

Demand Hunt For Contacts Of Fuchs Here

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).— Sen. Bridges (R.-N.H.) today demanded a search "in high places" for any American contacts of Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist accused of giving atomic secrets to Russia.

Bridges said FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover will be questioned about that point by the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which has already heard his testimony.

Hoover had another date today to meet with the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee behind closed doors.

A person well acquainted with atomic developments, touching on the same theme, told a reporter that all the evidence thus far presented indicates that a number of other persons may have been involved with the British scientists.

This authority, who insisted on anonymity, said many atomic documents dating back to wartime have been missing for several years. "Fuchs and others who may have been involved in his case had access to these documents," he said.

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Fuchs' K.O. Reds, Says FBI Chief

By FRANK R. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—FBI Chief Hoover told the Congressional Atomic Committee today that Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs "and most of his close relatives" have "Communist backgrounds."

Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.) announced after a closed-door meeting with Hoover that the British scientist who allegedly gave atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets to Russia long had been "definitely sympathetic" to communism.

The FBI chief's statement confirmed the exclusive interview in Germany by INS with Fuchs' father who said the scientist long had been an active Communist.

TILLS OF FUCHS' CAPTURE

In addition to confirming the long background of Fuchs as a Communist, McMahon said Hoover reported that:

The information that led to the London arrest of Fuchs as a Communist spy was received in the United States.

Fuchs possessed hydrogen bomb secrets as well as atomic weapons secrets.

Expanding on the story which INS obtained from Fuchs' father, Prof. Emil Fuchs, at a residence in Communist-controlled eastern Germany, McMahon said:

"We were advised that the background of the (Fuchs) family was definitely Communist."

SCHEMATIC A RED.

"Fuchs, since he was a young man, was definitely sympathetic to Communist ideology."

"Most of his close relatives were either members of the Communist Party or fellow travelers."

McMahon bolstered speculation that Fuchs must have had contacts with other Communist sympathizers in the United States by quoting Hoover as saying the information about him was revealed in this country, McMahon said:

"It was definitely established that the case was developed on information secured in this country."

CITY'S DAMAGE DONE

McMahon pointed out the probable damage done by Fuchs' alleged spy service for the Russians by saying:

"There can be no doubt as to the general extent of Fuchs' information and knowledge, both as to atomic weapons and as to the so-called hydrogen bomb."

McMahon told reporters he assumed the British Government did not know of Fuchs' Communist ties when it certified him for A-bomb work. He added:

"The fact that under suspicion such information came from the (the U. S.) Government to the British Government."

He added that Fuchs was first questioned by the British authorities "toward the end of December."

McMahon said factly that Fuchs "has transmitted highly secret information to the Soviet Union."

McMahon took a copy of a newspaper carrying the INS story into the closed-door session with him.

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FBI CHIEF DUE TO BARE NEW A-SPY LEADS

Friends Say Hoover Will Tell Congress of 2 Big Developments

Washington, Feb. 6 (AP)—FBI Director 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 the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee which is deeply disturbed by the arrest of Dr. K. K. Fuchs, British scientist, on charges of handing the Russians hydrogen and uranium bomb secrets.

Friends of the FBI director said that 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 that Hoover would name names or give specific information until something concrete develops.

To Hear Groves Again

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. He told the committee at a closed session Saturday that Fuchs may have served the Russians "at least" a year in the atom bomb case since he had access to "all" atomic secrets.

The committee is looking into the possibility of extraditing Fuchs to this country for trial. Senator Brian McMahon (D., Conn.), committee chairman, said he has instructed the group's attorneys to study "the legal problems" of extradition, but he added that he got little chance of success.

So far, Congress has been informed officially that the Fuchs case was a "hot" lead. But most Senators who have discussed the matter with Hoover, Groves and David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, believe that others were involved and that further "breaks" in the case can be expected shortly.

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Asks Hunt in High Places For U.S. Aids of Fuchs

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) today demanded a search in high places for any American contacts of Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist accused of giving atomic secrets to Russia.

Mr. Bridges said FBI director J. Edgar Hoover will be questioned about that point tomorrow by a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

This group—of which Mr. Bridges is a member—already has talked with Mr. Hoover about the Fuchs case.

"This man Fuchs," Mr. Bridges said, "must have had contacts in this country and we must follow through to find those contacts, particularly to learn whether any of them tie into high places."

A person well acquainted with atomic developments, touching on the same theme, told a reporter that the evidence thus far indicates that a number of other persons may have been involved with the British scientist.

This authority, who insisted on anonymity, said many atomic

documents dating back to wartime have been missing for several years. "Fuchs and others who may have been involved in his case had access to those early plans," he said.

Some members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee said they had under study a possible recommendation that in the future no foreigners be given access to atomic secrets unless they are screened in advance by the FBI.

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Fuehs Told All In Confession, Official Says

Atom Spy Spilled
Names and Dates

Continued From Page 11.

By TONY SMITH,

Special-News Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The confession of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in the atom bomb spy case was understood to be complete, carrying names, dates and details.

Confusion over the Fuchs confession was cleared up by a government official. He said it was not the brief "T-did-it" kind given by Dr. Allan Nunn May, British atomic scientist now serving a 10-year prison sentence for his part in the Canadian spy ring case.

Instead, the confession was so complete that Dr. Fuchs' trial might be confined to a reading and defense document. American officials expect the British to dispose of the case in a few days.

Trial Starts Friday.

The Fuchs trial starts Friday. He has confessed to giving Russian secrets on the A-bomb and the new hydrogen bomb.

Details of the confession form the basis of a confidential report J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, was to present to the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today.

Mr. Hoover also was to tell about two new leads in the case.

Friends of the FBI director said that since Dr. Fuchs' arrest and confession in London last Friday, there have been two major developments involving his agent. No details are available, and it was considered most unlikely that Mr. Hoover would name names or give specific information until something concrete developed.

Also to Hear Groves.

The committee also will hear Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, chief of the Army's wartime A-bomb project on which Dr. Fuchs was employed. Unlike Mr. Hoover, Gen. Groves will be questioned in public. He told the committee Saturday that Dr. Fuchs may have saved the Russians at least a year in the atom bomb race since he had access to all atomic secrets.

Unusual activity at FBI headquarters last night heightened reports that American developments in the Fuchs case are imminent. Lights burned on every floor of the Justice Department section reserved for the G-men. Mr. Hoover's top assistants and agents assigned to the Fuchs case worked through their customary day off. But all the desks were locked in readiness.

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In addition, a close watch being kept on all ports of from the U.S. Unusually numbers of FBI agents are reported covering New York and West Coast shipping points, Railway stations, airports and border points also are reported under surveillance.

Legal complications of the international case might delay action on American phases until the British finish, some officials indicated. They discounted completely prospects for extraditing Dr. Fuchs as suggested by some members of the Atomic Energy Committee.

The FBI is pushing the police phases of the case with all the men it can spare. The job is reported to be enormous.

Mr. Hoover has said that the police phase of the case in the U.S. still is in the active stage. He explained the ramifications of the Fuchs arrest are being traced.

Many Atomic Energy Committee members feel that the case—for the present at least—has scuttled plans to restore Britain to a full partnership in atomic matters. The 38-year-old British nuclear scientist was a top man in the U.S.-British wartime partnership when the alleged leaks occurred in 1945 and 1947.

Father Terms Fuchs Life-Long Communist

(Copyright, 1950, by International News Service)

BERLIN, Feb. 5 (INS).—The father of Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, said tonight his son, who has been jailed on charges of stealing atomic secrets in the United States and Britain for Russia, has been a life-long, active Communist.

The father, Prof. Emil Fuchs, 73, also declared his German-born son was interned in Canada as an enemy alien during the war and asserted he was released on the recommendation of Prof. Albert Einstein, who did not know he was a Communist.

Prof. Fuchs said that Prof. Ein-

stein's personal files failed to uncover any mention of Fuchs or his release.)

Atomic Group Seeks To Extradite Fuchs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).

—Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) tonight said Congressional Atomic Energy Committee is exploring the possibility of America extraditing Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist suspected of passing atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets to Russia.

He added, however, that the committee's lawyers doubt whether any effort to force Fuchs to come to this country for trial would succeed.

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

Senators have quoted FBI Chief Hoover as saying the evidence indicates Fuchs passed both hydrogen and atomic bomb information to Russia.

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



DR. KLAUS FUCHS

Labeled active Red by father.
(Mirror Photo)

stein, after reading the younger Fuchs' papers on nuclear energy, considered him valuable to the allied war effort.

According to the father, his son was released in 1942—after Russia had joined the Western allies in the war against Germany, the year in which the U. S. decided on the large-scale construction of atomic plants.

(Prof. Einstein's secretary, Helene Dukas, said tonight at Princeton, N. J., that a search of

The story of Dr. Emil Fuchs' arrest as an enemy agent and his wartime work on top-secret atomic research points up Hede Massing's report of her activities as a Communist. Today, Mrs. Massing tells of the beginning of her break with the party. Her story appears opposite the Editorial Page.

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FUCHS EXTRADITION STUDIED IN CAPITAL

McMahon Reveals Discussion, but Says Committee Counsel Doubts Its Feasibility

TREATY TERMS ARE CITED

Alleged Atomic Spy for Russia Is British Subject and 'Still Under Trial' in England

By SAY WALK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is considering the possibility of having Dr. Klaus Fuchs extradited to this country to answer charges that he delivered atomic secrets to the Russians, including secrets of the hydrogen bomb.

Senator Brian McMahon, chairman of the committee, confirmed today that the committee had discussed the matter and still had it under consideration. In a cautiously worded statement, however, he cited the counsel for the committee as having "doubts" that the United States could make a strong claim to force the British scientist to come here.

Dr. Fuchs, a member of the British team of scientists which came to this country in war time to help develop the atomic bomb, was arrested on espionage charges in London Friday.

Yesterday the McMahon committee heard Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who directed construction of the first atomic bombs, testify that Dr. Fuchs while in the country in 1943 and afterward, had access to the "most vital weapons information."

Hoover to Testify Today

The arrest in London followed leads furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, will testify at a closed session of the committee tomorrow morning.

That the possibility of extraditing Dr. Fuchs to try him for a possible violation of American laws had come before the committee was revealed first by Representative Carl T. Durham, Democrat, of North Carolina. Senator McMahon was then asked about it and issued this statement:

"Fuchs is a British subject and the British judicial process seems to be working, and the British authorities seem to be on the alert. It is true that the matter of Fuchs' violation of our laws has been discussed in the joint committee. At my request, inquiries into the legal problems involved in his possible extradition have been made.

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

The "applicable treaty" is one signed by the two countries in 1831. It provides for exchange of persons wanted for court action.

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Exemptions in Treaty

However, the treaty exempts persons already "tried, discharged or punished" or who are "still under trial" in one of the countries. Private legal experts, queried tonight, voiced the view, offhand, that Dr. Fuchs must certainly be considered "still under trial" in England.

The United States tried to invoke the same treaty last spring in the case of Gerhart Eisler, so-called No. 1 Communist agent in the United States, who had jumped \$22,500 bail after being convicted of perjury and contempt of Congress. Eisler, after stowing away on a Polish liner, was arrested by British police in Southampton, where the boat docked en route to Poland.

The Department of Justice said that it wanted Eisler back as a fugitive from justice, but an English court freed Eisler after stating that the treaty did not apply.

Dr. Fuchs, a native of Germany, is a British citizen. He was arrested on charges of violating Britain's Official Secrets Act.

The McMahon committee will question General Groves at a public hearing tomorrow. His testimony yesterday was at a closed hearing.

FUCHS' TOSS LACKS DEFINITE CATEGORY

Longest Indoor Shot-Put Not
Covered by Conditions of
Two Previous Records

By JOSEPH M. SHEEHAN

That portion of the track and field fraternity which delights in controversy had a new question to ponder in the wake of the exciting Boston Athletic Association games last Saturday.

It was: "What record, if any, did Jim Fuchs of Yale break when he heaved the 16-pound shot 57 feet 8 1/4 inches?"

This is the longest toss ever registered indoors—of that there is no doubt. But it comes under no presently listed category in the American records section of the Official A. A. U. Guide.

Two indoor marks are carried in the book. They are 56 feet 4 1/2 inches in 1941, by the late Al Elona, and 54 feet 10 1/4 inches in 1943, by Chuck Fawville. But Elona used a leather-covered shot and Fawville threw from the dirt ring of a Goldhaus.

Throw From Board Circle

Operating from a board circle, like Elona, Fuchs used an uncovered shot, like Fawville. That Jim's projectile was brass and Chuck's was iron is an unimportant point. Either metal is acceptable.

At any rate, action is called for to see that the Eli strong man, whose outdoor world mark of 56 feet 4 7/8 inches awaits I.A.A.F. acceptance, gets official credit for a feat that won him the outstanding performer trophy of the 25th meet.

Yale coach Bob Clogoughach intends to recommend, through the Connecticut A.A.U. legislation that will permit retroactive listing of Big Jim's record.

There is a precedent for this in the approval last December of Army Jim Scheiber's 60 feet 7 1/2 inch toss of the 16-pound weight. The cadet had thrown from a slightly elevated platform. The governing rules called for the ring to be flush to the ground.

However, with so many brilliant performances, starting upsets and photo (without a camera) finishes at Boston, the majority of railbirds were content to let the inner committee of the A.A.U. thrash out this matter, while they headed to buy tickets for the New York A.C. games, which bring the spot-dance brigade back to Madison Square Garden next Saturday.

To Use Leather-Covered Shot

Fuchs, who will be using a leather-covered shot this time, and all but one Boston winner (Harrison Ellard) will be on hand for the Winged Foot carnival, granddaddy of all indoor meets on the strength of its 1933 inaugural.

Top attraction is the thirty-eight running of the Baxter Mile. This cup classic will bring together Fred Will, who won over or lost to Don Gehrman in the 4:29.3 Wanamaker Mile, depending on where you sat, and Ireland's John Joe Barry, an eye-catching first-time mile winner at Boston in 4:12.4.

Don't think that Will has lost his edge just because Curtis Stone beat him by fifteen yards at two miles in the No. 1 Boston upset. The Penn State graduate, America's best distance before Fred of the FBI, grabbed the spotlight last winter, came through with the top effort of the career last fall, and

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Greg Rice is the only American who ever has won a two-mile race in faster time than the sprint-finisher Stone's 2:55.1. In doing 2:57, Wilt matched his own second best-ever clocking. Ahead going into the last lap, Fred just couldn't match Stoney's explosive kick.

Horace Ashenfelter, who set the pace that made the race so fast (2:13, 4:37, 6:44 at the half-mile poles) to shade nine minutes himself, and Stone will race Viljo Heino in the New York A. C.'s Toussaint Two-Mile. In his first American start, the 26-year-old Finn stayed close up for a mile, then faded badly. He figures to improve.

Stone Sees Record

Said the elated Stone after his victory, "If Ash, Wilt and I stick together at two miles, I think we can get down to 2:50. Maybe even better." Rice's indoor record is 2:51.

However, Wilt's immediate problem is Barry. The Balincurry Hare displayed a whale of kick in whirling up from fourth place in the last sixty yards to beat Johnny Twomey, Tom Kirwan and George Wade, also Baxter starters. It was a comparatively slow race, because no one wanted to go out. Barry finally took over and, after a sawdilling 2:09.1 half, he loped his second 280 in a spanking 2:04.3.

Atom Inquiry Seeks F. B. I. Data on Spies

Hoover To Be Asked About Fuchs's Aids

McMahon Doubts Briton Can Be Extradited for Giving Secrets to Reds

By Coleman B. Jones
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy prepared today to find out tomorrow how much success the Federal Bureau of Investigation has had in tracking down accomplices of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, unharmed British scientist who is accused of passing on to Russia secrets of war-time atomic developments in the United States.

That will be one of the main questions to be directed at J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. chief, at a tightly guarded secret session of the committee tomorrow morning.

Mr. Hoover, whose organization uncovered the facts of espionage in the heart of the atomic project which led to Dr. Fuchs's arrest in London on Thursday, also will be asked for his ideas about tightening the security check of all persons connected with atomic and hydrogen-bomb developments.

Extradition Studied

Meanwhile, as it was disclosed that the committee's counsel is studying the possibility of seeking Dr. Fuchs's extradition to the United States, the committee staff was working overtime on its inquiry into the loss of "vital" secrets which are said to have speeded Russia's development to the point of atomic explosion by one or two years.

Committee members also want more information on why Dr. Fuchs's credentials were not more closely checked when he first came to the United States in 1943 as a member of the British team of scientists assigned to the Manhattan District atomic bomb development during the war.

Assistant General Leslie G. Groves, U. S. A. "retired," who headed that project, is to be questioned by the committee in open session tomorrow afternoon. Some Senators believe he may reveal, in defense of his own record, details of the still secret 1943 Quebec agreement between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill which governed British and Canadian participation in the \$2,000,000,000 atomic bomb development.

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Credentials Accepted

Mr. Hoover already has disclosed that Dr. Fuchs had as much access as any other scientist, American, British or Canadian, not only to the theoretical basis but to the actual assembly of those bombs, having participated intimately in both phases of their development. General Groves has disclosed that his security credentials, furnished by the British, were accepted apparently without any attempt to proceed with independent checks. Committee counsel is in doubt as to chances for bringing the

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Atom Inquiry

(Continued from page one)

German-born scientist, whom Mr. Hoover has described as a paid Russian agent planted in that country, to the United States. The idea was advanced by Representative Carl T. Durham, Democrat, of North Carolina, vice-chairman of the committee, but Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, chairman of the group, said: "Fuchs is a British subject and the British judicial processes seem to be working, and the British authorities seem to be on the alert."

"It is true that the matter of Fuchs's violation of our laws has been discussed in the joint committee. At my request, inquiries into the legal problems involved in his possible extradition have been made. I am informed by counsel for the committee that doubt exists in his mind as to whether or not the applicable extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain would apply."

That treaty, ratified in 1931, bars extradition to either country of a person sought if he already has been "tried, discharged or punished, or is still under trial" in the other country.

Dr. Fuchs, thirty-eight-year-old senior physicist in the British atomic organization, was arrested in London Thursday on charges of violating Britain's official secrets act, which carries a maximum penalty of fourteen years in prison. This compares with a death penalty for atomic espionage in the United States. He is reported to have confessed furnishing information to Russian agents or sympathizers on two occasions, once in the United States in February, 1945, and once in Great Britain in 1947.

His arrest followed a tip from the F. B. I., which has been working on his case for nine or ten

months and is still investigating it. Much of this work stems from leads dug up after the Canadian Royal Commission's report of June, 1948, on Russian spies in Canada, who were disclosed to have had ties with Communist agents and sympathizers in the United States.

