Rep. Nixon (R-Cal.), had proposed that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover be freed from "White House control"—meaning that we should establish an autonomous secret police force to save us from tyranny. Are we grown men or frightened mice? The Soviet challenge is real and the perils are great. But now, more than ever, we need to demonstrate our maturity and self-confidence as a nation. We must make our voice heard—but it must express the dignity and conviction of free men, not the timidity and terror of pygmies.

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ALSO SPEEDS H-BOMB JOB, SAYS GROVES

Testimony Shocks Angry Members Of Atomic Body

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Congress was told today that the British scientist now under arrest as a Russian spy had enough information to launch the Soviets on a race with us for the hydrogen super-bomb.

Shocked and angry members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee were informed also that Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs may have given the Russians "well over a year's advantage" in developing the uranium bomb they exploded last year.

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the retired army officer who ran this country's first atomic bomb project during the war years, broke that news to the committee at a three-hour closed hearing.

He said that the German-born Fuchs worked in that project from 1943 to 1946 as "top man" of a 20-man British mission at Los Alamos, N. M., and had "complete access" to American atomic secrets.

Had Inside H-Track
Chairman Brien McMahon (D. Conn.) said Fuchs "certainly" had an inside track on super-secret American hydrogen bomb data. Groves agreed.

President Truman only last Tuesday ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to build the H-bomb which, in theory, at least, will have an explosive power 1,000 times that of the old uranium bomb. The H-bomb is still so secret that the President has ordered American officials not even to discuss it in general terms.

But Groves said before the hearing that American scientists were on the trail of the H-bomb even during the war, when their main efforts were directed toward splitting the uranium atom.

He admitted that Fuchs was in position to know what the Americans had seen on the hydrogen bomb.

Never Checked for Security
McMahon said Groves told the committee that Fuchs never was checked for security by American officials because he already had been fully cleared by the British.

Groves said the fact that Fuchs was not checked here traced back to the Anglo-American wartime partnership in atomic matters established by the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in 1943. The agreement, reached at the Quebec Conference, provided for sending a team of British scientists to work on the atomic project here. It established procedures under which Groves

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A-Leak Gained Year for Reds

Continued from Page 1

accepted a British certificate of clearance on Fuchs and let him have "complete access" to the project.

Will Question Hoover

McMahon said FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover will be questioned in secret session Monday, presumably to discuss that point and the "other ramifications" of the case which Hoover has said he is investigating in this country. McMahon said Groves will be recalled for questioning Monday afternoon.

The Senator said Groves repeatedly made it clear that there could be no doubt Fuchs had information on the uranium and H-bombs which could be of staggering importance to the Russians. But Groves apparently could throw no light on whether Fuchs actually gave his information to the Kremlin.

Public Hearing Urged

Groves testified that in the light of hindsight he did not think the security checking employed on the wartime project was adequate. He acknowledged that it would have been better

to have insisted on further checks of the British scientists sent here.

One Senator said the committee had received no testimony to suggest that any other members of the British mission at Los Alamos were spies. Nor did it get evidence that Fuchs was a Communist.

McMahon said he hoped Groves could tell his story at a public hearing. The chairman said he wants to give the American people "as much information as possible within the limits of security."

The atomic spy scare which has shaken official Washington to its roots appeared also to have scuttled the current Anglo-American-Canadian talks on the exchange of atom bomb data among the Western Allies.

Senators of both parties who discussed the Fuchs case with the FBI and atomic officials admitted they "wouldn't give a dime" for the chances of this country pooling her atomic secrets with Britain and Canada. The talks were in their final stage when news of the spy case broke.

They emphasized, however, that the British are "just as unhappy about this unfortunate incident as we are."



One Man Says

By ROBERT M. GRANTIS

J. Edgar Hoover Seems to Be Our Only Hope To Prevent Theft of the White House

We have just lived through a series of Alice in Wonderland days which if strung together like beads would convince any alienist after a cursory examination that psychiatric treatment for the masses should be made the goal of modern government.

First thing that impressed me was the companion piece to the revelation that a high British scientist has judged A-bomb secrets and that probably they are in the hands of Russia. The case was broken by the FBI and, believe it or not, there is a great howl in Washington to abolish or at least punish the FBI for its aggressive methods. In the face of the apathy of government officials about spying activities, it would seem to me that J. Edgar Hoover is about our only hope to prevent someone from stealing the White House or the President's socks. It might be a good idea to have the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigate the people who want to investigate the FBI.

Next on the agenda is the defiance of John L. Lewis, lover of Shakespearean phrases, in rejecting the President's coal peace proposals.

Could Have Been Reduced to Greasepot

Weeks ago John could have been reduced to a greasepot if the administration had defied political considerations and invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to solve a national emergency. Apparently the voters are perfectly content to permit a labor overlord to defy the entire nation and get away with it. It wouldn't happen otherwise.

Next on the hit parade of top insanities was the determination by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan to send up to 40,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes for use as feed or fertilizer. They will be sold back to the farmers at one cent per 100 pounds.

Mr. Brannan produced the understatement of the week when he remarked "We will not permit total destruction." And to make sure that there is total destruction of the lowly potatoes' primary purpose in life, Mr. Brannan's men will see that every potato will be dyed blue so that they cannot be used or sold for food purposes. The people through their duly elected representatives, can knock on this type of insanity if they will but climb out of their easy chairs and make their voices heard in sufficient numbers. But politics must be served, you know, even if it means throwing away food at a cost of millions upon millions.

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The Story of Ingrid

Next we get down to the tender and touching story of Ingrid Bergman and Roberto Rossellini and their bouncing baby boy born without the benefit of marriage. Roberto attributes the incident to our "sacred love" and the whole affair is served up as a delicious bonbon for public consumption.

I can just see our teen-age daughters flocking around Joan of Arc when she returns here and pressing her for autographs. The "sacred love" nifty makes everything just dandy for their parents and paves the way for the splendid idea suggestion that, after all, in 1950 isn't the sanctity of marriage a bit old-fashioned. You can bet methods will be found to get Ingrid back into the country where one day she will join Rita Hayworth as top exponents of the glory of womanhood. What happened to Roberto and Ingrid is their own personal business in the same way that it is my right to say that the smell will linger for years. Where does the line form for the latest Bergman picture, probably blocks and blocks from the movie house?

The last gem of the week involves the proposed new tax program and while I realize it is reactionary to defend business I'm going to bring it up anyway.

Secretary Snyder wants \$875,000,000 from increased corporation taxes. The present maximum of 38 percent would be increased to 42 percent on profits in excess of \$25,000.

Small business is the backbone of the nation. It always has been but the government appears determined to help the labor leaders to eliminate it.

Profits, in effect, are nasty and should be confiscated. Don't try to make an honest dollar because someone might call you a Republican. It's legal, too, but not legal everywhere to call a man a Communist.

The people are the government, the people are everything, according to Thomas Jefferson, a great Democrat. But today Mr. Jefferson would be the worst type of reactionary and when he looked for the people he'd find them asleep. Bring on the psychiatrists. It is getting very late.

