

(Associated Press Radiofoto)

Curious spectators mass outside London's historic Old Bailey yesterday as the spy trial of Dr. Klaus Fuchs gets under way.

Fuchs Beats Red Breast, Draws 14 Years as A-Spy

(Continued from page 2)

trial" and he thanked the keeper of Brixton Prison for having treated him kindly.

Defense counsel Derek Curtis-Bennett, perhaps the best known of all British criminal lawyers, indicated that an appeal might be based on the severity of the sentence. Curtis-Bennett argued that Fuchs' cooperation with the authorities since his repentance should weigh with the court. The Lord Chief Justice could have made the sentence as short as three years.

Lord Goddard minced no words: "In 1933, fleeing from political persecution, you took advantage of the right of asylum, or the privilege of asylum, which has always been the boast of this country to extend to people persecuted in their own countries for their political opinions. You have betrayed the hospitality and protection given to you with the grossest treachery.

"In 1942, in return for your offers to put at the services of this country the great gifts providence

bestowed upon you in scientific matters, you were granted British nationality.

"From that moment, regardless of your oath, you started to betray secrets of vital importance for the purpose of fostering a political creed held in abhorrence by the vast majority of this country, your object being to strengthen that creed which then was known to be inimical to all freedom-loving countries.

"You might have imperiled the good relations between this country and the great American republic."

He said Fuchs' confession "shows the depths of self-deception into which people like yourself can fall. Your crime is only thinly differentiated from high treason."

Fuchs is entitled to the same one-third off his sentence for good behavior in prison as is given ordinary convicts. He can look forward to serving nine years and four months, with freedom in the early Summer of 1959.

SPEAKING OF HERRINGS

British traitor Dr. Klaus Fuchs pleaded guilty yesterday in London—guilty of passing top American and British atomic secrets to Communist Russia. The judge threw the book at him, by dealing him the maximum sentence of 14 years in prison.

We're wondering whether President Truman considers the Fuchs case just another Red herring. HmMMM, Harry?

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FORWARD

Dr. Fuchs Gets 14 Years Home Office Knew Spy Was a Red All the Time

**Pleads Guilty; Gave
Russia Atom Secrets**

**Judge Says 'Incalculable'
Damage Has Been Done;
Sentence Is Maximum**

By Jack Tait

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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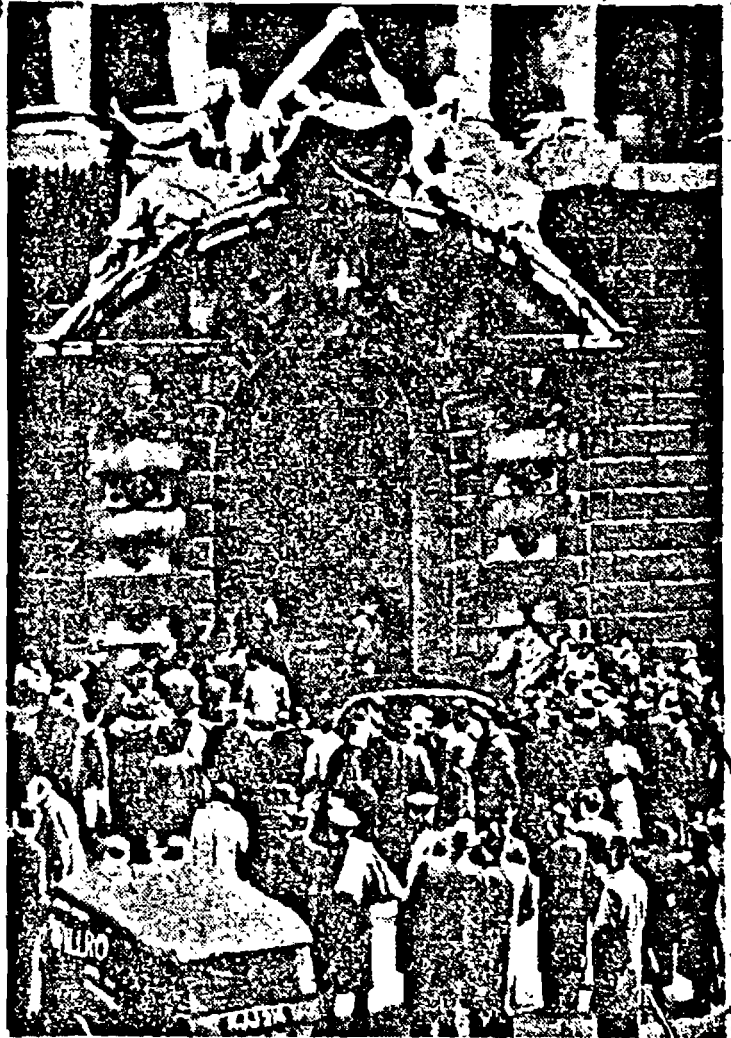
LONDON, March 1.—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a leading British physicist, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment today, after pleading guilty to charges that on four occasions between 1942 and 1947 he transmitted to Russian agents highly secret information on American and British atomic energy research. Derek Curtis-Bennett, chief defense counsel, said "an appeal is being considered."

The slender, thirty-eight-year-old Communist defendant, who until recently was head of the Department of Theoretical Physics at Harwell, the chief British atomic energy research center, remained impassive as Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice, imposed the maximum sentence after a ninety-minute trial at the Old Bailey. Dr. Fuchs was arrested on Feb. 2.

First Tip Came From U. S.
Lord Goddard indicated that Dr. Fuchs narrowly escaped the death penalty. While the crime "is only thinly differentiated from high treason," the justice said, "the maximum sentence which Parliament has ordained for this crime is fourteen years' imprisonment, and that is the sentence I pass on you."

It was substantiated at the trial that the first tip which eventually led to suspicion about Dr. Fuchs came from the United States.

British authorities may also be embarrassed by Mr. Curtis-Bennett's assertion during the trial that when the German...



Herald Tribune—Acme Radio
Crowd outside the Old Bailey during the trial yesterday

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *World Tribune*

DATED MAR 2 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

...let became a naturalized British subject in 1942, "he was a known Communist and he had never pretended he was anything else." Mr. Curtis-Bennett said Dr. Fuchs mingled freely with Communists in this country.

Four Charges Against Him

Lord Goddard intervened to ask if Mr. Curtis-Bennett was suggesting "this was known to the authorities." The defense counsel said he was not sure, but added, "It is certain that the fact was on record at the Home Office, that he was a member of the German Communist party."

The four charges made against Dr. Fuchs, under the British Official Secrets Act of 1911, were: passing secret information on atomic energy research to Russian agents in Birmingham, England, in 1943; in New York City between Dec. 31, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944; in Boston, Mass., in February, 1945, and in Berkshire (a county of England) in 1947.

The accused whispered "guilty" when asked how he would plead to all the charges.

Before Lord Goddard passed
(Continued on page 12, column 2A)

Dr. Fuchs

(Continued from page one)

...sentence, he asked Dr. Fuchs if he had anything to say. Dr. Fuchs stood up and began to speak in low tones and in broken English. Much of what he said was inaudible. According to the Exchange Telegraph News Agency, that is what Dr. Fuchs said:

"There are other crimes than those with which I am charged. I have also committed some other crimes, not crimes in the eyes of the law, crimes against. . . . When I asked my counsel to put certain facts before you I did so in order to stone for those other crimes. I have had a fair trial. I wish to thank you for your kindness. I wish to thank my counsel and my solicitor and I also wish to thank the governor and his staff of Brixton Prison for their considerate treatment."

Stern Speech by Judge

When Dr. Fuchs finished his statement, Lord Goddard addressed him sternly. He pointed out that the accused had fled political persecution in Germany in 1933 and had come to England. He said, "By your conduct you have imperiled the right of asylum which this country has hitherto extended."

Lord Goddard, who described Dr. Fuchs as "one of the most dangerous men on our shores," said that in addition to betraying atomic research secrets, he had betrayed his fellow-workers and caused the gravest suspicion to fall on those who falsely treated as friends and who were misled into trusting you."

Furthermore, Lord Goddard said, looking directly at Dr. Fuchs, "You might have imperiled the good relations between this country and the great American republic, with whom His Majesty the King is allied."

"Incalculable Harm"

"You have done irreparable and incalculable harm," Lord Goddard continued, "both to this land and to the United States, and you did it, as your statement shows, merely for the purpose of furthering your political creed—for I am willing to assume you have not done it for gain."

After sentence was passed, Dr. Fuchs stood silently in the dock for a moment, then, accompanied by two prison warders, he disappeared down the steps from the dock.

The trial began with a statement by Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General, outlining the case for the Crown against Dr.

those fields were consequently protected.

"Very Grave Matter"

"On the other hand, he was a scientist of the highest standing in his own particular field, and although, according to his statement, he did not disclose the whole of his knowledge as to that field, information he had admittedly disclosed would undoubtedly have been of the greatest assistance as to that particular field.

"One must, therefore, regard the disclosures as a very grave matter indeed. That gravity he cannot now, even if he would, mitigate, and the bitterness of his position must be made the more acute by his own belated realization that the cause to which he gave such unswerving devotion was itself a false cause."

Sir Hartley traced Dr. Fuchs' career in Britain before the war. He told how, after Germany attacked France, Dr. Fuchs and other political refugees from Germany were interned, how Dr. Fuchs was transferred to Canada and brought back to Britain in 1942, and released after the danger of German invasion ended.

Dr. Fuchs, according to Sir Hartley, first became connected with atomic research in 1942 at Birmingham University. At Birmingham on June 18, 1942, Dr. Fuchs signed a security undertaking and soon thereafter he was naturalized, but, Sir Hartley pointed out, "his allegiance to Communism remained supreme."

Contact With Russians

Immediately after Dr. Fuchs became acquainted with the purpose of the research at Birmingham he decided to inform Russia. His first contact, Sir Hartley said, was a foreign Communist "who was not recognized by the British authorities as a person who would be a Communist."

Sir Hartley said that the meetings between Dr. Fuchs and the Russian agents were arranged in advance, and "everything was done to keep the contacts most secret from any one who might be interested in what they were doing."

Dr. Fuchs rose rapidly in the

Sentenced as Atom Spy



Keystone

Dr. Klaus Fuchs

atomic research field, and in 1943 was sent to America as a member of the British Atomic Research Mission.

"While in that country," Sir Partley said, "he renewed the security undertaking he had given. While in America he made several contacts with Russian agents. These contacts were entirely unsuspected at the time.

"In the autumn of last year, information came from America suggesting that there had been some leakage of information while the British mission, of which Fuchs was a member, was in the United States.

Returned to Britain

"Dr. Fuchs returned to Britain in 1946. Exhaustive inquiries were made at once, and these eventually brought suspicion down to the prisoner. Whether the prisoner realized the inquiries were on foot or not, he seems to have developed misgivings as to the course of conduct he was pursuing."

In defense of Dr. Fuchs, Mr.

Curtis-Bennett referred to the battle against Nazi Germany in the early '30s. He said Dr. Fuchs found that only the Communists in Germany were intent on carrying the fight on Hitler, and added, "it might be a matter of congratulation that he joined the Communists."

"He came to Britain," Mr. Curtis-Bennett said, "for the purpose of conducting his scientific investigation and study, and, he said quite frankly, to fit himself out as a scientist in order to help the rebuilding of Communist Germany. He did not come to Britain to build atom bombs."

"He pursued his peaceful studies, and if the war had not come he might have been more a candidate for a Nobel Peace Prize or a membership of the Royal Society."

Then Mr. Curtis-Bennett submitted that when Dr. Fuchs became a British subject he was a known Communist. After the defense counsel pointed out that Dr. Fuchs' party affiliation was on record at the Home Office, Sir Hartley intervened.

The Attorney General said that when Dr. Fuchs had been examined by the Enemy Aliens Tribunal at the outbreak of the war it was known to the tribunal that the scientist was a refugee because he had been a Communist in Germany.

Sir Hartley added, "The investigations which were undertaken at that time had not shown that he had any association whatever with British members of the Communist party, and the investigations all tended to show that he was quite immersed in his academic studies and his work as a research worker, and was taking no active role in politics."

Fuchs. He referred frequently to Dr. Fuchs's confession, parts of which were made public at a preliminary hearing on Feb. 10. Sir Hartley emphasized that the confession had been voluntarily submitted by Dr. Fuchs before he was arrested.

"This man's confession was made whilst he was still free and able to come and go as he chose, to consult with his friends and take the advice of his lawyers," Sir Hartley said. "Upon his arrest he was immediately brought to trial."

Points Made by Defense

The same point was made by Mr. Curtis-Bennett in mitigation. He requested that William J. Skardon, the security officer at Harwell, be called to testify.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett (to Mr. Skardon): "Is it right to say that he made a long and absolutely free statement to you?"

"That is quite right."

Lord Goddard: "He was not under arrest? He was a free man?"

"Yes."

Mr. Curtis-Bennett: "He was quite patently acting on his own free initiative?"

"Yes."

Sir Hartley told Lord Goddard that the information transmitted by Dr. Fuchs to Russian agents—on the four occasions mentioned in the charges and on other occasions—was "likely to be of the utmost value to an enemy."

"As to the value of the information, perhaps," Sir Hartley said, "it is not in the public interest to say more than this. There were, of course, many fields of atomic research and of the general experimental and developmental work in regard to atomic energy which were being carried on and which were unknown to him, and

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Fuchs' Access To A-Bomb Still a Puzzle

By CHARLES LUCEY.

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

LONDON, March 2.—British justice has sent Dr. Klaus Fuchs to jail for 14 years, but it has not told how the



Lucey.

long-time Communist ever was allowed into the development of the atomic bomb. Yesterday's trial seemed only to skirt the answer, although three factors were developed which seemed to bear on this point.

Russia Was Ally Then.

1. Russia was an ally at the time Communist Fuchs became a naturalized Briton and an atomic research worker in this country in 1942.

2. Atomic research was a field in which the nation needed the best brains it could find.

3. It was said there was no evidence that Fuchs had contacts with British Communists who would be known to authorities here, although it was also said by some familiar with the case that he did have British Communist contacts.

Relations Strained.

But if Russia in 1942 was an ally, postwar relations were strained. Yet Fuchs continued in atomic research up to 1949. Derek Curtis-Bennett, lawyer who defended Fuchs, told the court that Fuchs could not have achieved citizenship here without the fact he was a Communist having become known. Fuchs was a refugee from Nazi oppression because he was a Communist, the attorney said.

By Fuch's own testimony he had continuous contact with unnamed persons to whom he passed atomic information over a period of years. At least once he visited the Soviet Embassy here.

How could this happen? Inquiry among some concerned officials with the case indicates as much mystification as among outsiders.

Disclosures Barred.

Obviously, there could be no disclosure in the trial of how extensive and how valuable had been the information passed on to the Russians by Fuchs.

Still another unanswered question was whether the information Fuchs has given police provides leads for further investigations of atomic spying. Mr. Curtis-Bennett said Fuchs had backed up his statement with "valuable practical assistance" to the authorities.

And Lord Chief Justice Goddard told Fuchs he had betrayed secrets of other scientific workers, not only in this country but in the United States.

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U. S. World Telegram & Sun
LATER MAR 2 1950

Think Fuchs Aided Reds on H-Bomb

By the United Press.

LONDON, March 2.—Russia may have gained a head start over the United States on hydrogen bomb research through information furnished by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientists said today.

They pointed out that Fuchs was known to have been working on hydrogen bomb theory at the time he was meeting with Russian agents. He was then the third leading atomic scientist in Britain and head of the Theoretical Research Department at the Harwell Atomic Center.

Told of H-Bomb.

During his last major contact with Russian spies early last year he was believed to have advised Soviet agents that the United States and Britain were convinced a hydrogen bomb could be made.

At that time, scientists said, Fuchs undoubtedly gave the Russians the results of his own preliminary work on the hydrogen bomb and its vast destructive potentialities.

Preliminary Work Started.

President Truman did not announce the American decision to go ahead with production of a hydrogen bomb until early this year, although preliminary work had been going on for some time.

Fuchs pleaded guilty yesterday at Old Bailey to betraying Anglo-American A-bomb secrets to Russia. He was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

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House Votes a Science Foundation; F. B. I. Check Required for Aliens

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 1—A House of Representatives vote of 247—125 approved today the establishment of a National Science Foundation to overcome persistent post-war shortages of research skills essential to health, prosperity and national defense.

The measure was designed to spur research in medicine, mathematics, engineering, biology, agriculture and national defense. The foundation would operate under a \$15,000-a-year director and a twenty-four-member board. The legislation also would provide scholarships and fellowships here and abroad.

When consideration of the measure began today it already had been provided that anyone who became associated with the foundation must be "cleared" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to absolute loyalty.

Then the word came from London that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-

born scientist who had accompanied a British atomic mission to this country, had pleaded guilty to forwarding top secrets to Russia. Another amendment promptly went into the Science Foundation Bill.

Sponsored by Representative Daniel J. Flood, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, it provided that no national of any foreign government be allowed to be associated "in any way whatsoever" with the Foundation unless the F. B. I. had given him absolute clearance.

This, Mr. Flood explained, would be beyond and above any loyalty clearances given after investigations in the foreigner's home country. It would cover not only employees of the Foundation, Mr. Flood said, but also recipients of scholarships and fellowships under the Foundation program.

The Flood amendment was

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SCIENCE RESEARCH IS VOTED BY HOUSE

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agreed to promptly, even though atomic research had been separated by previous action from the Foundation's program.

The bill's objectives would be these:

Development of a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences. Initiation and support of basic scientific research through contracts or other arrangements, and appraisal of the impact of research upon industrial and general welfare development.

Initiation and support (if approved by the Secretary of Defense) of scientific research concerning national defense. A fostering of an exchange of scientific information among scientists of this country and foreign countries. A correlation of reserve programs with other individual and public programs.

The measure now goes to the Senate, which passed such a bill of its own at the last session, and then to conference for adjustment of differences. It appeared tonight that a National Science Foundation, an issue before Congress for five years, would finally come into being. Congress passed a bill in 1947, but it was pocket-vetoed by President Truman because of its administrative provisions.