Points which have not yet been cleared up, at least publicly, are what, if any, contacts Dr. Fuchs had with Dr. Alan Nunn May, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in London for his part in the conspiracy, or with Dr. Israel Halperin, one-time mathematics professor at Queens University, Kingston, Ont., also named in the Canadian inquiry but later acquitted.

Discussing tomorrow's hearing of Mr. Hoover, whose disclosures about the F. B. I.'s link with the Fuchs arrest began at a closed meeting of the Senate Appropriations Committee Friday, Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Republican, of Colorado, said the F. B. I. chief will be asked whether his agents are on the trail of any American or other accomplices of Dr. Fuchs.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, a member of the joint committee and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, in his weekly radio broadcast over station WBAL in Baltimore said: "I think one thing that will come out of it (the Fuchs disclosures) is that the inspection of everybody connected with this matter (of atomic and hydrogen bomb development) will be more intense and more complete."

"I don't believe it will lead to a severance of relations in this field between Britain, Canada and ourselves. We in America ought to realize that many of the major contributions toward the development of the atomic bomb, and no doubt of the hydrogen bomb, have been made by eminent British scientists. Without their help and support, their experiments and knowledge, we would go much more slowly in the ultimate production of any of these things."

FUCHS SAID TO HOLD RED LEANINGS LONG

Relatives Also Have Links to Communism, McMahon Says After Hoover Testifies

FURTHER ARRESTS HINTED

Senator Asserts Accused Spy Was Freed From Internment, Then Began Atomic Work

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

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

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

The Senator also said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no special difficulty in learning of "the Communistic background of Fuchs' family."

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

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

AT JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING



J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, and Clyde A. Tolson, Associate Director, in capital yesterday at session about the British scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, accused of giving top atomic secrets to Russia.
 The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

Others May Be Arrested
 "Further ramifications of this matter," he added, "are being worked on by the FBI here and by British intelligence in Britain."
 "Will others be arrested?" he was asked.
 "Sometimes," he answered, "common sense dictates that arrests should not be made immediately." He would not elaborate on this point.
 Speaking with obvious care, Senator McMahon told reporters:
 "Mr. Hoover and his two assistants appeared before the committee and made a complete statement on the facts of the case and outlined the investigation up to date."
 "It was definitely established that the case was developed on information secured in this country. We also were advised that the background of the family has been communistic—that Fuchs, since he was a young man, has been definitely sympathetic to the Communist ideology."

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Most of the [redacted] either have been members of the [Communist] party or travelers. The FBI did not gate any Manhattan District [redacted] military name for the atomic project] employes from March, 1943, until January, 1947, when the Atomic Energy Commission took over. They [the FBI] then came back into the investigative picture under the law.

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

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

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

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

Father Defends Fuchs

FRANKFORT, Germany, Feb. 6 (AP)—The father of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, said today that his son was innocent and had "no connections with the Soviet Union."

A theology professor, the parent, Emil Fuchs, said by telephone from Leipzig in the Soviet zone, that his son had no possible reasons to give away any atomic secrets. The 35-year-old teacher, who only two weeks ago, took up a new scholastic post in the Soviet zone, said he had seen his son last summer.

"There was no feeling of insecurity about his existence. . . . No financial worries," he declared. "I cannot believe it."

Bricker Hints 'Quebec Pact' Gave Spy Access to Atom Plants

Washington, Feb. 7 (UP)—Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio), today demanded publication of the 1943 "Quebec Agreement," which, he said, may have given Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs unlimited access to wartime atomic energy plants without an FBI check.

Bricker, a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, referred to the agreement under which this country and Britain exchanged atomic scientists during the war. It was made between the late President Roosevelt and former British Prime Minister Churchill at a 1943 meeting in Quebec, Canada. Bricker said he had heard that the U. S. was marred from checking British credentials.

Fuchs, German-born, British naturalized scientist who helped this country develop the A-bomb, was arrested in London last week on charges of atomic espionage. American officials claim he passed "highly confidential" information on atomic and hydrogen bombs to the Soviet Union.

Bricker said as far as the Brit-

ish were concerned there has been "a complete breakdown of security."

"In the future, the FBI should be given the right and the duty to check the credentials of any foreign scientist to whom we give information on vital matters," he said. "In addition, we should grant the FBI anything it needs to safeguard our security."

Bricker's statement was made after FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover discussed the case before the atomic committee.

Chairman Mahon (D-Conn.), indicated the testimony removed any doubts as to Fuchs' guilt. He said flatly that the British scientist "transmitted highly secret information to the Soviet Union."

It was learned that the methods

of transmission used by Fuchs still were not known. One committee member said this question will not be clarified until he has been tried.

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Fall Mystery Woman Hunted As A-Scientist Spy Contact

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A tall "intellectual-type" woman, whose American citizenship is "in serious question," is being investigated in the Klaus Fuchs spy case, it was learned today from highest sources.

The woman is believed to have been a contact, or courier, for Dr. Fuchs, German-born British atomic scientist, during his stays in the United States from 1943 to 1945 and in 1947.

Silent on Record.

Sources declined to say whether she had a record of Communist activities. Nor would they describe her further except to plead, "please don't call her beautiful!"

It was disclosed that at least several Americans are involved in this latest international atomic spy case, which was touched off Friday by the arrest of Dr. Fuchs in Britain for transmitting secret papers to Soviet Russia. It was emphasized, however, that most suspects now being trailed are Europeans.

Name Not Disclosed.

The woman in the case was said to be a native of an eastern European country who gives the impression she is a naturalized American citizen. But it was not made clear whether the investigation yet had proved she was not a citizen.

Her name, it was said, is unknown to most Americans. She was said not to be involved with any other suspects in previous espionage cases.

There were strong indications, however, that other employees of the Los Alamos atomic bomb project at the time Dr. Fuchs was stationed there are being investi-

gated. The charges against Dr. Fuchs say he made one of his "contacts" at Los Alamos.

An FBI spokesman declined to comment on a question as to whether other known Communist sympathizers had been working at Los Alamos during Dr. Fuchs stay

there. But Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves, wartime chief of the atomic project, has admitted the Army took some "necessary" risks during those early years.

Meanwhile, high sources here were inclined to scoff at the theory that the Soviet government

might have gotten to Dr. Fuch through his father, 78-year-old Prof. Emil Fuchs, who lives in the Soviet sector of Germany. It was pointed out that the father would not have been allowed to visit his son in England last year had he been held as a hostage.

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British Spy A-Spy Pursuit, Capital Told

Said to Bar Fuchs
Confession From FBI

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Lawmakers today blamed ponderous British legal procedure for hampering FBI pursuit of further atomic leaks in the Klaus Fuchs case.

They expressed fear that the delay may enable some suspects to slip this country.

Hoover Reports

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was reported to have told Senators that thus far he had been unable to get from the British full details of any confession that may have been made by Dr. Fuchs.

Dr. Fuchs, 33-year-old German-born scientist accused of passing along top atomic—and some hydrogen bomb—information to the Russians, is believed to have had accomplices in this country.

Fuchs Incriminated

But lawmakers said they were told that until the British Ministry of Justice releases its records, the FBI may have to wait for leads—the result is that some suspects might get out of this country unobserved.

British authorities are understood to be keeping Dr. Fuchs completely incommunicado.

Mr. Hoover went to Capitol Hill today again to talk behind closed doors with Senators—this time with the Senate Appropriations subcommittee, to which he first divulged some of the FBI's activities in the case last week.

Asks Fact Details

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., Ohio), a member of the Congressional Atomic Committee, said the 1943 Quebec agreement which President Roosevelt entered into with Great Britain and Canada should be made public.

The secret pact was regarded by Mr. Bricker and others as pertinent to the case. They feel it may have opened the way for foreign scientists to come to the United States to work on the A-bomb without U.S. security checks. Mr. Bricker said he intended to ask "proper witnesses" about it.

Eds. Early Assure

Mr. Hoover was quoted by lawmakers as having told the Atomic Committee yesterday it was unfortunate the British arrested Dr. Fuchs so early had they had...

It was the FBI director's position, these legislators said, that others might have been drawn into the net more easily if the arrest had been delayed.

Mr. Hoover made it plain, it was said, that the British had not refused to give additional information about the Fuchs case but just hadn't got around to it yet.

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British Red Tape Slows A-Spy Chase, FBI Hints Hoover Said To Be Unable to Get Look at Fuchs Confession

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Law-makers today blamed ponderous British legal procedure for hampering FBI pursuit of further atomic leaks in the Klaus Fuchs case.

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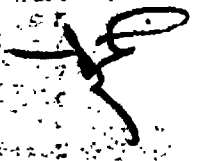
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Ask U. S. Probe Spy 'Open Door' Quebec Accord Blamed for Leaks

By FRANK B. ALLEN,

International News Service Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Demands mounted in Congress today for a public airing of the "Quebec agreement" which opened America's doors to high-level spying by atom scientist Klaus Emil Fuchs.

That document, an agreement by the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill dealing with the wartime atomic partnership of United States and Britain, remains a closely guarded secret.

Capitol Hill sources learned that under its terms U. S. Security officers could make no checkup of their own on Fuchs and fellow British scientists who were given access to the most vital secrets of the atomic and hydrogen programs during the war.

WILL HEAR HOOVER

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover goes before the Senate appropriations subcommittee again today with additional information on the U. S. ramifications of the Fuchs case.

His appearance came as:

Congressional atomic chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.), reported the FBI and the British intelligence service are continuing probes into the Fuchs case.

One committee member said Hoover told the "watch dog" group that the German-born, British-naturalized scientist had implicated some Americans who, he said, helped him get stolen atom and hydrogen data into Russian hands.

Senate armed services Chairman Tydings (D.-Md.) again called on President Truman to convene a world disarmament conference to outlaw all weapons down to rifles.

Chairman McCarran (D.-Nev.) of the Senate judiciary committee, promised his group will "cut the pipeline of Communists flowing into and out of the U. S." by tightening up the U. S. immigration system.

Sen. Bricker (R.-Ohio) an atomic committee member, said he intends to demand the Quebec agreement be made public.

He said that the document which blocked American officials from screening any of the British mission with which Fuchs went to the top secret Los Alamos laboratory is very pertinent.

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A-SPY PROBE NETS DEMAND TO BARE PACT

Bricker Wants to Sift Quebec Deal That OK'd Fuchs' Entry to U. S.

Washington, Feb. 7 (U.P.)—
Senator John W. Bricker de-
manded today publication of the
1943 "Quebec agreement" which,
he said, may have given Dr. K.
E. J. Fuchs unlimited access to
wartime atomic energy plants
without an FBI check.

"If my impression of that
agreement is correct, it proved
to be a very dangerous thing."

Picture on Page 3

the Ohio Republican said. "It
is time we cleared up this mat-
ter so the American people can
discover just who is at fault."

Bricker, a member of the
Joint Congressional Atomic
Energy Committee, referred to
the agreement, made in Quebec,
under which this country and
Britain exchanged atomic sci-
entists during the war.

Bricker said he had heard
that the United States was
barred from checking the Brit-
ish credentials.

Gave Russia U. S. Secrets

Fuchs, German-born British
naturalized scientist who helped
this country develop the
A-bomb, was arrested in Lon-
don last week on charges of
atomic espionage. American of-
ficials say he passed "highly
confidential" information on
atomic and hydrogen bombs to
Russia.

Bricker pointed out that the
arrest of Fuchs was based on
information developed by the
FBI headed by J. Edgar Hoover.
He said that as far as the Brit-
ish were concerned there had

Continued on Page 2

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Bikya Eagle
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A-Spy Probe Nets Bid to Bare Pact

Continued from Page 1

been "a complete breakdown of security."

Bricker's statement was made to reporters after Hoover discussed the case before the committee.

Senator Brien McMahon (D.,

Conn.), the chairman, indicated the testimony removed any doubts as to Fuchs' guilt. He said flatly that the British scientist "transmitted highly secret information to the Soviet Union."

Fuchs Termed Pro-Red Since Youth by F. B. I.

Hoover at Atom Inquiry; Tydings Urges Parley for Total Disarmament

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born British physicist under arrest in England, has been a Communist sympathizer ever since his youth and that his arrest has important ramifications in this country.

His testimony on the atomic spy case was given behind closed doors shortly before Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, a member of the joint committee and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, urged in the Senate that President Truman summon all nations of the world to a total disarmament conference in Washington to turn weapons right down to rifles. He (Continued on page 21, column 1)

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Atom Inquiry

(Continued from page one)

would except only arms needed for occupation duty and domestic policing.

Atomic disarmament alone, even if it could be achieved, Senator Tydings said, would offer only "illusory" security and would be no more than "an atomic truce between wars." The Senator reintroduced a resolution, which he originally proposed in 1946, requesting the President to take the initiative in calling such a conference.

The plea by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for "bold" action by the President in the light of new super-bomb capabilities was voiced against the background of "a complete statement" on the Fuchs case by the F. B. I. director.

The thirty-eight-year-old scientist, whose father resides in the Russian zone of Germany, was arraigned Friday in London on charges of having twice divulged atomic research secrets obtained by him in his position as one of Britain's high-ranking atomic physicists. One of the offenses, according to the charges, took place in the United States in 1945 when he was a member of the British scientific mission in the Army's Manhattan engineering district (the cover name for the atomic bomb development project) and had access to vital information in the super-secret project in this country. He is to be tried in the Bow Street police court in London Friday.

Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, chairman of the joint committee, reported that Mr. Hoover advised the group that

not only was Dr. Fuchs a long-time Communist sympathizer, but that "the background of the family has been Communistic." Many of his relatives, according to the committee chairman, "have been either members of the Communist party or fellow travelers."

On the basis of the F. B. I. information, Senator McMahon said that this was not known to the British until last December, when information against Dr. Fuchs was established in this country.

"There can be no doubt after this morning's meeting," Senator McMahon added, "as to the general extent of Fuchs's information and knowledge both as to atomic weapons and so-called hydrogen bombs."

Worked at Los Alamos

"He was at the center of the Los Alamos (N. M.) work (on the atomic bomb) and he also has been the head of the theoretical laboratory at Harwell, England (the center of British atomic research and development)."

Further ramifications, the committee chairman reported, "are being worked on by the bureau here and by the British Intelligence Service in Great Britain."

On a question as to whether other persons would be arrested, Senator McMahon replied that "sometimes common sense dictates that arrests should not be made immediately."

Asked whether it were possible that the British, whose security certifications for the members of its atomic team were accepted without independent investigation by the Army, did not know of Dr. Fuchs's political background, the Senator replied that "he was not under suspicion until information came from this government to Great Britain."

Senator McMahon refused to divulge how the case was broken here, but asserted that the arrested scientist was first interrogated by the British authorities toward the end of December.

He confirmed, too, that Dr. Fuchs, while still a German citizen, was arrested by the British in 1940

and, along with other enemy aliens, was sent to an internment camp in Canada. After six months or so, he was released from the camp because of his value to the Allies as an atomic scientist and was engaged in Britain's earliest investigations in the important questions of the critical mass of fissionable material needed for atomic bombs. Chairman McMahon refused to comment on a report that it was Dr. Albert Einstein who was instrumental in calling Dr. Fuchs's capabilities to the attention of authorities.

On the basis of the correctness of other information regarding Dr. Fuchs which has been attributed by interviewers to his father, Professor Emil Fuchs, now living in Leipzig, Germany, Senator McMahon said that it probably is true, as Professor Fuchs stated, that he visited his son in England last summer. British officials apparently were unaware of the visit, which then took the father back to the Russian-occupied zone of Germany.

Mr. Hoover emphasized in his statement to the committee this morning, according to Senator McMahon, that the F. B. I. did not investigate any Manhattan Engineering District employees from March, 1943, until Jan. 1, 1947, when the civilian Atomic Energy Commission took over from the Army. This was the period within which Dr. Fuchs worked at Los Alamos and other atomic installations in this country. When the A. E. C. took over control, the F. B. I. assumed investigating responsibility as to the loyalty and security of all personnel.

The F. B. I., therefore, Mr. Hoover explained, did not even know Dr. Fuchs was in the United States. He implied that his presence here and his security clearance were entirely an Army responsibility.

Former Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves, retired, war-time commander of the Manhattan Engineering District, told the committee in closed session that

British security certifications accepted on their face during tenure as chief of the project was to have testified again to at a public hearing before the committee, but his appearance indefinitely postponed.

Extradition Unlikely
LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—British is likely to reject any American request for extradition of Fuchs, well informed sources today. The view is taken here that if he is guilty of giving atomic secrets to a foreign power—meaning Russia—the case involves breakdown in British security is one for British courts.

Father Calls Son Innocent
FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 6 (UP).—Dr. Fuchs's father said today his son was innocent and "no connections with the Soviet Union." Professor Fuchs said telephone from Leipzig to Soviet zone that his son had possible reasons to give away atomic secrets.

The seventy-five-year-old professor, who only two weeks took up a new theology teaching post in the Soviet zone, said had seen his son last summer. "There was no feeling of security about his existence... financial worries," he said. "I do not believe it."

"My son is like a child in everything outside his work—an entirely childlike, good, helpful son, as all his friends can testify an honest man through thorough."

Professor Fuchs vigorously denied statements attributed to him that his son had connections with Soviet Union and with Communists. "I never said that he had any connections with the Soviet Union," he said.

"He said his son had been told to leave Nazi Germany in 1933 because he was about to be arrested for his anti-Nazi activity as a student at Kiel University. The Nazis sentenced him to death in absentia after he had reached England to complete his physics studies."

CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Until the arrest of Dr. Karl Fuchs as a betrayer of U. S. bomb secrets to the sometimes cold, sometimes hot, many in the Kremlin, the Republicans were having tough political going as they ran through campaign skull practice in the capital.

It was no kind that at times, when you passed by the suite in the Mayflower Hotel where the policy committee appointed by Republican Chairman Guy George Gabrielson was painfully giving birth to 1950 campaign ideas, you heard the echo of that famed order barked during the battle of Santiago by Capt. John Woodward Phillip of the hot-weather Texas when American guns pounded the pride of the Spanish armada: "Don't cheer, men. The poor fellows are dying."

And the Republicans was dying on the "no, too" vice until the nation and the politically sensitive leaders of both parties were first stunned, then patriotically frightened, and then accepted a policy of action that either leap-frog or bypasses every domestic issue of taxes, labor, housing, social security or what have you.

Battle, murder, sudden death are after all, more important than the cash that you can't take with you. And the destruction of the native land by a foreign foe, whether plotted outside our frontiers or operating from within the higher echelons of government, is a more vital election issue than any such beat-on-up argument as the non-partisan "bipartisan policy."

Hence, the new life in the Republicans. Hence the concern of the Truman Democrats. For this is more than the guilty verdict against Alger Hiss and his defense by Secretary of State Dean Acheson; this goes far beyond Truman's "red herring" broadcast of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Fuchs case works all the way back to F.R.E. in Quebec, September, 1944.