Groves to Be Quizzed On British Bomb Spy; Fear 'H' Secret Out

Washington, Feb. 4 (UP)—Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves testifies today before a Congressional committee seeking other members of a Russian spy ring linked to British atomic scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Groves, head of the wartime A-Bomb project, was called before a closed meeting of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee to explain how Dr. Fuchs managed to gain access to the most vital U. S. atomic secrets.

Sources here charged that Fuchs, a top British nuclear scientist who was arrested in London yesterday on spy charges, helped the Russians tremendously by slipping them top secret data on the U. S. atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Fuchs spent the years from 1943 to 1946 working on the A-Bomb project at U. S. atomic installations and a fortnight in 1947 at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant.

Exposed by FBI

The British acted upon information given to the mby the FBI Director Hoover said his agents are still investigating "other ramifications" of the case in this country.

The Fuchs arrest shocked Washington beyond any event in recent years. Members of the Atomic Energy Committee said Fuchs possessed information that would have speeded Russia's A-Bomb project by years.

The incident was discussed at a Cabinet meeting yesterday by President Truman who clamped a lid of secrecy down upon the hydrogen bomb. He was given an advance tip on Fuchs pending arrest.

Sen. Bricker (R-O.), an Atomic Committee member, said Fuchs had access to enough "plans, blueprints and scientific data to give the Russians all the information they needed to build the bomb." Other committee members said this information "of grave im-

port" was involved.

Hoover told another Congressional committee that the German-born, naturalized British scientist had confessed partially to giving A-bomb and some hydrogen bomb secrets to the Russians.

Hoover described Fuchs as a "plant" who was sent into England in 1930 by the Russians. He

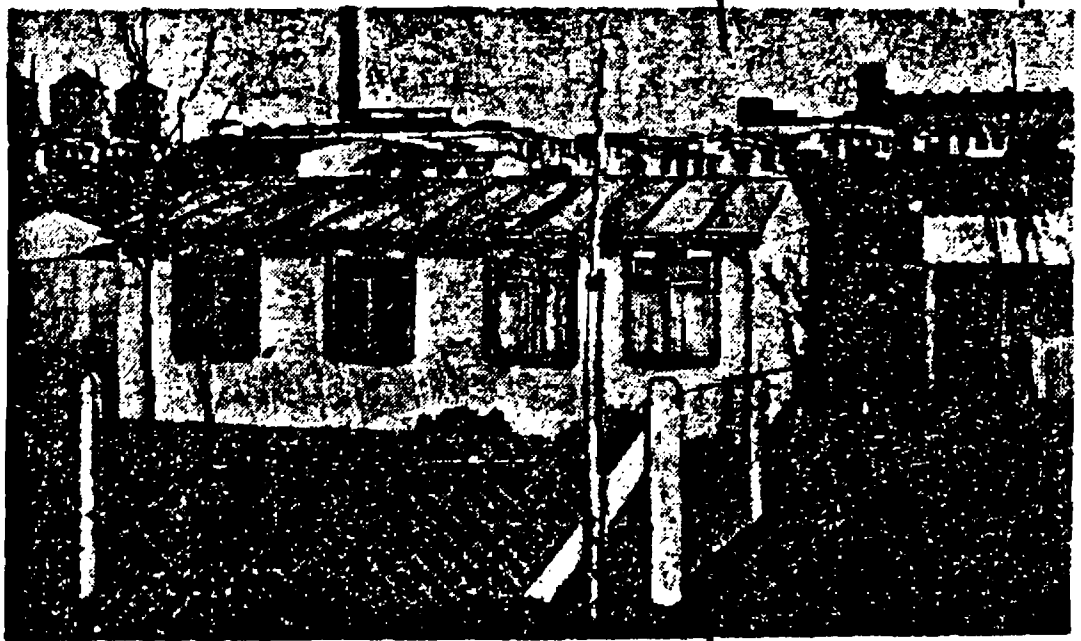
said the scientist worked his way into British scientific circles and was naturalized in 1942.

FBI agents are still on the trail of others in this country who may be implicated, Hoover said.

In the House, Rep. Nixon (R-Cal.), made public an excerpt of what he said was a secret FBI in-

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PRE-FABRICATED dwelling in the foreground is the home of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, 38, top British atomic scientist, at Marwell, Berkshire, England. Associated Press Wirephoto

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Gen. Groves Faces Congress Quiz on British

Continued from Page 1
intelligence report to President Truman in 1945.

The report quoted Igor Gou-

zenko, the Russian embassy clerk who broke the Manhattan spy ring several years ago, as saying that after the first A-Bomb

discoveries, the Kremlin made the discovery of all technical secrets of the construction of the atomic bomb . . . The No. 1 espionage project for the Soviets."

"According to Gouzenko," the report said, "the complete data was to be supplied to Moscow . . . By the end of December, 1945."

Nixon called for a "full congressional investigation" of atomic espionage "to find out who may have worked with fuchs in this country."

The fuchs case touched off two impassioned reactions in congress.

They were:
1. That security precautions in this country be tightened even though, in the words of Sen. Millikin (R-Colo.), an Atomic Committee member, we will have to "take an inventory to see if we've got any secrets left."

2. This is no time to agree to any pooling of atomic processes with England and Canada. Talks

looking to such a pooling arrangement are now going on in Washington.

Before leaving for Washington Groves told reporters that he held "an important and respo

Bomb Spy

position" in a wartime British
sion to the United States. He
that the position necessarily
iled access to a "great deal
formation."

Pepper Seeking Check on Value Of Lie Detector

Wants Device Investigated as a Means to Uncover Possible Soviet Agents

From the Herald Tribune Service
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, urged tonight that the United States undertake immediate and thorough research into lie-detector devices to determine their value as a weapon to expose Soviet spies.

Speaking on a radio program with Bert Andrews, chief Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, over the American Broadcasting Company network, Senator Pepper also proposed setting up an international counter-espionage organization to safeguard the common security of the Western nations.

He said that had a lie-detector test been given to Dr. Klaus Fuchs when that British scientist, now accused as a Soviet spy, first came to the United States in 1943, "it might at least have raised our suspicions so we could have kept secret information from him until he could have been thoroughly checked."

Asks "Satisfactory" Screening

Describing the Fuchs arrest as a "shocking case," Senator Pepper said two lessons could be learned from it.

"The first lesson is that the British cannot expect us to make disclosures to their representatives unless they can give us satisfactory assurance that their people have been carefully screened and are completely reliable," he said.

"Second, the punishment inflicted upon this man after his disclosure cannot atone for his wrong, for that is beyond calculation. But there must be a tightening of security on such matters. Punishment for such betrayal in this and in the countries with which we deal must be swift and severe."

Mr. Andrews asked Senator Pepper if he favored giving broader powers to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cases involving betrayal of national secrets.

"I commend very highly what the F. B. I. has done in this case," Senator Pepper replied. "It suggests that when we make confidential disclosures to other countries those countries should agree in advance that the F. B. I. be permitted to work in such countries freely, following such leads or pursuing trails that they suspect exist."

Urges "Anti-Communist" T

Mr. Andrews commented that F. B. I. agents received full cooperation from the British in the Fuchs case.