The fighting against the measure as a whole, as well as against specific features of it, continued in the House until the final showdown. Many Republicans and Southern Democrats fought it to the last, but the ranks of both contingents were split.

With the foundation serving as a clearing house for all scientific and technical personnel and information, many of the functions leading up to recommendations to the board would be handled by an executive committee of ten members.

Under the House bill the foundation would be limited to expenditures of \$500,000 during its first year of organization and orientation, and then to a top of \$15,000,000 a year thereafter.

FUCHS SENTENCED TO SERVE 14 YEARS IN ATOM SPY CASE

Maximum Penalty Is Imposed
for What British Justice Calls
"the Grassest Treachery"

ACCUSED CALM AT TRIAL

Confesses Other Crimes—
Court Sees "Irreparable"
Harm to U. S., Britain

By CLIFTON DANIEL
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 1—For one of the most monstrous betrayals in human history Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, 38-year-old German-born atomic scientist and Communist, was sentenced to prison today for a term of fourteen years, the maximum allowed by British law.

The composed and unemotional Dr. Fuchs confessed his crime, an offense that Lord Chief Justice Goddard called "the grossest treachery," with a single soft word.

Standing casually before the bar of the Senior Assize Court of the British Empire, his left hand in his trousers pocket, he answered "guilty" to the charge of having transmitted atomic secrets of both Britain and the United States to the Soviet Union. Before being sentenced, he quietly, almost inaudibly, confessed other unspecified crimes.

British Justice was as usual swift, although not severe. Within twenty-six days after the slender young physicist had been first arrested—on information from the United States—and within less than an hour and a half after he had entered the dock of the world's most renowned criminal court at the Old Bailey in the City of London, Dr. Fuchs' fate was decided.

... Court Limited in Sentence
However, there was not within the competence of the court any punishment to match the magnitude of his crime—trafficking in the dark and deadly secrets in which depend the fates of nations

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F. Y. *Cliff*

DATED MAR 2 1950

The implications and possible consequences of that act were too vast to be weighed even in the great scales of the gigantic gift Goddess of Justice, who stood above the defendant's head on the dome of Old Bailey.

Lord Goddard remarked during the trial that Dr. Fuchs was one of the most dangerous men that this country could have on its shores and that he had done "irreparable and incalculable harm" to both Britain and the United States.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General, who personally prosecuted Dr. Fuchs, said the information communicated to the Soviet Union, although not specified in court, was "likely to be of utmost value to an enemy" and "of greatest assistance" in the field of theoretical physics.

"Your crime is only thinly differentiated from high treason," a hanging offense, Lord Goddard remarked to the defendant.

"But in this country we observe rigidly the rule of law and as technically it is not high treason you are not tried for that offense," Lord Goddard added.

Tried for Lesser Crime

Instead Dr. Fuchs was accused of having violated the Official Secrets Act of 1911, for which the maximum penalty, ordained by Parliament was fourteen years. With time off for good behavior Dr. Fuchs might be freed within ten and one-half years.

His attorney, Derek Curtis Bennett, said today that an appeal from the sentence was being considered.

One could only speculate, as did the Attorney General, on how slow and tortured Dr. Fuchs' interrogation would have been, how swift and deadly his punishment if he had been accused of the same crime on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

Referring to "sinister confessions extracted in one way or another after a long period of secret incarceration and incommunicado" in certain countries, Sir Hartley said:

"It should perhaps be said that this man's confession was made while he was still a free man, able to come and go as he chose and to consult with his friends and take the advice of his lawyers."

Mr. Curtis Bennett also remarked that the trial was not under "any sinister influence" and said:

"He [Dr. Fuchs] is under no sort of pressure from any quarter. Say

FUCHS SENTENCED TO SERVE 14 YEARS

Continued From Page 1

what anybody would like to say, it would be quite untrue to suggest that.

Yet Dr. Fuchs' confession, already disclosed at his preliminary hearing in Bow Street Magistrate's Court Feb. 10, and his statement today showed some of the same remarkable characteristics—detailed self-analysis and abject self-abasement—as found in the purported confessions of culprits in Communist countries. Dr. Fuchs voluntarily accused himself of crimes not charged in court.

Confesses Uncharged Crimes

Speaking with a marked German accent and in a voice that was steady but so low that half the courtroom audience could not hear, Dr. Fuchs said:

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

"They are not crimes in the eyes of the law; they are crimes . . ." his voice trailed off.

"I have had a fair trial and I wish to thank you, My Lord, my counsel and the governor and staff of Brixton Prison for their considerate treatment."

That statement and the whole proceedings were heard in an absorbed silence, broken only by an occasional cough or the rustle of papers. Every face in the courtroom was solemn.

No levity or humor enlivened the trial. Although the courtroom was packed with people, there was no need to call for silence, except when the trial's single witness, William James Skardon, a secret service officer, was being summoned to the stand.

In the distinguished visitors' gallery sat members of the British Atomic Commission and representatives of the Ministry of Supply, which has charge of the country's atomic energy program. The United States Embassy was represented by Lish Whitson, an attaché, and Col. William C. Baird of the military attaché's office.

Duchess of Kent Attends

The Duchess of Kent was present and the trial was conducted with the full panoply of British justice in all its majesty. Shortly before the trial started the Duchess of Kent, paying her first visit to Old Bailey, was escorted to a seat by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Rowland, and an under sheriff.

At precisely 10:30 Lord Goddard, burly and severe, appeared in his scarlet and ermine robe and curled wig.

He was preceded by the Lord Mayor and his under-sheriffs, mace bearer, sword bearer and

GETS FOURTEEN YEARS



Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs
Associated Press

chairs at the bench facing a battery of bewigged barristers.

Then Dr. Fuchs bobbed up in the prisoner's box facing the bench, coming from cells below the courtroom. He was wearing a brown suit, almost matching his thinning brown hair. His sallow face was expressionless. Around the box there gathered sometimes as many as twenty lawyers, all in gowns and wigs, who came from other courts to hear Dr. Fuchs tried.

The prisoner stood to hear the indictment against him and pleaded guilty. He then sat monochalantly listening and cocking his head to the right while the trial proceeded.

There were four counts in the indictment charging him with having communicated to unknown persons atomic research information calculated to be useful to an enemy. The offenses were said to have been committed in 1943 in Birmingham, between Dec. 31, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944; in New York, in February, 1945, in Boston and in 1947 in Berkshire, England.

As Dr. Fuchs pleaded guilty there was no jury and no evidence, beyond that already heard in Bow Street, was offered against him.

The opposing lawyers argued only the question of sentence and that they did in a moderate, concisely fashion.

The procedure left many questions still unanswered in the public mind:

Why was Dr. Fuchs so readily accepted for highly secret work when it was known he had been a Communist in Germany? How did his treachery both in Britain and the United States escape notice for seven years? How was it finally discovered?

In the "exhaustive inquiry" that followed the receipt of information from the United States last autumn, how did the search narrow down to Dr. Fuchs? Would his crime ever have been discovered if he had not confessed, inasmuch as Mr. Skardon said there was no other evidence against him?

that his brother and sister had been Communists and persecuted and that he himself had been mentioned in the papers of Dr. Alan Nunn May, recently convicted on similar charges, was allowed access for seven years to the atomic research and development centers at Harwell in this country and at Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, Argonne and other places in the United States?

How, in view of all this, did his treachery both in Britain and the United States escape the notice of British and United States agents who had checked and double-checked his reliability here and in the United States? Was it true that his treachery had been finally disclosed through the discovery by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Dr. Fuchs' name had appeared several times in a notebook belonging to a man detained on suspicion of being a Russian agent?

Sir Hartley threw very little light on those points. He confined himself to the seriousness of the offense—"a case of the utmost gravity—I suppose as serious as any that has ever been prosecuted under this statute"—to the nature of the crime and the motives of the criminal.

It was not necessary, he said, that the country to which Dr. Fuchs gave Britain's secrets, the Soviet Union, should be an actual enemy but only that it might be a potential enemy.

"Our relations with that country leave much to be desired," he remarked but added an expression of hope that they would improve.

As for motives, Sir Hartley said "the prisoner is a Communist and that is at once the explanation and indeed the tragedy of this case."

Cells Case a Tragedy

It is a tragedy, he said, that a man of such high intellectual attainment should become so warped by devotion to communism that he could become in Dr. Fuchs' own words a "controlled schizophrenic," giving allegiance to one country and set of friends and betraying those same people to another country and another ideology.

Sir Hartley recounted from Dr. Fuchs' confession the same story told in Bow Street—how Dr. Fuchs had become a Communist in Germany to oppose nazism, how he had decided to inform the Soviet Union after he had become an atomic scientist in this country, how he had used his Marxist philosophy to separate his mind into two compartments so that he could serve both Britain and the Soviet Union at the same time, and how finally this control mechanism had begun to weaken and finally failed when Mr. Skardon first had come to question him last December.

"In the post-war period," Dr. Fuchs' statement said, "I began to have doubts about the Russian policy. During this time I was not sure I could go on giving the information I had. It became more and more evident that the time when Russia would expand her influence over Europe was far away. I had to decide for myself

pleas mitigating circumstances in Dr. Fuchs' behavior, Lord Goddard showed some impatience. When the defense counsel was trying to explain how Dr. Fuchs' mind had been affected by communism, the Judge intervened to say gruffly:

"What I am concerned with is that this man has given away secrets of vital importance to this country. He stands before me as a sane man and not one relying upon schizophrenia."

The extenuation that Mr. Curtis Bennett offered was this:

Dr. Fuchs became a Communist because that was the only way he could see of fighting Hitlerism and his mind had become conditioned by Communist ideology.

The first three offenses with which he was charged were committed while the Soviet Union was an ally of Britain, the defense counsel added.

"It would be difficult to see how in 1942 and 1945, when America was helping our Russian ally, that information given to Russia would be prejudicial to the interests of the state," the lawyer argued.

Recognizing that it was technically wrong to give information to anyone, Mr. Curtis Bennett added "but in my submission he ought not to be blamed too much if during the fighting in the war information was given and then when Russia ceases to be our ally he goes on giving information."

A scientist, the lawyer contended, has the kind of mind that cannot readily make distinctions of the sort involved in the change in relationship with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Curtis Bennett also contended that as a British citizen by naturalization Dr. Fuchs might not consider his actions so grave as if he had been British born and that, having repented and confessed, he had given "valuable practical assistance to the authorities."

Mr. Skardon had been called to the stand to testify that such assistance had been fully and freely given.

You I did so in order to atone for these crimes.

"They are not crimes in the eyes of the law; they are crimes . . ." his voice trailed off.

"I have had a fair trial and I wish to thank you, My Lord, my counsel and the governor and staff of Brixton Prison for their considerate treatment."

That statement and the whole proceedings were heard in an absorbed silence, broken only by an occasional cough or the rustle of papers. Every face in the courtroom was solemn.

No levity or humor enlivened the trial. Although the courtroom was packed with people, there was no need to call for silence, except when the trial's single witness, William James Skardon, a secret service officer, was being summoned to the stand.

In the distinguished visitors' gallery sat members of the British Atomic Commission and representatives of the Ministry of Supply, which has charge of the country's atomic energy program. The United States Embassy was represented by Lash Whitson, an attaché, and Col. William C. Baird of the military attaché's office.

Duchess of Kent Attends

Her Majesty was present and the trial was conducted with the full panoply of British justice in all its majesty. Shortly before the trial started the Duchess of Kent, paying her first visit to Old Bailey, was escorted to a seat by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Rowland, and an under sheriff.

At precisely 10:30 Lord Goddard, burly and severe, appeared in his scarlet and ermine robe and curled wig.

He was preceded by the Lord Mayor and his under-sheriffs, mace bearer, sword bearer and other officials of the City of London, all in their traditional black robes with jeweled badges of office and lace jabots.

The Lord Chief Justice took his seat on one of the massive oaken

room. He was wearing a brown suit, almost matching his thinning brown hair. His sallow face was expressive. Around the box there gathered sometimes as many as twenty lawyers, all in gowns and wigs, who came from other courts to hear Dr. Fuchs tried.

The prisoner stood to hear the indictment against him and plead guilty. He then sat nonchalantly listening and cocking his head to the right while the trial proceeded.

There were four counts in the indictment charging him with having communicated to unknown persons atomic research information calculated to be useful to an enemy. The offenses were said to have been committed in 1943 in Birmingham, between Dec. 31, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944; in New York, in February, 1945, in Boston and in 1947 in Berkshire, England.

As Dr. Fuchs pleaded guilty there was no jury and no evidence, beyond that already heard in Bow Street, was offered against him.

The opposing lawyers argued only the question of sentence and that they did in a moderate, concisive fashion.

The procedure left many questions still unanswered in the public mind:

Why was Dr. Fuchs so readily accepted for highly secret work when it was known he had been a Communist in Germany? How did his treachery both in Britain and the United States escape notice for seven years? How was it finally discovered?

In the "exhaustive inquiry" that followed the receipt of information from the United States last autumn, how did the search narrow down to Dr. Fuchs? Would his crime ever have been discovered if he had not confessed, inasmuch as Mr. Skardon said there was no other evidence against him?

What has happened to the unknown persons to whom Dr. Fuchs gave his information? Who were they?

Why since it also was known

It was not necessary, he said, that the country to which Dr. Fuchs gave Britain's secrets, the Soviet Union, should be an actual enemy but only that it be a potential enemy.

"Our relations with that country leave much to be desired," he remarked but added an expression of hope that they would improve.

As for motives, Sir Hartley said "the prisoner is a Communist and that is at once the explanation and indeed the tragedy of this case."

Calls Case a Tragedy

It is a tragedy, he said, that a man of such high intellectual attainment should become so warped by devotion to communism that he could become in Dr. Fuchs' own words a "controlled schizophrenic," giving allegiance to one country and set of friends and betraying those same people to another country and another ideology.

Sir Hartley recounted from Dr. Fuchs' confession the same story told in Bow Street—how Dr. Fuchs had become a Communist in Germany to oppose nazism, how he had decided to inform the Soviet Union after he had become an atomic scientist in this country, how he had used his Marxist philosophy to separate his mind into two compartments so that he could serve both Britain and the Soviet Union at the same time, and how finally this control mechanism had begun to weaken and finally failed when Mr. Skardon first had come to question him last December.

"In the post-war period," Dr. Fuchs' statement said, "I began to have doubts about the Russian policy. During this time I was not sure I could go on giving the information I had. It became more and more evident that the time when Russia would expand her influence over Europe was far away."

"I had to decide for myself whether I could go on for many years continuing handing over information without being sure in my own mind whether I was doing right. I decided I could not do so."

As Mr. Curtis Bennett arose to

not to be blamed too much if during the fighting in the war information was given and then when Russia ceases to be our ally he goes on giving information."

A scientist, the lawyer contended, has the kind of mind that cannot readily make distinctions of the sort involved in the change in relationship with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Curtis Bennett also contended that as a British citizen by naturalization Dr. Fuchs might not consider his actions so grave as if he had been British born and that, having repented and confessed, he had given "valuable practical assistance to the authorities."

Mr. Skardon had been called to the stand to testify that such assistance had been fully and freely given.

New-Spy Arrests Due in Britain

By CHARLES A. SMITH

International News Service Staff Correspondent

LONDON, March 2.—A large-scale shake-up in Britain's security establishments, and new arrests, were predicted today as a result of revelations by atom scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Belief was general that more arrests can be expected shortly, possibly in the United States as well as Britain, on the basis of information supplied to officials by Fuchs, who professed a desire in court to atone for his crimes.

Fuchs' counsel told the court before the sentencing that the scientist had given British officials "valuable practical assistance" which will aid in tracking down those to whom Fuchs gave secrets.

The British press was filled with speculation that the government's security organizations will be subjected to a thorough overhauling despite additional widespread precautions put in effect when the Fuchs case came to light.


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MAR 2 1950

Fuchs Gets Stiffest Sentence—14 Years

London, Mar. 1 (AP)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs whispered "guilty" today and was given the maximum sentence of 14 years in prison for betraying American and British atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.



KLAUS FUCHS

Before he left the prisoner's dock in historic old Bailey Criminal Court, the 38-year-old German-born scientist admitted having betrayed the Russian agents he dealt with in Britain and the U. S.

The highlight of his 90-minute trial was the disclosure that he has given information which presumably could set off a hunt for his Soviet contacts in the U. S. and Britain.

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

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Britain's Attorney General who appeared as prosecutor, said Fuchs related in his confession he did not know the Russian agents he contacted. However, it was possible Fuchs could have supplied descriptions and other information.

Sir Hartley described the defendant as being "at first now 'deluded and misled' because he realized he had served a "false cause" for seven years.

Fuchs, who came here as a refugee from the Nazis in 1933, pleaded guilty to four specific charges: imparting atomic information to Russia at Birmingham, Eng., in 1943; at New York between Dec. 31, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944; at Boston, Mass., in February, 1945; and in the County of Berkshire, Eng., in 1947.

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Fuchs May Reduce Term To 9 Years

London, Mar. 2 (UP)—The 14-year sentence imposed on Dr. Klaus Fuchs for revealing atomic secrets to Russia can be reduced to nine years and four months with good behavior, the Home Office said today.

A spokesman said the German-born British atomic scientist will be eligible for a one-third reduction in sentence for good behavior just like any other prisoner.

The British press meanwhile predicted more arrests in the case are likely to be made soon, including American contacts to whom Fuchs furnished atomic secrets last July to Moscow.

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London Hints Fuchs' Spying Gave Reds Jump on H-Bomb

London, Mar. 2 (UP)—Russia may have gained a head start over the United States on hydrogen bomb research through information furnished by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist, said today.

They pointed out that Fuchs was known to have been working on hydrogen bomb theory at the time he was meeting with Russian agents. He was then the third leading atomic scientist in Britain and head of the theoretical research department at the Harwell Atomic Center.

During his last major contact with Russian spies early last year he was believed to have advised Soviet agents that the U. S. and Britain were convinced a hy-

drogen bomb could be made. At that time, scientists said, Fuchs undoubtedly gave the Russians the results of his own preliminary work on the hydrogen bomb and its vast destructive potentialities.

President Truman did not announce the American decision to go ahead with production of a hydrogen bomb until early this year, although preliminary work had been going on for some time.