Birthplace of Morgenthau Plan

It was in 1944, when then Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, by passing Cordell Hull and GOP Secretary of War Henry Stimson, slipped in the notorious and much later repudiated "Morgenthau plan for postwar Germany." Now history and court records have disclosed that this plan of insane madness was cooked up for Morgenthau by the mysterious Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Henry Dexter White, who died less than a week after he had been questioned about his Communist tings before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

It was this Morgenthau plan (which Churchill has said he signed unwillingly under Roosevelt's plan) of which Roosevelt himself, on his return to the White House and facing the objections of Stimson and Hull, wearily said that he just didn't remember, and couldn't understand why he had initialed the document, which he agreed was factually in error.

And it was in this same Quebec session that Roosevelt entered into the agreement by which the German-born Communist Fuchs could enter this nation and have access to all our top atom secrets without being exposed to investigation by American security officers.

The swift torrent of disclosures that have now proved that Roosevelt and his Cabinet, and later Truman, had tolerated or turned a blind eye to traitors has not ended. Already it dominates the political scene. Before the end comes, and before the voters go to the polls next November to determine the makers of the next Congress, the dominating issues will be the carelessness or worse of the American fans of Communism now in public office and up for election.

At this point enter the highly important political futures of Democratic Atomic Energy Committee, and Republican Senator Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa, who last May charged the retiring chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, David E. Lilienthal, with "gross mismanagement."



Senator Hickenlooper
Campaigning in Asharbyn.

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FEB 7 1950

The hot spot in this issue is that both McMahon and Hickenlooper are up for reelection next November. McMahon wants to run in his native state as "Mr. Atom," with all the fear prestige that this may carry.

On the other hand, Hickenlooper is getting ready to let forth a blast to prove that 'way back last May his charges against Lilienthal, if they had not been brushed off and derided by McMahon under Truman's pressure, would have caused the immediate arrest of Fuchs.

That in turn puts Lilienthal on the spot, as well as a group that was working under him. Also it proves the brutal truth that this country, whose brains and money developed the atomic secret weapon, was a sucker to play with any foreigners.

Uncle Sam's stable door has now been slammed shut on the secret bomb operations and no naturalized Americans or foreign-O.K.'d personnel are going to get within telescope range of our sensitive spots. Of course, the thieves have stolen one of the best stallions. But blame that on the Roosevelt-Truman line of thinking. Properly and sensibly, we're now hard-boiled and grim. This will hurt a lot of innocent persons, but it's coldly sound and necessary. If one phony slips through the U. S. lines, many hundreds of thousands of persons stand a good chance of being burned to cinders.

This means far tighter lines will be drawn by Congress on immigration restrictions from now on. The boys already have the check on hundreds of Communies originally bankrolled from behind the Iron Curtain so they could arrive here as "displaced persons." The number of displaced person "farmers" who have vanished from nearby Virginia into Washington and New York after a few months is a case in point.

U.S., Britain on Prowl For Friends of Fuchs

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6 U.P.—The FBI and British intelligence have thrown out an international dragnet for possible accomplices of Dr. Karl Fuchs, who gave Russia "highly secret" U. S. data on both the hydrogen and atom bombs, it was disclosed today.

Chairman Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee reported on new developments in the sensational spy case after a two-hour closed meeting of the committee with FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover.

"Further Ramifications"

McMahon said American and British undercover agents are tracking down "further ramifica-

(Continued on page 78, col. 2)

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News

DATED FEB 7 1950

BY N. Y. JURY

U. S., Britain on Prowl for Pals of Fuchs

(Continued from page 2)

tions" of the spy operation, and added:

"Sometimes common sense dictates that arrests should not be made immediately."

He would not elaborate. But he said flatly that Fuchs "transmitted highly secret information to the Soviet Union."

There also "can be no doubt," McMahon said, "as to the general extent of Fuchs' information and knowledge—both as to atomic weapons and the so-called hydrogen bomb."

Goes on Trial Friday.

Fuchs, German-born British scientist, faces a court in London Friday on a two-count charge of betraying American atomic secrets in 1945 and 1947. He worked from 1943 to 1946 as an official British government representative in top-secret U. S. A-bomb plants, and visited here again in 1947.

Leslie E. Groves, wartime head of the A-bomb project, had been scheduled for public questioning about the affair before the committee today. But his appearance was postponed at his own request.

McMahon said Groves, in secret testimony before the committee



(Associated Press Wirefoto)

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (right), with Senator Brian McMahon at yesterday's hearing

Saturday, admitted that he "took some chances" with personal security during the war because he "believed they were necessary in the interests of getting the job done."

BRITISH INTERNED FUCHS AS ALIEN

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Dr. Karl Fuchs, British scientist accused of betraying atomic secrets to Russia, was interned in England as an enemy alien at the outbreak of the war, his father, theology professor Ernst Fuchs in Leipzig in the Soviet zone of Germany, said today.

In Canada, the Toronto Star reported that the 28-year-old German-born Fuchs was interned in Sherbrooke, Quebec, in 1940. The paper quoted a fellow internee as saying:

"I wasn't surprised to learn that Dr. Fuchs had been arrested as a Soviet spy. He was known to all of us as a strong Communist. But I was completely amazed to learn that he ever attained such an important position with the British Government."

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News
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H-Bomb Spy Implicates American Conspirators

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (INS).—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today gave Congress "startling information" involving Americans who allegedly helped Dr. Klaus Fuchs, accused Russian spy, get stolen atomic and H-bomb secrets into Soviet hands.

A member of Congress, who asked that his name be withheld, said Hoover testified before the Atomic Energy Committee that Fuchs has implicated the Americans in a purported confession to British authorities. Hoover also disclosed that U. S. and British intelligence agents are hot on the trail of suspected collaborators in the theft of the bomb data.

Nehru Gives His Formula For 'Hell-Bomb'

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6 (UP) INDIAN Premier Nehru was asked today what he thinks of the hydrogen bomb.

"If the world is bad, let the H-Bomb destroy the world," he said. "If the world is good, let the world destroy the H-Bomb."

Committee Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) after hearing Hoover in closed session for more than two hours, said the FBI and Scotland Yard are working desperately to smash the spy ring of which Fuchs was a member.

McMahon, asked when further arrests can be expected, replied that "sometimes common sense dictates that arrests should not be made immediately."

He implied that evidence is being accumulated first.

This is in line with a demand by Sen. Bridges (R-N. H.) that a search be made "in high places" for American contacts of Fuchs.

On the Senate floor, Armed Services Chairman Tydings (D-Md.) reintroduced his resolution urging President Truman to call a world disarmament conference to outlaw all weapons down to rifles. He warned that H-bombs, smuggled to U. S. shores aboard merchant ships, might wreck American harbors without warning.

Pats Blame on Army

Meanwhile, McMahon blamed the Army's Manhattan District for allowing Fuchs and other questionable persons access to the very heart of the American atomic program. He pointed out that the FBI had no part in atomic security during the time Fuchs was employed.

McMahon said Hoover confirmed facts related in an exclusive interview with International News Service by Fuchs' father.

Continued on Page 16

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N.Y. *Mirror*

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Link Americans! With H-Bomb Spy

Continued from Page 3

Dr. Ernst Fuchs, a professor at Germany's Leipzig University. The elder Fuchs labeled his son a lifelong, active Communist.

Hoover assailed the agreement under which Fuchs was permitted to enter the U. S. atomic project along with other British scientists, with no American security check whatever. The agreement was made by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.

LONDON, Feb. 6 (INS).—Editor Kenneth De Courcy, who forecast last year's atomic explosion in Russia, said today that the Soviet has built three hydrogen bombs and has exploded one of them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (INS).—The Army tonight said it is speeding plans to install anti-aircraft batteries around the atomic plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Los Alamos, N. M., and Hanford, Wash.

An Army spokesman withheld comment on a specific report that 22 anti-aircraft batteries were being dispatched to these centers.

MOMENTS BEFORE FBI CHIEF TESTIFIED IN SECRET



J. Edgar Hoover (right), FBI director, chats with Sen. McMillan before telling closed session what safeguards must be erected against further thefts of secret bomb data.

(International Sound)

Hint New Arrests In Atom Spy Case

Washington, Feb. 6 (AP)—Hints of possible new arrests in the London atomic spy case were given today as the FBI reported that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, key figure in the international hub-bub, was a long-time Communist sympathizer.

On a tip from the FBI, Scotland Yard agents jailed Fuchs in England last Friday for allegedly leaking hydrogen bomb data and other atomic secret to Moscow in 1946 and 1947.

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) of the Senate-House Atomic Committee told newsmen that "further ramifications" of the case are being worked on by the FBI in this country and by British intelligence agents in England.

"Does that mean others were involved, besides Fuchs?" a reporter asked.

McMahon replied: "Sometimes common sense dictates that arrests not be made immediately."

McMahon gave newsmen a broad summary of testimony by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover during a two-hour session with the Joint Congressional committee. McMahon gave this account of data turned up by the FBI:

1. Fuchs has been "definitely sympathetic to Communist ideologies" since he was a young man.
2. "No doubt" exists as to his wide knowledge of the so-called hydrogen bomb.
3. Fuchs has "transmitted highly secret information to Russia."
4. Fuchs, who worked on atomic projects in the U. S. from 1942 to 1946, was not under suspicion until the FBI gave the British a lead about his activities.

Hoover's appearance today was his second trip to Capitol Hill in connection with the case. He had previously been quoted as saying that Fuchs had confessed "in part" and that FBI evidence indicated he had been a paid Soviet spy since 1939.

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STONE

Sense and Cynicism On the Fuchs Affair

Washington, Feb. 6.—Only the naive will either dismiss out of hand or accept at face value the atomic espionage charges against Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs in Britain.

The Canadian affair, however inflated, and the conviction of Dr. Allan Nunn May showed that Soviet military intelligence did its best to learn all it could of the atomic energy developments during the war.

It is not pleasant to think that allies spy on each other during a war, but they do. It is also unpleasant to think that allies keep valuable military information from each other even while fighting side by side, but they do. These general considerations neither excuse the betrayal of secrets nor do they prove that Dr. Fuchs was guilty of breach of trust. That question is to be decided by his forthcoming trial, and people with good sense will suspend judgment. They will also treat with skepticism the reports of a confession.

In the meantime, it may be observed that those who are throwing the whole country into a dither over this affair are doing it a disservice. It is not ordinarily thought that a man is better prepared if he approaches it in a panic.

The real problem is not espionage, for scientific information (as we have been told over and over again) is not something which can be kept a monopoly and a secret anyway. The real problem is to reach a live-and-let-live agreement under which the world can avoid death and destruction on a colossal scale.

The panic induced by Dr. Fuchs' arrest may serve a number of purposes, but the solution of this problem—the problem on which the whole future of mankind may rest—is not one of them.

It may seem cynical to note how happily the timing of the arrest coincided with certain needs it serves. But past experience stands as a warning against gullibility.

J. Edgar Hoover first disclosed the story while testifying to the Senate Appropriations Committee on his request for money with which to hire 700 or 800 more FBI men. The coincidence will not make the committee less disposed to grant the requested increase in appropriations. The military seem to stage an annual spring scare as backdrop for a request for more money. Is the FBI utilizing the same tactics? Painfully protracted negotiations have been under way between the U. S. on one side and the British and Canadians on the other regarding exchange of atomic information. The American military is and always has been opposed to sharing these "secrets" with the British.

In his testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee in December on the attempt to smear Henry Wallace, Gen. Groves revealed what seems to have been his last-minute effort to block agreement at the Quebec conference on atomic en-

compromise whereby the U. S. would make atom bombs for both countries but British scientific would be allowed to work in American factories. The Dr. Fuchs affair has given ammunition to Gen. Groves and others fighting against any such agreement.

No doubt there was much talk of security considerations in the Anglo-American negotiations and perhaps the question was raised as to whether the British were prepared to accept the "stricter" regulations in vogue here. Did the suspicions against Dr. Fuchs figure in these discussions?

Were the British authorities satisfied with the allegations against him? Or did they act under pressure? Is this a bona fide police operation or an effort to appease the Americans and smooth the way for agreement?

These are questions one would wish to see answered. In the meantime, the readiness of the American press to assume a man's guilt before it is proved is creating a hullabaloo that makes reasonable discussion and the search for peace more difficult than it already is.

That, too, is one of the purposes this obscure hysteric serves.

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Reason for Deep Anxiety in Fuchs Case

As inquiry into the strange case of Karl Fuchs progresses, the reasons for deep national anxiety become more impressive. The degree of peril created by the operations of this treacherous British scientist is frightening even to those whose confidence in the nation's ability to meet any crisis effectively remains firm.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has told the whole Fuchs story to the Senate-House Atomic Committee. Parts of the story have been revealed by Senator McMahon, chairman of the committee. Only a few facts are necessary to convey a clear impression of the damage to security which Fuchs has accomplished.

It is significant, for one thing, that Fuchs had been "definitely sympathetic" to Communist ideologies since he was a young man. When this fact is related to the conclusion of Mr. Hoover that "there can be no doubt" that Fuchs had "wide knowledge of the so-called hydrogen bomb," the powers of harm possessed by the scientist can at least be vaguely envisioned.

Mr. Hoover's information that it had not been difficult for the F. B. I. to learn of Fuchs' Communist background inspired a logical question. Why did not the British, who sent him to this coun-

try as a leading scientist, whose loyalty was to be assumed, learn of his Red sympathies? Someone, it is apparent, slumbered.

The whole appalling situation is one from which it is impossible to derive any measure of comfort. It holds, however, at least one possibility of benefit. It should teach all concerned with security, which means all loyal Americans, the lesson of unflinching vigilance.

It also raises a question which the Army, the Department of Justice, the government in general must answer. Are there counterparts of Fuchs in places of trust where they can turn their minds and their hands to the dirty work of betrayal when occasion offers?

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The G-Mind And the H-Bomb

By Max Lerner

A spy in time saves all the time lives of a G-man on the run. Just when J. Edgar Hoover was being crowded hard on the question of his illegal wiretapping activities, the spy case of Klaus Fuchs broke in London.

Charles Harasty, the well-known Washington civil liberties lawyer, was circulating a petition for a Congressional investigation of wiretapping, but I fear it will have to be put in cold storage. You don't investigate someone to whom you turn for supreme sanction.

Hoover can now move from the defensive to the offensive. When he asks for Congressional appropriations to hire six hundred more G-men, all he has to do is to talk to the Congressional committee about spy physicists and he can have anything but the Capitol dome, which is needed as a surviving symbol of non-G-man authority. In our pathetic eagerness to be protected from the dark terrors of the unknown, we turn to the religion of secrecy and to the soviet-with-a-dashic.

The Fuchs case is no joke, whether for Fuchs, the British, or ourselves. The British, who manage these spy affairs very differently from our way, refuse to drum up a hysteria about Fuchs. The processes of justice are quieter in England, and not calculated to provide a Roman holiday for judicial lynchings by the press. Yet the British must know that the Fuchs affair has given the Britain-haters and the Labor-Government-haters in Congress a chance to say "I told you so."

The fact is that the Fuchs case doesn't prove what the Know-Nothings hope and think it does. It doesn't prove that foreign-born scientists can't be trusted with atomic secrets, or that British socialism is in league with the Russian enemy. It doesn't even prove that the Hickenlooper charges of "incredible mismanagement" against Lillienthal had any substance, or that General Groves would have moved his wonders to perform in a better way. Actually, by the Know-Nothing logic (which proves nothing), it is Gen. Groves whose face should be red, since the secrets vanished in his reign.

The hopes we cling to are pathetic because they are so illusory. What we seek is security. We think we can surround ourselves by the double wall of the H-Bomb and the G-mind. We think we can achieve military security by showing our power to make a hydrogen wasteland of the world. We think we can achieve psychological security by increasing the number of our G-men, watching the atomists—especially the foreign-born ones—more closely than ever, making the G-men in the FBI line fatter and fatter.

It doesn't work. Multiply what doesn't work many fold, and it still doesn't work. When the A-Bomb failed to bring security, we multiplied its power a thousand times or more in our plans for the H-Bomb. When the secrecy with which we have enveloped our research and policy showed its futility—and it has done in the Fuchs episode—we now move to double and triple that secrecy. But it won't work.

There can be no security in dreams. The H-Bomb is a nightmare, but still it is a form of dream—the dream that blustering destructive power can bring peace. The G-mind secrecy is also a dream—the dream of salvation through shadows in a world of threatening shadows.

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Post's Home News
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FBI Seen Getting Fund to Hire Staff

By FRANK R. ALLEN

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. — FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover is virtually assured today of additional agents to unravel the far-flung Klaus Fuchs case and reinforce hydrogen bomb secrecy.

As the Federal Bureau of Investigation pressed its probe of the alleged Communist spy's American and Canadian contacts, a Senate Appropriation subcommittee assured Hoover of support for his request for \$24 more agents.

At the same time, Sen. Hickenlooper (R-Ia.), former Capitol Hill atomic chairman, said he "will not be greatly surprised" if further atomic spying is disclosed. Hickenlooper said he "was not greatly surprised" by the Fuchs case.

URGES TOUGHER TESTS

Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.), called for Senate acceptance of the Judiciary Committee's amendment to tighten the screening of displaced persons entering the United States.

Meanwhile, Hoover said he "cannot discuss" reports that his agents in New York have been questioned a tall, thin woman said to be suspected of having been a go-between for Fuchs and Russian agents.

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Senators Hear Fuchs and Reds Kept in Contact

J. E. Hoover Says Exchanges
Were Semi-Monthly in
England, Irregular in U.S.

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A Senate Appropriations subcommittee was informed today that Russian agents made regular twice-monthly contacts in England and irregular contacts in the United States with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born naturalized British scientist under arrest in England for atomic espionage.

The information, according to members of the subcommittee, was given to them by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, while giving additional testimony behind closed doors today on a request for an appropriation to provide 700 new employees for the F. B. I.

To bolster his request for the additional funds, according to Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, the F. B. I. director testified that there are 24,000 Communists in the United States and ten times that number of "yellow travelers."

Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana, termed the Hoover testimony "an amazing thing—the most alarming thing I've heard in years."

Concerns Voiced Over Leaks
Members of the committee who refused to divulge the testimony regarding the Fuchs case expressed fear later that the "leaks" by other members might impede Britain's prosecution of the arrested scientist.

Mr. Hoover, it was learned, gave the subcommittee the information that he had a first report last Friday prior to his appearance yesterday before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee—"off the record," with the admission that British authorities are most anxious that details of the case be kept secret until after Dr. Fuchs's trial, scheduled to start in Bow Street Police Court in London Friday.

The F. B. I., it was said, has been unable to obtain a full copy of a reported "confession" by Dr. Fuchs from the British because of this reluctance to disclose information pending the trial. This, a member of the subcommittee pointed out, is despite the fact that the case and original information against the high-placed physicist was developed in the United States and handed over to the British.