"That's the way it should be," said the Senator. "It is clear that the United States and other freedom-loving countries are dealing with a conspiracy that crosses national borders. Therefore it is clear that the free world should work together and should exchange information in the most intimate working arrangement to protect our common security in the anti-Communist nations."

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...time it might be wise to consider setting up a real anti-Communist organization to counteract the espionage and propaganda organizations of the Communists."

Mr. Andrews recalled that the lie detector was now being used to check employees in atomic projects and to a certain degree in the Central Intelligence Agency. He asked Senator Pepper if he thought there should be further investigation of the true value of lie-detector devices.

"Yes, I do," he replied. "It seems to me that the government should stimulate research in this field and apply this test in the entire security field to determine its full worth."

Calls Fuchs Confessed Spy

- Late Friday, Hoover told Senators how the FBI turned over to British authorities information which led to Fuchs' arrest. He said Fuchs confessed to stealing and giving to Russia—for pay—U. S. atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets.

Fuchs, German-born, British-naturalized citizen, worked for six years in the U. S. and Britain on atom and hydrogen bomb projects.

Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves, America's wartime atomic chief, told the Congressional Atomic Committee that the secrets given Russia by Fuchs and Alan Nunn May, Communist spy convicted in England, saved Russia far more than a year in developing the atom and hydrogen bombs.

Gen. Groves confirmed to the group that Fuchs had "complete access" to U. S. atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets.

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) of the committee said Groves in closed-door session said that Fuchs was never "subjected to scrutiny" although security officers frequently checked up on scientists who had access to secret information.

Groves said the 20-man British mission, including Fuchs, which came to the U. S. in 1943 was cleared without American investigation under a "certificate of clearance" from London.

VOUCHED FOR BY BRITAIN.

This simple accrediting system resulted from an agreement between the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister.

McMahon said Groves "in all frankness" stated in answer to

questions that "it would have been better" if Britain had been required to supply "supporting papers" for the clearance.

The atomic chairman said it was not explained why Fuchs was missed in the routine "spot check" of scientists possessing top-secret data. He emphasized that it was not because the Briton did not possess such information.

McMahon said after Groves' testimony is reviewed it may be

Continued on Page 15, Column 2.

U.S. to Quiz All German A-Scientists

Continued from First Page

partly released at a public hearing.

Groves would not enlarge on his testimony but when asked if the matters discussed would make big headlines if they were known, he replied:

"Yes, I think they would."

The FBI also is running down a group of confederates, named by Fuchs in his startling confession, as having helped him get America's atom secrets into Russia's hands.

FBI chiefs refused to discuss any phase of this investigation.

The security check of German scientists, now working on atomic developments, is said to have Truman's approval. The Germans, now in America, are said to be the "cream" of the old Reich's scientific world.

600 GERMANS HIRED.

A top authority disclosed there are 400 German scientists and physicists now helping the U. S. make secret weapons.

About 200 are reported aiding the U. S. in making rocket weapons. The other 200 are scattered across the nation, some working on atomic bombs and a few even on the hydrogen bomb.

This investigation was provoked by disclosure of the case with which Fuchs, 38, became a top integral figure in Britain's "inner circle" of atomic experts.

Groves disclosed that Fuchs, during his work in the U. S., had access to two key processes in the A-bomb program—the gaseous diffusion process through which refined uranium is extracted from rough ore, and the tricky assembly of the bomb itself.

The retired officer denied Fuchs had "unlimited access" to atomic secrets and expressed doubt that Russia has achieved mass production of the A-bomb, even with Fuchs' help.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Com-

mission only this week reported that American bomb production has now been placed on an assembly-line footing.

Groves, entering an emergency session of the Congressional Atomic Committee, was asked about a report that Fuchs' spy activity has given the Soviets a precious year. He said:

"Between Dr. May and Dr. Fuchs, if Fuchs is guilty as charged, I think a year would be a very small amount."

NO. 1 RED OBJECTIVE.

A House spy-hunter, Rep. Nixon (R-Cal.), charged the Soviets made capture of U. S. atomic secrets their "No. 1 espionage" project early in 1945. He added they may have been successful as early as December, 1945.

Fuchs, was charged with turning over atomic information to a Soviet spy ring in the U. S. in February, 1945.

Nixon also declared information on the all-out Soviet effort was "made available" to President Truman in an FBI report in 1945.

There were world-wide repercussions to Fuchs' arrest and confession.

High British quarters expressed fear that the case may jeopardize joint Anglo-American atomic research, and may affect a conference slated for next Thursday in London between the two powers, plus Canada, on freer interchange of atomic information.

MYSTERIOUS FIGURE.

Fuchs has become one of the most mysterious figures in spy history.

Very little is known of him. He is a bachelor, living in a prefabricated house just outside Britain's famed atomic project at Harwell, England. He has few friends. His youth in Germany is clouded with mystery.

Top authorities have little record of his parents, aside from the fact his father now is

a professor alongside Gerhardt Elser in a university in the Russian zone of Germany.

Fuchs was paid around \$4,500 a year. As one of Britain's most trusted scientists, he was free of all surveillance; he came and went as he pleased.

Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of Britain, guaranteed his loyalty when Fuchs came to the U. S. in December, 1943, as British representative on American atomic experiments.

He traveled freely across the continent and even visited Mexico and Canada without hindrance and without surveillance.

Fuchs learned virtually every American atomic secret. He learned the know-how of putting an atom bomb together and then making it explode.

He watched the preparation of the very bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, which destroyed that city and caused 78,000 casualties.

He sat in on the initial experiments that led to President Truman ordering the Atomic Energy Commission to make a hydrogen bomb.

PAID SPY IN 1932.

And Fuchs gave all these secrets easily to Russian confederates for transmission to the Kremlin. He did all this—perhaps out of adherence to the Communist cause—but certainly for money.

He confessed surprisingly that he had been a "paid spy" for the Soviets since before he left Germany in 1933 en route to England up until the very moment of his arrest.

American scientists who worked with Fuchs are amazed at the disclosure of his spy activities. They report he was shy but friendly, quiet and unassuming. One said:

"He never asked any questions, but then he didn't have to. Everything was shown to him."

Case Not Stressed in London
LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The arrest of Dr. Fuchs on charges of divulging atomic secrets was given less space in the London press today than recent stories about the American hydrogen bomb project. Only three of the eight most widely circulated London morning newspapers gave the story of the arrest top position on the front page. No editorial comment was published.

Dr. Fuchs is in Brixton Prison awaiting trial Friday. Government officials would say nothing about the case, a standard procedure here, since comment about a case still pending might run afoul of strict British rules concerning contempt of court.

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Groves Fears Reds Gained Year on Bomb

Is Heard by Inquiry On Fuchs Spy Case

Expert Was Accepted on
British Security Check;
F. B. I. Head to Testify

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was called today to testify before a secret session of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy Monday morning as to what he knows about leakage to the Soviet Union of atomic secrets, including data on the hydrogen bomb.

The summons to the F. B. I. director went out after the committee heard testimony, at a three-hour session today, by Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A. (retired), war-time director of the Manhattan Engineer District, which developed the atom bomb dropped on Japan. He was recalled late today to testify at a public session Monday.