With some of the secrecy removed from the case as a result of Fuchs' trial yesterday, informed quarters disclosed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook found in Canada last year.

The notebook contained Fuchs'

name followed by the Russian word "nash"—meaning "ours."

This set off a full-scale investigation which disclosed that the German-born British scientist had been revealing atomic secrets to Russia since 1942.

More arrests are expected soon, the informed sources said. American FBI agents and top British intelligence experts are working together to track down the agents to whom Fuchs slipped the atomic secrets for relay to Moscow.

It was understood that none of the agents is Russian. Officials hinted that the names of at least two were known. One was said to be a woman of East European birth, now a naturalized American. Another was said

to be a Briton who has left the country.

The British government began a sweeping shakeup of its security system to plug loopholes disclosed in the Fuchs trial. Some retirements and resignations among Britain's top intelligence directors are likely, informed quarters said.

One glaring weakness of the intelligence system was revealed in the Fuchs case. This was the loophole through which an admitted Communist such as Fuchs was entrusted with top-secret Anglo-American atomic information despite the fact that any "good" Communist has Russian sympathies.

One source said a series of "courts of inquiry" had been held

in the various domestic and foreign intelligence agencies to ascertain how Fuchs' trial, as a spy was so long missed.

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Washington News
 MAR 2 1950
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Fuchs Pleads Guilty Of A-Betrayal, Gets 14 Yrs.

By JACK SMITH

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Jekyll-Hyde wizard of science, whispered "guilty" today and was given the maximum sentence of 14 years in prison for betraying American and British atomic secrets to Soviet Russia. His trial lasted only 90 minutes.

Before he left the prisoner's dock in historic Old Bailey Court, the 33-year-old German-born Communist admitted having informed on the Russian agents he dealt with in Britain and the United States—thus presumably touch-off a great international spy hunt.

Fuchs was upbraided by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Goddard, for committing the "grossest treachery" and doing "irreparable and incalculable harm both to this land and the United States of America."

The scarlet-robed justice told the prisoner he had fallen to the "depths of self-deception," en-



DR. KLAUS FUCHS
Guilty of "grossest treachery."

dangered British and American friendship and "imperiled the right of asylum which this country has hitherto extended to political refugees."

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

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

Then after sentence had been pronounced, he uttered a brief statement, in soft, broken English.

"I have had a fair trial," he said. "I thank you, My Lord."

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Mirror

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Britain Has Failed Doubly In Handling Traitor Fuchs

British justice has moved rapidly in disposing of the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the scientist who betrayed atomic secrets to Soviet Russia. The swiftness of its processes may be attributed in some measure to the co-operation of the defendant, who has confessed readily to having betrayed his country and also to some unspecified "crimes other than the ones with which I am charged." The adequacy of the punishment imposed upon Dr. Fuchs is a matter upon which there is certain to be disagreement.

In arriving at an answer to this question it is necessary to consider circumstances other than the act of betrayal and the confession of guilt. Dr. Fuchs was born in Germany and lived there until life was made intolerable by the oppressive rule of the Nazi regime. He sought and was granted refuge and citizenship in Britain, where, apparently, it was assumed that gratitude would find expression in loyalty, a rash and disastrous assumption, as subsequent developments proved.

Recognizing his high standing in his field of science, the British government placed Dr. Fuchs in a position of great trust. He repaid this trust with unspeakable treachery, passing along to Soviet-Russia secret information gained

through his connection with the atomic bomb project both in Britain and the United States. He has aided the cause of a nation which is steadily working toward its purpose of ruling or destroying the world.

Is a sentence of 14 years in prison just punishment for such a crime? It was a crime designed to serve with a deadly purpose and was without mitigating circumstances. In wartime it would have justified death and at a time like the present when the peace of the world hangs on a slender thread, it is hardly less serious. Its effect is that of hastening the day when Russia will be in a position to strike.

In view of the enormity of the crime and the baseness of character which it reflects, the punishment of Fuchs is inadequate. It stands, however, as only one phase of Britain's failure in a matter concerned so vitally with the security of the Western powers and the preservation of peace.

The gravest mistake was made when the scientist was given a high place in the atomic development project without first determining his background, which was that of a Communist of long-standing. Britain has not been at its best in dealing with the case of the ingrate and traitor inside its gates.

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Hold Fuchs Gave Russians Big Start on H-Bomb Plans

London, March 2 (U.P.)—Russia may have gained a head start over the United States on hydrogen bomb research through information furnished by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientists said today.

They pointed out that Fuchs was known to have been working on hydrogen bomb theory at the time he was meeting Russian agents. He was then the third leading atomic scientist in Britain and head of the theoretical research department at the Hatwell atomic center.

with Russian spies early last year he was believed to have advised Soviet agents that the United States and Britain were convinced a hydrogen bomb could be made.

At that time, scientists said, Fuchs undoubtedly gave the Russians the results of his own preliminary work on the hydrogen bomb and its vast destructive potentialities.

President Truman did not announce the American decision to go ahead with production of a hydrogen bomb until early this year, although pre-

liminary work had been going on for some time.

With some of the secrecy removed from the case as a result of Fuchs' trial yesterday, informed quarters disclosed that Fuchs was trapped through a single word in a Russian agent's notebook found in Canada last year.

The notebook contained Fuchs' name followed by the Russian word "nash"—meaning "ours."

This set off a British investigation.

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litigation which disclosed that the German-born scientist had been revealing atomic secrets to Russia since 1942.

May Serve Only 9 Years

Fuchs was sentenced to 14 years in prison yesterday. With one-third time off for good behavior, his sentence will be reduced to nine years and four months.

More arrests are expected to follow soon, these sources said. American FBI agents and top British intelligence experts are working together to track down the agents to whom Fuchs slipped the atomic secrets for relay to Moscow.

It was understood that none of the agents are Russian. It was disclosed in Fuchs' trial yesterday that his first contact was some one who would not have been suspected to being a Communist.

Woman Involved

Officials threw out hints that the names of at least two were known. One was said to be a woman of Eastern European birth who now is a naturalized American. Another was said to be a Briton who has left the country.

Simultaneously the British Government began a sweeping shakeup of its security system to plug loopholes disclosed in the Fuchs trial.

Some retirements and resignations among Britain's top intelligence directors are likely informed quarters said.

One glaring weakness of the intelligence system was revealed in the Fuchs case. This was the loophole through which an admitted Communist such as Fuchs was entrusted with top-secret Anglo-American atomic information, despite the fact that any "good" Communist has Russian sympathies.

Cryptic Notations

One source said a series of "courts of inquiry" had been held in the various domestic and foreign intelligence agencies to ascertain how Fuchs' trail as a spy was so long missed.

The net didn't begin to close around Fuchs until last year, when an intensive spy hunt in Canada produced a Russian agent's diary containing Fuchs' name and a series of cryptic notations.

British agents began shadowing him day and night. His telephone was tapped. Finally he was confronted with facts of his activities which caused him to confess.

Cousin of Fuchs at His Trial

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, March 1—Frau Ina Wagner Fuchs, cousin and only member of Dr. Klaus Fuchs' family in Britain, attended his trial. She was in tears as the scientist was sentenced. She said she had hardly seen her cousin here, but felt it was her duty to be at the trial.

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Strachey Not Red, Says Attlee

London, March 2 (AP)—A statement tonight from Prime Minister Attlee's official residence described as "disgraceful" headlines in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard saying newly appointed War Minister John Strachey "remains an avowed Communist."

The pro-Conservative Standard tonight charged that Strachey "has never publicly repudiated his belief in Communism."

"These statements are not true," said the Downing Street statement. "As long ago as 1940 Mr. Strachey had made it clear that he was in fundamental disagreement with the Communist Party of which he has never been a member."

The statement continued: "In 1943 he (Strachey) rejoined the Labor Party of which he has since continued to be a member, and he has in the fullest sense been publicly identified with the Labor Party's known attitude of opposition to the Communist Party and its doctrines."

The Standard in black headlines said Attlee had ordered a sweeping probe of British military intelligence as an aftermath of the conviction of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top British atom scientist.

"Fuchs Purge: Strachey Faces Personal Crisis: New War Minister Has Never Disavowed Communism," one heading said.

The newspaper quoted Strachey's book, "The Coming Struggle for Power," published in 1932, in which he wrote:

"The coming of Communism can alone render our problems soluble. A working-class dictatorship can alone open the way to

Communism."

The Downing St. statement said: "His early writings quoted in the Evening Standard have been well known since the date of their publication. . . . There can be no possible justification for raising such a question at the present time."

Strachey took over his job as War Minister in this week's cabinet shuffle. He had been Minister of Food since May, 1946.

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N. Y. *Compass*
MAR 3 1950

War Minister Branded as Red, Attlee Rebukes London Paper

**Beaverbrook Daily Says
John Strachey Shouldn't
Head the Fuchs Inquiry**

By Ned Russell

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

LONDON, March 2.—"The Evening Standard" of London today attacked John Strachey, now Secretary of State for War in the Labor government, as "an avowed Communist" who "has never publicly retracted his belief in Communism."

The story drew a sharp rebuke and denial from Prime Minister Attlee. In a statement issued at his office at No. 10 Downing Street, Mr. Attlee described as "disgraceful" the assertions and headlines appearing on the front pages of the "Evening Standard," and said they "are not true."

The newspaper, owned by Conservative Lord Beaverbrook, suggested that Mr. Strachey should be dismissed from the War Office, where he allegedly would be involved in an overhaul of Great Britain's military intelligence service, known as MI-5.

The "Evening Standard" said Mr. Attlee had ordered a "full examination" of the military intelligence secret service as a direct result of the revelations at the trial of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, naturalized British physicist, who was sent to prison yesterday for four-



John Strachey

teen years for passing Anglo-American secrets about atomic energy to Russian agents.

The headlines in the newspaper said: "Fuchs and Strachey: A Great New Crisis. War Minister (Continued on page 6, column 3)

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John Strachey

(Continued from page one)

As Never Disavowed Communism; Now Involved in M. I. 5 Efficiency Probe.

In his statement Mr. Attlee said: "As long ago as 1940 Mr. Strachey had made it clear he was in fundamental disagreement with the Communist party, of which he has never been a member."

The "Evening Standard" quoted statements made by Mr. Strachey before World War II, including passages from his books, "The Coming Struggle for Power," published in 1932, and "The Theory and Practice of Socialism," published in 1934, seeking through these excerpts to show that he had Communist philosophy.

In reply, Mr. Attlee said, "His early writings have been well known since the date of their publication."

The Prime Minister's statement recalled that Mr. Strachey rejoined the Labor party in 1943, and that he has in the fullest sense been publicly identified with the Labor party's known attitude of opposition to the Communist party and its doctrines.

Mr. Strachey joined the Royal Air Force in 1941, the statement said, and became a Wing Com-

mander on the Air staff under his election to Parliament in 1945. He was appointed immediately as Under Secretary of State for Air and later promoted to the post of Minister of Food, which he held until transferred to the War Office this week in a Cabinet shake-up.

Mr. Attlee's statement said, "In none of these offices have (his) earlier writings been held to be any disqualification, and there can be no possible justification for raising such questions at the present time."

The statement from No. 10 Downing Street was issued for two reasons:

First, it was realized that the

"Evening Standard" story would have a dangerous impact on Anglo-American relations at a time when the trial of Dr. Fuchs already has caused important repercussions.

Second, government leaders saw the newspaper's story as a direct political attack, not only on Mr. Strachey but on Mr. Attlee and the whole Labor government.

(John Strachey faced American deportation proceedings twice before World War II on charges of being a Communist. At a Chicago deportation hearing in 1935 he said he did not deny he was a Communist but did deny he was a

member of the Communist party. The proceedings were dropped when he left for Soviet volunteer work.

(When he arrived in New York in October, 1934, he was sent to Ellis Island on a ship from the American Consulate General in London that he was not only a member of the British Communist party but had been named a member of its executive committee. It was reported the ship came from the British Foreign Office. Mr. Strachey was permitted to enter the United States on a bond of \$500, when he promised not to lecture.)

British Demand Security Inquiry As Result of Fuchs' Disclosures

Thorough Overhaul Is Held Imperative— Public's Faith in Secret Service Badly Shaken—Press Condemns Ineptitude

By CLIFTON DANIEL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, March 2—Loud demands were being made today for a thorough overhaul of Britain's security arrangements as a result of the disclosures yesterday at the trial of Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, German-born official of the British Government's atomic energy establishment, who was sentenced to fourteen years in prison for disclosing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Faith in the efficiency of Britain's renowned Secret Service obviously was shaken. For the first time there was seen in this country something like the "spy hysteria" so much deprecated by the British when manifested in the United States.

Over and over the question was asked: How did Dr. Fuchs, a confessed Communist, get away with it for seven years? Why did the tip that led to his arrest have to come from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation rather than from the M. I. 5?

"M. I. 5 must be purged," said the headline on The Evening Standard's editorial, which demanded the dismissal of Sir Percy Sillitoe, chief of the counter-espionage branch of the War Office (M. I. 5). "The secret is so secret that even his address is never published."

Questions were being prepared for the Government in the House of Commons. Raymond Blackburn, Labor member, intended to ask the Home Secretary about the circumstances in which Dr. Fuchs had been employed in a restricted job and whether the policy of granting asylum to political refugees would be continued.

However, a debate in Parliament is unlikely, for, despite the disclosures in the Fuchs' trial, the secrets of the Secret Service undoubtedly will remain secret.

Government officials were not even prepared to say whether any steps were being taken to close the gaps in the security arrangements exposed by Dr. Fuchs' phenomenal deception.

Unofficial sources reported that anti-espionage precautions at all the secret establishments in the country were being checked and re-organized; personal records of all the 3,000 persons employed at the atomic energy plants at Harwell and Sellafield were being re-

examined and a search made for the Soviet agents to whom Dr. Fuchs confessed handing information both in Britain and the United States.

The British authorities are not perturbed by reports from Washington that the Anglo-American negotiations had been suspended because they are not a continuous series. Nevertheless they were prepared to wait a long time for a new agreement.

The Evening Standard, a Conservative newspaper, said that the failure of Britain's security system had "exposed Britain to the scorn of her allies and the contempt of her enemies."

The pro-Government Daily Mirror said in its biggest headline this morning: "Duped for six years—why?"

"Americans demand: No more atom secrets for Britain."

The editor of the liberal Manchester Guardian, who viewed the situation with more alarm than anybody, said that the "point which has shaken our friends in America and the people at home is not that an acknowledged Communist placed loyalty to Russia before loyalty to his own country, but the appalling magnitude of the disclosures of our own security arrangements."

While the newspapers fulminated, Dr. Fuchs' place at Harwell, as head of the theoretical physics division, was filled temporarily by Dr. Herbert W. Skinner. Dr. Skinner, 49-year-old physicist, worked with the pioneers of atomic energy in Britain, made important contributions to the development of radar during the war, and worked on atomic energy at Berkeley, Calif., in 1944.

Dr. Skinner, Physics Professor at Liverpool University, is also head of the general physics division at Harwell.

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FBI Men Join Hunt in Britain For Atom Spies

London, Monday, March 6 (U.P.). —Britain's security services aided by FBI men, sent from the United States spent the weekend in one of the greatest spy hunts on record, seeking the links in an atomic-secret pipeline to Russia, it was reported today.

The war office MI-5 counter-intelligence service, the special branch of Scotland Yard, the special service bureau of the Foreign Office and the special investigation branch of the Supply Department participated in the hunt.

Hunt Fuchs' Woman Friend.

The operatives are understood to be tracing a small, highly organized group of Russian agents who forwarded to Moscow atomic secrets supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs —and possibly others. They are said to have found out the channel through which the information was sent out of the country.

Agents were trying to find a woman with whom Fuchs spent two days at the Thames River resort of Maidenhead Jan. 16 and 17, 15 days before his arrest as a spy. Little information apparently was obtained from the report, except that she was tall and dark. The Daily Herald, newspaper of the Labor Party, reported that Sir Percy Sillitoe, chief of MI-5, might fly to Washington to consult J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, on the spy hunt.

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MAR 6 1950

SEEK 'BRAINS' OF FUCHS' RING

LONDON, Sunday, March 5 (UP).—British intelligence agents are on the trail of a Russian "master mind" who supervised Dr. Klaus Fuchs' treachery, the weekly News of the World reported today.

In another development, the shy Fuchs, 35—believed to have "lived the life of a recluse"—was disclosed to have spent at least one weekend rendezvous with an attractive brunette at a resort hotel on the Thames River, a few miles south of London.

TELL OF 'AFFAIR'

[The Laborite Daily Herald reported that Fuchs, sentenced to 14 years in prison for relaying U. S. and British atomic secrets to Russia, admitted an affair with a young married woman and that her husband may serve divorce papers on Fuchs.]

The Riviera hotel at Maidenhead told local police Fuchs registered there Jan. 16 with a woman as "K. Fuchs—Dr. and Mrs., 17 Hillside, Harwell, Berkshire." Fuchs lived at that address at Britain's principal atomic research station.

"His name is still here on the register and we may see it here," one of the hotel officials said. "However, none of us can recall the woman who was with him, except that she was brunette and somewhere in the thirties."

"They came in, registered, went straight up to their room and didn't even have dinner. They left early the following morning."

At Lacie's Court in Abingdon, a few miles from Harwell, Fuchs' fellow-boarders had said they had no idea that "old Fuchs even so much as ever looked at a woman."

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MAR 5 1950

History of The Week

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

Noted historian, author of "The Age of Darkness" and "The Vital Center."

Not the least complex problem of an already sufficiently complex age is that created by the existence of secret agents. Last week saw more manifestations of that problem and of its backwash upon people and upon politics. In London, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the brilliant young scientist who had spent the crucial years of his life a slave to the Soviet illusion, pleaded guilty to charges of atomic espionage and received a sentence of 14 years. The Fuchs case put in sharp outline what all responsible people have long known: that Britain and the U. S. are the top Soviet intelligence objectives.

This was the problem; but there was also its backwash. The problem created fear and anxiety, which hysterical people would aggravate and cynical people would exploit. There was evidence of such hysteria and cynicism last week. In Washington, Dean Acheson had to make another statement on Alger Hiss, spelling it out this time in words of one syllable for the benefit of the neanderthal Republicans.