The charges on which the physicist, who worked on the atomic bomb project in this country during the war, was arraigned in London last week alleged that he twice divulged atomic secrets to unauthorized persons. The first violation allegedly took place in the United

States in February 1945, and the second in Great Britain in 1950.

Senator Brian McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said yesterday the secrets, vital to both atomic and hydrogen bomb developments, definitely were given to Russia, and that the case has important ramifications in this country which are still under investigation.

In Ottawa today, however, the Canadian government announced that Dr. Fuchs was not involved in any testimony or evidence gathered by the Canadian Royal Commission in the 1945 Canadian spy case.

Senator Ferguson stated that he has appealed directly to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to seek extradition of Dr. Fuchs so that he may be tried in an American court able to assess a death penalty for the war-time security breach. In England, the maximum sentence under the two counts would be fourteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Unknown to Einstein Aid
PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein's secretary said today she knew nothing of Dr. Fuchs. Washington reports said the famed physicist had obtained the former German scientist's release from a Canadian internment camp in 1945. Dr. Einstein's secretary and housekeeper, Helen Dukas, said she could find no record of any such appeal on behalf of Dr. Fuchs.

"I remember nothing whatsoever about the case," she said. "I cannot find any mention of him or reference to his name in Dr. Einstein's correspondence file."

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Those Bomb Blues

By Thomas L. Stokes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The newest atomic bomb spy case involving the British scientist, Dr.



Klaus Fuchs, illustrates more dramatically and emphasizes more forcibly the crying need to get some international control of atomic and hydrogen energy and weapons.

It caused a panicky stir among Washington officials. As long as this force is loose in the world to create rivalry in building bigger and better bombs, there will continue to be spies and spy scares and recurrent hysterics.

The current atomic "leak" was through the British, and we're annoyed at them. Before that it was Canada. Next it may be some European nation in our orbit. We sit here nervously watching the ratholes, and, in the process, eventually can isolate ourselves. Here at home, rivalries are cre-

ated and exploited. For example, now it comes out that Dr. Fuchs was occupying an important role in the Manhattan Project while it was managed by the Army under Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who accepted the British certification of the scientist.

The FBI now points out that it had nothing to do then with security in the atomic project, and, of course, is making the most of the fact that it developed the case against the British scientist.

It may have one healthy effect, however. That is, to check the revived campaign of the military to get control again of the atomic project.

There are, of course, mitigating circumstances that must be considered in looking back upon A-bomb development. As Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), Joint Atomic Energy Congressional Committee Chairman, pointed out, security could not then be the sole consideration. A job had to be done, and scientists found who knew how to do it.

Brains of that sort are rare, and they have to be used, even if there is some question about political views.

The work was compartmentalized for security reasons, so one scientist could not know what another was doing. Scientists objected to the rigid way that was enforced, as it deprived them of freedom in their work.

This shows how the bomb project, of itself, can stifle the very science needed to develop it, so long as major emphasis is on the atomic weapons rather than peaceful uses.

We hugged the bomb to our breasts for a long time and clung to the international control proposal we formulated while we were the bomb's sole possessors. That or nothing, we said. Our monopoly of the bomb is ended. It is high time that we re-examined the whole problem of international control, as suggested by the Federation of American Scientists, and that we reopen direct negotiations with Russia.

We cannot be held back by frantic cries of "appeasement." President Truman could rally the world for another attempt to get a solution. But he'll have to do it soon or the chance will be lost.

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It Always Comes Out

TIME AFTER TIME, we have said in these editorials that no one has ever found a way to suppress the truth. Somehow, it rises to the surface like a sparkling spring.

Since the betrayal of humanity at Teheran and Yalta, the Administration in Washington has devoted itself to the suppression of the truth. This has been particularly true of the State Department.

They have devoted themselves to covering up outrageous errors. They have used the term, "national security," to protect themselves from scrutiny and criticism.

But it has got them nowhere—for somehow the truth comes out.

For instance, last Spring, Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, of Iowa, smelled a dead rat in the atomic business. Actually, he not only did not have all the facts, but he could not get them. Yet he had enough to pursue a scent—which is a refined way of saying that it smelled.

So the smear machine of the Administration went to work on Hickenlooper. Instead of catching spies and traitors, they set up an investigation to make a monkey out of Hickenlooper. The chief operator of that smear was Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut, whose business it is to protect the United States in atomic matters, not to cover up.

Then the Fuchs scandal explodes in the face of McMahon and the Administration and it only proves that Hickenlooper has a first-class sniffer. He certainly was right last Spring, when he demanded an investigation.

The Fuchs scandal will hit a lot of big shots, even if they cover up some more. For it will all come out anyhow, only a little late.

It is like back in the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration (1934), when Dr. William A. Wirt, of Gary, Indiana, told the whole story of the Alger Hiss-Noel Field-Harold Ware set-up.

So they made a monkey of Dr. Wirt and he died of a broken heart.

Then Whittaker Chambers got sore at his friends and told all (1939).

Well, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Acheson and Mr. Berle covered that one up. But it all comes out in the Alger Hiss trials (1949-1950), and more has come out than was reported, because condensed news stories are never quite the record made in the trial.

For instance, the Ray Murphy memorandum is a tremendous document, buried away among court papers.

Ray Murphy is a State Department official who was appointed to investigate the corruption of State Department personnel by the Communist Party and Soviet Russia. He did a top-notch job, but his findings were strictly secret. However, it came out in the Hiss trial and was missed in the method they have in courtrooms of shoving papers into exhibits.

The truth fights its way through rock and boulder and muck and truck to the surface. And then the contrast is sharp between the black soil and the silvery pure water. No one can miss it.

Harry Truman can save himself plenty of heartaches if he will let J. Edgar Hoover report wholly and frankly what he knows. Hoover is a cop who must get his orders from the top.

The trouble is that Hoover's boss, Harry Truman, still wants to cover up.

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Britain Cool Over Fuchs Case; Law Bars Comment by Press

By DAVID WILLIAMS

Special to the New York Post

London, Feb. 6.—Coming in the midst of the election campaign, the arrest of Klaus Fuchs on a charge of passing atomic secrets to a foreign power has caused little comment here. British law seeks to ensure a fair trial by forbidding press comment on criminal investigations and prosecutions before the court has delivered its verdict.

The newspapers are unlikely to forget this after the Haigh and Smith murders case last year. The editor of the Daily Mirror, a tabloid with the largest newspaper circulation in Britain, was sent to prison and the court's statement on his indiscretion and irresponsibility was one of the most scorching ever delivered here.

Nothing about the Hinz case so startled British observers as the freedom of American press comment while the case was being tried. The Fuchs case, however, has aroused considerable private discussion among official and political circles.

Scientists Attracted

The British have long been aware of the attraction of Communism as a logical solution of the social and economic problems of modern society to a certain type of scientific mind. While the number of fellow travelers in the literary and artistic world is small here in comparison with America, there is distinct evidence of some Communist propaganda among scientists.

Prof. J. D. Bernal and John R. S. Haldane are the best-known examples. No one has forgotten Alan Nunn May, now serving a sentence for his involvement in the Canadian espionage ring.

British intelligence authorities have always maintained a painstaking loyalty check. Since March 1945 a formal loyalty purge of the civil service has been in progress. Though less comprehensive than the American, being restricted to departments where security risks are involved, it is very thorough.

Secrets Transferred

The policy is to transfer suspected Communists and Fascists to departments where security considerations are not involved. No one has yet been dismissed, though some have resigned and others are still awaiting placement.

Highly qualified scientists and technicians present the most difficult problems owing to the absence of safe alternatives, and some of these may be dismissed. Most of the principal civil service associations have been campaigning to end the purge. The government never has had any intention of amplying.

The Fuchs case, particularly if conviction results, is likely to derive this campaign of what public support it enjoys. The purge probably will become even more severe.

Strive Co-operation

The statement by Sen. Tydings (D-Mary.), that the Fuchs case should not be permitted to interfere with Anglo-American-Canadian co-operation in atomic re-

search and development was widely welcomed here. There has been a general feeling that excessive American preoccupation with security handicaps atomic progress to a degree out of all proportion to the debatable degree it hinders the Russians.

Responsible British newspapers for many months have been emphasizing the extent to which

so-called atomic secrets are common knowledge among industrialized advanced nations, including Russia. But there is no desire to get out of step with the Americans about this.

The overriding object, regardless of party, is the closest and most intimate co-operation with the Americans in this as in all other vital matters.

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CLARENCE DEAN 11.
FEB 9 1950

Fuchs Met Red Spies Often, Hoover Avers

By JERRY GREENE
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today told a Senate Appropriations sub-committee that Dr. Karl Fuchs had regular contacts twice a month to slip atomic secrets to Russian agents while the hydrogen bomb was in the designing stage.

Fuchs met the Soviet agents directly but infrequently while he was in the U. S. working on the atom bomb project from 1943-1946, Hoover told the Senators. But in England, where he has been most of the time since, except for a tour here in 1947, Fuchs contacted the Russian spies twice each month for a long while to pass on atomic information.

Hoover Shy on Details

Hoover would not give details of Fuch's Russian contacts in the U. S.

Hoover's appearance before the subcommittee, his second in a week to discuss FBI appropriations for fiscal 1951, overshadowed the resignation of Lewis L. Strauss as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Strauss, a retired reserve rear admiral, vigorously and unsuccessfully opposed the export of uranium isotopes to foreign nations and the free exchange of atomic secrets with Britain. He had submitted the resignation Jan. 31, effective April 15, and President Truman accepted it today.

This leaves two vacancies on the commission, since Chairman David Lilienthal quits Feb. 15.

Strauss, 54, a native of Charlottesville, W. Va., a partner in the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. from 1929 to 1941, was the fourth of the original members of the AEC to quit before expiration



Lewis L. Strauss
His resignation accepted.

of their terms next June 30. Others were W. W. Waymack, Robert F. Bacher and Lilienthal.

Strauss, who served in the Navy from 1941 until 1946, when he was named to the AEC, told Truman significantly: "The issues involving national security which were my primary concern are now resolved as I had hoped and recommended."

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Washington
**MERRY-
 GO-ROUND**

By Drew Pearson

The names of the people who were the subject of the report are the property of the writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

—After J. Edgar Hoover's session with the Senate Appropriations Committee on A-bomb leaks, reporters said Senators left ashen-faced over the disclosures. Here is what Hoover told them:

Subversive activities in the U. S. are at an all-time high—worse than during the war!

Communists are doing away with party cards, to prevent detection and conviction.

Communists are making a special attempt to infiltrate into strategic industries such as telegraph, telephone and electrical equipment.

There is an spy ring now inside the government.

Hoover called Elizabeth Bentley's sensational disclosures of two years ago premature and as a result the FBI lost many sources, carefully planted inside the Communist Party.

Sen. Homer Ferguson, of



J. EDGAR HOOVER
 Report on crime . . .

Mich. present, was partly responsible for the Bentley disclosures. Together with Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, then chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, he heard about Miss Bentley in connection with the N. Y. Communist treason trial being prepared, and jumped the gun on the Justice Dept.

Hoover was hustling to win appropriations for about 700 added personnel. He told how G-Men, in the first trial of Al-

ber Hiss, were unable to locate Hiss' maid. All Mrs. Chambers could remember about her was her name, "Mary." Later, Mrs. Chambers dug up a rough sketch she had made of the maid, and after homecounting Baltimore with only this, the FBI found the maid.

Here are some figures Hoover gave on 1946 crime: 1,880, 670 felonies, increase since 1941, 67.4 percent more arrested assaults, 35.3 percent more rapes, 37.5 percent more burglaries, 24.4 percent more robberies, 7.5 percent more larcenies. Murder dropped 8.7 percent, manslaughter 4.5 percent and auto thefts 11.5 percent. The FBI got 57.5 percent convictions last year.

Hoover said Dr. Fuchs had access to every atomic secret in the U. S. and was in on the "final critical assembly" of the A-bomb, top-secret Manhattan project phase.

Here is the background in which Dr. Fuchs worked in the U. S. during the war:

Los Alamos, where he was

assistant, was called other atomic installations. Scientists did not work in secret compartments, but were familiar with each other's work; of the scientists there, the foreign "spies" numbered about 60—20 British, 2 Swiss, 2 Germans, and some Italians.

Sir James Chadwick headed the British delegation. Fuchs was not on the first team, but on the second. His friends recall he first worked on atomic matters in Canada, at the Chalk River plant, near in N. Y., where he was assigned on place for the Oak Ridge Diffusion Plant; then on to Los Alamos.

The Los Alamos scientists were confined to a 200-mile radius from the lab, as an Army officer made a security trip in a bar and Denver was made out of bounds.

British intelligence reports Fuchs came to Britain from Germany in 1933 as an anti-Nazi refugee—an order from Moscow. His instructions were to infiltrate British scientific circles. He became a citizen, learned every secret, including the exact site to the critical mass that makes an explosive, even the secret of the A-bomb detonator, and the H-bomb data. The British believe he gave everything to Russia.

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Red Spy Activity Put at New High

Report Based on
Hoover Charges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Russian undercover activity in the United States was reported today at an all-time high.

The report came from a lawmaker familiar with evidence on the Klaus Fuchs case which FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has been placing before Congress.

Hoover, seeking enough funds for at least 300 more G-men, was said to have told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee there are 540,000 Communists and fellow travelers in this country, 54,000 of them card-carrying party members.

HAD AMPLE OPPORTUNITY.

He also is understood to have said that Fuchs, the British scientist now under arrest in London for passing atomic secrets to Russia, had many opportunities to carry out his operations here.

Fuchs comes up for trial Friday, charged with two violations of the official secrets act. Officials here say these involve two specific leaks of atomic information to Russia—once here in 1945 and the other in Britain in 1947.

The German-born, 33-year-old scientist came to this country in 1943 as a member of a top British atomic team. He remained in the United States until 1948.

SEEKS EXTRADITION.

Sen. Ferguson (R.-Mich.) disclosed last night that he is asking Attorney General McGrath to try to extradite Fuchs from Britain for trial before an American court.

He said such a procedure would provide the "best deterrent" to atomic espionage in the United States.

Such a move already has been explored by the Senate-Home Atomic Energy Committee. The committee's lawyers have expressed doubt that applicable



J. EDGAR HOOVER
More About Spy Probe

Instructional News Service

treaties between the two nations would permit extradition.

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More Atom Spy Arrests Due, Says Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (INS)

FBI Director Hoover told Congress today there will be more hydrogen-atom bomb spy arrests and that the activities of Klaus Fuchs were linked with the Canadian spy ring exposed in 1946.

(Both the Associated Press and the United Press reported that Hoover also told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that there are in this country today about 540,000 Communist and fellow-travelers. He said about 54,000 were card-carrying Reds and the others were their families and fellow-travelers.)

Even as Hoover testified, there were reports that New York G-Men are questioning a tall, thin woman suspected of having acted as a courier for Fuchs, German-born, British-naturalized scientist jailed in London for the theft of U. S. atomic secrets. Hoover declined to comment on the reports, cryptically asserting:

"I can't make any statement about any aspect of the Fuchs case. One thing leads to another."
One informed source said later

however, Hoover told the appropriations subcommittee Fuchs apparently used "several couriers" to get U. S. secrets into Soviet hands.

Hoover said it may be some time before the additional arrests are made that more suspects will be seized in Canada and Britain than in the U. S.

Earlier, President Truman announced that Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss will leave the Atomic

Energy Commission April 1. Since Lilienthal quits Feb. 15, Truman thus must fill two key vacancies. Strauss said he wants to return to private life.

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In Reich Knew Fuchs 'As a Red'

By RICHARD E. WEIL

International News Service Staff Correspondent
BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A Berlin preacher and a Hamburg journalist gave added weight today to the contention that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, 38, accused atomic spy, is an avowed Communist of long standing.

Arthur Rackwitz, an Evangelical minister known as "The Red Preacher of Berlin," said of the German-born British scientist:

"I always have wondered how such a useless Communist as Dr. Klaus Fuchs could suddenly start helping the United States and Britain build atom bombs."

Another German newspaperman Dr. Curt Eley, said in Hamburg that he attempted to mention Fuchs' Communist party membership in an article for the newspaper Die Welt, but that the British suppressed the reference.

CALLED 'RED FOXES'

Eley stated that Fuchs and a brother were known as "the Red Foxes" during their student days at Kiel because of their leftist activities.

These statements supported

fully the disclosure of Fuchs' Communist background by the physicist's father, Prof. Emil Fuchs, to International News Service on Sunday.

Fuchs, currently charged with giving U. S. atomic secrets away to "a potential enemy," will have a pre-trial hearing in a London court on Friday.

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Journal Amer
FEB 8 1950

FORWARDED BY E. T. DEWITT

Reveal Tapped Wire Cracked A-Spy Case

FBI Got Tip-off on Fuchs Over Phone, Congressional Sources Disclose

Washington, Feb. 8 (AP)—The FBI cracked the Fuchs atomic spy case by wire tapping, Congressional sources disclosed today. Members of Congress who received a full report from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover were pledged to secrecy, and refused to give details.

But reliable Congressional sources said the initial tip-off on Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs, the British scientist accused of giving atomic secrets to Russia, came from a tap of a telephone conversation.

Hoover and the FBI have been under heavy fire for wire-tapping from left-wing groups which protested that it is one phase of the FBI's "lawless conduct."

Some legislators believe that, when and if the full story comes out on the wire-tapping role in the Fuchs case there will be a quick end to criticism of the FBI and its methods.

Hoover yesterday told a Sen-

Continued on Page 2

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Say Tapped Wire Broke Spy Case

Continued from Page 1

ate Appropriations Subcommittee that there now are 884,000 Communists and "fellow travelers" operating in this country. Of the total, he said, only 54,000 were actual card-carrying party members.

His statement drew demands for anti-Communist legislation from some Senators.

Subcommittee members quoted Hoover as saying that Fuchs passed information regularly and directly to Russian agents operating in this country and Britain.

THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR

BY CONSTANTINE BROWN

Public Esteem for Scientists Makes It Hard to Trap Spies



A number of spectacular arrests are expected to be made soon as the result of the atomic espionage case against the British-naturalized Russian scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs. The FBI, principally instrumental in developing the charges against the top-ranking scientist, is awaiting the go-ahead signal from the Administration.

Fuchs, it is said, was actually a paid spy. He was selected by the Soviet intelligence services long before the war as their agent for England because of his intellectual brilliance. He was sent to the United Kingdom as a refugee from Nazi oppression. There he amazed British physicists with his unusual grasp of problems that men far more experienced and advanced in years than himself could not master.

Fuchs endeared himself to British professors and scientists with his lack of intellectual arrogance and his deference to them. But throughout his apprenticeship in Britain, it is reported, he continued to be a Moscow agent. When the atomic project developed sufficiently to be applied in the United States, Fuchs had more knowledge than his British seniors.