General Groves was questioned in detail concerning Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a German-born naturalized British subject, who was arrested at London Thursday on charges of having twice divulged atomic research secrets. He said the Manhattan District had not made a security check on Dr. Fuchs, who came to this country and had access to "vital" atomic secrets at Los Alamos, N. M., where the first atomic bomb was developed, and that a British clearance as to his loyalty was accepted.

A Year's Advantage

Before entering the closed hearing, General Groves told reporters that Dr. Fuchs' alleged actions may have given Russia "well over a year's advantage" in making an atomic bomb. Senator Frank P. Mahon, Democrat of Connecticut, committee chairman, agreed with General Groves that "there is no doubt" Dr. Fuchs had access to "vital" atomic secrets, including hydrogen bomb data, but said there is as yet no information available as to whether he passed them along to the Russians.

Representative Carl T. Durham, Democrat of North Carolina, vice-chairman of the Joint Committee, said there are indications that "many important people" will be questioned in the Fuchs case on this side of the Atlantic. This and other information gave support to a belief that the Fuchs case may come to rank in importance with the Canadian spy case, in which some men were convicted of passing atomic secrets to Russia.

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Dr. Fuchs came to this country

in 1943 after the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, as one of a group of about twenty British scientists who went to Los Alamos and were absorbed into the group doing top-secret atomic weapons work, General Groves told the committee.

Senator McMahon noted that men at work there included, among others, such scientists as Edward Teller, Hans Bethe, Niels Bohr and Enrico Fermi.

"Did Fuchs have access to
(Continued on page 22, column 3)

Atom Secrets

(Continued from page 1)

approved bomb information?" Senator McMahon was asked.

"The answer to that is that the Atomic Energy Commission stated yesterday that Fuchs had access to a wide area of the most vital weapons information," Senator McMahon replied. "In my opinion, that covers thermal-nuclear developments and the hydrogen bomb. General Groves indicated he has no doubt about Fuchs's opportunity to have vital information."

Spot checks were run on various persons at Los Alamos and elsewhere, but none was run on Dr. Fuchs, Senator McMahon said. He added, under questioning, that General Groves had agreed to "bring" that American authorities should at least have requested supporting papers from the British to back their loyalty clearance certificates on the scientist. Dr. Fuchs was arrested by British authorities on a tip from the P. M. L. which has worked on his case for nine or ten months and still is working on his ramifications in this country.

Senator McMahon said he hoped to make public as much information as possible "within limits of security" on the case.

The possibility that the Senate Armed Services Committee may enter some phase of the investigation was raised by its chairman, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, who also is a member of the atomic committee.

"We may have to inquire into some sidelights if the armed forces are affected," Senator Tydings said. "But there will be no duplication. I'm against having the same Cabinet officer testify on the same subject before two or three committees."

"Are others implicated?" He was asked.

"I am not at liberty to say—that's a matter we want to hear Mr. Hoover on," Senator Tydings replied. In reply to another question, he said: "It's no more serious today than it was yesterday, but it is a very serious matter, and every step must be taken to prevent its recurrence."

To require on Security

Senator McMahon later said his committee, among other matters, would inquire into the basis for the British security clearance given to Dr. Fuchs.

Mr. Hoover testified yesterday before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the Fuchs case. In reply to questions incidental to his bureau's request for additional funds to hire more agents, "He recently testified before a House committee that the internal security counter espionage—problem now is more acute than at the height of World War II."

Today, Representative Leslie C. Arends, of Illinois, Republican whip of the House, demanded that President Truman "take the bumps off the F. B. I. and permit that agency to make periodical reports to Congress on espionage."

"If Congress knew of the magnitude and scope of the F. B. I. culminating in the arrest of Fuchs, Congress certainly would have taken steps to halt the exchange of vital secret information with representatives of foreign governments," Mr. Arends said.

By executive order, Mr. Truman has forbidden the F. B. I. and other executive agencies to provide such information to Congress, although the atomic committee has access to considerable F. B. I.

information concerning activities with which it is concerned.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Fuchs's association with Israel Halperin, named in the Canadian Royal Commission spy report of June 27, 1946, but later acquitted, is among the angles being investigated.

Senator McMahon said today he could not disclose reports that Dr. Fuchs, during his stay in the United States, made trips to both Canada and Mexico. The Senator said, however, that inquiry would be made as to why an American security check was not made on the man if it was established that he had gone out of this country in this fashion.

The British charges against Dr. Fuchs allege that he communicated to unauthorized persons atomic research data of value to an enemy "on a day in 1947" and also on a day "in February, 1948, in the United States of America."

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, war-time director of Los Alamos weapons research and now chairman of the A. E. C.'s general advisory committee, is authority for the statement that Dr. Fuchs and the others in his group who came here after the Quebec conference had access to top secret information.

Letter to McMahon

In a top secret letter to Senator McMahon dated July 18, 1949, which the Senator said summarized negotiations for making more atomic information available to the British and did not indicate the committee was interested in the Fuchs case at that date, Dr. Oppenheimer wrote: "From the above brief summary it will be clear that members of the United Kingdom at Los Alamos played an integral part and a very important and responsible one in the actual war-time development of atomic weapons. It needs to be emphasized that even in those areas of laboratory work in which the mission played no direct part it nevertheless had complete access to all information and all reports."

Senator McMahon said the remainder of the letter, except for this paragraph, is still classified "top secret."

Asked about complaints of scientists that work at Los Alamos and elsewhere was so tightly compartmentalized that scientist at one bench or desk did not know what a colleague was doing at an adjoining one, Senator McMahon said the Fuchs case speaks for itself.

"Is there any testimony Fuchs was a Communist?" he was asked. "We may have the answer to that Monday—not now," he replied.

Our H-Data Was Open To Fuchs, Says Groves

(Continued from page 2)

It would have been better if he had demanded the "supporting papers" of the British scientific teams vouched for by their Government.

"The general said in all frankness it would have been," McMahon said.

Groves told the committee that Fuchs was exempted from the usual security checkup because of an atomic partnership agreement made by the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the Quebec conference in 1943. This agreement, Groves declared, provided for sending a team of 20 British scientists here to work on the A-bomb, and for Groves to accept British certificates of clearance.

At no time, therefore, did his security division investigate the British mission, Groves explained. This British team, which included Fuchs, worked on the vital devel-



Dr. Karl Fuchs

Security may bar public.

opment and assembly of the bomb at the Los Alamos, N. Mex., weapons center.

McMahon said to newsmen, "I think it is fair to say their identity as a group was lost and they participated side-by-side with the other workers," some of whom represented other countries.

In another indignant reaction to the Fuchs betrayal, Representative

Oleo Flies To Haile

An 11-pound box of oleomargarine was flown from LaGuardia Field yesterday to Emperor Haile Selassie at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Emperor's representatives in New York disclaimed all knowledge of why their sovereign had ordered the oleo, which was shipped by Swift & Co.

Carl Hinshaw (R-Calif.), a member of the atomic committee, said that Russia's agents and "traitors" of the democracies have the run of Britain and this country "almost at will." He asserted the only reason the Soviets would have for agreeing to international inspection of atomic facilities under a world control plan would be to avoid a catastrophic war.