In New York the lawyers for William Remington announced that he had received an out-of-court settlement for his libel suit



McGRATH J. E. HOOVER FUCHS

against Elizabeth Bentley, the valuable ex-Communist who had called Remington a Communist agent. And in California the faculty of the Univ. of California was up in arms over a non-Communist oath which the board of regents, over the objection of Gov. Earl Warren and of the university's president, Robert G. Sprout, is seeking to impose upon all faculty.

The combination of cynicism and hysteria has rarely been more compactly exhibited than in the recent performance of Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin. McCarthy, the meager and petulant successor of Robert M. La Follette Jr., has charged that the State Dept. has on its rolls 57 card-carrying Communists, along with untold numbers of fellow travelers. Thus far only one name has been revealed as an example of what Sen. McCarthy regards as a Communist sympathizer. This is David Lloyd of the White House, who has been an active anti-Communist for years and was indeed at one time legislative representative for the anti-Communist liberal organization, Americans for Democratic Action. If McCarthy's information is no better than this, his only success will be in making the country forget the name of Sen. Hickenlooper.

Think on the one hand, a real problem; on the other, an over-sought and feverish response, which only aids the extremes of Communism and reaction. How does a free people undertake the measures to protect its security? Two answers are clear. It does not solve the problem by wildly denying its existence, the way Henry Wallace and John Rogge would have it. Nor does it solve the problem by running berserk, in the manner of Sen. McCarthy and the board of regents at the Univ. of California.

The crucial agency in the proper solution of the problem, of course, is the FBI. There are two things that the American people must expect of the FBI: that it be efficient; and that it do as little to violate the ways of freedom as is consistent with national security. How well have the American people been served? The question of the FBI's efficiency, especially on political questions, is an open one. Certainly we know now that a great deal of Communist espionage went on in Washington in the thirties under the nose of the FBI.

There were political obstacles to FBI activity in this field; yet one would think that an efficient federal police would not be so entirely dependent upon information provided them by ex-Communists after the fact.

Are FBI methods democratic? Here public misgivings have been growing; and some of these misgivings were stated with great force in a recent speech by Joseph L. Rauh Jr., chairman of the ADA Executive Committee. Rauh, who has always been a militant anti-Communist, here bluntly summarized doubts which have risen in many minds concerning FBI methods: the increasing use of wire-tapping; the effort to cover up wire-tapping by other illegal acts, as revealed in the Coplan case; and, most serious of all, the attempt to impugn the motives of any one who dares to criticize the FBI.

No government agency is above criticism; and, if any government agency should regard the play of public criticism as essential to the democratic discharge of its duties, it is the FBI. A central police agency is compatible with democracy only when its operations support political and intellectual freedom, not when they intimidate or repress it. I am sure that J. Edgar Hoover's old boss and sponsor Haydon F. Stone would tell him that the current FBI mood of neurotic sensitivity to criticism is not conducive to the democratic functioning of a police system. The Communists are against the FBI but this does not make every one who raises questions about the FBI a Communist; and, when the FBI gets to believing that all its critics are Soviet agents, then its usefulness as in serving a democracy is over.

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CONCERNING BETRAYAL

Problems of loyalty and disloyalty, fidelity and betrayal, are occupying a large place in our thinking these days. In this past week we have faced those problems in several different aspects. Dr. Klaus Fuchs, upon his confession, has been sentenced in London for acts that were said to be "close to high treason." A Senatorial committee pushed the inquiry into loyalty tests and a House group heard further accusations of treacherous conduct. It is small wonder that we are perturbed by this entire question.

The concepts of betrayal and treason are bewildering precisely because they lie outside our world of moral values. Close to the center of those values is a concept of loyalties. We get it as small children. We learn the cohesiveness of the family, the implicit loyalty first to parents and then to brothers and sisters. A little later comes the loyalty to the school and to the immediate social group. Still later comes the loyalty to the town or city or state; and finally the loyalty to the nation-state.

The treacheries that we have witnessed substitute for these deeply ingrained values another group of concepts. Dr. Fuchs said, for example, that he was moved by a loyalty different from that which he had pledged to his adopted country. He explained this as a "controlled" split in personality. Dr. Alan Nunn May asserted that he passed on scientific secrets because they should be the property of the "whole scientific world." Those explanations bear witness to confusion of values rather than to a clarified ideal. Dr. May did not pass on secrets to the "whole scientific world," but to one Power that would do its utmost to prevent their being so passed on. Dr. Fuchs eventually realized that what he had once thought of as a "higher" loyalty was merely a different and conflicting loyalty, quite possibly a "lower" one.

The conflict of loyalties is nothing new to us. It forms the basis for a large part of our literature. Without the clash between "love and honor" the stage might have decayed centuries ago. But it is embedded in our moral world that these loyalties shall be open and proclaimed. We are not ashamed of them. Why, indeed, should we be? If we are compelled to choose, we do so openly and even proudly.

We are confronted, however, with those who have made a choice surreptitiously, even conspiratorially. And in that dark choice lies treason. It may well be the product of confusion as to values. We do not know as yet how far our whole body politic is to blame for what has happened by fostering the cynical "debunking" of the Twenties and the equally cynical "economic determinism" of the Thirties. Both contributed to undermining the moral foundations upon which our society is built. Deep in those foundations are the great stones of loyalty—personal, social and national. It is inevitable that they should have been rocked in some cases.

Our problem, therefore, is not one of "witch-hunting." It is rather one of rebuilding the whole body of values that have been threatened. When we have done that we will be less apprehensive over occasional distortions of those values or flight from them and the betrayal that ensues.

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Accuser Admits Strachey Isn't A Moscow Red

But, Asks Beaverbrook in New Attack, Is He For Communism in Britain?

By Ned Russell

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, March 4.—"The Evening Standard" of London con-

ceded today that John Strachey, War Secretary in the new Labor government, is "sincerely convinced" that Russian totalitarian Communism is "spurious," but demanded to know whether he believes "Communism is the ultimate aim for Britain."

This was the third successive day that "The Evening Standard," owned by Lord Beaverbrook, a Conservative, has attacked Mr. Strachey on the grounds he was "an avowed Communist" before World War II and never has publicly repudiated Communism as such. Both Mr. Strachey and Prime Minister Attlee have issued vigorous denials of the newspaper's charges.

"The Evening Standard" campaign is aimed at bringing about dismissal of Mr. Strachey as War Secretary, on the ground that he is in charge of the government's Military Intelligence branch dealing with counter-espionage. This secret service, known as MI-8, is said to be undergoing an overhauling as a result of the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who was known to be a German Communist when he passed Anglo-American secrets about atomic energy to Soviet agents. Dr. Fuchs was sent to jail Wednesday for fourteen years.

Paper Defends Strachey

The fact is, however, that MI-8 is not connected with the War Office. It is attached to the Cabinet and is responsible only to the Prime Minister. The War Secretary is not concerned with it. He is not even a full-fledged member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Strachey was defended today by the Liberal "Manchester Guardian," which published an editorial praising his anti-Communist stand since 1945 and attacking Lord Beaverbrook.

Describing "The Evening Standard" campaign as a "mare's nest," "The Manchester Guardian" recalled how Mr. Strachey admittedly sympathized with Communism before the war. It added: "At that time Strachey passed through

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N. Y. *World Tribune*
DATED MAR 5 1950
NEW YORK DIVISION

and became for a time a subtle and able exponent of an English variety of Marxism. But no one who read his writings could imagine that he was a blind follower of Moscow.

He had also one quality that was denied to Lord Beaverbrook's papers: he was a convinced anti-Fascist, and he was wise enough to see that Hitler was heading for war.

In 1940 and 1941 Strachey was the most effective writer on the Left, against the Communists, British and Russian, for their betrayal of the Allied cause. His essays of 1940, reprinted in the book "Betrayal of the Left," showed him under no illusions about the nature of Communist totalitarianism in Russia.

Paper Points to Record

"The Manchester Guardian" pointed out that Mr. Strachey even challenged the Communists on their belief in an inevitable conflict between Britain and the United States and argued that Anglo-American co-operation was the best hope for British workers.

In pursuing its attack today "The Evening Standard" did not print the text of Mr. Strachey's statement last night in which he cited several examples of his writings and public speeches to show how he first broke with the Communists in 1940.

Instead, "The Evening Standard" sought to dispute his points. It emphasized that most of his quarrel had been only with the British Communist party, and said his statement drew "a veil of confusion between Communism as a theory of society and Communism as interpreted by current Russian practice."

Says He's Still Marxist

"The Evening Standard" said Mr. Strachey's statement last night shows he was "sincerely convinced of the need to win the war against Germany, and on this issue fell out with the Communist party of Great Britain, of which, though not a member, he had until then been a known supporter."

However, the newspaper continued, "he remains Marxist and has not yet produced evidence that at any time he retracted from his adherence to Communism as a creed, although he now violently disagrees with the particular interpretation put upon that creed in Russia and by organized Communist parties outside Russia."

Mr. Strachey declined tonight to comment on today's developments.

Uproar Over 'Red' Charge Levelled At Strachey May Hurt Labor Regime

The delicacy of the situation created by the treasonable activities of Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs and the disturbed and even fearful state of the public mind, it seems, should have operated against selection of John Strachey as Britain's new Secretary of State for War.

Regardless of whether the critical reaction is justified or entirely without merit, the results are certain to be harmful. Doubt and suspicion are inspired when every act and gesture of the Labor Government should be designed to establish confidence, both in England and in the United States.

Inclusion of Mr. Strachey in Prime Minister Attlee's recognized government has provoked the outright charge by the Evening Standard of London that the new Secretary of State for War is an "avowed Communist" who has never "publicly retracted his belief in Communism."

Coming at a time when Britain is still reeling from the shock of the Fuchs revelations, the charge has produced a dramatic effect at home. It has also served to revive memories of Mr. Strachey's difficulties in the United States. Once, before World War II, deportation proceedings were instituted against him in Chicago on the ground

that he was a Communist. Later he was held at Ellis Island for similar reasons but was finally admitted under bond and after promising to make no speeches.

Mr. Strachey, it must be conceded, has a shadowy background although he served with distinction during the war and has since held offices of trust in the Labor Government. In the course of the hearings in the United States he denied being a member of the Communist party while remaining silent on his status as a Communist.

Prime Minister Attlee has come vigorously to his defense. The charges, he says, are not true and are disgraceful. He declares that "as long ago as 1940, Mr. Strachey had made it clear that he was in fundamental disagreement with the Communist party, of which he has never been a member."

Mr. Strachey's writings and his speeches during an earlier phase of his brilliant career suggest pronounced leaning toward Communist ideology.

It may be true, as Prime Minister Attlee insists, that he is not now a member of the party and that he has been in fundamental disagreement with its principles for the last 10 years. Nevertheless, his selection as Secretary of State for War was ill considered and unwise.

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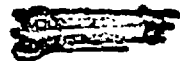
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MAR 5 1950

Hunt Atom Spy Replacing Fuchs

LONDON, March 4 (INS).—
British and American intelligence
officers were reported today on
the trail of an atomic scientist
suspected of supplying Russia
with A-bomb secrets after Dr.
Klaus Fuchs developed qualms
about aiding the Soviets.

The London Daily Mail said
the unidentified suspects came
to Britain on "official business"
and is known to be "anti-Brit-
ish."

The newspaper said "this man"
stepped into the shoes of Dr.
Fuchs, the self-confessed espionage
agent sentenced to 14 years
in prison, and delivered informa-
tion in "another sphere of re-
search."

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CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, D. C., March 5.—When Britain's Prime Minister Attlee picked John Strachey, the ruddiest member of his photo-finish socialist Labor Government, to be War Minister, he put another hex on this North American house with respect to Canadian and United States cooperation for atom bomb defense and counterattack against Russia.

The original plan, calling for a three-way sharing of atom bomb information among the United States, Canada and Great Britain, was stalled when the American people and its Congress were jarred by the seizure and conviction of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British-sponsored scientist who betrayed our most precious national defense secrets to the Kremlin. British military intelligence and Scotland Yard were chagrined by their sloppy work. The seizure of Fuchs, it should be remembered, was made possible by the work of our own FBI under J. Edgar Hoover.

So now British military intelligence and Scotland Yard and their over-all security set-up is being investigated and overhauled. This job will be done by the British war minister.

Attlee's selection for this post is Strachey, a 48-year-old long-time radical. This is the same Strachey, who, back in 1932 wrote a book called, "The Coming Struggle for Power," in which he stated:

"The coming of Communism can alone render our problems soluble. A working-class dictatorship can alone open the way to Communism. This cannot be developed unless the working class succeeds in organizing its most clear-sighted members into a Communist party.

Called Socialism "Necessary Transition."

"It is impossible to establish Communism as an immediate successor to capitalism. The Communists work for the establishment of socialism as a necessary transition state on the road to Communism.

"Like all socialists, I believe that a socialist society evolves into a Communist society."

Now the leaders of our defense set-ups and security agencies are not going to sit down and whisper secrets which concern the life of the nation into War Minister Strachey's pink ear, and the Canadians, we're told, feel the same way.

Brother Strachey and his superiors in the Attlee Government have been insisting to both Washington and Ottawa that Strachey's original deep Kremlin red has now faded to a pale parlor pink. But after the convictions in London of the Canadian Dr. Alan Nunn May, and in New York of Secretary of State Dean Acheson's good friend Alger Hiss, and the confession of Dr. Fuchs, the professional soldiers here and in Canada are taking no chances.

The unfortunate effect of all these political developments in London is that they hurt the vitally essential U. S.-Canadian military cooperation.

On the high diplomatic levels of course it would be considered highly improper for the United States to make any official comments regarding the selection of a member of the British Cabinet.

The Truman Administration has been bankrolling the Attlee Government's welfare state and were American Marshall Plan aid



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On the high diplomatic levels of course it would be considered highly improper for the United States to make any official comments regarding the selection of a member of the British Cabinet.

The Truman Administration has been bankrolling the Attlee Government's welfare state and were American Marshall Plan aid withdrawn it would collapse immediately—in fact, it seems destined to fall in a matter of months.

The idea sold to the American taxpayers was that their billions poured out to Great Britain would stave off Communism. Now, Attlee presents us Strachey, as War Minister and chief of military intelligence and security.

It was significant that an Administration Representative, Dan Flood of Pennsylvania, in a one-minute speech in the House Saturday tossed this bit of dynamite into the record:

"To discover that the War Minister of the British Cabinet, John Strachey, made this statement in the British press yesterday, is sufficient to alarm and prompt me to at least direct attention to it. I quote:

"It has always been public knowledge that I supported the Communist doctrine in the years which preceded the last war."

British "Make It Difficult" for Us.

"Mr. Attlee and Mr. Strachey disclosed this belief has been recanted in recent years.

"Mr. Strachey is to have charge of the tightening up of British security as a result of the Fuchs incident. The fact that the British have a 'red face' because of the Fuchs scandal is no reason to substitute a red War Minister. I have consistently supported all aid to Britain; yes, and fought for it in committee and on the floor. Under our procedure Mr. Strachey would be declared a security risk. The British make it difficult to help them."

In view of the harshness of British libel laws, the fury of the attack made by Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's great publisher and a member of Churchill's war cabinet, on Strachey's appointment has taken on deep significance here.

In the face of Attlee's and Strachey's insistence that the War Minister no longer holds his Communist views of a decade ago, Beaverbrook's London Evening Standard has thrust home the attack with the flat declaration that Strachey has never in truth recanted, that "he remains an avowed Communist" and is now a man who by his office will be responsible for the British probe into their own military intelligence department whose negligence (plus that of the late President Roosevelt) made it possible for Fuchs to come to the United States and penetrate as a Red spy into the deepest recesses of our atomic researches.

As has been put on the record: the hands of American security officials were tied by Roosevelt's order which in effect said simply, "You American security officers will accept without question or investigation anybody OK'd by London." Well, we did—and lost out. Lost perhaps more than some will ever know—if they are where Pal Joey drops the first one.



John Strachey

"Socialism is road to Communism"

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News

MAR 6 1950

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3 British Agencies Hunt Fuchs' Pals

By the United Press.

LONDON, March 6.—Three of Britain's top security services are carrying on their greatest spy hunt in history to find the associates of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, informed sources said today.

The services are the British Military Intelligence, the special service branch of the Foreign Office and the special investigation branch of Atomic Research.

Their aim is to trace the agents and break up the apparently small but highly organized Russian et-

plionage network here which has been gathering atomic secrets.

British agents believe they know the channel through which information was sent to Russia by Fuchs, who was sentenced to 14 years in prison for betraying

atomic secrets. Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of Military Intelligence, spent the week end on the spy hunt and, according to the press, may fly to Washington soon to consult with American FBI leaders.

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N.Y. World Telegram & Sun

DATED MAR 6 1950

FILED MAR 6 1950

Fuchs' Father Hopes End Of Cold War Will Free Son

Leipzig, Mar. 5 (AP)—The father of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of betraying atomic secrets to Russia, said today he hopes "my son will be forgiven and regain his freedom in a few years."

Dr. Emil Fuchs, 73, Theological professor at the Soviet Zone's Leipzig University, said in an interview the present East-West tension "may relax before too long."

"In that case," he added, "my son's act may be viewed in a fresh light by British authorities. I am told his prison sentence is for 14 years. Before that period expires, I think it is quite probable that there will be a relief from inter-

national suspicion. After all it seems only yesterday that friendship with Russia was very popular in Britain."

A Quaker, Dr. Fuchs said he has no political affiliations but has respect for the Soviet's "experiment in building a new social system."

"For this reason I consented to come to East Germany to teach," he said.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Hint Fuchs Investigation Here

'New York Angle' Interests Jury

The Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities yesterday resumed deliberations for the first time in six months with the broad hint that it may look into the New York angles of the spy case involving Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born atomic scientist who last week was sentenced to 14 years by the British for transmitting atomic secrets to the Soviet.

John G. Brunini, foreman of the jury, commented that all of the grand jurors are "interested in the Fuchs case as individuals." He added there is "unquestionably a New York angle—there's always a New York angle." He refused to elaborate, but did not deny that the case was discussed at the two-and-a-half-hour session yesterday.