When the British Government was invited to send a mission to assist us in making the super-destructive bomb, Fuchs had become the logical man to go on that mission. Only a cursory security examination was made by British counter-intelligence since the man was vouched for by some of the most prominent persons in Britain. His behavior in the United States was beyond reproach.

It was the result only of a chain of minor incidents, which are being kept strictly secret, that the FBI's attention became focused on the highly trained physicist, who allegedly served his masters far better than all the other famous spies in history. That he had confederates — if he was a spy — not only in this country but in Britain and France, is beyond doubt. Since before World War II the FBI has been working in close co-operation with similar

organizations such as Scotland Yard in London and the Surete Nationale in Paris. This co-operation was further strengthened during the war years and continued today.

Through these daily contacts it is now possible — provided there is no interference from higher quarters — to track down the movement of spies while they are in Western countries.

In the United States, where such activities as wire-tapping are illegal and not accepted in court, it frequently happens that the FBI agents, and not the accused, appear to be the defendants.

Scientists particularly are held in high esteem by the public. It seems preposterous to the average citizen that a man who has devoted his life to the good of humanity can become the worst imaginable criminal — a spy against his own country.

The public has the idea that because a person is a liberal and may have been connected with some Communist front organization it does not necessarily mean that he is a traitor to his country. Being a liberal is not treason, but association with a Communist front organization raises a suspicion of possibly traitorous activity.

The activities of the FBI frequently are frowned on by the public and a number of associations, parading under high-sounding liberal names, are seeking public support in an effort to put an end to what they call the "unfair" methods of our foremost security organization.

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FEB 8 1950

HOWARD ...

Senators Hear F. B. I. Chief, Favor Plea for More Agents

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—A Senate appropriations subcommittee was understood tonight to be ready to recommend an expansion of the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau, which carries a heavy load of investigative work in the atomic-hydrogen bomb programs, appeared before the subcommittee for more than two hours in closed session in the afternoon.

Mr. Hoover declined any comment as he emerged. He was said to have told his hearers that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the naturalized British scientist held in London as an accused spy, had systematic "contacts" with Russian agents both in this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Hoover, according to this informant, told the subcommittee that Dr. Fuchs, who had access to the highest American secrets in the atomic and hydrogen fields, was in communication with Soviet agents in Britain twice a month during one period as a paid spy. His liaison with Russian agents in the United States, it was added, was less frequent.

On the point of the general work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a subcommittee member said, its director asserted that there were 54,000 card-holding members of the Communist party in the United States, and roughly ten times that number of fellow-travelers or Communist sympathizers.

Mr. Hoover, it was said, appealed strongly—and successfully, although a formal subcommittee vote will not be taken until later—for an addition of 700 persons to his staff, of whom about half would be investigative agents and the rest clerical workers.

In the Congressional stir still persisting over the Fuchs case, the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee scheduled a meeting for tomorrow, on what were described as "intelligence matters." Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, will be heard in private. Senator George W. Malone, Republican, of Nevada, issued a

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SENATE GROUP SET TO LET F. B. I. GROW

Continued from Page 1

statement asserting that "secret information and secret inventions absolutely vital to our existence have been turned over to other powers over whose security measures we have no control."

"During the war," he added, "we invented the proximity fuse, an instrument so delicate that it explodes a projectile as if by magic when an airplane comes within range.

"We sold it to Sweden. Sweden sold it to Russia. Today, if war comes, American pilots will be required to fly bombers into bursting shells set off by our own lethal weapon.

"During the war we carelessly shared with an ally the secrets of the atom and hydrogen bomb with no control over the security methods of that ally. Now through treasonable betrayal of an allied subject, our protective armament is well on the road to being developed into devastating weapons which might be used against us.

"It is time the American people make known their disapproval of these loose Administration procedures which endanger our very existence."

FBI Wire-Taps Cracked Fuchs Atom Spying

Congressmen Pledged To Secrecy on Details

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The FBI cracked the Fuchs atomic spy case by wire tapping, Congressional sources disclosed today.

No details are available. Members of Congress who have received a full report from FBI director J. Edgar Hoover are pledged to secrecy.

But reliable Congressional sources said the initial tip-off on Dr. Karl Fuchs, the British scientist accused of giving atomic secrets to Russia, came from a tap of a telephone conversation.

Protest Wire Taps.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI have been under heavy fire for wire tapping from left-wing groups which protested that it is one phase of the FBI's "lawless conduct."

Some legislators believe that, when and if the full story comes out on the wire-tapping role in the Fuchs case there will be a quick end to criticism of the FBI.

Mr. Hoover yesterday told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that there now are 894,000 Communists and fellow travelers operating in this country. Of the total, he said, only 84,000 were actual card-carrying party members.

Put at All-Time High.

Russian undercover activity in the United States was reported to be at an all-time high, according to the Associated Press. The estimate was given by a legislator familiar with evidence in the Fuchs case.

Mr. Hoover's statement drew demands for anti-Communist legislation from some Senators. Chairman Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) of the Judiciary Committee said he would push for quick approval of his bill providing for close security screening of persons admitted here with diplomatic immunity.

Republicans Sens. William Jenner and Homer Capehart of Indiana said they were shocked at the extent of Communist activities. They maintained that Reds have "found a haven here under the Fair Deal."

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New York Times
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A Most Remarkable Coincidence

If we were FBI agents, we would regard J. Edgar Hoover's luck as suspicious. For many weeks Hoover has been under fire as a result of disclosures that the G-men have freely engaged in lawless wire-tapping. So extensive was the criticism that Hoover's spokesmen began circulating reports that his job was in danger. (It is an old FBI custom to assume that all critics of Hoover are subversives trying to drive him from public life.) Now, with the Fuchs case, the chief G-man is jaunty again; what more could a man ask at exactly the moment when he is seeking a bigger appropriation? But we wonder if Hoover—and the United Press—aren't trying to press his luck too hard.

Yesterday the U.P. quoted unnamed Congressional sources as saying that "the FBI cracked the Fuchs atomic case by wire-tapping." That's what the chief G-man is said to have told the legislators. The coincidence is so astonishing that it is almost implausible. But if the story is true, we wonder whether it proves Hoover's point. It means the G-men are incapable of combating espionage without violating the law. It means Hoover feels he can't do his job without revising basic American concepts of civil liberty and letting the FBI run wild. We do not believe it is a tribute to vaunted FBI efficiency to learn we have to pay this price for defense against espionage.

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State Times
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Fuchs Fiasco Unlikely Under U.S. Screening

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — The Atomic Energy Commission is confident that Dr. Klaus Fuchs never would have been cleared for secret atomic work if he had applied for a job with it and had been subject to American security investigations.

Fuchs, a German-born British scientist who worked in the American A-bomb project when it was run by the Army, is accused of giving atomic secrets to Russia. He was accepted under an arrangement in which this country did not investigate persons who had been cleared by the British.

AEC Check Is Thorough.

The AEC said it didn't know how Fuchs managed to survive security investigation by the British.

A spokesman said the AEC's personnel security questionnaire would have tripped the scientist. Even if he cheated, the FBI would have caught him.

The questionnaire asks an almost limitless number of questions about a person's past.

For example, Fuchs' father lives in the Soviet zone of Germany. Fuchs, according to Congressmen who have heard FBI testimony about him, always has been a Communist sympathizer.

The questionnaire would have brought out those facts. If it hadn't, the subsequent FBI check would have. "Questionnaire falsification" is one of the easiest ways of catching bad security risks, an official said.

Britain's Word Accepted.

During the war, when Fuchs was in the atomic project, the FBI had nothing to do with security clearance. The Manhattan District had its own setup. It accepted Fuchs on the say-so of British authorities.

When Fuchs came back in 1947 as a member of a British "declassification" team, the AEC accepted his British credentials without an independent FBI checkup.

Whether this arrangement will be continued between the two countries in view of the Fuchs case, has yet to be decided. It is being discussed by the AEC and the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee.

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New York Times
FEB 9 1950

Washington
**MERRY
GO-ROUND**

By Drew Pearson

(The editor of the *Washington Post* is requested to print this column in the *Washington Post* at the earliest possible date.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.
—From a speech by Sen. McMahon of Conn.: "Building the hydrogen-bomb does not promise security for the U. S.—only averting for a few months or years well-nigh certain catastrophe... Our diplomacy must tap the roots of our imagination and ingenuity.

... We may choose between moving heaven and earth to stop the atomic armaments race... or imitating our totalitarian rivals. We must blame ourselves for failing to bring our message of peace to the people behind the Iron Curtain... We must not only erect the Iron Curtain and gain the ear of the Russian people, we must gain the ear of the people on the near side of the Iron Curtain... We spend \$25,000,000 a year on what we call the Voice of America, though it should be called the Whisper of America. Yet we spend over \$30,000,000 a year to advertise cosmetics... Lethargy and mediocrity characterize our attempts to sell what America is, what America wants, what America intends... I favor printing millions of leaflets for worldwide circulation, explaining a new U. S. proposal on atomic peace... We should publicly, repeatedly challenge the Kremlin to make public the terms of our proposals... This is a time for soul-searching, launching a moral crusade for peace, which alone can save us."

From the column headed earlier: "When one nation is in trouble with another, wise leaders concentrate on the weakest point in the other's armor. The weakest point in Russia's is her own people... We must go over the Kremlin's head to the people, to convince them the U. S. does not want war... During the war we spent millions dropping leaflets, cakes of soap, packages of tea over nations. It shortened the war and saved lives. How many more could be saved by preventing war, going over the heads of the Kremlin and getting to the Russian people?"

"One sure way to prevent war is to show the Russian people that we, the American people, aren't what the 16 men in the Kremlin say we are. As long as the Kremlin knows

250,000,000 Russians will unflinchingly obey the order to march—without debate, criticism, knowing anything about the issues—war can always be around the corner."

Bradley Enthusiastic

After the above, this writer called on the three military services and State Dept.

Gen. Bradley, Chief of Staff, was the most enthusiastic.

Sec. of Air Symington pronounced cooperation if given an OK.

The State Dept. was cool. Asst. Sec. George Allen, in charge of the Voice of America and of propaganda, shared friendship messages to the Russian people would be misinterpreted. Our best success with Russia, he indicated, was the diplomatic straight-arm, a warning that if the Soviet overstepped a certain line she risked war.

George Marshall, then Sec. of State, discussed the problem. I suggested he or Pres. Truman address a radio appeal to Stalin that the Iron Curtain be lifted,

permitting friendship between the Russian and American people, while that would be refused, millions of copies of the speech could be printed in Russian, Czech, Polish, Bulgarian and other Iron Curtain languages to circulate and undermine the belligerent propaganda of the Moscow radio.

Marshall Is Disappointed

"Marshall agreed, said he was considering an appeal along these lines when the U.N. opened that Fall. But the appeal was never made. That was in 1944. Since then, Truman announced Russia has the secret of the atom-bomb, the FBI revealed Russia has had access to secrets of the hydrogen-bomb. Need for revolutionary diplomacy is all the more urgent.

But — when Truman announced he was giving the green light to the H-bomb, he missed a propaganda opportunity of a lifetime, could have gone on the air and broadcast to the world, appealing for peace, and had millions of copies of it printed in a mass of languages.

Instead, he issued an abrupt, almost peremptory announcement, stating in stiff, official language that the U. S. had decided to build the new bomb, he passed on to the Kremlin the chance to call us militaristic and to "appeal to the world for peace."

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P. O. 1950

U. S. Fears to Let Alien Scientists Go; Know Too Much

Russians Might Get Experts Who Worked on Top Arms Secrets

By JIM G. LODGE

Service-Bureau Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Approximately 800 alien scientists brought to this country from Germany after VE-Day—know so many of our top military secrets that "we can't afford to send them home," a high government official said today.

"They could write their own ticket with the Russians," he said.

Many don't want to go. The majority are violently anti-Communists. Of 62 sent back so far, fewer than 10 per cent were returned for security reasons.

Some Want to Go.

Some want to go home, however, their families are there and they have no desire to become permanent residents here. Several have attractive offers to teach in German schools, some in the Russian zone.

Under their contracts they are entitled to return. But, a defense official said, "We simply can't let them." They have worked from two to five years on jets, rockets, aerodynamics and submarines. Many know more than most of our own admirals and generals. And, it is pointed out, "the Russians know how to make people talk, whether they want to or not."

Uncle Sam is trying to "persuade" them to stay. The Commerce Department's Office of Technical Services works overtime trying to find permanent teaching jobs in U.S. colleges and universities for them.

Depot to Be Closed.

Approximately 1500 dependent Navy men brought here at Government expense. Three hundred and sixty-two scientists and 523 dependents have been given immigration visas and are being urged to become citizens.

"Sure, we could turn them outspiously," defense officials say. "We have no choice. We can't afford to let them go back, knowing as much as they do."

Many of the German scientists are employed at the White Sands Proving Grounds, in New Mexico, the Naval Ordnance Testing Center at Eggenston, Calif.; the Air Force Test Center at Muroc Lake, Calif.; Wright-Patterson Field at Dayton, Ohio; Fort Belvoir, Va.; the Naval Air Missile Testing

Center at Point Mugu, Calif., and the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital.

But None at A-Centers.

None has been admitted to atomic installations at Hanford, Wash.; Los Alamos, N. Mex. or Oak Ridge, Tenn., for obvious security reasons, a Defense Department official said.

The scientists came here under "Operation Paperclip," which started in 1945. It had two objectives—to use the scientists' brains, and to keep them from the Russians. We got 570 in the first haul. We hoped to get 1000.

In all, no more than 600—out of 24,000 recommended by a panel of German scientists—were accepted. The military certified that each would make an "otherwise unobtainable" contribution to our military effort. No criminals or ardent Nazis were included.

First to arrive were the rocket experts. They were followed by the aero-dynamists. All fields of modern research and develop-

(Continued on Page Two)

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Wall Street Journal

FEB 1 1951

Fear Alien Scientists Here Know Too Much

(Continued from Page One)

ment, including nuclear physics, now are represented.

V-2 Experts Included.

Among them are the former director of Hitler's guided missiles project, V-2 experts, the former research directors for Junkers and Zeiss, and leading parachute and aeronautical engineers. The list includes Dr. Alexander Smakula, a specialist in optics; Dr. Warner K. Weihe, chief of Zeiss' electro-technical laboratories; Dr. George Hass, formerly of the technical faculty of the University of Dan-

zig. At the start, the scientists were enemy aliens under military custody. All came voluntarily. Eventually, some were given limited freedom under an honor system. They could visit towns near the plants where they were employed. Infraction meant loss of these privileges.

Their first contracts called for a top annual salary of \$3120, plus \$6 a day expenses. Today, salaries range from \$3000 to a high of \$9975, with an approximate average of \$5000 a year.

Saved Us Billions.

In 1946, the Army estimated the alien scientists had saved us \$775,000,000 in research. Today, the estimate is several billion dollars.

Many of the scientists have made satisfactory adjustments. Others, however, are not satisfied.

A typical case is that of Dr. Wolfgang Finkelburg, formerly a physics professor at the Darmstadt Technical Institute. Dr. Finkelburg, a passive anti-Nazi, served as a Luftwaffe meteorologist with the rank of major.

Now 44, he lives at Ft. Belvoir, Va., with his wife and 3-year-old son and works as a researcher in light and radiation. He also is research consultant in atomic

physics. He has published an atomic textbook. In the last two years he has lectured extensively here. He teaches extension classes at Belvoir for Catholic University.

But Dr. Finkelburg does not say he wants to remain in this country. He is being urged to take out his citizenship papers. But he still works on a year-to-year contract. He has received attractive offers from German universities. His relatives still are in Germany.

Special Navy Problem.

The Navy has a special problem. The British hired Dr. Helmut Walter, Hitler's submarine designer, but we got most of Dr. Walter's staff. Now the British intend to send him home. Naval intelligence says we can't permit that because the Russians will get him. But the Bureau of Ships doesn't want him. Dr. Walter's old staff, now at Annapolis helping us design snorkels and guppies, is more than adequate. They say Dr. Walter is domineering, and insist they won't work under him. But Dr. Walter won't come unless he is made top man. So the Navy is trying to find him a university professorship to keep him away from the Russians.

Of the last 23 scientists to go back to Germany, 12 returned voluntarily and 11 were sent back because their work was completed or because they were "unsuitable." In the past five months, however, nine more German scientists have been brought to this country.

Big New Spy Arrests Forecast

London, May 28 (AP)—The weekly Reynolds News said today: "More than a dozen atomic scientists, government officials and businessmen are likely to be arrested soon in the biggest international spy roundup ever known and charged with passing top secret information to Russia. They include a Briton, at least one Canadian and six Americans."

The Empire News reported that for the past 10 days, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted German-born British atomic spy, had been "identifying suspect after suspect from films of thousands of people flown secretly and under close guard from America" and that new arrests are certain to follow.

Two FBI men have been questioning Fuchs almost daily for more than a week. Reynolds News said Fuchs had "added about 300 names to a list of nearly 2,000 suspects compiled by the British, American and Canadian authorities."

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BY *Compton*

DATED MAY 29 1950

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JUN 2 1950
N. Y. C.
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Collins *F. H. M.*

Seek to Quiz Boss G-Man In Judy Trial

By NORMA ABRAMS
Head G-man J. Edgar Hoover may be a witness at the espionage conspiracy trial of Judith Coplon, former Department of Justice employe, and Valentin Gubitchev, Russian engineer under suspension from the UN staff.

Archibald Palmer, counsel for Miss Coplon, requested at yesterday's session in Federal Court that Hoover be called for questioning in connection with a defense claim that Judy was "entrapped" by the FBI through a decoy document.

Extracts Found

The paper had been handed to her by her immediate chief, William E. Foley, head of the foreign agents' registration section in the Justice Department's criminal division. "This is hot and interesting," Foley is quoted as having told her.

The girl had extracts from the document on her person, along with other government papers, when she was arrested here with the Russian the night of March 6.

"The document was drawn up for the purpose of entrapment," said Palmer, "and I have a right to



Judith Coplon arriving at Federal

Have Mr. Hoover produced so I can inquire into the manner in which this document was created."

Palmer said he also wished to question Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney General.

Judge Sylvester J. Ryan rejected the request as premature, but told Palmer he could renew his plea later if the decoy communication is placed in evidence.

Two FBI men who helped shadow the defendants at their meeting of Feb. 18—the one various witnesses have estimated at two to five seconds in duration—testified yesterday that Gubitchev's actions that evening constituted a "professional curiosity."

Looked Like A Date

Agents Richard T. Hradsky and John F. Malley related that Gubitchev moved to and from the residences rather circuitously and that he frequently glanced over his shoulder or up and down the street.

But Malley fell in with a defense suggestion that on Jan. 14, their first shadowed meeting, when Judy and Gubitchev spent considerable time together and visited a restaurant, they resembled "a man and woman going out together."