The Politbureau, he said, apparently fears "internal consequences" of free inspection of their arms plants more than an atomic war, or else is confident of world conquest.

Fuchs Trial May Be Held In Secrecy

London, Feb. 4 (AP).—Authoritative quarters said today that Dr. Karl Fuchs, German-born scientific ace accused of betraying atomic secrets to "an enemy," may be tried in partial secrecy as a security measure.

A British judge may exclude spectators from his court at the request either of the prosecution or the defense, and usually will do so.

Fuchs, former head of the theoretical physics department at Britain's great Harwell atomic center, had access to the most secret British and American information.

He was accused yesterday of revealing vital information to unnamed persons on two occasions—once in the United States in 1945 and again in Britain in 1947.

Hearing Set for Friday.

A spokesman for the director of public prosecutions said today that "portions of it (the Fuchs trial) will be open to the public," but refused to say whether other sessions would be secret. Critical testimony almost certainly will be heard in

private unless Fuchs pleads guilty.

One source here said that Fuchs was one of a group of British scientists who worked out the "critical mass" of the atomic bomb—the quantity of uranium necessary to insure a deadly chain reaction.

It was because of his work on this problem that he was sent to the United States for about a year late in World War II, this source said.

A magistrate ordered him held in Brixton prison until Friday, when his case will be heard in Bow Street Magistrate's Court. The magistrate will hear Fuchs' answer to the charges, then decide whether he should be held for trial.

Called Britain's Brightest.

If the judge rules for a trial, Fuchs' case probably will come up during the session beginning Feb. 28 at the Old Bailey Criminal Court.

One of Britain's foremost atomic scientists, who asked that his name be withheld, said today that Fuchs was "probably Britain's brightest young nuclear (atomic) scientist."

He said that in 1942, when Britain and the United States were racing Germany for atomic supremacy, Britain decided to use Fuchs despite his German birth because he was so violently anti-Nazi.

Fuchs Arrest Spurs Check Of German Scientists Here

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (INS).—A searching inquiry into the loyalty of every German scientist in America was ordered today by President Truman's top security advisers as an outgrowth of the sensational Fuchs spy case.

The FBI and Central Intelligence Authority are conducting the inquiry following the arrest and confession of Dr. Emil Fuchs, British scientist who stole atomic secrets on two continents for Soviet Russia.

The Congressional Atomic Energy Committee stepped into the picture by ordering FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and wartime atomic energy director Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves to testify before it on Monday. Groves testified today and said the secrets given Russia by Fuchs and convicted English Communist spy Dr. Alan Nunn may have reached more than a year in developing both the atomic and the hydrogen bombs.

Hoover is being called before a closed session of the committee to discuss the Fuchs case and espionage danger in the U. S. Groves will speak at an open hearing.

As soon as Hoover had been called by Committee Chairman

FACING A SERIOUS SITUATION IN ATOMIC COMMITTEE



Sen. Brian McMahon (D.-Conn.), chairman of Joint Congressional Atomic Committee, talks to newsmen after session of committee at which Lt. Gen. Groves, ex-atomic chief, was heard.



Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves talks to superiors in Washington.

(AP Wirephoto)
McMahon then Republican whip, Rep. Aarons (Ill.) called upon President Truman "to take the muzzle off the FBI" and allow the agency to make periodic reports to Congress on spying in the U. S.

Hoover on Friday told Senators how the FBI turned over to British authorities the information which led to Fuchs' arrest. He said the German was still in

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L. to r., front row: Dr. E. V. Condon, Prof. K. T. Bainbridge, F. W. Lewis; back row: J. A. Lauritsen, S. K. Allison, M. G. White listen as Dr. Hans Bethe gives statement to press. Group of 13 nuclear scientists have banded together and call themselves "worried citizens."

Check German Atom Scientists

Continued from Page 3

he had gathered during the six years he worked in this country and Britain on atomic projects.

Groves told the committee that Fuchs had "complete access" to U. S. atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets at the weapons development center at Los Alamos. Groves pointed out, however, that Fuchs did not have access to atomic developments at other atomic projects.

The FBI is also running down a group of confederates, named by Fuchs in his confession. Tight-lipped FBI chieftains refused to discuss any phase of this investigation.

The security check of German scientists now working on atomic developments is said to have Truman's approval. The Germans now in America are said to be the "cream" of the Reich's scientific world.

A top authority disclosed there are 600 German scientists and physicists now helping the U. S. make secret weapons. About 200 are reported aiding in making pocket weapons. The other 400 are scattered across the nation, some working on atomic bombs and a few on the dread hydrogen "ball-bomb."

This investigation was provoked by disclosure of the case with which the 33-year-old Fuchs became a top integral figure in Britain's "inner circle" of atomic experts.

Very little is known of him. He is a bachelor, living in a pre-fabicated house just outside Britain's famed atomic project at Harwell. He has few friends.

Fuchs was paid around \$4,800 a year. As one of Britain's most trusted scientists, he was free of all surveillance. He came and went as he pleased.

Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of Britain, guaranteed his loyalty when Fuchs came to the U. S. in December, 1943, as British representative on American atomic experiments. He traveled freely across the continent and even visited Mexico and Canada without surveillance.

Fuchs learned virtually every American atomic secret. He learned the know-how of putting an atom bomb together and then making it explode. He watched the preparation of the very bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. He sat in on the initial experiments that led to President Truman ordering the Atomic Energy Commission to make a hydrogen bomb.

Spy Since '33

And Fuchs gave all these secrets to Russian confederates. He did all this—perhaps out of adherence to the Communist cause—but certainly for money. He confessed surprisingly that he had been a "paid spy" for the Soviets since before he left Germany in 1933 en route to England up until the very moment of his arrest.

American scientists who worked with Fuchs are amazed at the disclosure of his spy activities. They report he was shy but

friendly, quiet and unassuming. One said:

"I never asked any questions but then he didn't have to. Everything was shown to him."

Groves disclosed that Fuchs, during his work in the U. S., had access to two key processes in the A-bomb program—the gaseous diffusion process through which refined uranium is extracted from rough ore, and the tricky assembly of the bomb itself.

The retired officer denied that Fuchs had "unlimited access" to atomic secrets and expressed doubt that Russia has achieved mass production of the A-bomb, even with Fuchs' help.

Fear Effects On Atom Research

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Fears were expressed in British quarters today that the arrest of Dr. Emil Fuchs, charged with giving away U. S. atomic secrets, may seriously jeopardize joint Anglo-American A-bomb research.

Fuchs, 33, German-born British atomic scientist, jailed yesterday, will face a pre-trial hearing Friday.

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Link British Spy Suspect To H-Bomb

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

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



KLAUS FUCHS
Associated Press Photo

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

Committee members said he told them that Fuchs, 34, came into possession of some information about the projected H-bomb which President Truman has ordered American scientists to develop.

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

Members of the Senate committee quoted Hoover as saying the evidence indicates that Fuchs gave Russia information on both the H-bomb and the A-bomb.

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

Senators Ask Anonymity

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

They said Hoover gave them a graphic account of the Fuchs case. He was reported to have asked Congress for funds to hire 700 more employees — including about 200 new FBI agents—as a means of tightening security on the nation's top secrets.