At one point he remarked, "There seems to have been a lid clamped down in Washington." Asked if the grand jury might attempt to pry the lid off, Brunini refused to say.

There were also indications the grand jury is pursuing other angles of the Chambers-Hiss case. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant Attorney General working with the grand jury, recently returned from the West Coast where he questioned seven witnesses in Los Angeles and two in San Francisco, presumably in connection with leads supplied by Whittaker Chambers.

Chambers, when he testified before the grand jury which indicted Alger Hiss, stated that, as a former spy courier for the Red underground, he carried as much as \$10,000 in cash to Los Angeles to pay off spy contacts. There have been indications that the spy trail leads to Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco and that the Red apparatus in each of those cities is tied up with the others.

Two witnesses were questioned briefly by the grand jury yesterday. They were identified as Peter and Bessie Magrini, of 8663 21st Ave., Brooklyn. They refused to reveal what line the questioning had taken. It was learned, however, that Magrini's former wife, Yolanda, was questioned by the Los Angeles grand jury recently.

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Grand Jury Has Ears Up for a Fuchs Tie Here

A New York angle to the atom-spy case of British scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs will be investigated by the federal grand jury which indicted Alger Hiss, the foreman indicated yesterday after the jury's first meeting since September.

Replying to a question, magazine editor John C. Brunini said there was "unquestionably" a local slant to the Fuchs case.

In what seemed a hint that the jury would look into the Fuchs case, Brunini admitted: "I might say that we are interested in it as individuals."

Lid Seems to Be On.

He added: "I might say that there seems to have been a lid clamped down on that case in Washington."

Fuchs, highly placed atomic scientist who admitted passing secrets to Russia, is serving 14 years in a British prison.

The jury confined its activities yesterday to questioning a Brooklyn couple, presumably in connection with further inquiry into the stories told by Whittaker Chambers.

The jury is understood to be interested in a West Coast Red apparatus outlined by Chambers. Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant to the attorney general in charge of the investigation, has just returned from the Coast where a number of witnesses were called.

Many New Witnesses.

Donegan would only say that "many new witnesses" will be called. Some, it is expected, will be from Washington and the Coast.

Those questioned yesterday were Peter Magrini and his wife, Bessie, of 8663 21st Ave., Brooklyn. Accompanied by a lawyer, the couple refused to talk to reporters.

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N. Y. Jurors May Probe Fuchs Case; Quiz Boro Couple

The Manhattan special Federal Grand Jury investigating activities may look into the New York aspects of the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist sentenced to 14 years in jail for transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians.

John G. Brunini, foreman of the grand jury, successor to the body which indicted Alger Hiss and the 12 Communist party heads, commented that "there is unquestionably a New York angle" to the Fuchs case, and that the grand jurors "are interested in the Fuchs case as individuals."

Following a two-and-a-half-hour session of the grand jury yesterday, Mr. Brunini declared that "there seems to have been a lid clamped down in Washington" but he declined to say whether the grand jury would attempt to pry that lid off.

Vast Field to Cover

In a confession in London Fuchs declared that he passed some of the information in New York "sometimes to Russians and sometimes to persons of nationality unknown."

Mr. Brunini said "that it will probably be some time before we (the grand jury) get going. The field is so vast we must determine what to cover. The grand jury is considering what its future course of action should be."

During its session yesterday two Brooklynites, Peter and Bessie Magrini of 8663 21st Ave. both about 35, were questioned for about half an hour. They refused to talk to newsmen.

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 MAR 7 1950

Spy Grand Jury Here May Look Into Fuchs Case

Foreman Says It Has 'N. Y. Angle'; Couple Named by Chambers Are Queried

By Walter Arm

The special Federal Grand Jury investigating Communist spy activities in the New York area began questioning witnesses again yesterday, and there were indications it might examine the Russian-inspired visits to Manhattan of Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Although John G. Brunini, foreman of the jury, said that the name of the German-born British physicist was not mentioned during yesterday's two-hour session, he conceded that the Fuchs case "unquestionably has a New York angle."

"There seems to have been a lid clamped down in Washington," he added.

"Are you going to pry that lid off?" he was asked.

Interested as Individuals

"We are very much interested in the Fuchs case as individuals," he answered.

Fuchs, sentenced last week in London to fourteen years in prison after pleading guilty to transmitting atomic secrets to Russian agents between 1942 and 1947, stated in a confession that he had passed some of that information in New York "sometimes to Russians and sometimes to persons of nationality unknown."

Mr. Brunini said that the grand jury, successor to the original panel which returned the indictments against Alger Hiss and the twelve Communist Party leaders, was "sort of picking up loose ends" and added: "It will probably be some time before we get going."

He pointed out that the jury was empowered to investigate any sort of espionage in the metropolitan area and said "the field is so vast, we must determine what to cover."

He said "the grand jury is considering what its future course of action should be," adding that the twenty-two men and one woman who make up the jury will hold an executive session Thursday for that purpose.

Two Witnesses Questioned

During its session yesterday, however, the jurors questioned two new witnesses—a couple named by Whitaker Chambers during former sessions, it was learned, but who have never been called before any investigating body before. They were identified as Peter and Bessie Magrini, of 8663 Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Magrini, a short, slim, dark woman, was before the grand jury

for ten minutes. She left without her husband and hurried to the elevators on the fourteenth floor of the United States Court House. Stopped by reporters, her dark eyes blazed. She brushed past them without comment.

Mr. Magrini, a husky six-footer with dark circles under his eyes, was questioned for thirty minutes and left in the company of his attorney, Alfred Tanz, of 52 Broadway. Both he and his lawyer refused any comment, but it was learned husband and wife will return for further questioning next Tuesday. Both appeared to be thirty-five years old.

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
H. H. H. H. H.
MAR 4 1950

Federal Jury to Scan Fuchs' Contacts Here

A Federal grand jury was reported today ready to investigate the New York angle of the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Communist scientist sentenced to 14 years in a British prison for turning over atomic secrets to the Russians.

In his confession, Dr. Fuchs said he turned over secrets to Russians and others while he was in New York.

Sees New York Angle

John G. Brunini, foreman of the jury which resumed its meetings yesterday for the first time since September, said the Fuchs case "unquestionably has a New York angle."

"There seems to have been a lid clamped down in Washington. We are very much interested in

the Fuchs case as individuals," he added.

The jury of 22 men and one woman will meet Thursday to outline its future course.

It is expected to investigate further the spy activities in Los Angeles and San Francisco related by Whittaker Chambers, the self-confessed Communist courier who accused Alger Hiss.

Yesterday the jury heard two witnesses, understood to have been named by Chambers at former sessions. They were Peter and Bessie Magrini of 8663 21st Av., Brooklyn.

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MAR 17 1950

Attlee Commends British Spy Defense

Says Nazis Gave First Tip on Fuchs as Red in '33

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, March 6. — Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that he assumes "full responsibility" for the efficiency of Great Britain's security services.

He said "I entirely deny" that British counter-espionage agencies were at fault in the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who last week was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for transmitting secrets of Anglo-American atomic energy research to Russian spies.

Mr. Attlee said the Fuchs case is "extraordinary and exceptional" and that the question of the efficiency of Britain's anti-spy defenses is not involved.

The information that Dr. Fuchs was a Communist originally came from the Nazi Gestapo, soon after he entered Britain in 1933, Mr. Attlee said. He said that at that time the Gestapo was accusing everybody of being a Communist. Even though there was no support for the charge, Mr. Attlee said, "a proper watch was kept."

After a tip was received last autumn from the United States that "there had been some leakage while the British mission, of which Fuchs was a member, was in the United States," the British security services, Mr. Attlee said, got to work with great energy and were successful, although the tip did not point to any individual.

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MAR 8 1950

Fuchs' Activities in N. Y. Probed

The New York activities of British atom scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs, self-admitted traitor, are under inquiry by a special Federal grand jury, it was learned today.

Fuchs pleaded guilty last week in London to passing on the secret of the atom and hydrogen bombs to the Russians, data he obtained while working on the A bomb project here and in England. He was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

John G. Brunini, foreman of the special Federal grand jury that succeeded the one which indicted Alger Hiss, admitted the jurors were looking into Fuchs' activities in New York.

There is "unquestionably a New York angle—there always is," said Brunini, adding:

"There seems to have been a lid clamped down in Washington.

"We are very much interested in Fuchs as an individual."

The grand jury yesterday heard Peter and Bessie Martin, of 8783 25th ave., Brooklyn, said to have been named by Whittaker Chambers in grand jury testimony in the Hiss case. They were ordered to return next Tuesday.

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Journal Amer.

MAR 9 1950

Jury Reopens 'Subversive' Hunt

A Federal grand jury investigating "subversive activities" in the Southern District of New York resumed work yesterday after a six-months' halt with a hint it may look into New York angles of the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born atomic scientist, who was sentenced to 14 years in prison in England last week for transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

John G. Brunini, jury foreman, said in answer to a reporter's question that all the grand jurors "are interested in the Fuchs case as individuals."

Pressed further, he said, "There unquestionably is a New York angle—there's always a New York angle." He refused to elaborate.

The predecessor of this grand jury indicted Alger Hiss.

Brunini said that until the jury meets in executive session Thursday it has no definite future course of action.

"The session today," he explained, "was just like a group of people coming together for the first time. We met last September."

Asked where the Grand Jury was headed, Brunini replied:

"We are going to reconnoiter. The file is so vast that the Grand Jury must determine what it's going to cover."

When a reporter again raised the Fuchs case, Brunini said "there seems to be a lid clamped down on that in Washington."

Two witnesses were questioned yesterday. Peter, 42, and his wife, Mrs. Esmeralda, of 702 21st Ave., Brooklyn. Both refused to answer questions when they left. They were accompanied by their lawyer, Alfred Tanz, of 82 Broadway.

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MAR 7 1950

RUSSIA SAYS FUCHS WAS NOT HER SPY

Calls His Confession Lying—Parliament Shows Concern Over Atomic Data Leak

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said tonight that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist sentenced in London last Wednesday to fourteen years' imprisonment, had lied in saying he betrayed atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

In a statement received in London Tass denied Fuchs had passed information to the Soviet Union, asserted he was not known to the Soviet Government and that no agent of the Soviet Government had any connection with Fuchs.

Fuchs confessed that for seven years he had been giving information to Soviet agents in the United States and Britain and had once visited the Soviet embassy here. The Tass statement said:

"The Reuters agency has published a report on the trial of the British physicist, Dr. Fuchs, which took place in London the other day and at which Fuchs was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for violation of state secrets.

"Acting for the prosecution British Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross alleged during the

trial that Fuchs gave away atom secrets to agents of the Soviet Union."

"Tass is authorized to state that that statement is a gross fabrication since Fuchs is unknown to the Soviet Government and no 'agents' of the Soviet Union had any connection with Fuchs."

Widespread interest and deep concern in Parliament about the implications of the hydrogen bomb and leakage of British atomic secrets to the Soviet Union were indicated today by the number of questions on those subjects addressed to the Government. Altogether, ten questions bearing on various aspects of the problem were awaiting answers.

One of the questions reflected the feeling that the Official Secrets Act adopted in 1911 did not provide penalties severe enough for the atomic age. Alluding to the Fuchs case, Sir Waldron Smithers asked whether the Official Secrets Act might not be amended to include the death penalty.

Another set of questions by La-

bor Members echoed the election campaign issue raised by the Conservative leader, Winston Churchill, when he suggested another top-level conference with the Soviet Union. One Member asked what was being done to initiate international discussions on abolition of the hydrogen bomb and another asked whether Britain would initiate a conference to outlaw all atomic weapons.

Other questions contained suggestions that Communist sympathizers be denied British citizenship, that special security regulations be laid down for secret documents, patents and inventions and that political refugees entering Britain be scrutinized more carefully.

Inquiry also has been made about atomic energy proposals from the United States and arrangements for consultation between President Truman and Premier Stalin.

All these questions will be answered by the Ministers in the House of Commons in due course.

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MAR 8 1950

Soviet Denies Fuchs Was Spy For Russia

Moscow, Mar. 8 (UP) — The Soviet Government denied today Dr. Klaus Fuchs had ever dealt with Soviet agents as charged in the British court where the British scientist was sentenced to 14 years in prison for revealing Anglo-American atomic secrets.

The denial was contained in a statement on the Fuchs case distributed by the official Soviet Agency Tass.

"The Reuters News Agency has published an item reporting on the recent London trial of British physicist Fuchs, who was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for revealing state secrets," the Tass statement said.

"British Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross, who acted as prosecutor at the trial, stated Fuchs passed atomic secrets to agents of the Soviet Government.

"Tass is authorized to state that this statement is a rank invention insofar as Fuchs is unknown to the Soviet Government and no agents of the Soviet Government had any relations with Fuchs whatsoever."

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Porter
MAR 8 1950

Who's Fuchs? Tass Asks Innocently

By the United Press.

MOSCOW, March 8.—The Soviet government denied today that Dr. Klaus Fuchs had ever dealt with Soviet agents as charged in the British court where the British scientist was sentenced to 14 years in prison for revealing Anglo-American atomic secrets.

The denial was contained in a statement on the Fuchs case distributed by the official Soviet agency Tass. It was the first Russian comment on the case.

"The Reuters News Agency has published an item reporting on the recent London trial of British physicist Fuchs, who was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for revealing state secrets," the Tass statement said.

"British Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross, who acted as prosecutor at the trial, stated that Fuchs passed atomic secrets to agents of the Soviet government.

"Tass is authorized to state that the Soviet government is not interested in Fuchs. It is known to the Soviet government and its agents of the Soviet government had any relations with Fuchs whatsoever."

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MAR 8 1950

Moscow Denies Fuchs Gave Secrets

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8 (AP).—The Soviet government denied today that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted spy, passed British and American atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. It was the first Soviet mention of the case.

A Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio said the German-born British physicist was not known to the Soviet government.

At his trial at London on Tues-

day of last week, Fuchs admitted spying activities in Great Britain and the United States. He was sentenced to fourteen years in prison. British Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross charged that Fuchs gave atomic secrets to agents of the Soviet Union.

The Tass report said the charge was a "rank invention." It said no agents of the Soviet Union have had any connection with Fuchs.

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MAR 8 1950

CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Some of my British pals in this capital have been patting themselves on the back these days and bearing down heavily on the old argument that British justice is swifter, more streamlined and more effective than the American variety.

And just for an argument we take noisy exception. And we'll give our friends and allies in Canada and London an edge on the argument before it starts. Sure, you're right when you point to the Alger Hiss conviction as a lying-traitor and are willing to bet that he'll be walking around free for months to come.

That friend of Secretary of State Acheson probably won't start his five-year jail stretch until appeals have been wearily and tediously argued before higher courts and finally determined by the Supreme Court. And that high bench will be fooled up because Justices Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed were character witnesses in the convict's behalf and Justice Tom Clark was Attorney General when the "fair deal" Justice Department moved tardily and slowly in performance of its sworn duty of netting President Truman's No. 1 red herring.

And you can bet that the same delaying tactics in the execution of U. S. justice will be duplicated in the cases of that tricky little number Judy Coplon, keeper and pilferer of Justice's secret files, and her ever-loving Russian spy boy friend, V. A. Gubitchev.

Well, the British have as on the hip as that argument and they can do a bit of boasting about the handling of the case of Dr. Karl Fuchs. Skipping over the embarrassing fact that it was dumbness and stupidity on the part of British military intelligence and famed Scotland Yard to let Fuchs loose in the first place, the boys have a point that within a month after Fuchs had been arrested (thanks to our FBI) he had been tried, convicted and started serving his 14 years in the pen.



Dr. Karl Fuchs
Justice triumphs in month.

So far so good. But here is where we do better.

Air Execution, Private and Correct.
If we Americans, instead of the British, had nailed the arch-traitor Fuchs here in Washington or up in New York City, the German scientist would be headed for either a hangman's noose or the electric chair under the 1946 Atomic Energy Act.

And that, we insist, makes us better and tougher than the British. We're just hoping to nail the next spy—native-born, naturalized or fresh-import—and if we get the same proof on the suspect that the British had on Fuchs we are (obviously) going to stage a smoothly lapped-out execution, private and correct, of course, but this time with actual records of execution and testifying.

The British aren't that tough! Swifter perhaps. But not tougher, which is the maximum penalty allowed under the Official Secrets Act of the United Kingdom.

But suppose Fuchs had been nailed by our own J. Edgar Hoover boys here in the United States, the British-voiced scientist wouldn't have gotten away with any 14 years. His punishment could be death or at least life imprisonment under the 1946 Act of Congress which created the Atomic Energy Commission (something that some of our restless scientists with one-world inclinations might study).

This law states flatly that anybody faces the death penalty who (like Dr. Fuchs) "with intent to injure the United States or with intent to secure advantage to any foreign nation," plays fast and loose with "restricted data" or the manufacture, or utilization of A-weapons, or production of fissionable material or the use of such material for power purposes.

Tough, Any Way You Look at It.

The law protecting the secrets of our discoveries in atomic bombing, the creation of the hydrogen bomb and even the use of "power purposes" is far-reaching. Some of the eager-beaver scientists whose lecture platforms still wax (for cash) and whose typewriters (for cash) still go clackety-clack might read it over. It might be their neck one day; a study of the law might save them from the hot seat.

The restrictions are sweeping indeed. They cover "any document, writing, sketch, photograph, plan, model, instrument, appliance, note or information involving or disclosing" such data. If a person "communicates, transmits or discloses" or "attempts or conspires to do so, and if he is convicted, he "shall be punished by death or imprisonment for life (but the penalty of death or imprisonment for life may be imposed only upon recommendation of the jury and only in cases where the offense was committed with intent to injure the United States)."

Short of that, he may be fined not more than \$20,000 and/or imprisoned for not more than 20 years.

What we like about this law of ours is that it also holds true for even the attempt to get hold of our secrets—regardless of whether the attempt is successful or whether the potential traitor draws back because he's either had courage, or repented. This law on the books holds true for "any person who acquires or attempts to acquire" any of the secret items.