Malley testified that after the two (or five) second meeting of Feb. 18, Gubitchev rode the Eighth Ave. subway down to 125th St., taxicabbed to 110th St. and Broadway, entered a supermarket and emerged with a bag, and walked to his home at 64 W. 108th St.

At the close of the session newsman asked Gubitchev what was in the bag.

"Pumpernickel, cake and bologna," he responded.

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FEB 2 1950
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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS Fuchs

FILE NO. 65-15136

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SERIALS 97

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File No: 65-15136Re: KLAUS FUCHSDate: 1/78
(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	
97	2-10-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM SUN	1	1	
98	2-10-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	3	3	
99	2-10-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE	2	2	
100	2-10-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE	3	3	
101	2-10-50	POST & HOME NEWS	1	1	
102	2-10-50	TIMES	1	1	
103	2-10-50	COMPASS	1	1	
104	2-10-50	NEWS	1	1	
105	2-10-50	MIRROR	2	2	
106	2-10-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM SUN	1	1	
107	2-10-50	WORLD-TELEGRAM SUN	3	3	
108	2-10-50	WORLD TELEGRAM SUN	1	1	

File No: 65-15136Re: KLAUS FUCHSDate: 1/78

(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	
109	2-10-50	POST & HOME NEWS	2	2	
110	2-11-50	NEW LEADER	1	1	
111	2-11-50	NEWS	4	4	
112	2-11-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	2	2	
113	2-11-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1	
114	2-11-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	4	4	
115	2-11-50	TIMES	2	2	
116	2-11-50	TIMES	2	2	
117	2-11-50	TIMES	4	4	
118	2-11-50	TIMES	1	1	
119	2-11-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1	
120	2-11-50	MIRROR	1	1	

File No: 65-15136Re: KLAUS FUCHSDate: 1/78
(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	
121	2-11-50	MIRROR	2	2	
122	2-11-50	MIRROR	2	2	
123	2-11-50	MIRROR	2	2	
124	2-11-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
125	2-11-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
126	2-11-50	WORLD TELEGRAM SUN	1	1	
127	2-11-50	WORLD TELEGRAM SUN	1	1	
128	2-12-50	COMPASS	1	1	
129	2-12-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	2	2	
130	2-12-50	POST & HOME NEWS	2	2	
131	2-12-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	
132	2-12-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	

File No: 65-15136 Re: Klaus FuchsDate: 6-78
(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		
133	2-12-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	3	3		1
134	2-12-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE	1	1		
135	2-12-50	MIRROR	1	1		
136	2-12-50	TIMES	1	1		
137	2-12-50	TIMES	1	1		
138	2-12-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	2	2		
139	2-12-50	NEWS	2	2		
140	2-12-50	TIMES	1	1		
141	2-12-50	TIMES	1	1		
142	2-13-50	MIRROR	1	1		
143	2-13-50	Past + Home News	1	1		
144	2-13-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	3	3		

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

File No: 65-15136

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 1-78
(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		
145	2-13-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
146	2-14-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
147	2-14-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
148	2-15-50	News	1	1		
149	2-15-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	2	2		
150	2-15-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
151	2-16-50	TIMES	1	1		
152	2-16-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
153	2-11-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
154	2-19-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	2	2		
155	2-20-50	NEWS	2	2		
156	2-21-50	MIRROR	1	1		

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File No: 65-15136

Re: _____

Date: _____

1-78
(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		
157	2-24-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
158	2-24-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
159	2-24-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
160	2-24-50	World Tele Type SUN	1	1		
161	2-27-50	BROOKLYN Eagle	1	1		
162	2-27-50	NEWS	2	2		
163	2-28-50	MIRROR	1	1		
164	2-28-50	HERALD Tribune	1	1		
165	2-28-50	HERALD Tribune	3	3		
166	3-1-50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
167	3-1-50	World Telegram SUN	1	1		
168	3-1-50	World Telegram SUN	3	3		

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

File No: 65-15136 Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 1-78
(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		
169	3-1-50	News	2	2		
170	3-1-50	COMPASS	1	1		
171	3-1-50	Herald Tribune	1	1		
172	3-1-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	2	2		
173	3-1-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	4	4		
174	3-1-50	Post + Home News	2	2		
175	3-2-50	News	2	2		
176	3-2-50	News	1	1		
177	3-2-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	4	4		
178	3-2-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
179	3-2-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
180	3-2-50	Times	2	2		

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File No: 65-15136

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 1-78
(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		
181	3-2-50	Times	4	4		1
182	3-2-50	Journal American	1	1		
183	3-2-50	Compass	1	1		
184	3-2-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
185	3-2-50	Post + Home News	1	1		
186	3-2-50	Mirror	1	1		
187	3-2-50	Brooklyn Eagle	1	1		
188	3-2-50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
189	3-2-50	Times	1	1		
190	3-3-50	Compass	1	1		
191	3-3-50	Herald Tribune	2	2		
192	3-3-50	Times	1	1		

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pages

File No: 65-15136 Re: Klaus FuchsDate: 1-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemption used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
193	3-6-50	NEWS	1	1		
194	3-5-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
195	3-5-50	POST + HOME NEWS	1	1		
196	3-5-50	TIME	1	1		
197	3-5-50	POST + HOME NEWS	2	2		
198	3-5-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE	1	1		
199	3-6-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
200	3-6-50	NEWS	2	2		
201	3-6-50	World Telegram + Sun	1	1		
202	3-6-50	COMPASS	1	1		
203	3-7-50	MIRROR	1	1		
204	3-7-50	NEWS	1	1		

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VOLUME Sub A Sect 2

REVIEWED BY _____

NEW

File No: 65-15136Re: Klaus FuchsDate: 1-78
(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		
205	3-7-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE	1	1		
206	3-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1		
207	3-7-50	POST + HOME NEWS	1	1		
208	3-7-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1		
209	3-7-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
210	3-7-50	COMPASS	1	1		
211	3-8-50	TIMES	1	1		
212	3-8-50	POST + HOME NEWS	1	1		
213	3-8-50	WORLD TELEGRAM + SUN	1	1		
214	3-8-50	HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1		
215	3-9-50	NEWS	1	1		
216	3-10-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		

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VOLUME Sub A Sect 2

REVIEWED BY _____

NEW

File No: 65-15136

Re: KLAUS FUCHS

Date: 1-78
(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		
217	3-10-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
218	3-11-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
219	3-11-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
220	3-12-50	NEWS	1	1		
221	3-12-50	Daily MIRROR	1	1		
222	3-12-50	BROOKLYN EAGLE	1	1		
223	3-12-50	Past Home News	1	1		
224	3-12-50	TIMES	1	1		
225	3-12-50	TIMES + SUN	5	5		
226	3-13-50	World TELEGRAM + SUN	1	1		
227	3-13-50	MIRROR	1	1		
228	3-20-50	BROOKLYN Eagle	2	2		

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File No: 65-15136

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 1-28
(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		
229	3-20-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
230	3-20-50	Post + Home	1	1		
231	3-20-50	World Telegram + Sun	1	1		
232	3-21-50	MIRROR	1	1		
233	3-21-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
234	2-24-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
235	3-21-50	NEWS	1	1		
236	4-26-50	COMPASS	1	1		
237	5-5-50	Harald Tribune	4	4		
238	5-6-50	World Telegram + Sun	1	1		
239	5-19-50	COMPASS	1	1		
240	5-19-50	NEWS	1	1		

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VOLUME Sub A Seat 2

REVIEWED BY _____

NEW

File No: 65-15136Re: Klaus FuchsDate: 1-78
(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		
241	5-19-50	Times	1	1		
242	5-20-50	World Telegram + Sun	1	1		
243	5-5-50	Harald Tribune	1	1		
244	5-25-50	World Telegram + Sun	2	2		
245	5-29-50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
246	5-29-50	Mirror	1	1		
247	5-29-50	World Telegram + Sun	1	1		
248	6-1-50	Harald Tribune	1	1		
249	6-3-50	World Telegram + Sun	1	1		
250	6-3-50	Times	1	1		
251	6-4-50	Journal American	1	1		
252	6-4-50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		

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VOLUME Sub A Section 2

REVIEWED BY NEW

File No: 65-15136

Re: Klaus Fuchs

Date: 1-28
(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		
253	6-9-50	Minor	2	2		
254	6-12-50	Minor	1	1		
255	7-21-50	JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
256	11-21-50	World Telegram + SUN	1	1		
257	12-7-50	Post + Herald News	1	1		
258	12-21-50	Times	1	1		

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U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

Sub
Memo 66-1573C
New York City
Kullgren
Red/22

MAJOR CASE

See also Nos.

Handwritten signature
6/27/52

Fuchs Describes Jekyll-Hyde Life In Confession of Atomic Spy Activities

Herewith is a stenographic transcript of portions of Dr. Klaus Fuchs' confession as read in a London court today by the prosecutor.

After my release (from internment) I was asked to help Prof. Pyles in Birmingham on some war work. I accepted it without knowing at first what the work was but I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent action if I had.

When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through a member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continual contacts with persons completely unknown to me, except that they would give information to the Russians.

At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

I believed the Western Allies deliberately allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other to death. I tried to concentrate on giving information on the result of my own work. In the course of this work I began naturally to form bonds of personal friendship and I had to conceal from them my own thoughts.

I used my Marxian philosophy to conceal my thoughts in two separate compartments. One side was the man I wanted to be. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew the other compartment would step in if I reached the danger point. It appeared to me at the time I had become a free man because I succeeded in the other compartment of establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society.

Looking back on it now the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia. In the postwar period I had doubts about Russian policy but eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians. I still believed Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it.

During this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had, however. It became more and more evident that the time when Russia would spread influence all over Europe was far away. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

I decided I could not do so. I did not go to one

rendezvous because I was ill at the time and I decided not to go to the following one.

Shortly afterwards my father told me he might be going to the eastern zone of Germany. He disapproved of many things in Eastern Europe and had always done so and he knew that when he went there he would stay there. I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face at least some of the facts about myself. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out myself, and therefore took it out of my hands by informing the authorities that my father was going to the eastern zone.

A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence I had given away information in New York. I at first denied the allegations made against me. I decided I would have to leave Harwell but it became clear that in leaving Harwell in these circumstances I would deal a great blow to Harwell and all the work I had loved and also leave suspicions against friends whom I had loved and people who thought I was their friend.

I had to realize that the controlled mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas which made me what I was was wrong.

That every single one was wrong and that there were certain standards of moral behavior that are in you and which you cannot disregard. I find that I myself was made by circumstances. I know that I cannot go back on that and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible.

Before I joined the project, most of the English people with whom I had made contact were left wing and affected by similar philosophy. Since coming to Harwell I have met English people of all kinds and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables them to live a decent life.

The prosecution said Fuchs read the statement, corrected it and then wrote on the last line: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true." (Signed) "Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs."

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DR. KLAUS FUCHS
His Confession Told

International News Photo

By **KINGSBURY SMITH**

*European General Manager,
International News Service*

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, brilliant scientist, today was ordered to stand trial Feb. 28 on charges he gave atomic secrets to Russia as a paid spy for seven years.

The Crown said Fuchs made a "full confession" of unsevering devotion to Communism.

"DIVIDED MIND"

Prosecutor T. Christmas Humphreys, who described Fuchs as a man with a "deliberately divided mind," presented the Crown's case in the form of an alleged confession and asked Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne to commit Fuchs to Old Bailey Criminal Court for trial.

The defendant's attorney J. Thompson Halsall, said he had nothing to say at this stage and would call no evidence.

The judge ordered Fuchs held in custody.

Humphreys told the Bow Street Magistrate's Court, where today's hearing was held, that Dr. Fuchs signed a "full statement of guilt." The physicist faces 14 years in prison if convicted.

STARTED IN '45

At the Bow Street hearing, a witness said Fuchs told him his first espionage in the United States occurred when he passed information to a Russian agent in Boston, Mass., in February, 1945.

Witnesses testified Fuchs con-

65-15136-A-98

FEB 11 1950
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Journal Times
FEB 11 1950

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 FEB 14 1950
 N. Y. C.
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STARTED IN '45

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Witnesses testified Fuchs confessed engaging in espionage since March, 1942, and to being a spy in New York, Los Alamos and London since 1944.

In the last two years, he was quoted as saying, he began to have doubts "as to the propriety of my action." He still believes in Communism "but not as practiced in Russia today," he said.

Fuchs, it was testified, began spy work on his own initiative without a prior approach from others.

SORT OF JEKYL-HYDE

The pay given him, his confession said, was nominal, a mere "symbolic" 100 pounds (\$400).

Fuchs—previously named by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover as a "paid agent" of the Soviet Union—was said by Humphreys to have "deliberately" divided his mind in two, making himself a Jekyll-Hyde character.

Humphreys said Fuchs passed on vital atomic information "at frequent intervals" to Russia while at the same time preserving his normal exterior of friendliness and loyalty.

The prosecutor said:

"Clearly, an oath of allegiance meant nothing to a man whose mind was irrevocably wedded to Communist principles."

Humphreys called witnesses who testified that the defendant admitted his guilt. The prosecutor said that on one occasion, Fuchs called personally at the Soviet Embassy in London's Kensington Palace gardens.

As "symbolism" for his devotion, Humphreys said, the scientist in 1946 received 100 pounds sterling (\$404) for his work.

DEVOTION RECALLED

Throughout Humphrey's long and detailed story of Fuchs' alleged crimes there was a steady reference to his "unswerving devotion to Communism"

Fuchs was described by Humphreys as a man with a "rare" type of brain whose talents were needed by Britain in the bitter war years.

The prosecutor said he signed two security statements, pledging loyalty.

Humphreys said he could not

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Journal Star
 N. Y. FEB 10 1950

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INVEST



MAJOR

See also No.

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TOP SECRET'S DISSEMINATION

Continued from First Page

disclose just how much data was passed along by Fuchs to the Russians.

Humphreys quoted the defendant as saying:

"I accepted the atomic research job knowing nothing of what the work was. When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and establish contact through another member of the Communist party."

Dr. Fuchs was alleged to have signed a confession saying:

"There are two separate compartments in my mind. One is to be friendly with people and the other compartment is for aiding Russia.

"Looking back it was a controlled schizophrenia (split personality)."

The statement was said to have expressed repentance and sorrow.

BROUGHT FROM PRISON.

He had been brought to Bow st. in the early morning hours in a "black maria" from Brixton prison, where he was lodged immediately after his arrest on Feb. 2.

Humphreys said he has three witnesses to testify on Fuchs' actual alleged offenses and their plans to ask for his committal to trial at Old Bailey Criminal Court.

"All of the three witnesses I shall call, Fuchs made statements orally which amount to confession of the charges.

"Later Fuchs signed a statement which I claim amounts to full confession of the charges."

Humphreys, who charged that Fuchs visited the Soviet Embassy in London and revealed information of "the highest value to a potential enemy" said:

"So far as the contents of Fuchs' statement are capable of verification, it is believed to be true."

The prosecutor said Fuchs worked for Prof. R. E. Peierls, a top physicist who now is in secret conferences with Canadian experts at Britain's huge Harwell atomic research laboratory seeking ways to plug future information leaks.

Humphreys declared of Fuchs:

"He did receive money. He admitted he got expenses and accepted 100 pounds sterling from the Russians in 1946—when he returned from America—as symbolism of his subservience to 'the cause.'"

Humphreys branded the prisoner as a "Jekyll and Hyde," saying:

"As Jekyll he was a normal, happy citizen, using his magnificent brain for science.

"As Hyde he was betraying his vows and his oath of allegiance.

"He was a political fanatic on the payroll of a foreign power."

"Clearly," the prosecutor intoned, "an oath of allegiance meant nothing to a man whose mind was irrevocably wedded to Communist principles."

JOINED REICH REDS.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner became an avowed anti-Nazi in the early days of Adolf

Hitler's movement and in 1922 joined the German Communist party.

He added that the scientist left Germany for France and eventually came to England as a refugee from Nazi oppression. In England at the outbreak of war in 1939, he was interned as an alien in 1940 when Hitler invaded France.

Humphreys continued:

"In 1942, atomic research was being intensified in England. The finest brains available were needed to assist in the research and such brains as Fuchs possessed were very rare indeed.

"He was known and proved to be one of the finest theoretical physicists living, and undoubtedly has done considerable work for British atomic research.

"Fuchs was taken from internment. In due course his great brain was harnessed to atomic research and he was taken to work at Birmingham University.

"At that time he signed an oath of allegiance, and when he first entered atomic research before being naturalized he signed the usual security undertaking.

"He signed another security undertaking in 1944.

"That document made perfectly clear to him how security-minded he must be and—understanding it—he signed.

"In his statement, Fuchs said that shortly after his release from internment he was asked to help a professor at Birmingham University to war work.

"Fuchs' statement admitted that since that time he had maintained continuous contact with persons completely unknown to him and whatever information he gave was communicated by them to Russian authorities.

"The statement admitted that from then on there was a continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy at frequent intervals.

"He stated he continued the information he gave to the product of his own brain, but as time went on this developed into something more.

"Fuchs' statement said he realized he was carrying his life in his hands, but said he had done this since his underground days in Germany.

"Let there be any doubt that the communications Fuchs made were to the USSR and not to some vague power, he said just before his written statement that some meetings were in London and on one occasion he visited the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens."

Wing Commander Henry Arnold of the Royal Air Force, security officer at the Harwell Laboratory, testified that on Jan. 26, 1951, Fuchs admitted he had disclosed atomic details to Russia.

William James Scardon, of the British Security Service, testified:

"Fuchs told me he was engaged in espionage from March, 1942, until about a year ago. He admitted there was continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy and there was irregular but frequent meetings."

FUCHS GROWING DOUBTS.

Scardon said Fuchs admitted being engaged in espionage in 1944 in New York, at the Los Alamos project grounds and in London after he returned to England

from the United States. The witness said:

"Fuchs said he commenced espionage on his own initiative and declared his approach was made to him by others. He said: 'The contacts were certainly sometimes Russians but others were of unknown nationality.'"

Scardon said Fuchs told him the meetings with agents were generally short. He quoted Fuchs as saying:

"The other party would set the next rendezvous. There was only one person or contact at each meeting.

"For the last two years of my associations with the Russians there was a gradual reduction in the flow of information I passed, since I was beginning to have doubts as to the propriety of my action."

Scardon said that Fuchs told him he still believes in communism "but not as practiced in Russia today."

5 MEETINGS HERE

Scardon said Fuchs told him his first meeting with an "agent" early in 1942 occurred in a private house in London where he met a man, he believed to be a Russian.

He said that afterwards there were five other meetings until he went to New York in December, 1941.

The witness said Fuchs told him the first New York meeting was arranged before he left England and that there were two sessions in New York before the scientists went to Los Alamos in 1944.