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

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

Hoover was quoted as saying there was evidence that Fuchs had

become a paid Russian spy as early as 1933.

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

Fuchs was charged in a preliminary hearing on two counts of giving away atomic research information which "might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

(Continued on Page 12)

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NY Times
DATED FEB 5 1950

Link Spy Suspect to Bomb

(Continued from Page 2)

The charge said he did this once in the U. S. in 1945 and again in 1947 at an unspecified place—Washington officials said it was in England.

While Britain dropped official secrecy over the case, the U. S. Congress summoned Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves wartime head of the U. S. atom bomb project, to testify tomorrow.

Groves, now a vice-president of Remington-Rand, issued the following statement at Norwalk, Conn.:

"Fuchs was at Los Alamos as a member of the British mission which worked at Los Alamos during the development of the atomic bomb. He was not the head of this mission, nor was he one of the top members, but he was in the next rank. He had an important and responsible position.

"In this position he was necessarily afforded access to a great deal of information both as to our development and future possibilities and proposed developments. Like all other members of the British mission, his responsibility, discretion and loyalty were vouched for by his own government."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Fuchs, chief theoretical physicist at Britain's Harwell atomic plant, was arrested on information turned up by U. S. agents digging into atomic spying by Russia.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Committee met and Sen. McMahon (D-Conn.), announced Congress

would call Groves. McMahon told reporters, "It appears to the Committee that the matter is serious."

McMahon is Chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee.

German-born Fuchs was smuggled into historic old Bow Street Police Court for the preliminary hearing today and was told to be ready for trial next Friday.

At preliminary hearings in Britain no plea is required. That will come next week.

Officials said he would be held without bail until then at Brixton Prison in London. Under the Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1939 he is accused of violating, he faces a maximum penalty of seven years at hard labor on each count.

Theoretical physics concerns the heart of atomic research, and in his capacity as Chief of the Theoretical Division at the nation's No. 1 laboratory, Fuchs knew how the atom bomb was made.

FBI officials in Washington said Fuchs held the same place in Britain's atomic setup as the U. S.'s J. Robert Oppenheimer, who headed the Los Alamos laboratory where the first A-bomb was put together and tested.

Fuchs had access to what the Atomic Energy Committee described as "a wide area of the most vital weapons information" while he was in America.

All possible British official sources for details of the case were under strict orders to say nothing.

The dates contained in the charges indicate that the leakages of information occurred well before Russia is supposed to have brought off her first atomic explosion last September.

The case gained the quick attention of the White House in Washington. Solicitor General Pearson sat in on today's regular cabinet meeting and told reporters later the Fuchs case was discussed. He would not elaborate.

Fuchs was arrested at Shell Mex House in London, headquarters of the Ministry of Supply. Leonard Burt, commander of Scotland Yard's special section, made the arrest personally.

At the Bow St. hearing Burt testified:

"He (Fuchs) asked to see a Mr. Perrin of the Atomic Research, who came to the room. Fuchs said to him: 'Do you realize the effect of this at Harwell?' Perrin replied to the effect that he thought he understood."

Harwell, 55 miles southwest of London, is the site of the government's atomic research laboratory, and Britain's only functioning atomic research station. Its piles can produce both plutonium and uranium-235, atom bomb materials, but not on any large scale.

BRITAIN UNEXCITED OVER FUCHS ARREST

Press Is Calm About Seizure
of Atomic Spy Suspect—No
Cabinet Discussion Held

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — The arrest of Britain's top atomic scientist on charges of giving away atom secrets caused much less excitement here today than it did in the United States.

In the London press the jailing of 33-year-old Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs received less space than recent stories about the United States hydrogen bomb project.

The scientist is head of the Theoretical Physics Division of Britain's only working atom project — the atomic energy research establishment at Harwell, fifty-five miles southwest of London.

Dr. Fuchs was in Brixton Prison awaiting trial next Friday. Government officials would say nothing about the case, a standard procedure here, since comment about cases still before the court might run afoul of strict British rules on contempt of court.

No special meetings of Britain's Cabinet were reported. Only three of the eight most widely circulated London morning newspapers gave the story of the arrest top position on the front page. No editorial comment was published.

Dr. Fuchs, born in Germany but a naturalized Briton, is accused of passing atomic research data to an unknown person in the United

States in February, 1945, and again elsewhere in 1947.

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today that Dr. Fuchs might be tried in partial secrecy as a security measure.

They said that the prosecution might ask that part of the trial be held "in camera"—closed to the public—if it appeared that testimony might reveal secrets endangering British security.

A British judge may exclude spectators from his court at the request either of the prosecution or the defense, and usually will do so.

A spokesman for the director of public prosecutions said today that "portions of it (the Fuchs trial)

will be open to the public," but he refused to say definitely whether other sessions would be secret.

Authoritative sources said, however, that critical testimony almost certainly would be heard in private unless Dr. Fuchs pleads guilty.

One of Britain's foremost atomic scientists, who asked that his name be withheld, said today that Dr. Fuchs was "probably Britain's brightest young nuclear (atomic) scientist."

He said that in 1942, when Britain and the United States were racing Germany for atomic supremacy, Britain decided to use Dr. Fuchs despite his German birth because he was so violently anti-Nazi.

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GIVES VIEWS ON ALLEGED ATOM SPY



Lt. Gen. Leslie E. Groves, right, with Senator Brian McMahon, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee, before closed hearing about Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist accused of passing atomic secrets to Russia.
The New York Times by Anne Tamm

Groves Blames the British In Atom Secrets Spy Case

By HAROLD E. HIXTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Lt. Gen. Leslie E. Groves, retired, who directed construction of the first atomic bombs, placed on the wartime British Government today the responsibility for the admission of Dr. Klaus Fuchs to

the atomic plant at Los Alamos. Dr. Fuchs was arrested yesterday in London on espionage charges.

In testifying more than two hours today at a closed session of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, General Groves said that Dr. Fuchs arrived in the United States with a British scientific mission late in 1943. The general said that each member had a British certificate of clearance pending at his arrival. These certificates, he said, were granted here without further check.

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

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after the [redacted] reached. They were sent to Alamos late in 1944 where, as Mr. McMahon expressed it, "their identity as a group was lost and they participated side by side with other workers, both native-born Americans, naturalized Americans, and foreigners."

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

Mr. McMahon said this access included the then available information on thermo-nuclear weapons, such as the hydrogen bomb. The security section of the Manhattan Engineering District, as the military atomic project was called,

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Groves Blames British in Atom Spy Case

Continued from Page 1

made to check on the British workers in view of their British clearance certificates.

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

"Fuchs did not come under such scrutiny," Senator McMahon said, adding that General Groves could not remember whether a routine check was run on any of the British group. The general, he said, had emphasized that the British scientists had been treated exactly like every one else and might or might not have been checked.

General Groves, Senator McMahon continued, had added that there had been 125,000 individuals connected with the Manhattan Engineering District at its peak, and that it had been obviously impossible to check and supervise all of them.

"If that had been done, you would never have got the business done," Mr. McMahon quoted General Groves as having said.