It holds true, too, for whoever "examines, receives, transfers with, alters, mutilates, or destroys" any item used in connection with atomic projects conducted by the Government or forwarded in whole or in part by Federal funds. Our atomic law also establishes a lesser penalty—imprisoning him of not more than 20,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 10 years. For an individual who "communicates, transmits, or discloses" or "attempts to do so" or "attempts to injure" in disclosure from clear intent that such data will be used to "injure the United States or to secure an advantage to any foreign nation."

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MAR 13 1951
J. Edgar Hoover

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Fuchs Confession Studied by AEC

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UP) —The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today received in secret the full confession of Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs, British scientist who sent atomic secrets to Russia.

The committee members declined to divulge its contents. Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.), said he was "shocked" when Fuchs first was arrested and "I am shocked now."

"That is all I can say, he reported. Portions of the confession have been suppressed on security grounds.

The commission, which went over the confession with the Congressional committee, received the confession from the FBI which had received it from the British Government.

McMahon declined to comment on whether information previously classified could now be declassified in light of the confession.

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Journal American
MAR 10 1950

As Sokolsky Sees: THESE DAYS Youth Seeking Its Star In This Turbulent World

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

I RECEIVE these days a surprisingly large number of letters from young men and women, many of them at college, in which they discuss their world. Many of them have become deeply concerned over what their generation will face 20 years from now, when they are in their fourth decade.



GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The other night, I listened to Dr. Milton Eisenhower talk before the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association on his program as a university president. It was a difficult assignment for him because next July he is to become president of Penn State which, in practical terms, meant that if his speech on that occasion offended the influential and powerful men present, he would have their antagonism before he started.

What surprised me was that he took all the risks without mincing words. I had never met Dr. Milton Eisenhower before and naturally, in my mind, he was overshadowed by his more famous brother. But he won me over that night, as he did his audience. He said, in effect, that the function of education is to educate.

Now that does not sound like much until it becomes clear that for many decades American colleges and universities have not been educating students to weigh all factors in the balance, to produce a rounded personality in which the spiritual factors of life are as cultivated as the functional.

THE specialist may have total knowledge in his own field, like Dr. Klaus Fuchs, but that does not mean that he is capable of thinking out the moral equivalents in a problem. He may know all the symbols of higher mathematics without any capacity at all to reason about man's relationship to man. He may know all the facts available about Mars or Jupiter without grasping the intricacies of a free or a slave society.

Thus, while he stands before us as one of the intellectual elite, because he knows how to produce plutonium from uranium, his judgment is not to be trusted if he has no concept of the fearful struggle in man's history from the savagery of the cave as he advanced into the light of moral law.

This is what these young people write to me about, too. They have to gain credits if they are to be graduated with a degree, but what do they really know about man? They ask me that question—and in the asking they give evidence of being on the verge of an intellectual reawakening.

For this is one of the curious moments in history that has been here before. The world was dull and tired in Europe prior to the ninth century. The cultures of ancient Greece and Rome, the religious movements that had come out of Asia, had become syncretized into a formalistic and largely ignored religion. The Teutonic conquerors of Europe were busy hammering out States.

THERE had been a few attempts at arousing the intellectuals; Boethius, Gregory the Great, Isidore of Seville, the venerable Bede were forerunners of the great ninth century, when learning began to breathe in the monastic schools.

Then appeared Abelard, Ibn Gabirol, Averroes and Simonides, whose enthusiasms stirred youth and led to the founding of the medieval universities, first at Bologna, and then over Europe. Many of them were really students' guilds in action.

At Paris, the greatest of these schools came into being. And to Paris, from the Arabic world, came the great Hellenic culture into an even greater Christian culture through the

writings of Avicenna (probably a Persian Jew) and Averroes, a moslem of Cordova.

When Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274), the disciple of Albertus Magnus, taught at the University of Paris, he re-won a latent, a moribund world to Western civilization and culture. He lifted his and succeeding generations from the dead weight of materialistic emphasis to a moral life based on objective truth.

I have skimmed over these centuries as perhaps only a columnist would dare do, to show that the story of man is an ebb and flow, a movement that reaches vastly into the future and then subsides for a period, even receding somewhat. Then it resurges, building anew to yet finer goals.

Perhaps the reawakening interest of young people in themselves and in man may lead to a moral renaissance in our times.

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Journal American
MAR 1 0 1950

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Study Shows Fuchs Gave Reds Full Data

Only Latest Secrets Reported Safe

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Legislators who have studied the complete Klaus Fuchs confession said today that "only the most recent" American atomic and hydrogen secrets can be considered unknown to Russia.

"He knew everything and apparently he told everything," one member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee told reporters.

Committee Checks

The committee took its first look yesterday at the full text of the confession made by Fuchs, the German-born, British-naturalized scientist who recently was convicted for passing atomic secrets to Russia.

Only carefully selected portions of the confession have been made public.

One Senator said the confession demonstrated Fuchs' amazing ability to retain in his mind complicated physical data. The Senator said that 100 ordinary spies could not have amassed such a tremendous store of information.

Fuchs Knew All

"I would say that even today Fuchs could make a better educated guess on the size of America's A-bomb stockpile than could any member of the committee," he said.

He pointed out that Fuchs had visited this country in 1947. Since he had widespread contacts among American scientists, he said, it is safe to assume that he was able to give the Russians everything known up to that point.

Furthermore, he said, many of the more recent atomic developments were then in the blueprint stage. He said he assumed that Fuchs had some knowledge of those blueprints.

Did Secret Work

"The most fantastic aspect of this confession to me is that the British permitted this man to do secret atomic work," he said. "After all, he left Germany because he was a Communist and there seems to have been no secret about that."

The confession — complete except for some names and locations — was given to the committee by the Atomic Energy Commission. It was studied carefully at a lengthy, closed-door session.

One Senator said that Fuchs could not have transmitted "too much" hydrogen bomb data to the Russians "because at the time he was here it was still in the purely theoretical stage."

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Text of Full Confession Stirs Congress

By FRANK B. ALLEN

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Atomic lawmakers believe today that scientist-spy Karl Fuchs gave Russia all U. S. hydrogen-atomic weapons plans made through November, 1947, and may have foreseen even the latest of the superbomb secrets.

After reading the "complete" confession of Fuchs, members of the House-Senate Atomic Committee reportedly concluded that:

1—No major atomic or hydrogen weapon development that took place before Fuchs' last trip to the United States in 1947 can be considered as a secret that the Kremlin lacks.

FEAR OTHER LOSSES.

2—There is some doubt about the safety even of some of the most recent hydrogen and atomic developments, since some were in the blueprint stage—and doubtless the subject of scientists' "shop talk"—before 1947.

3—From the information that Fuchs said he gave Russia, Soviet scientists and industrial experts probably are able to estimate rather accurately the American A-bomb stockpile and its potential rate of weapon production.

It was learned that members of the Capitol Hill atomic committee got no comfort out of the "full text" of Fuchs' London confession laid before them by the Atomic Energy Commission.

It reportedly bore out their earlier fears that virtually all of the wartime and early postwar secrets went behind the Iron Curtain.

The confession was transmitted by the British government to the FBI which then furnished it to AEC.

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Journal American
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Fears a Trick In Confession By Dr. Fuchs

Washington, D. C., March 11 (AP).—A member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee said today that the Fuchs confession may be a "trap" to trick America into betraying A-bomb and H-bomb secrets.

The confession, made by Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs shortly before his conviction in London as a Russian spy, was laid before the committee yesterday. It touched off an uneasy debate among the members.

Those who would discuss the document agreed that "only the most recent" American atomic and hydrogen secrets can be considered unknown to Russia. But they differed on its significance as to the course this country should take.

Would Reveal More.

One of the committee members said it is obvious "that this country can now disclose to its citizens many facts which have hitherto been kept secret from them.

"We should at least let Americans know as much as the Russians know," he said.

He was challenged by another committee member who said there is no way of knowing how much of the Fuchs confession is "genuine."

Might Be Loaded.

"How do we know that Fuchs did not load the confession with information that he had been unable to send to Russia?" he asked.

"After all, the man admittedly betrayed America and England and I see no reason to trust him now.

"He may have made the confession in the hope that we would go ahead and declassify important secrets."

Only carefully selected portions of the confession by the German-born, British-naturalized scientist have been made public. But the text shown to the committee was complete except for the deletion of some names and locations.

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News
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Fuchs' Confession Seen Trick to Break H-Secret

By FRANK B. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, March 11 (INS).—Some American security officials fear that atomic spy Klaus Fuchs may have "padded" his confession in an effort to "entrap" the U. S. into making public atomic-hydrogen information which Russia still lacks.

It was learned today that when Atomic Energy Commission spokesmen placed the full confession before the Congressional Atomic Committee yesterday they warned that the scientist-spy may have wanted to do a final "chore" for Moscow before going to prison.

The German-born, British-naturalized Fuchs pleaded guilty to charges of spying and was sentenced to 14 years in jail in London.

Strong opposition was reported in some security circles to making public any hydrogen secrets simply because Fuchs said he passed them along to the Soviet.

Congressional sources said security experts think that until there is positive evidence—something further than Fuch's word—that Russia possesses the secret, the information should not be made public.

Before they read Fuchs' full confession this week—including the still-secret portions—certain members of the committee had

been saying that the U. S. might as well make public all the information that Fuchs said went to Russia.

They had declared that the U. S. should tell its own people at least as much as the Kremlin knows. On the basis of Fuchs' confession, that is said to be just about everything. Even some of the newest hydrogen projects already were in the blueprint stage when Fuchs made his last visit to the United States in November, 1947.

One capitol source said privately:

"We ought to tell the American people everything the Russians know—but first we must be sure the Russians know it.

"If we knew the whole Fuchs confession were genuine and not a trap, there would be no question about it.

"But we can't write off the possibility that Fuchs hoped we would turn loose everything he said went to the Russians, and threw in a few things that he actually didn't get."

Shocked by Words

While Atomic Committee members remained tight-lipped about the still secret parts of Fuchs' confession, they indicated that their worst fears had been confirmed.

One said the full text would be "shocking to the public" and "arouse the people to the situation." After letting Congressmen read the text, AEC officials whisked it back to be locked up along with other top secret ma-

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FEARS FUCHS STORY WAS TRAP TO TRICK U. S.

AEC Official Sees It Aimed at Getting Us To Bare More A-Data

Washington, March 11 (U.P.)—A member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee said today the Fuchs confession may be a "trap" to trick America into betraying A-bomb and H-bomb secrets.

The confession, made by Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs shortly before his conviction in London as a Russian spy, touched off an uneasy debate among the committee members.

Those who would discuss the document agreed "only the most recent" American atomic and hydrogen secrets could be considered unknown to Russia.

But they differed on the confession's significance as to the future course this country should take.

Would Bare Secrets

One of the members—who rarely permit reporters to use their names when they discuss atomic energy—said "it is obvious" this country can now disclose to its citizens many facts hitherto kept secret from them.

"We should at least let Americans know as much as the Russians know," he said.

He was challenged by another committee member who said the confession is "too small."

"How do we know that Fuchs did not load the confession with information that he had been unable to send to Russia?" he asked. "After all, the man admittedly betrayed America and England and I see no reason to trust him now."

"He may have made the confession in the hope that we would go ahead and declassify important secrets."

Only carefully selected portions of the confession by the German-born, British-naturalized scientist have been made public. But the text shown to the committee was complete except for the deletion of some names and locations.

The committee members refused to discuss any of the information in the confession but said Fuchs "knew everything" and apparently he told everything.

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Fear Fuchs Stripped U.S. of Atom Secrets

Washington, Mar. 11 (UP).—Legislators who have studied the complete Fuchs confession said today that "only the most recent" American atomic and hydrogen secrets can be considered unknown to Russia.

"He knew everything and apparently he told everything," one member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee told reporters.

The committee took its first look yesterday at the full text of the confession made by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born, British-naturalized scientist who recently was convicted for passing atomic secrets to Russia. Only carefully selected portions of the confession have been made public.

One Senator said the confession demonstrated Fuchs' "amazing" ability to retain in his mind complicated, physical data. He said that 400 ordinary spies could not have amassed such a tremendous store of information.

"I would say that even today, Fuchs could make a better educated guess on the size of America's A-Bomb stockpile than could any member of the committee," he said.

He pointed out that Fuchs last visited this country in 1947. Since he had widespread contacts among American scientists, he said, it is "safe to assume" that he was able to give the Russians everything known up to that point.

Furthermore, he said, many of the more recent atomic developments were then in the "blueprint" stage. He said he assumed that Fuchs had some knowledge of those blueprints.

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TRICKERY SUSPECTED IN FUCHS CONFESSION

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) —A member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee said today that the Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs confession might be a "trap" to trick America into betraying atomic bomb and hydrogen bomb secrets.

The confession, made by Dr. Fuchs shortly before his conviction in London as a Russian spy, was laid before the committee yesterday. It touched off an uneasy debate among the members.

Those who would discuss the document agreed that "only the most recent" American atomic and hydrogen secrets could be considered unknown to Russia. But they differed on its significance

concerning the future course this country should take.

One of the committee members—the members rarely permit reporters to use their names when they discuss atomic energy—said "it is obvious" that this country could now disclose to its citizens many facts which had hitherto been kept secret from them.

"We should at least let Americans know as much as the Russians know," he said.

He was challenged by another committee member who said that there was no way of knowing how much of the Fuchs confession was "genuine."

"How do we know that Fuchs did not load the confession with information that he had been unable to send to Russia?" he asked.

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sion in the hope that we would go ahead and declassify important secrets."

Only carefully selected parts of the confession by the German-born, British-naturalized scientist have been made public. But the text shown to the committee was complete except for the deletion of some names and locations.

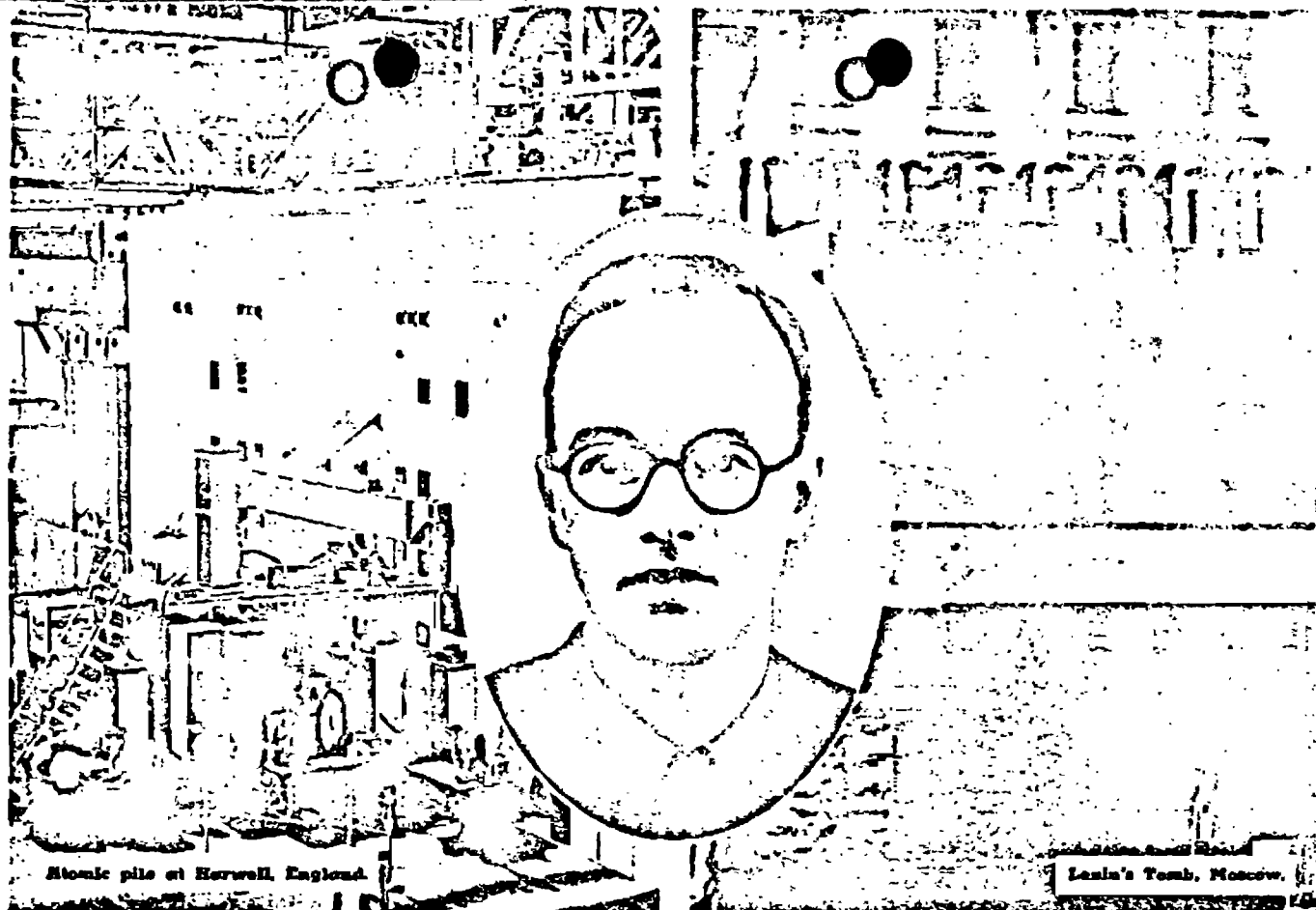
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Atomic piles at Harwell, England.

Lenin's Tomb, Moscow.

Klaus Fuchs and his divergent ideas—"His is the case of a Two-Worlds idea acting upon the mind of an extremely intelligent, if neurotic, person."

The Inner Meanings of the Fuchs Case

The British traitor's brilliant but sick mind demonstrates the need for constructive faith.

By STEPHEN SPENDER

LONDON (By wireless).
TO watch Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs at the Number One Court of the Old Bailey, seated in the prisoners' dock opposite Lord Goddard, the Lord Chief Justice (flanked by the City of London sword-bearer and inacebearer in their traditional medieval costumes), was to witness the twisted forces of a world of immense destructive power, embodied in one man, confronting the ceremony, dignity and decency of an older world calling him to justice.