Atomic Wizard Couldn't Make Own Car Run



CONFESSES — Dr. Klaus Fuchs has made a full confession in London to giving away atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

Abingdon, England, Feb. 10 (U.P.)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the atomic wizard accused of giving bomb secrets away, was described today by his landlady as a man of many contradictions.

The landlady, Mrs. Edith

Continued on Page 4

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FEB 14 1950
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Black Eagle

FEB 14 1950

NEW YORK DIVISION

Says Atomic Wizard Couldn't Fix Own Car

Continued from Page 1

Alexander, said he understood the Einstein theory but read "Alice in Wonderland" and Victor Kravchenko's anti-Russian autobiography "I Chose Freedom."

She said he understood atomic fission but couldn't make his own car operate smoothly or fix his own bow tie.

She said he was kind to children but friendless and never visited the local pubs, tearooms or restaurants.

Mrs. Alexander, who holds a master's degree in higher mathematics from Cambridge University, operates Lacie's Court, a boarding house for some of the world's top atomic scientists.

Fuchs lived in Lacie's Court from August, 1947, to August, 1949, making Mrs. Alexander the Englishwoman who knew him best.

Convinced of Innocence

Except when he went to work each day at the Harwell Atomic Research Laboratory nine miles away, Fuchs seldom ventured beyond the 10-foot wall surrounding Lacie's Court.

"I am convinced that he is innocent," Mrs. Alexander said.

She said Fuchs "rarely spoke" and "was a man of no opinions."

Mrs. Alexander suggested that Fuchs was something less than a mechanical genius.

"He couldn't get his car to work well enough so he could commute every day to Harwell," she said. "He was always having trouble with that car. Couldn't ever seem to get it to work."

"One of the most amusing incidents that happened while he was here," Mrs. Alexander said, "involved his tie. It was one of the few times that he ever went to a dance. He came into the drawing room, his tie streaming down his shirt-front. 'Please, somebody, tie this blasted thing for me,' he said. 'Can't make it work.'"

'Jekyll-Hyde' Bared Data Gleaned at Los Alamos in '45

London, Feb. 10 (UP) — Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British atomic physicist, admitted today in a signed confession that he sold Russia Allied A-bomb secrets for seven years while he lived the life of a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

British authorities revealed they had known of his treachery for at least four months and had

played a game of cat-and-mouse to break him down.

Fuchs' confession that he delivered atomic secrets to the Russians for seven years starting in 1942 "for a symbolic 100 pounds (\$400)" was read in Bow St. Magistrates Court this morning.

Then Fuchs, described by the prosecution as a "great brain ... one of the finest theoretical physicists alive," was ordered held for trial at Old Bailey Criminal Court at the session beginning Feb. 28.

He Passed Secrets Here

Michael Perrin, director of Britain's atomic research laboratory at Harwell, testified that Fuchs on one instance passed atomic secrets to the Russians in Boston in February, 1945.

During the period in which he disclosed the Allies' most treasured secrets to the Russians, Fuchs deliberately split his mind into two compartments, according to his own confession.

One was the spy, meeting Russian agents in secret rendezvous in New York, Los Alamos, Boston and London from the middle of 1942 until about a year ago. The other part of his mind was the loyal British scientist trusted and admired by his acquaintances and fellow workers.

Break Came Year Ago

The break came about a year ago when he admitted he began to disapprove of many actions the Russians.

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Bared Secrets Gleaned Los Alamos

Continued from Page 1

aspects down to one man—Fuchs.

They watched him but there was no opportunity to confront him with an accusation until last October, when Fuchs' 75-year-old father was offered a post at Leipzig University in the Soviet sector of Germany.

Fuchs informed a security officer at Harwell of his father's offer and said he hoped it would not affect his work at Harwell. The officer, Wing Commander Arnold, knew that Fuchs had been supplying atomic secrets to the Russians.

Arnold immediately saw an opportunity to break the case against Fuchs by questioning him concerning his own views in relation to his father's new post.

Fuchs was questioned again and again, according to testimony and statements made by Prosecutor Christmas Humphreys and two witnesses at a two-hour hearing this morning.

Makes Complete Confession

Finally he reached what Humphreys called a clear "mental crisis" on Jan. 26, and made a complete confession. He was arrested the same day.

In his confession Fuchs took pains to describe how he put the great power of his mind to work to split it into two compartments—one loyal to the Allies and one loyal to Russia.

"I used my Marxist philosophy to conceal my thoughts in two separate compartments," he said in his confession as read in court by Prosecutor Humphreys.

Perrin was asked when Fuchs said he had his first contact with a Russian about work at Los Alamos.

"In February, 1945, at Boston," he replied.

"Did he tell you whether he passed any information?" Perrin was asked.

"Yes, he did."

"Was the information of value to a potential enemy?"

"It was."

"During the course of his discussions with you did he deal with the year 1947?"

"Yes."

"Did he describe the information and the purport of it?"

"Yes."

Greatest Possible Value

"Was that technical information about atomic research, and of the greatest possible value to a potential enemy?"

"Yes."

"In general was all the technical information thus passed valuable to a potential enemy?"

"Yes, it was."

During examination of Scardon, who said he had a great many interviews, the following exchange occurred with the prosecutor:

"Did the conversation touch upon his oath of allegiance?"

"Yes."

"What did he say about it?"

"He said he provided his oath of allegiance taken upon naturalization in 1942 as a serious matter, but he claimed



ROBBERY REPORT—Mrs. Mildred Pickoff, traveling saleswoman, tells Detroit detective her story after two gunmen robbed her of \$20,000 in jewelry as she sat in telephone booth in Michigan Central Station, calling her Brooklyn home.

the freedom to act in accordance with his conscience should circumstances arise in this country comparable to those which existed in Germany in 1932.

'Controlled Schizophrenia'

"Looking back on it now the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia. In the post-war period I had doubts about Russian policy but eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians.

"I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

"A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence I had given away in New York.

"It became clear that in leaving Harwell in these circumstances I would deal a great blow to Harwell and all the work I had loved and also leave suspicions against friends...

'Combination Was Wrong'

"I had to realize that the controlled mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas which made me what I was, was wrong."

It was in this mental state, according to the prosecution witnesses, that Fuchs confessed that he had started giving the Russians atomic secrets in 1942 and continued during his three years in the United States.

At first, while employed in Britain, he told the Russians only the results of his own experiments and what he was able to learn about other atomic work.

Gave Data on Los Alamos

Later, because of his recognized genius in theoretical research, he was called to the United States to join in the

last great push that produced the Hiroshima bomb.

The prosecution produced witnesses who testified that Fuchs gave the Russians information on the great American atomic center at Los Alamos, N. M., during a secret meeting in Boston in 1944.

After he was remanded for trial, the 35-year-old scientist was led from the tiny courtroom back to Brixton Prison to await his next court appearance.

Fuchs, standing in the red-grillwork dock before London Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne, stared glassily ahead through thick gold-rimmed glasses as Humphreys made his sensational announcements to the court.

Humphreys said Fuchs was "one of the finest theoretical physicists alive... but perverted his mind, definitely split it in two."

An Anti-Nazi Refugee

Slowly and deliberately the tall, thin-faced Humphreys retraced the career of the brilliant German-born Fuchs, who was forced to flee the Nazi Reich before he completed his studies and who was accepted for work on the atomic bomb by Britain despite his arduous background.

He told how the mild-mannered little scientist was an anti-Nazi refugee who traveled before the war from Germany to France and finally settled in England in 1934.

"After a careful search into his background and mental attitude, his great brain was harnessed to atomic research."

Humphreys said Fuchs drifted at least three months entirely clueless, knowing what they implied.

"The obvious implication of this situation is being security-minded," he said.

But in his country, Fuchs and his stand was irrevocably

wanted to Communist infiltration," Humphreys said.

Contacted the Russians

Humphreys quoted from Fuchs' alleged confession:

"Shortly after my release from internment, I was asked to participate in research. I accepted it knowing the nature of the research involved.

"When I learned I decided to inform the Russians and contacted persons unknown to me, except that I knew the information would be transmitted to Russia."

Humphreys said Fuchs confessed that he acted on his own initiative and that no approach was made to him by Soviet agents.

"Some of his contacts certainly were Russians," Humphreys said. "But there were other nationalities involved. He knew he carried his life in his hands but he said he had become used to danger in the German underground."

Was Paid 100 Pounds

Humphreys said Fuchs received money "in the early days" of his espionage first as "expenses" when he returned to the United States.

This first amount, incredibly, was 100 pounds (then about \$400), Humphreys said.

"Fuchs made his first approach (to the Russians) and himself spoke to an intermediary who arranged the first interview," Scardon testified.

"Thereafter interviews were arranged at the current meeting, with an alternative arrangement to meet at a specified date."

Scardon said Fuchs told him

he said his account
worked out an elaborate
system of "rendezvous and recog-
nition signals."

His active association with
the Russians continued in 1944
in New York "for a period at
Los Alamos and again on his
return to London," Scardon
said.

His Views on Russia

"I believe the Western Allies
deliberately allowed Germany
and Russia to fight each other
to the death," Fuchs told Scar-
don.

The prosecution broke down
Fuchs' espionage into four dis-
tinct periods:

1. 1942 through December,
1943, while working in Britain.
2. December, 1943, to August,
1944, in New York, while a
member of the British atomic
diffusion committee.
3. August, 1944, to the Sum-
mer of 1946, when Fuchs was a
member of the British atomic
energy team at Los Alamos,
New Mexico.
4. Summer of 1946 through
1949, at Harwell.

EDITORIAL SECTION

LETTERS, OPINIONS, AND COMMENTS OF READERS
ON THE NEWS AND CURRENT EVENTS

WASHINGTON

PAGE

Post + Home News
2-10-50

5-15136-a-101

ROBERT S. ALLEN REVEALS:

Groves Blames FDR for Letting Fuchus In on Atom Bomb Secrets



ALLEN

Washington, Feb. 10.—The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been accused of being primarily responsible for Dr. Klaus Fuchs' access to U. S. atomic secrets.

The sensational charges were made by Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves during his close-door testimony before the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee.

The retired head of the wartime "Manhattan District" Project declared the alleged Communist spy would not have been admitted to the U. S. if Roosevelt had not agreed at the 1913 Quebec Conference to allow the British to participate in the A-Bomb undertaking.

Groves' heated his impassioned denials a sharp exchange with

Committee Chairman Brian McMahon (D-Conn.), over "Manhattan District" security measures. Earlier, and unbeknownst to Groves, the Committee had been told by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that he had been invited from scrutinizing Project personnel by Groves.

Committee members got the impression that this ban was due to Groves' antipathy toward "alien influences."

"At that time," asked McMahon, "who was responsible for security?"
"I was responsible for security at the time the British Mission was sent to this country," replied Groves.

"Were you responsible for the admission of Fuchs and the other British spies?"
"I was not," Groves replied.

"That was the decision of the Quebec Conference. President Roosevelt agreed to let the British take part in the project. If I had had my way I would not have permitted British participation. I would have limited the program to American scientists only."

Foreign-born Scientists—Stressing this latter point, Groves made two other sensational charges:

"That the British scientists contributed little to the production of the A-Bomb.
That the role of other foreign-born scientists also was negligible."

Both charges were hotly challenged by McMahon and Rep. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.). They insisted a number of world-famous British scientists and

caustically asked if Groves considered them "important in their field."

The retired Army officer conceded they were "important." But he stuck to his contention that the A-Bomb was primarily the work of "native Americans."

"Native Americans," snarled Jackson. "What do you mean by that? Enrico Fermi, who achieved the first controlled chain reaction at Chicago University's Argonne Laboratory, is not a 'native American.' He was born and reared in Italy. And what about Miss Dorn, who did very important work under you? He is a Norwegian!"

"Yes," added McMahon, "and there are others I could name who worked under you in key roles who are not 'native Americans.' Some of them went

even naturalized."
"Well, I'd retract that part of my statement," Groves said. "I didn't mean exactly that. I considered these men members of the American group. But, I repeat, I would have opposed the British mission if it had been up to me. We didn't need them and we could have got along without them. If I had had my way, I would have kept them from coming over."

"No!" Transcript—During the heated session, Groves backtracked on seven other occasions. Several times he contradicted himself.
Because of this and certain highly classified matters that were discussed, it was later decided not to publish the transcript of the meeting.

3 ATOMIC POWERS STUDY SOVIET GAINS

U. S., Britain and Canada Open
Secret Talks at Harwell—
Fuchs Is Notable Absentee

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Scientists of the United States, Canada and Britain opened a four-day conference today—with one delegate missing—on Russia's potentiality in atomic warfare and on means of safeguarding Western atomic secrets.

The missing man was brilliant, German-born Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Named a member of the British delegation when the conference was called, Dr. Fuchs tonight awaited, in a cell in Brixton prison, a hearing tomorrow on the charge that he betrayed hydrogen bomb and atom bomb secrets to a foreign power—Russia.

The meeting is being held at Harwell, Britain's key nuclear energy research station, in almost unprecedented secrecy.

American intelligence men, believed to be picked Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, and British War Office operatives reinforced the normal guard. The guards had orders to burn every scrap of paper left in the meeting room.

It was indicated that the delegates would go thoroughly into the questions of Russian progress on the atom bomb and Russia's prospects of developing the hydrogen bomb.

Everything will remain completely secret. No communiqués will be issued, it was made known. Any recommendations will be sent to the three Allied Governments for approval and action.

As the four-day meeting starts, Julius C. Holmes, United States Charge d'Affaires, contacted with Foreign Secretary Bevin.

Six American scientists are attending the Harwell conference. They are Bennett Bowen and James Hetherby of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Francis de Hoffmann, Dr. Jerome Kollatz, Dr. Warren C. Johnson and Dr. Willard F. Libby.

United States intelligence men escorted the American delegates from London to Harwell.

British officials fear that as a result of the charge against Dr. Fuchs, described as the most brilliant young nuclear energy scientist in this country, the Americans might be cool toward Britain's long-known desire for a greater share in atomic secrets.

Dr. Fuchs took part in two previous American-Canadian-British atomic meetings like today's, one in the United States in November, 1947, and one at Harwell last September.

Until last Thursday Dr. Fuchs was head of theoretical research at Harwell. Arrested by the special branch of Scotland Yard, Dr. Fuchs was arraigned at Lamont Row Street Police Court last Friday and remanded without bail to Brixton prison in South London until tomorrow.

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Fuchs Faces British Court As Spy Today

London, Feb. 9 (AP) — German-born Dr. Klaus Fuchs, 38, head of the Theoretical Physics Division at Harwell, Britain's atomic city, goes before London's Chief Magistrate Sir Lawrence Dunne tomorrow to answer charges that he gave his knowledge to potential enemies.

One of the two counts accuses him of passing atomic secrets to someone in the U. S. in February, 1945, five months before the first A-bomb was exploded. The other charges that he did the same thing in Britain two years later.

The charges do not say who got the secrets, but the arrest of Fuchs followed an investigation by the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation into Soviet espionage.

The prisoner's father, Prof. Emil Fuchs, 75, protested his son's innocence in an interview in Germany today.

A professor of theology at Leipzig University, in the Soviet Zone, he declared the accused man is no Communist "but a freedom-loving opponent of Nazism."

He described his accused son as having "the brain of a giant but the naive soul of a child."

Part of the evidence in Fuchs' case is likely to be heard in secret, official sources said. This probably will occur when names of other suspects are mentioned.

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British, U. S. A-Men Meet; 1 Empty Chair

London, Feb. 9 (U.P).—American, Canadian and British scientists opened a four-day conference today—with one delegate missing—on means to safeguard joint atomic energy secrets.

The missing man was brilliant, German-born Dr. Karl Fuchs.

Named a member of the British delegation when the conference was called, Fuchs tonight awaited, in a cell in Brixton Prison, a hearing tomorrow on the charge that he betrayed H-bomb and A-bomb secrets to Russia.

Unusual Secrecy.

The atomic meeting was held at Harwell, Britain's key nuclear energy research station, in almost unprecedented secrecy. American G-men and British War Office operatives reinforced the normal guard, which had orders to burn every scrap of paper left in the meeting room.

As the four-day meeting started, American Charge d'Affaires Julius C. Holmes conferred with foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

Six American scientists attended the Harwell conference. They are Bennett Bosky and James Bekerby of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Frederick De Hoffman, Dr. Jerome Kellogg, Dr. Warren C. Johnson and Dr. Willard F. Libby.

The delegates reportedly will discuss the classification of atomic energy information, with particular attention to the amount of information which may safely be made public.

Fear Coolness.

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FEB 10 1950

FILED BY N. Y. BUREAU

Inside LABOR

By VICTOR RIESEL

A few hours ago, several Senators conferred quietly, then went on the floor to urge that the U. S. Senate invite me down to testify on recent disclosures in this column involving Communist espionage and sabotage operations which used union activity as camouflage.

Sen. Joe McCarthy, of Wis., after talking to Clyde Hoey, of N. C., chairman of an investigations subcommittee, read excerpts from the column, demanded that I be heard, then praised newspapermen for the "many valuable tips" they have given Congress.



Victor Riesel

The Senator's remarks are welcome and heart-warming—but, unhappily, futile. There is on his desk, or will be soon, the information he seeks.

Throughout the war, a small band of newsmen like myself passed along such revelations. They all went up a dead end. It was heartbreaking, frustrating.

WE LEARNED, for example, that one extreme left-winger induced a powerful Treasury executive to channel all documents through his office—for "security sake." His record was quietly tipped off. But he died, still in high office—four years after the war ended.

Hoodwinked by Reds

We knew of one powerful government war-time leader on whose naivete and decency the Reds played until he wanted Communist files painfully gathered by Naval Intelligence destroyed—on grounds they took up valuable space. The files did not fill one small room. They were saved. But it took a tussle high up.

NOTE—These top-strata powers were not traitors, didn't sell out to a foreign Lorelei. But they were stupid, fell for the idea that there were only a handful of Communists in this country—what harm could they do?

Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs was no handful; he was only one, and the charges against him say he cut down our atomic lead on our only potential enemy.

There's the same stupidity now. Canada, for instance, has a super-counter-intelligence spy, "Mr. X," tracking down Communist agents.

TO CANADA went Congress' chief investigator, to see Mr. X. The Canadian Mounted sent our man back—and protested to our State Dept. against the "intrusion," though our prober is a respected ex-FBI agent. No intelligence coordination between the services of the countries.

Crummy with Reds

In Schenectady, there's a desperately secret Knolls Atomic Laboratory, where General Electric has been pushing experiments to find a way to turn atomic energy to production of electricity. Yet the city and the union there are crummy with Communists, concentrating there for years, picking up information. The Comrades may retain control of the union there. The same goes for Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, where the experts are designing a ship's engine to be...