The Senator read one paragraph of a letter to the committee from Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime director of Los Alamos, written on July 15, 1948, when the general question of exchanging atomic information with Great Britain was under consideration.

Access to Data Noted

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

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

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

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

"We are going to give the people, as we go along, as much information as is possible in the interest of security," Mr. McMahon said.

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

The Senator said the committee would be interested to learn the basis for the British clearance sur-

veillance in 1941. General Groves agreed with him today, he explained, that it would have been better, looking back on the procedure, to have required the British authorities to produce with the certificates the supporting papers that formed their basis.

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

Suspicious Never Assured

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

"You are always surprised to find out that anyone regarded as a sound citizen turns out otherwise," he replied.

Arriving for the meeting Representative Carl H. Henshaw, Republican, of California, said that "it should be quite clear by now that Russia already has international inspection of atomic energy activities. Her agents and democratic traitors roam the United States and Britain almost at will.

"Therefore, the only reason Russia would have for giving us the right treaty to inspect Soviet territory and the atomic installations there would be to give an atomic spy and agent, would you mind?"

"If that is so, then it would appear either that the Polturov may fear the internal consequences of our free inspection more than it fears atomic war, or it is confident of its ultimate conquest of the rest of the world."

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, as well as a member of the Atomic Energy Committee, predicted that atomic security regulations would be tightened drastically as a result of the London arrest. A few

other members of Congress privately expressed the view that all exchange of atomic energy information with Great Britain should be cut off.

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

Representative Carl T. Durham, Democrat, of North Carolina, vice chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, said after the meeting that many important individuals would be questioned in an effort to find out how much information Dr. Fuchs might have been able to transmit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Durham said most of the hearings would be secret, because some of the persons believed to be involved might try to escape from the country if their names were publicly revealed.

Committee members were unable to reach a conclusion, he added, whether international and statutory law permitted the United States to prosecute a citizen of another nation for giving away secret defense information.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and a member of the Atomic Energy Committee, said that no additional individuals were named at today's hearing for being possibly implicated in the case, but that other witnesses would be called for advice on how a recurrence of such a mishap could be prevented. "I don't think," he said, "the committee would undertake an inquiry into the matter, unless later developments should make it necessary to go into purely military aspects.

Representative John E. Wood, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said his organization probably would look into the Fuchs case, but indicated there would be no hurry about it. Implications were that further developments would await the probably lengthy hearings of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

Groves Wary On Atom Spy

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, en-route from Washington to his home in Darien, Conn., last night, stopped off in New York but spoke only cautiously about the arrest of Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs, German-born British scientist as an atom bomb spy.

Gen. Groves supervised the development of the atom bomb.

Asked if he believed the United States erred in sharing atomic secrets with Canada and England, he said:

"I've always felt that any international agreement should be carefully thought out before you enter it."

Since the announcement of the first atom bombing on Aug. 6, 1945, it has been known some of the atomic problems were worked out in Canadian laboratories. British scientists worked out others.

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N. Y. Journal News
DATED FEB 5 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DI

'ALL H-BOMB SECRETS GONE'

Dr. Bethe Says Fuchs Bared Every Essential to Russia

America's "closely guarded" secrets on hydrogen bombs are now "no longer secrets," one of this country's foremost physicists, Dr. H. A. Bethe of Cornell University, declared yesterday.

The alarming disclosure that no "real secrets are left" concerning the vastly destructive H-bomb, it was made clear, stems from the arrest of Dr. Emil Fuchs, British scientist, on spy charges.

Detailed information which Fuchs reportedly transmitted to Russia, according to Dr. Bethe, who was Fuchs' superior at Los Alamos Atomic Laboratory, gave the Soviet a "year's jump" in the international race for H-bomb perfection.

A TOP SCIENTIST.

Dr. Bethe discussed Fuchs after a press interview at Columbia University, where he and 11 other top American physicists are meeting.

"I knew Fuchs well," Dr. Bethe recalled. "I considered him a first-class man, from a scientific viewpoint. At the time I knew him I never questioned his loyalty.

"I think the charges against him are most serious.

"I know Fuchs had information that would definitely be helpful to an enemy nation in making an atomic bomb.

NO SECRETS LEFT.

Other revelations by Dr. Bethe were:

Q. Did he reveal any real secrets, do you think?

A. Yes, I think he revealed secrets that never should have been told.

Q. Do you think there is any classified information left?

A. No.

Q. Do you think there are any real secrets left?

A.—No. I think there are none left.

Q. Would you say that Russia was saved a year by using information supplied by Fuchs?

A.—That is a reasonable estimate.

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Journal News
FEB 5 1950

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CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—In Harry Truman's darkest political hours the Missourian has been an individual who would relax with intimates, toss a healthy bourbon and water, and cheer the boys up with some salty homespun humor and roar at the latest yarn spun by a friend.

Those were the days when a healthy optimism—the old "hell's bells, we're not licked yet"—was a saving tonic for the inner political coteries. So it was in the dark days of the Philadelphia convention when big shot Democrats publicly counted him out and the Dixiecrats marched from the floor. So it was again when he started out on the '48 campaign for the White House and even his best friends were whispering that the fight was already lost and Dewey a shoo-in winner.

In the last few days, there's been a change. Truman, since the word that Britain's scientist Dr. Karl Fuchs has been arrested charged with passing our atom and hydrogen bomb secrets to the Kremlin, is a different man.

Those who have talked to Truman privately come away with the impression that now a deeply concerned, solemn and humorless individual is pondering this latest revelation of Communist espionage.

Those who faced him Saturday night when he rose to speak to the members and guests of the White House Radio Correspondents Association were quick to catch the change. A group that had been chortling through 45 minutes of clowning by Bob Hope and other entertainers were quick to note the difference.

And there was good cause for the change. Not since the attack on Pearl Harbor has a development struck White House and Capitol Hill with such stunning impact.

Our decision to make the hydrogen bomb and the word that traitors within the borders have already given the Kremlin our secrets causes a great and fundamental shift in the basic strategy of our national defense.

Betrayal Ends Plans for Sharing.

On the international scene this betrayal by a naturalized Britisher, whose loyalty was guaranteed by London, means that plans for sharing atomic information with Great Britain are certainly suspended for the time being, possibly forever. It means that this nation won't go along with the proposal to stockpile some atom bombs in the British Isles. From now on out, it appears that the United States and Canada will go it alone.

The far-flung developments of the arrest of the 38-year-old German-born Fuchs may also mean that our military leaders and Congress demand that we get more definite assurance from Britain as to its course if and when the present cold war with the Kremlin turns into a shooting war. Specifically, there is apprehension that a Socialist Government in Britain may decide to remain neutral in a life and death struggle between the forces of Russian Communism and capitalist North America.

The current (Feb. 4) issue of the influential liberal weekly, New Statesman and Nation of London, indicates how the leftist intellectuals in the present Labor Government are thinking. It observes:

"So far, as we know there is no feverish demand in this country for bigger and better bombs. The British people know perfectly well



Dr. Karl Fuchs
He brought a change.