One of the most powerful men in the world—the little man was described by his colleagues as "gentlemanly, inoffensive and a typical scholar"—who had perhaps altered the course of history, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment as a common criminal. The trial was a triumph of surviving institutions, human personality and the law.

Nevertheless, it was haunted by formidable specters which dwarfed even the pageantry provided by the City of London: specters not only of communism, but also of the new forces of modern warfare, which could blow sky-high the whole world of values by

STEPHEN SPENDER, British poet and critic, is the author of "European Witness," based on his post-war findings on the Continent. His latest book is "The Edge of Being."

which Fuchs was tried (and perhaps the Communist values as well).

When Fuchs first appeared before a Magistrate's Court reporters described him as insignificant. At the Old Bailey he did not strike me in this way. He had, it is true, an abstracted, earnest, passive appearance—not at all flamboyant—the face of a student of affairs, with a very faint look of moral self-satisfaction concealed under the pale, attentive look of humility of the theological student. He listened to his own trial with a bowed attentiveness, sometimes shutting his eyes for minutes on end, at other times looking up with an expression almost of gratitude and always as if he understood completely the necessary and inevitable reactions of the court to himself.

THE psychology of Fuchs may have been extremely abnormal. Nevertheless it was the product of a combination of circumstances which are disturbingly characteristic of Europe in the last twenty years: a complex of psychological, political and tragic factors all acting on one man.

Fuchs is the son of Prof. Emil Fuchs,

formerly a Lutheran pastor at Ebenach and later a professor at the University of Kiel. Emil Fuchs has been for a long time in close contact with English Quakers and it is through one of them that I have obtained some account of him. He is described as a man of great moral courage, a Tolstoyan Christian who, though disapproving of communism politically, regards Christianity as a Communist way of life. Thus young Klaus Fuchs grew up in an extremely ascetic, idealistic and serious home environment. It is difficult not to conclude that Fuchs' relationship with his father plays an important role in his psychology. His father is a theologian, and Fuchs undoubtedly made a religion out of communism, by belonging to which he was acquitted of personal problems and automatically put on the side of the historic force which he supposed to be good, however much evil it involved him in.

My informant, who knew Fuchs' father very well and had met young Fuchs and corresponded with him, described the son as "practically innocent." In addition, there was a strong strain of insanity in the family on the moth-

er's side, and this may have tipped the scales to make an already fanatical young man accept the idea of treachery. It brought grief to Emil Fuchs that his son should have become engaged in war research. However, in 1918, when the father visited his son in England, their meeting was most cordial and Professor Fuchs went away convinced that his son's conscience was completely clear. My informant was certain that the father did not mean to know his son to be a traitor.

Fuchs' childhood was passed in the Germany of the First World War and the post-war period of unrest. He was passionately opposed to the Nazis and when he was a student was a leading agitator among his fellow-students against them.

SHORTLY before Hitler came to power he saw how the Socialist government of Prussia could be hustled out of office by six policemen without the Socialists or anyone else protesting. He decided then that the only effective opponents to the Nazis were the Communists. From this moment the whole of his idealism became attached to communism.

Meanwhile Fuchs' feelings were intensified by the persecution of his family by the Nazis. In 1932, he himself came to England as a political refugee. His father was (Continued on Page 11)

Further Meanings of Fuchs Case

(Continued from Page 12)

sent to a concentration camp; a sister committed suicide.

The Germany from which Fuchs emerged was marked by the ruin of the middle classes, by unemployment and despair; it was a Germany which seemed to offer no hope to its young people, unless possibly by means of political revolution. It was a period when German students and even school children were largely politicalized, and taught by their political leaders to interpret all situations in terms of their particular brand of political panacea. Children acquired from the politicians the terminology by which they judged all men and all things in abstract pseudo-political terms. This alone gave them a faith and something to live for, which took them away from their own desperate situation. At the same time, by giving them, at an early age, an easily acquired ideology for judging the whole world, it deprived them of the incentive to mature intellectually.

FUCHS is also typical of the Germany of his time in his gift for self-dramatization. His confessional document shows amazing power to cast a role for himself, to analyze his own motives, to dramatize his actions and to state his conflicts. The most effective of his self-dramatizations is his diagnosis of the state of mind in which he found he could betray the secrets of his friends while remaining on warm terms with them—a "controlled schizophrenia."

At his original Bow Street hearing, Mr. Travers Humphreys, the Public Prosecutor, was so impressed by this analysis that he described Fuchs as having a mind "possibly unique and creating a new precedent in the world of psychology."

This description seemed to me so improbable that I asked two well-known psychiatrists and a brilliant young criminal lawyer to comment on it. The head psychiatric consultant at a great London hospital said that the divided personality of Fuchs was typical of cases he met every day. Essentially, it was no different from the frequent one of the husband who is an excellent family man, but

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who also keeps a mistress of whom his wife knows nothing.

The criminal lawyer agreed with this diagnosis. In his work he often met attractive and reassuring persons who turned out to be blackmailers or forgers.

The other psychiatrist said that the split in Fuchs' mind could perhaps be described as dissociation, but not at all as "controlled schizophrenia." A schizophrenic does not with one part of his mind know and with the other part do. Fuchs consciously managed to keep what he knew and what he did in separate mental compartments.

THIS psychologist also said that atomic scientists, because they understood how to control enormous external powers, must be subject to the pressure of a great conflict, if ever the question arose in their minds of whether the government for which they worked was the best trustee of these powers.

He drew a curious and interesting parallel between the control of the psychoanalyst over the dynamic interior forces of the individual subconscious mind and the control of the atomic physicist over external forces. "The psychoanalyst is subject to strains which often disrupt his own personality, and I imagine this might also be the case with the scientist, if he begins to question the use to which his work is put."

One small point in Fuchs' defense seemed to me significant. His counsel mentioned that he had been interned in 1940, and wished it to be stated that he felt no bitterness over his internment. All he wished mentioned was that he had not, between 1940 and 1942, been able to witness the reaction of the British people to the threat of invasion.

Now the way in which this point was raised as one favorable to Fuchs is a clue to his mentality. He did not blame the British for interning him, for he understood that within their situation the Government was obliged to detain without judicial process foreigners who might, in the event of invasion, prove dangerous.

THAT is reasonable, but is it not a shade too much so?

(Continued from Page 73)

criticized by the British themselves as unjust was fully pardoned by Fuchs. The question for him was not whether a society behaved badly, but whether it functioned efficiently and in response to circumstances dictated by the recognition of necessity; above all, whether it was a modern machine, adapted to run along the lines of history railroaded over human scruples by the Communist party officials.

BY the same method of ratiocination, Fuchs found himself in 1944 enjoying complete confidence in the Russian system, because he was convinced that the "Western Allies deliberately allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other to the death. Therefore, I had no hesitation in giving all information I had."

The sympathy for our Russian allies which was so much a reality in Britain and the United States at that time, the bombing of German cities by the Allies in preparation for a second-front invasion of Italy—these weighed as nothing against the magnetic attraction of an abstract, mechanistic interpretation of events. Fuchs found a kind of moral security in holding a theoretic view which repudiated all evidences of emotion conflicting with it. In a competition of the Harwell atomic station magazine, one writer hit on this side of Fuchs' character:

Fuchs'

Looks

An ascetic

Theoretic.

The innermost core of Fuchs' character was his wish to attain "freedom" by applying his theory of society to himself. "It appeared to me that I had become a free man because I had succeeded in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society."

BY this rather obscure statement he meant that he had brought his own personality in line with his theoretic view of society. He was dominated by a social theory, and therefore, on the level on which he acted politically, he was freed from all conceptions of "bourgeois morality," all personal loyalties. He could

betray the country which had sheltered him from Nazi persecution. He could give away the secrets of his friends without even being embarrassed (at the time) by the feeling that this disturbed his warm relationship with them.

ANOTHER most important point is to remember the tremendous pressure of ideologies on the minds of scientists who have awakened consciences and are acutely aware of their responsibility toward history and the world. The confession by Fuchs is above all an indication of that pressure of Two-World ideas acting upon the mind of an extremely intelligent, if neurotic, person. It would be deceiving ourselves to neglect the fact that there was moral pressure from both sides—the East and the West. Having first chosen the East, Fuchs then discovered "something decent in human nature" and made his confession to the West.

In his statement Fuchs expresses far more contrition at having betrayed his friends than at having handed over our most important secrets to a potential enemy. In court when the judge, before pronouncing sentence, asked him whether he had anything to say, he murmured in a low voice that there were other crimes he had committed, crimes against his friends.

AT Harwell he had good friends, some of whom visited him at Brixton while he was awaiting trial. So presumably they had confidence in their personal relationship with him. He lived a quiet life at Harwell but obviously the few parties to which he went and the people he met in his work played an important, almost decisive, part in his development. The force of his self-diagnosis of "controlled schizophrenia" is that it was toward these friends that he felt disloyal, not toward the British Government. There is really nothing in his confession to show that he felt any real contrition of having betrayed our secrets to a potential enemy. Perhaps this is why he found it possible to have a clear conscience. As my Quaker friend explained to me, "He had a clear conscience when he was

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divided between Russia and his friends and now he has a clear conscience because he has made a clean breast of everything."

Such a state of mind seems extremely childlike and comical within what the psychiatrist calls "infantilism." There are only two possible explanations for the character of Fuchs: One is that he was diabolically insincere in everything he did, including his confession; the other that he was sincere. Of the two it is the more disturbing to think that he was sincere. But everyone who knew him seems to think that this was the case. According to his own lights, he was a man acting in accordance with a conscience all the way along.

THOUGH not a "controlled schizophrenic," Fuchs was undoubtedly neurotic. His neurosis took the form of trying to escape from personal guilt into the abstract morality of a theory of history which freed those individuals who bound themselves to it from all loyalties based on relationships between individual human beings and on respect for the individual. As one of my psychology consultants remarked, "The nominal reward of 1,000 which on one occasion he accepted from his Russian employers was a way of putting a seal on what he must have considered a pact with the devil." The devil for him, though, was the devil beyond-good-and-evil, the devil of history, the devil which knows only the difference between the right and wrong side of the "revolution." It was a righteous devil.

In order to understand the nature of the choice involved the reader must ask himself: If I had the power to press a button which would give victory to one side in the present conflict between ideologies and if I had to consider not just the future of my own country but that of the whole world would I be convinced that the side I am working for is the right one? The very existence of such a question would put one above and outside one's own nation. The atomic scientists are isolated in ways far more than one. They are isolated in their secrecy, and also in their responsibility for what to which their researches will be put.

AND, although now the cry for more and more security is inevitable, it is well to remember that the only safety for the world lies in human beings developing a world point of view, which is the implication of the technical powers for constructing a new, or destroying an old, world that we now possess. If the Russians, at present, stand in the way of One World, then our hope of safety lies in developing a constructive faith which will challenge the nihilism of traitors like Fuchs at least as much as in police measures.

Spy's Tale May End Britain as Atom Partner

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Study of the Fuchs confession convinced some legislators today that proposals to share atomic secrets with Britain are "deader than a doornail."

"I don't see how anyone could vote for such a proposal in the light of the security laxness revealed by that confession," one Senator said.

Seen in Closed Session.

The confession made by Dr. Klaus Fuchs before he was convicted of atomic espionage in London became available to some legislators last Friday. It was given to members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee in a closed session.

Fuchs, German-born and British-naturalized scientist, was sent here during the war to work on America's A-bomb project. Under an agreement with Britain he was not checked by U. S. intelligence authorities.

Talks Recessed.

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, military and industrial atomic secrets cannot be shared with foreign countries. Earlier this year, American and British officials began talks looking toward a relaxation of those restrictions.

The talks were recessed pending the outcome of the recent British elections. Committee members hinted today that there is a possibility they will not be resumed.

Committee members refused to describe the unpublished sections of the confession. They would say "only the most recent" of America's atomic and hydrogen secrets can now be considered unknown to the Russians.

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LABOR BY RIESEL

BOSTON, March 12.

SINCE A BAND of stickup men walked into Brink's money depot, pulled a million-dollar holdup and disappeared, that cash-and-carry crowd reminded me of an over-tough Boston hood who pulled a waterfront job here last year, traveled to New York, walked in on my friend Paul Hall, AFL seafarers' chief, and demanded a union card so he could sail out to sea until the police forgot him. Paul and his boys didn't take kindly to the idea, so they worked the desperado over and hung him out of a window to dry until the police got him.

So, when a tip came that FBI men and local police had traced Brink suspects to the Boston waterfront and were searching through longshore and maritime records to see if the thieves had shipped out, my amateur detective instincts sent me here.

Detectives are working the waterfront following clues found in a nearby dump—a cut-up Ford truck, parts of which are being analyzed by scientists at the Mass. Inst. of Technology.

And that's as far as Vic Riesel, private eye, got on the record payroll robbery.



Victor Riesel

Neither the police, the FBI, nor the M. I. T. wizards were talking—and my contacts among them were eager to gab about another mystery, the Fuchs atomic hydrogen bomb espionage apparatus which makes a million-dollar touch penny-ante stuff.

Out of this discussion came some startling disclosures on the size of our atomic operations.

Last Sept. 26, the atomic security police forces of the U. S., England and Canada met in Chalk River, Ont., not too far from here, and decided, in view of the Soviet's atomic explosion, to hold another counter-espionage parley in Feb., to rework secrecy techniques.

Guess where the new confab was scheduled. In Harwell, England, of course! Guess who was to be in and around the parley. Take the big doll, mister, you rang the bell—Dr. Fuchs, of course! He didn't make it because the FBI's two-shift agents got him, through a phone tap.

But that was as much freak luck as hard work. One Boston

scientist, reading from a declassified Atomic Energy report, revealed that when the AEC first took over control of the A-bomb installations, they discovered there were 700,000 secret documents throughout the project.

At some plants there were 2,000 papers. At others 200,000. And even today this amount grows by 15,000 classified (secret) papers a month. All these must be inventoried, transported, read, filed and guarded.

The U. S. soon will explode new atomic weapons at the Eniwetok islands—and we're building semi-permanent facilities there. The contract has been let to a Los Angeles firm, Holmes & Narver, which will design and construct these installations. They will need many skills in this semi-secret work.

There are the Los Alamos and Sandia bases, which answer to the Military Application Division (two weapons)—at which point is the AFL is driving for membership.

There is the Argonne and Schemmady division, highly secret.

And shipments of vital materials and transfer of secret papers between labs and plants is more than giving a trusted courier a gun and a package. Some of the stuff may be toxic, so he has to carry portable Geiger counters and other radiation monitoring and special equipment, and must know what they mean. So another little force, the couriers, must be controlled and trusted.

The final word from the experts to the unions, which have been sensitive over security examination and official distrust of everybody, is: Look at the size of our job—while the Brink case, the Reuther shootings and routine crime take no holiday.

Then our Boston tea party broke up!

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ARRESTS SEEN NEAR IN PROBE OF ACTIVITIES

**Men Sought by British
And American Agents
Vanish in London**

London, March 20 (U.P.)—Two top American-born atomic scientists have disappeared and are being sought by British and American agents in connection with the Fuchs case, the London Daily Graphic reported today.

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

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

Both men were former top scientists at Harwell, the big British atomic center where Fuchs was head of theoretical research, the Graphic said.

FBI Joins the Search

"Two top-level United States-born scientists have suddenly disappeared from Britain," the Graphic dispatch said.

"They are believed to have gone to the United States and the Federal Bureau of Invest-

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Hunt U. S. Men In Fuchs Case

Continued from Page 1

gation has been asked to find them.

"Scotland Yard's special branch is working hard to find out the reason for the two scientists' disappearance and wants to know more about their relationship to Fuchs.

Deny A-Scientists Vanish in Britain

LONDON, March 20 (INS).—Scotland Yard flatly denied today a newspaper report that two American-born atomic scientists have disappeared from Britain.

The story, published today in the London Daily Graphic, said Scotland Yard has asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to help find the men who were thought to have fled to the United States.

In Washington, the FBI refused to comment on the report.

Scotland Yard's denial was echoed by the American Embassy in London and by the Ministry of Supply which operates the atomic installation at Harwell where, according to the Graphic, the missing scientists had worked for several months.

The newspaper also said Scotland Yard was asked to check if the men had any relationship with the convicted atomic spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

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U.S.-Born A-Men Linked to Fuchs Reported Missing

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

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

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

Both men were among the top scientists at Harwell, the big British atomic center where Fuchs was head of theoretical research, the Graphic said, adding they are in the United States and the federal bureau of investigation has been asked to find them.

A four-page message about them was sent to the United States by the British Foreign Office in Washington yesterday, the paper said. It contained a statement of all their activities since they came to Britain.

One of the scientists is believed to have traveled to Scotland and then made his way south to the

Liverpool docks, where he may have boarded a liner.

At conferences during the weekend, special branch officials of Scotland Yard discussed the possible theory that one man was suffering a breakdown in health due to overwork and had lost his memory. It also was considered possible both men were lured from their posts by false messages from abroad.

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Post News Review
MAR 20 1950

2 A-Men Missing, Pacing Fuchs Quiz

By the United Press.

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

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

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

Both men were among the top scientists at Harwell, the big British atomic center where Fuchs was head of theoretical research.

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World Telegram & Sun
MAR 20 1950

Deny 2 A-Experts Missing in Britain

LONDON, March 20 (INS).—A newspaper report that two American-born atomic scientists have disappeared from Britain under strange circumstances brought a string of denials tonight from official British and American quarters.

The London Daily Graphic said Scotland Yard asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to help find the top-level scientists, who were reported wanted for questioning in the Klaus Fuchs case.

The U. S. Embassy said it had no information to indicate there was "any truth or foundation" in the report.

Scotland Yard said references to reports of the atom bomb case were untrue.

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Action Near On Fuchs Aids

X. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, March 29. — Action is near in a roundup of American contacts of Klaus Fuchs, British spy convicted of betraying atomic secrets to the Russians, the FBI reported to the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee today.

The FBI spokesman refused to give any names or other details, but said every possible clue obtained from Fuchs is being pursued.

One is the identification by Fuchs of pictures of scientists who worked with him in the United States at the time he confessed to having given the secrets to Russia.