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I was told one of the highest ECA (Economic Cooperation Administration) officials had a long pro-Communist record in New York.

HERE HE was charged before a legislative committee with being a Communist member, and he was dropped from the college system. Confronted with this information by his world-renowned chief, he shrugged it off, said he had been cleared. Further check showed that this was a lie. Yet there he is—doing guess what? He gets vital information on Europe, so secret that foreign governments keep the data **EVEN FROM THEIR OWN PARLIAMENTS.**

These are only a few highlights, Senator. Those who pass on this information say not to put this or that man on the spot by using his name. So we don't. When the FBI goes after the aides to these high-ups, it gets smeared. Now it must fight for money for enough personnel to recheck the scientific and atom-hydrogen bomb facilities, workers and resources.

That's why it's futile, Senator. It sounds like cloak-and-dagger fiction, until along comes the case of Dr. Fuchs, who helped decide the size of the atom bomb, no less. Even then they don't believe it.

What this country needs, Senator, is a good five-cent psychiatrist.

Groping in Dark

By Peter Edson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Washington today is like a lost man at midnight in the dark of the moon, standing at the bottom of a deep pit, blindfolded and



Edson.

with his hands tied behind his back, looking for something that isn't there. The "something" is of course "peace," or "the road to peace."

This does not mean that the American capital is completely frustrated by the world-shaking events of the last few weeks. There is no inclination on the part of public leaders to give up, lie down and die quietly in the face of insurmountable obstacles. But there is a vast groping for new solutions to old problems.

When President Truman first made public his order to proceed with research on a hydrogen super-bomb, there was a feeling this would insure peace.

This feeling of security and confidence gave way rapidly to a feeling that the Russians, too, might be able to make a super-

bomb. And these doubts were enlarged by disclosures that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist, might have given the Russians many secrets of American know-how in atomic science. The result has been a new upsurge of demands for greater security and a tightening of loyalty investigations in the government.

But the bigger and more important reaction has been a desire to find some new preventive against the use of super-bombs.

Sen. Brien McMahon proposed his five-year, \$50,000,000,000 Marshall Plan for the world in exchange for atomic disarmament. Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland went even further to propose complete disarmament, down to the rifle.

On top of these specific proposals from the chairmen of the Senate Atomic Energy and National Defense Committees, there was built up a new interest in the "federal union" idea. This now takes the form of a resolution before Congress to explore the possibilities of a stronger world government among the seven North-

Atlantic Pact nations, at present united for military defense alone.

Hearings on this proposal before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee had been arranged some time before. Coming just when they did, at the peak of interest in the H-bomb and the McMahon and Tydings speeches, the testimony for the federal union of nations by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, Prof. Harold Urey and others gave new emphasis to this approach to peace.

Sen. Kefauver pointed out that exploring the federal union idea would not mean that efforts to bring peace through the United Nations, the Marshall Plan or the North Atlantic Pact need be stopped.

Justice Roberts declared that the way out was through "a federal union of Atlantic democracies, a common currency, a common defense force, with free movement of people and goods."

Prof. Urey backed up this somewhat optimistic prediction to the extent that world government offered the best hope by which catastrophe might be avoided.

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COMM. ON ATOMIC ENERGY

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Tells of Jekyll And Hyde Life

Court Told of Treachery in U.S.;
Trial Scheduled for Feb. 28

By ROBERT MUSEL

United Press Staff Writer.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British atomic physicist, admitted today in a signed confession that he sold Russia Allied A-bomb secrets for seven years while he lived the life of a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

British authorities revealed they had known of his treachery for at least four months and had played a game of cat-and-mouse to break him down.

Dr. Fuchs' confession that he delivered atomic secrets to the Russians, starting in 1942, "for a symbolic 100 pounds (\$400)" was read in Bow St. Magistrates Court today.

Then Dr. Fuchs, described by the prosecution as a "great brain . . . one of the finest theoretical physicists alive," was ordered held for trial in Old Bailey Criminal Court at the session beginning Feb. 28.

Michael Perrin, director of Britain's atomic research laboratory at Harwell, testified that Dr. Fuchs in one instance passed atomic secrets to the Russians in Boston, Mass., in February, 1945.

Mind Divided.

While he disclosed the Allies' most treasured secrets to the Russians, Dr. Fuchs deliberately split his mind into two compartments, according to his own confession.

One was the spy, meeting Russian agents in secret rendezvous in New York, Los Alamos, Boston and London from the middle of 1942 until about a year ago. The other part of his mind was the loyal British scientist trusted and admired by his acquaintances and fellow workers.

Began to Disapprove.

The break came about a year ago when he admitted he began to disapprove of many actions of the Russians. He stopped giving them atomic secrets, but his past began to catch up with him as American FBI agents and British agents, conscious that the Russians were getting Allied atomic secrets, narrowed their list of suspects down to one man—Dr.

NY

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Handwritten initials 'JH'.

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They watched him, but there was no opportunity to confront him with an accusation until last October, when Dr. Fuchs' 75-year-old father was offered a post at Leipzig University in the Soviet sector of Germany.

Questioned About Views.

Dr. Fuchs informed a security officer at Harwell of his father's offer and said he hoped it would not affect his work at Harwell. The officer, Wing Commander Arnold, knew that Dr. Fuchs had been supplying atomic secrets to the Russians.

Cmdr. Arnold immediately saw an

(Continued on Page Two.)

Fuchs Admits 7-Year Record As Red A-Spy

Tells Court of Jekyll And Hyde Existence

(Continued from Page One)

opportunity to break the case against Dr. Fuchs by questioning him concerning his own views in relation to his father's new post.

Dr. Fuchs was questioned repeatedly, according to testimony and statements made by Prosecutor Christmas Humphreys and two witnesses at a two-hour hearing today.

Finally he reached what Mr. Humphreys called a clear "mental crisis" on Jan. 26 and confessed. He was arrested on the same day.

In his confession, Dr. Fuchs described how he put his mind to work to split into two components, one loyal to the Allies and one loyal to Russia.

Marxian Philosophy Used.

"I used my Marxian philosophy to control my thoughts in two separate compartments," he said in his confession as read in court by Prosecutor Humphreys.

"Looking back on it now the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia. In the postwar period I had doubts about Russian policy but eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians.

"I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

Aware of New York Incident.

"A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence which I had given away in New York.

"It became clear that in leaving Harwell in these circumstances I would deal a great blow to Harwell and all the work I had loved and also leave suspicions against friends.

"I had to realize that the complicated mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas which made me what I was, was wrong."

Admits Spying in U.S.

It was in this mental state, according to prosecution witnesses, that Dr. Fuchs confessed that he had started giving the Russians atomic secrets in 1947 and continued during all his three years in the United States.

At first, while employed in Britain, he told the Russians only the results of his own experiments and what he was able to learn about other atomic work.

Later, because of his recognized genius in theoretical research, he was called to the United States to join in the last great push that produced the Hiroshima bomb.

Told About Los Alamos.

The prosecution produced witnesses who testified that Dr. Fuchs gave the Russians information on the great American atomic center at Los Alamos, N. Mex., during a secret meeting in Boston in 1945.

After he was remanded for trial, the 28-year-old scientist was taken from the city courtroom back to Harwell to await his appearance at Old Bailey. Under

British law, the prosecution case had to be presented to support its request for a trial.

No Indication of Plea.

Neither the scientist nor his attorney gave any indication how he would plead when he appears at Old Bailey.

Prosecutor Humphreys announced Dr. Fuchs' confession and named Russia as the "enemy" state within a few minutes after the scientist was brought before Bow Street Court magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne.

Mr. Humphreys said that Dr. Fuchs made a series of statements that he gave away secret information to the Russians. The scientist also took some of the secrets personally to the Russian Embassy in London, the prosecutor asserted.

Information Called Valuable.

"There is no question that this information was of the highest value," Mr. Humphreys said.

Dr. Fuchs, standing in the red grillwork dock before Sir Laurence, stared glassily ahead through thick, gold-rimmed glasses as Mr. Dunne took the oath.

Slowly Mr. Humphreys retraced the career of Dr. Fuchs, who was forced to flee the Nazi Reich before he completed his studies.

Fled Nazis.

He told how the anti-Nazi refugee scientist was an anti-Nazi refugee who traveled before the war from Germany to France and finally settled in England in 1934.

"In 1942," Mr. Humphreys said, "atomic research was being conducted in several countries and especially in England. . . . After a careful search into his background and mental attitude, his great brain was harnessed to atomic research."

Mr. Humphreys said Dr. Fuchs

signed at least three loyalty and security pledges, knowing what they implied.

"He always impressed his superiors as being security-minded," he said.

But in his confessions Dr. Fuchs said his "mind was irrevocably wedded to Communist principles," Mr. Humphreys said.

Invited to Do Research.

Mr. Humphreys quoted from Dr. Fuchs' alleged confession:

"Shortly after my release from internment, I was asked to participate in research. I accepted it."

"When I learned the nature of the research involved, I decided to inform the Russians and contacted persons unknown to me except that I knew the information would be transmitted to Russia."

Mr. Humphreys said Dr. Fuchs confessed that he acted on his own initiative and that no approach was made to him by Soviet agents.

"Some of his contacts certainly were Russians," Mr. Humphreys said. "But there were other nationalities involved. He knew he carried his life in his hands but he said he had become used to danger in the German underground."

U.S. Bars Talk On Fuchs Case As Trial Opens

By TONY SMITH,

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—

American phases of the Fuchs spy case today were under a news blackout. It was timed to cover the opening of the London trial of the British scientist charged with serving as a spy for the Russians.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs went into court today to face charges of giving away atomic energy and hydrogen bomb secrets to unauthorized persons.

Voluntary Curb.

The German-born scientist was arrested on information furnished by the FBI. Some of the charges involve alleged contacts with Soviet agents in this country.

Measures taken by government officials to quiet the uproar in this country for the duration of the trial apparently were suggested by the FBI for voluntary adoption.

As a result, government officials and employees involved in the case have stopped giving out information.

Congressional committees, meanwhile, halted their competitive race to investigate the American side of the Fuchs case. The advice of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover temporarily cooled off some of the Senate committees. Others got orders from administration leaders in Congress to halt activity involving the case for from seven to 10 days.

U.S. Action Pends.

At the same time, some government authority appeared to have run a security vacuum over the public records on Dr. Fuchs. It took up every official paper that referred to him.

None of the security measures was designed to hush or hide the American sequel to the Fuchs case, so far as could be determined.

Most officials think they point to future action of an unprecedented kind when the British trial is concluded. Mr. Hoover has hinted to Congressional committees that a round-up of all known accomplices of the British scientist is not far off.

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Fuchs Admits He Gave Atom Secret to Reds, London Court Told

London, Feb. 10 (UP)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs has confessed completely to charges that he revealed atomic secrets to Russia, the prosecution announced today when the atomic scientist appeared in Bow Street Court for a hearing.

Prosecutor Christmas Humphreys announced the confession and named Russia as the enemy state receiving the secrets within a few minutes after Fuchs was led into the tiny courtroom.

Humphreys, during his presentation to the court, asked that Fuchs be held for trial at historic Old Bailey Criminal Court on the basis of his alleged confessions.

Humphreys said that Fuchs:

1. Made a series of statements that he gave away secret information to the Russians.

2. Took some of the secrets personally to the Russian Embassy in London.

3. Deliberately perverted his mind "into a split personality" and made himself a definite "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

"There is no question that this information was of the highest value," Humphreys said.

Fuchs, standing in the red-grillwork dock before London Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne, stared glassily ahead through thick gold-rimmed glasses as Humphreys made his sensational announcement to the court.

Fuchs was ordered held for trial at the session of Old Bailey Criminal Court beginning Feb. 28.

"This would make an interesting study for the psychologists," Humphreys continued.

Slowly and deliberately the tall, thin-faced Humphreys retraced the career of the brilliant German-born Fuchs who was forced to flee the Nazi Reich be-

Gen. Groves, retired head of the Manhattan Atomic Project, blames FDR for allowing Dr. Fuchs to obtain A-bomb secrets. See Robert S. Allen on Page 43.

There is some Congressional support for President Truman's stand on Atomic control. See Page 51.

fore he completed his studies and who was accepted for work on the atomic bomb by Britain



DR. KLAUS FUCHS

despite his suspicious background.

He told how the mild-mannered little scientist was an anti-Nazi refugee who travelled before the war from Germany to France and finally settled in England in 1940.

"In 1942," Humphreys said, "atomic research was being intensified in several countries and certainly in England."

"Brains such as his are very rare indeed, for he is one of the finest theoretical physicists living."

"After a careful search into his background and mental attitude, his great brain was harnessed to atomic research."

Humphreys said Fuchs signed at least three loyalty and security pledges, knowing what they implied.

"He always impressed his superiors as being security-minded," he said.

But in his confessions Fuchs said his "mind was irrevocably wedded to Communist principles," Humphreys said.

Humphreys quoted from Fuchs' alleged confession:

"Shortly after my release from internment, I was asked to participate in research. I accepted it knowing the nature of the research involved.

"When I learned, I decided to inform the Russians and contacted persons unknown to me, except that I knew the informa-

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Says Dr. Fuchs Admitted Spying

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tion would be transmitted to Russia."

Humphreys said Fuchs confessed he acted on his own initiative and that no approach was made to him by Soviet agents.

"Some of his contacts certainly were Russians," Humphreys said. "But there were other nationalities involved. He knew he carried his life in his hands but he said he had become used to danger in the German underground."

The prosecutor said it was "undesirable" to reveal precisely the information that Fuchs transmitted to the Russians but "what he did reveal was of the highest possible value to an enemy."

Humphreys said Fuchs received money "in the early days" of his espionage, first as "expenses" when he returned to the United States.

This first amount, incredibly, was 100 pounds (then about \$400), Humphreys said.

Humphreys said Fuchs admitted in the beginning he was hesitant about taking money for his services as a traitor. He discussed the "moral issue" with a friend and mentioned the case of Dr. Alan Nuh May of Canada, who was convicted about four years ago of revealing atomic secrets.

Fuchs was quoted as saying that he thought Dr. May had taken the money "only as a symbol."

Humphreys said Fuchs confessed he had taken money merely as "a sign of his subservience to the Russians."

Then Humphreys said: "The mind of Dr. Fuchs may be unique in the world of psychology. He deliberately broke his mind in two, producing an analogy to that classic of English literature 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'"

At first, Humphreys said Fuchs only transmitted "the products of his own mind," but later began to transmit the discoveries and findings of his colleagues "and anything else of value which he could learn."

In October, 1949, Humphreys said, Fuchs went to "Wing Commander Arnold, Security Officer at Harwell, and told him that his father who was then living in Frankfurt, had been offered a chair at Leipzig University in the Russian Zone of Germany."

Fuchs told Arnold, the prosecutor said, he hoped this "would not make his post at Harwell difficult."

The British security officer, "who had known of Fuchs' steady leakage to the Russians, realized it was an admirable opportunity to interrogate Fuchs," Humphreys said.

"There were many interviews with Fuchs and British security officials between October of last year and his arrest this month. Fuchs continued to give point blank denials of his treachery until Jan. 28 when he reached a mental crisis."

Humphreys said Fuchs then confessed to Arnold "that he had given a great deal of information of the greatest possible help to Russia."

Arnold, retired security officer at the Ministry of Supply's Atomic plant at Harwell, was then called to the stand as the first witness against Fuchs.

Humphreys opened his interrogation of Arnold by asking him point blank: "Did you ask Fuchs if he disposed of information to Russia?"

"Yes," Arnold replied. "Did he tell you the technical information he disclosed?" "In a broad sense," Arnold replied.

"Was it technical information of the greatest value to Russia?"

"Definitely," Arnold replied. "Then Mr. Humphreys, please break in to say the technical information was an asset that 'it will not be taken up at that point.'"

Brien McMahon and Klaus Fuchs

By JONATHAN STOUT

New Leader Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

HISTORY will deal tenderly with the impassioned plea to all humanity by Senator Brien McMahon on the floor of the Senate last week for one last attempt, before it is too late, to have the United Nations, under U.S. impetus, put into effect the Baruch plan of international control and inspection of atomic activities.

To complete the story, however, history will have to note that only four days later Senator McMahon emerged from a morning-long session of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee with his hopes curled to a crisp after hearing FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover lay out the full story of the espionage case of British atomic scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs, with its revelation of the cynical realities of the Soviet attitude toward the democratic world.

When Senator McMahon came out of the committee meeting on Monday he had nothing further to say about his speech of the previous Thursday; nor could he be drawn into further comment on it. After listening to J. Edgar Hoover's realistic account of the facts, McMahon's dream was dead. And he seemed to know it.

WHAT HOOVER REVEALED in the closed session was more than a simple account of spy-hunting. It was something far more important. It was the revelation of what for 30 years has been the Soviet Union's real secret weapon—a weapon far more menacing even than the hydrogen bomb. This

weapon was—and remains—the systematic corruption of many minds in America, Britain, France and elsewhere, by which it was made possible for high-minded, idealistic men and women to betray their own countries and their own countrymen under the insinuated lie that in this way they were somehow serving some larger ideal of mankind.

On the Thursday when Senator McMahon made his great humanitarian speech, the Klaus Fuchs spy case had not yet burst in its fullness on Washington. That afternoon Senator McMahon, on the floor of the Senate, was able to note with objective clarity that "Mr. Gromyko, as the Soviet delegate, stated that our (Baruch) plan is unacceptable either in whole or in part. Basically Mr. Gromyko's words reflect the Soviet attitude as accurately today as when they were uttered."

The following Monday Senator McMahon learned the real reason why the Soviet Union found the Baruch plan "unacceptable in whole or in part." J. Edgar Hoover had demonstrated for



HARRY TRUMAN
He Ordered It



LAVRENTI BERIA
Does He Have It?

him concretely how the Soviet's real secret weapon operates in reality—that through the corruption of the morality of high-minded, idealistic men and women the Soviet Union already had stolen the atomic secrets. And from that moment on the Kremlin was no longer interested in peace overtures; it was interested in nothing that might brook their own development of the power over other men for which they have lusted for over 30 years.

The Baruch plan was America's generous offer to open its secrets to the world—if that would buy peace for mankind.

The McMahon plan, essentially, was the same bid to buy peace for mankind—with an offer of \$50 billion dollars and economic aid to Russia and the

Other nations of the world... a global Marshall plan.

But the Klaus Fuchs case disclosed how much later than too late that offer was. For the conclusion after J. Edgar Hoover's story was told was inescapable—that the Soviet Union is neither dedicated to nor interested in peace beyond the day of its readiness to strike... that actually the Soviet Union remains dedicated today, as in fact it has been dedicated through all its years, to the inevitability of war to the death and to extermination between totalitarianism and democracy.

And Senator McMahon's great dream curled up to a crisp and died in the cynical flame of understanding that, so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, no plea for a truce stands a chance.

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