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...come up with the idea that... would make sense to... mediate... war, it's reasonable to decide that... war the same leaders would urge, "Let's sit this one out." Well, you can't blame battered Britain for wanting to get out of war in the next global clash of opposing giants, but it may make a shift in our plans—particularly when it comes to air bases in the British Isles, rearming western Europe, etc.

Not so important as this global picture but more immediate is the political blow that the Fuchs arrest—and the arrests of "members of the apparatus" soon to follow—drove home on the Administration's domestic campaign strategy.

Speaking of atomic spying, the formidable pressure of the White House politicians and the Truman Democrats on Capitol Hill did everything possible last May to ridicule and deride the charges that retiring Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David E. Lilienthal had been guilty of "incredible mismanagement" and that vital secrets were leaking through untrustworthy scientists and other employees on the commission.

Hickenlooper Charges Were Brushed Off.

Chairman Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy presided over the investigation of the charges originally hurled by Iowa's Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper. The Administration members on the committee by and large brushed off the Hickenlooper charges, gave the cold shoulder to the demands for greater security by Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves USA (ret.), who was responsible for secrecy during the Hiroshima-Nagasaki project, and to his successor Rear Adm. John Gingrich.

Now these revelations are going to hurt, will inflict deep and painful political wounds, as the campaign for control of Congress moves into areas of hotter fighting. Chairman McMahon, for example, is up for reelection in Connecticut and faces a tough fight. He knows and Truman knows and the national committee knows that his best chance is to run as "Mr. Atom"—the one man on Capitol Hill who protected the nation's greatest weapon.

Now McMahon, set back on his heels by the Fuchs arrest, is staging more hearings and recalling Groves to the witness stand. Naturally, his enemies are saying that all this could have been done last Spring when Hickenlooper made the charges.

FBI Chief to Report On Fuchs in Secret

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5 (AP).—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover will give Congress a confidential report tomorrow on the Dr. Karl Fuchs atomic spy case. He already has said publicly its "ramifications" in this country are being pursued—a hint other suspects may be scooped into the FBI net.

Hoover will testify in secret before the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, which is investigating the possibility of trying to extradite Fuchs from London for an American trial, but sees scant chance of success.



J. Edgar Hoover

Fuchs, seized by Scotland Yard on information dug up by the FBI, allegedly has confessed giving Russia vital U. S. and British secrets on the A-bomb and the new hydrogen hellbomb.

If found guilty when he goes on trial before a British court Friday, he could get only 14 years in prison. The maximum penalty for atomic espionage in the United States is death.

Extradition Studied

Members of the Atomic Committee said they had discussed asking the State Department to try and extradite Fuchs, but Chairman Brian McMahon (D-Conn.), said that considerable doubt exists as to whether the applicable extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain would apply.

Informed sources said the main bar appears to be the lack of an

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Hoover to Give Secret Report

(Continued from page 2)

espionage clause in the 1931 U. S.-British Extradition Treaty.

After hearing Hoover at a closed morning session, the committee will recall Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves for public testimony tomorrow afternoon.

Groves, wartime head of the U. S. A-bomb project, told the Senate-House group at a closed session yesterday that Fuchs had access to enough top-secret information to give Russia "well over a year's advantage in building the A-Bomb."

He also disclosed that Fuchs knew about U. S. research on the hydrogen superbomb which President Truman ordered into production last week.

Fuchs, a German-born British scientist, worked in secret U. S. atomic plants from 1943 to 1946 as a leading member of a British mission sent here under the wartime A-bomb partnership of his country, Britain and Canada.

Groves faces public questioning on why his security officers failed to doublecheck the British clearance of a man whom Hoover has described as a paid Russian agent planted in Britain.

Some Senators predicted that Groves may defend his record by bringing out some "interesting details" of the still-secret 1943 "Quebec agreement" between President Roosevelt and Britain's Winston Churchill.

FBI Chief to Tell Congress Of New Atom Spy Clues

Washington, Feb. 6 (UP)—FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover was called to tell Congress today about two new leads in the international atom bomb spy case uncovered by his agents.

Hoover was scheduled to testify in secret before a Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee which is deeply disturbed by the arrest of Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs, British scientist, on charges of handing the Russians hydrogen and uranium bomb secrets.

Friends of the FBI director said since Fuchs' arrest and reported "confession" in London Friday, there have been two major developments involving his agents. No details are available, and it was considered most unlikely Hoover would name names or give specific information until something concrete develops.

Sees Big Aid to Russians

The committee also will hear Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, chief of the army's wartime A-bomb project on which Fuchs was employed. Unlike Hoover, Groves will be questioned in public later in the day. He told the committee Saturday Fuchs may have saved the Russians "at least" a year in the atom bomb race since

he had access to "all" atomic secrets.

The committee is looking into the possibility of extraditing Fuchs to this country for trial. Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) said he has instructed the group's attorneys to study "the legal problems" of extradition, but he added he saw little chance of success.

Fuchs, who is scheduled to go on trial before a British court Friday, would be liable to 14 years' imprisonment under that nation's law. Under U. S. law, the maximum penalty for atomic espionage is death.

Hints More May Fall In Net

Hoover already has stated the Fuchs arrest definitely does not close the spy case and that his agents are at work both here and in London. He hinted other suspects may soon fall into an FBI dragnet.

So far, Congress has been informed officially the Fuchs case was a one-man job. But most Senators who have discussed the matter with Hoover, Groves and Chairman David E. Lillenthal, of the Atomic Energy Commission, believe others were involved and that further "breaks" in the case can be expected shortly.



Associated Press Wirephoto
SUMMONED before Senate-House Atomic Committee for questioning on activities of Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist accused as a spy, Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired director of wartime atomic energy program, plans to talk with Capitol newsmen.

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Fuchs Active Red, Says Father

By RICHARD S. WEIL

International News Service Staff Correspondent
BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The father of Klaus Fuchs has asserted that his physicist son, jailed in London on charges of passing atomic secrets to Russia, has been an active Communist all his life.

Prof. Emil Fuchs, gray-haired, 70-year-old professor of theology at Leipzig University in the Soviet occupation zone, shocked widely by his son's arrest, said:

FIXED BY CANADA.
 "If he did it, it was not because of money. He doesn't care for money."

"He did it only because of idealism in his regard for communism."

Prof. Fuchs, a former preacher in the Eastern Zone of Germany, said that his son was released from an alien detention camp in Canada during World War II to work on atomic problems on the recommendation of Prof. Albert Einstein. He added that Einstein did not know of the Communist connections of the younger Fuchs.

At Princeton, N. J., Miss Helene Dukas, secretary to Prof. Einstein, said that neither she nor the professor had "any

recollection of the case." She added that no mention of Fuchs could be found in Einstein's personal files.

Prof. Fuchs said his son was active as a student Communist leader while attending Kiel University.

WENT UNDERGROUND.

When the Nazis came to power, the professor continued, Klaus was sentenced to death for his Communist activities by a "kangaroo court" of student brown-shirts.

The son then reportedly fled to Berlin where he was sheltered by the Communist ex-

territory with he could escape to Paris and, subsequently, to Bristol, England. He continued his studies in England until 1939 when he was interned as an enemy alien and sent to a Canadian camp.

Prof. Fuchs said his son told him last summer that he had

revived his contacts with top German Communists as well as the Russians.

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