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Say Atom Spies Used Robot Brain

By WILLIAM F. ELYTHE
and DAVID SENTNER

N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Soviet spies — and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of A-bomb espionage in London—have been milking atomic secrets out of robot calculating machines, prize American invention, it was learned today.

Fuchs confessed receiving data of the electronic calculating machines, which provided the answers to completed atomic mathematical formulas.

As a result of this information from Fuchs, who admitted siphoning atomic data to Moscow from the United States, scientists who have worked on the magic calculators are being checked by the FBI.

INDICTMENTS LIKELY.

Grand juries in New York, Boston and San Francisco have delved into evidence related to the stealing of atomic equations and other atomic espionage by Red agents.

Indictments for betraying such atomic secrets, which incidentally might carry the death penalty upon conviction, were reported.

The mechanical electronic brain receives complicated mathematical data for making the atomic or hydrogen bomb and provides the answer—an equation—on a small piece of paper, easily hidden or memorized.

Dr. Fuchs was reported to have committed master equations to memory and transmitted them to Moscow.

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Journal American
MAR 24 1954

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2 U. S. A-Men 'Lost' in Britain

London, March 20 (U.P.)—The Daily Graphic said today that two American-born atomic scientists had "suddenly disappeared" from Britain but all British and American official agencies said they knew nothing about it.

The Graphic said Scotland Yard's special branch was investigating the possibility that one of the pair had lost his memory and boarded a liner for the United States. It speculated that both might be linked to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist serving a 14-year prison term for giving atomic secrets to Russia.

The American Embassy said it was not in a position to deny the report but it had "no information to support the report." Scotland Yard said it had "no information on the matter."

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MAR 23 1950

Scientist Urges U. S. Pledge on H-Bomb

Following is the concluding section of Dr. Hans A. Bethe's searching analysis of the strategic meaning of the H-bomb and his proposal for a first step toward international control of atomic weapons. In yesterday's section of this article, extracted from the *Washington Post*, Dr. Bethe held that "creation of the H-bomb makes our country more vulnerable rather than more secure" and that "in a war fought with hydrogen bombs we would lose not only many lives but all our liberties and human values as well." Dr. Bethe, now professor of physics at Cornell University, helped develop the atomic bomb.

By DR. HANS A. BETHE

I have reviewed the moral issues that should deter us from using hydrogen bombs even if we were sure that we alone would contribute to our victory. . . . The situation is rather the opposite. We can hardly expect to have a monopoly on hydrogen bombs. If we ever had any illusions about this, the events of the past few months should have destroyed them.

The U.S.S.R. has the atomic bomb. She was undoubtedly helped in her efforts by the secret information she received from Klaus Fuchs, which presumably included many of the vital "secrets" of our project.

But knowing how a group of scientists put the bomb together would not by itself enable a nation to make one. If Fuchs had given his information to Spain, for instance, it would hardly have been understood; it would presumably not have been used, and even if used it would almost certainly not have led to success.

The prime requirements for the job still are a group of highly capable scientists, a country determined to make the weapon and a great industrial effort. We know now, if we ever doubted it, that the U.S.S.R. has all of these. For the Soviet scientists the information must simply have resolved many doubts as to which steps to take next and saved a number of costly and futile parallel developments.

Influenced by Us

Their obvious competence will presumably again bring success to the Russians when they try to develop the H-bomb. Yet their decisions and their successes are not independent of our own. Our decision to make the H-bomb, which

showed that we considered the project feasible, may well have prompted them to take the same decision.

For this reason I think that our decision, if taken at all, should have been taken in secret. This became impossible, however, when the advocates of the H-bomb used public statements as a means of exerting pressure on the President. If the Russians were already working on the H-bomb before our decision, they will now have increased their effort.

It is impossible to predict whether we or the Russians will have the hydrogen bomb first. We like to assume that we shall. If so, I refuse to believe that the U. S. would start a preventive war. That would violate all the fundamental beliefs of this nation, and that these beliefs are still strong is shown by the history of the past four years: although we had a monopoly of the atomic bomb we did not start a war. Clearly, then, the time will come when both the U.S.S.R. and this country will have H-bombs. Then this country will be more vulnerable than it is at the present time. We have no way of knowing how many of these bombs will be ready to use in a few years, and many of these bombs will be ready to use in a few years, and many of these bombs will be ready to use in a few years. I think it is therefore correct to say that the existence of the hydrogen bomb will give us military weakness rather than strength.

But, say the advocates of the bomb, what if the Russians obtain the H-bomb first? If the Russians have the bomb, Harold Urey argued in a speech just before the President's decision, they may confront us with an ultimatum to surrender. I do not believe we would accept such an ultimatum, even if we did not have the H-bomb, or that we would need to. I doubt that the hydrogen bomb, dreadful as it would be, could win a war in one stroke. Though it might devastate our cities and cripple our ability to conduct a long war with all modern weapons, it would not seriously affect our power for immediate retaliation.

Our atomic bombs, whether "old style" or hydrogen, and our planes would presumably be so distributed that they could not all be wiped out at the same time; they would still be ready to take off and reduce the country of the aggressor to at least the same state as our own. Thus the large bomb would bring untold destruction but no decision. I believe that "old-style" A-bombs would be sufficient to even the score in case of an unprovoked Soviet attack with H-bombs on this country. In fact, because of the greater number

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more effective in destroying legitimate military targets, including production centers. H-bombs, after all, would be useful only against the largest targets, of which there are very few in the U.S.S.R.

So we come finally to one reason, and only one, that can justify our building the H-bomb: namely, to deter the Russians from using it against us, if only for fear of our retaliation. Our possession of the bomb might possibly put us in a better position if the U.S.S.R. should present us with an ultimatum based on their possession of it. In other words, the one purpose of our development of the bomb would be to prevent its use, not to use it.

If this is our reason, we can contribute much to the peace of the world by stating this reason openly. This could be done in a declaration, either by Congress or by the President, that the U. S. will never be the first to use the hydrogen bomb, that we would employ the weapon only if it were used against us or one of our allies.

A pledge of this kind was proposed in a press statement by 12 physicists, including myself, on Feb. 4. It still appears to me as a practical step toward relief of the international tension, and toward freedom from fear for the world. The pledge would indicate our decision.

(Continued on Page 10)

APR 26 1950

David Lawrence Reports Britain Agrees to Give U. S. Fuchs Data

Says Facts on Atom Disclosures to Russia Were Withheld Until Now, Despite State Dept. Plea

By David Lawrence

Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—“The biggest traitor the world has ever known”—which is the way United States Senators characterize Dr. Klaus Fuchs—has been lodged in a London jail for nearly three months, but the government of the United States, which has been anxious to get comprehensive information about him and his activities in this country, has until now been denied an opportunity to get that information.

For the British government has only just agreed to comply with the American request, forwarded through diplomatic channels, seeking details that are of unusual importance so as to prevent a recurrence of the treason episode through which secrets of atomic-

bomb making were transmitted to the Soviet Union's agents both in Boston and at Los Alamos, N. M.

It is ironical that, with all the headlines about spies and near-spies and all the debate as to whether there are many Communists in government, the one man who gave away the biggest secret of all time gets off with a fourteen-year sentence and everybody else inside the British and American governments who failed to detect him sooner gets off without even an inquiry or a censure from anywhere.

The official version of the incident is that the British government “cleared” Dr. Fuchs and about a dozen other scientists in 1943 when they came to the United States to work on the so-called
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N. Y. Herald Tribune
MAY 5 1950

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TODAY in WASHINGTON

Britain Finally Agrees to Give U. S. Details on Fuchs Disclosures to Russia of Atom Bomb Data

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

(Continued from page one)

Manhattan Project, out of which came the atomic bomb. The argument is made that, when a foreign government vouches for one of its officials here on a mission, the United States government accepts that clearance, doesn't even keep him under surveillance subsequently and doesn't do any more checking.

Tragically enough, the fact that Dr. Fuchs was a Communist was known to the Home Office in the British government for a long time. Nevertheless, in 1947 Dr. Fuchs was sent to the United States as the head of a second British group to discuss with American atomic officials such a vital matter as what data should be "declassified" in connection with the atomic-bomb work done during the war.

Inquiry Is Proposed

When Dr. Fuchs came here in 1947, no check-up was made because of the "clearance" given in 1943. Who in the Manhattan Project made this ruling? If the persons who failed to check up were officers of the military establishment, was there ever a court of inquiry assembled to determine whether any officer was negligent and to ascertain the facts? When a battleship gets stuck in the mud or some Army officer is guilty of bigamy, there are military trials, but when the most vital secret this nation has ever possessed is transmitted to another country, nobody in the American government—in either the legislative or the executive branch—appears to be interested in getting the facts so that the persons guilty of negligence may be exposed.

full information. Why was this done, and why did not the American government insist on immediate action? The story is that pressure from Capitol Hill finally influenced the British government to depart from a "precedent" which holds that foreign governments may not have access to British prisons for their data. Such "precedents" seem like thin excuses in an atomic age.

Senators of both parties have been very much chagrined at the attitude of the British government, and they were pleased to learn today that the request had finally been granted, though it must be conceded that an atmosphere of suspicion exists that the technical reason given in the first instance was not the real barrier and that there are still mysteries between two governments which are supposed to be intimate and friendly where security is concerned.

Nor has there been a satisfactory explanation given as to why the British government has not taken any steps to punish its own officials who gave "clearance" to Dr. Fuchs. Fingerprinting is a modern custom. A newspaper man can't get into a White House press conference without being fingerprinted. So it might as well be asked whether fingerprints of Dr. Fuchs were ever taken here or abroad when he was certified for the project so that someone might have become aware earlier of his Communist connections. Surely the known record of Dr. Fuchs on file in the British Home Office must have included fingerprinting and other data. He was a top scientist in British atomic work.

U. S. Request Turned Down

But when Dr. Fuchs confessed and was sentenced, the British government at first turned down a State Department request for

Urges Realism On H-Bomb

(Continued from Page 4)

fire to avoid needless destruction; it would reduce the likelihood of the use of the hydrogen bomb in the case of war, and it would largely eliminate the danger that fear of the H-bomb itself would precipitate a war.

If we do not make this pledge, the hydrogen bomb would almost surely be used. Once war breaks out, our military leaders would be blamed in the absence of a pledge. If they did not immediately initiate a full-scale hydrogen-bomb attack, they would be blamed if they did use the bomb first. To be sure, the pledge might not be relied on by our adversaries, but at least it would create a doubt in their minds and they might decide to wait and see. Perhaps they would not wish to provoke the certain use of the bomb by dropping the first one. Moreover, if they started a war, they would probably hope to capture our country and to exploit its wealth rather than to conquer a heap of rubble.

We have proposed unilateral action rather than an international treaty on this pledge. We have done this because negotiations with the U.S.S.R. are known to be long and frustrating. A unilateral pledge involving only this country could be made quickly, and it could not again lead to the disappointment of a breakdown of negotiations. On the other hand, we certainly would not want to exclude a pact with the U.S.S.R. on this subject. This might be the first point on which the two countries could agree, and this in itself would be important.

Obviously the pledge can only be a first step. What we really want is a workable agreement on atomic energy, as part of our efforts toward a lasting peace. Much has been said in the last few weeks about new negotiations on atomic control. Opinions vary from that of Sen. Brien McMahon, who proposed to spend \$50 billion for rehabilitation of war-devastated countries including the U.S.S.R., in exchange for an atomic settlement to that of Sen. Millard Tydings, who declared that an atomic settlement would not be a realistic possibility until the U.S.S.R. has accepted the principle of self-determination for a long time.

Both of these views point, and those of many other Senators, show the desire of this country for some agreement. At the same time there are persistent reports, clearly indicated in recent dispatches from the New York Times correspondent in Moscow, that the Russians might like to negotiate. It seems to me that too much is at stake to miss any such opportunity.

On the other hand, President Truman voiced the fears of many of us when he stated recently that there is no security in agreements with the Russians because they break them at will. He referred to the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945. Since then we have learned much about Soviet methods, and the Russians have found that we do not retreat as easily as they apparently imagined in 1945. This more realistic mutual appraisal makes it much more likely that we could now come to arrangements which neither side would regret afterward. Obviously in any negotiation each side must be willing to make concessions and to consider primarily proposals directed to mutual advantage rather than superiority over the other.

The situation in atomic energy has changed, both because of the Soviet development of the A-bomb and because of our decision on the H-bomb. To leave atomic weapons uncontrolled would be against the best interests of both countries. If we can negotiate agreements with the U.S.S.R., the terms of the negotiations should probably be as liberal as possible. But the situation would be greatly eased even if we could agree only to eliminate the greatest menace to civilization, the hydrogen bomb.

Senators Chide Britain For Fuchs Quiz Stand

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Three Senators assailed Great Britain today for withholding full co-operation from the United States in the Klaus Fuchs atomic spying case.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), a member of the Senate-House Atomic Committee, told a reporter he is shocked at reports that Britain has agreed to give the FBI only limited opportunity to question Fuchs, convicted of passing atomic secrets along to Soviet agents.

Sens. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) and Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) said information the FBI might get from Fuchs may be vital to defense plans under the North Atlantic Pact and ought not to be denied this country.

There has been no official statement but reliable reports are that the British insist on fixing conditions under which FBI agents can talk to Fuchs—an arrangement the FBI is said to regard as inadequate if it is to get at the bottom of the atomic spying system.

A Senator who asked that his name not be used publicly said even these unsatisfactory arrange-

ments were not agreed to by the British except under pressure exerted by high American officials.

Sen. Johnson said he thinks this amounts to "very shabby treatment of the security problem" by the British, adding:

"They ought to give us full and complete co-operation so that the whole case can be fully explored and so that any aids or assistants of Fuchs in this country can be unearthed."

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World Telegram & Sun

MAY 6 1950

**Can Ours Fuchs
Only If He Agrees**

London, May 19 (AP) — American
 FBI agents will question the con-
 victed British atomic spy Dr. Klaus
 Fuchs only if he agrees to answer
 Secretary Chuter. Ede told the
 House of Commons today.

Members of Parliament put Ede
 under a searching cross-fire of
 questions about the scheduled in-
 terrogation of Fuchs, a German-
 born naturalized Briton. He is
 serving a 14-year sentence for
 passing atomic secrets to Russia.

Britain recently granted U. S.
 authorities permission to question
 Fuchs in hopes of getting leads
 on further possible spies.

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FBI Fuchs Quiz Needs His Okay

London, May 18 (AP).—American FBI agents will question the convicted British atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs only if he agrees to it, Home Secretary Chuter Ede told the House of Commons today.

Members of Parliament put Ede under a searching cross-fire of questions about the scheduled interrogation of Fuchs, German-born naturalized Briton. He is serving a 14-year sentence, reportedly in North London's Wormwood Scrubs Prison, for passing atomic secrets.

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FUCHS' INQUIRY DEBATED

British Minister Defends
Questioning of Prisoner

LONDON, May 18 (AP) — The Labor Government was attacked in the House of Commons today for agreeing to let the American F. B. I. question Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who is serving a thirteen-year prison sentence for giving atomic secrets to Russia, if Klaus consents.

Home Secretary Chuter Ede rebuffed the attack, which came in a barrage of questions from the floor of the House. Mr. Ede said the F. B. I. would not be permitted to see Fuchs unless the prisoner "expresses willingness to be interviewed."

To criticism that permission of foreign questioning of Fuchs would be a distasteful departure from British custom, Mr. Ede retorted that Fuchs' activities also were "exceedingly distasteful."

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2 FBI Men in London To Question Dr. Fuchs

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, May 20.—The FBI has sent two men to London to interview British scientist Klaus Fuchs, who has been convicted of handing Russia atomic secrets. FBI director J. Edgar Hoover disclosed yesterday that assistant director U. H. Clegg and special agent Robert J. Lampher have arrived in the British capital—presumably to ferret out all possible information of Fuchs' contacts in this country, if any. Fuchs is serving a 14-year sentence.

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FROM
BY *World Telegram & Sun*
DATED MAY 25 1950
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**Native Briton to Replace
Fuchs in Top Atom Post**

LONDON, May 4 (AP). — Great Britain appointed an Englishman today to succeed Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted spy, in one of its top atomic research posts. Dr. Maurice H. L. Pryce, thirty-seven, was named chief of the theoretical physics division at Harwell, the Ministry of Supply's atomic research center.

Dr. Fuchs, German-born but naturalized, was sentenced to fourteen years in prison on March 1 for betraying secrets to Russia.

Dr. Pryce, a professor of physics at the University of Oxford, has been acting as a consultant at Harwell. From 1941 to 1944 he was engaged in radar research for the British Navy, and in 1944-45 in atomic energy research with the National Research Council of Canada at Montreal. He studied at Princeton University from 1935 to 1937.

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Fuchs Picks U.S. Spies From FBI Photos

Further Arrests Due In This Country

By the United Press.

LONDON, May 25.—American G-men have shown photographs of new U.S. spy suspects to Dr. Klaus Fuchs and further arrests are expected in the U.S., informed sources said today.

Fuchs, sentenced to 14 years for providing Russia with Anglo-American atomic secrets, was believed to have identified more than one Communist agent from the photographs.

Questioned Daily.

In some instances, it was understood, he did not know the agents by name but could provide particulars of their activities. One alleged Communist agent, Harry Gold, was arrested Monday in Philadelphia after Fuchs identified him.

Fuchs is being questioned almost daily in Woodstock Scrubs Prison by FBI assistant director Hugh Clegg and special agent Robert Lamphere in the presence of a British security officer.

Soviet Agents Reported To Have Fled U.S.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Russian agents to whom Harry Gold gave the atomic secrets he obtained from Dr. Klaus Fuchs have fled the country, it was learned today.

Informed sources said the Soviet Union recalled them in the winter of 1945-46, after the last meeting

(Continued on Page Two.)

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World Telegram & Sun
MAY 25 1950
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Fuchs Picks U.S. Spies From FBI Photos

Further Arrests Due
In This Country

(Continued From Page One.)

between Gold and Fuchs in September, 1945. They said the identities of these Russian spies probably never will be divulged.

Full Statement Made.

Gold, a 39-year-old biochemist, was arrested in Philadelphia Monday night on charges that he conspired with Fuchs to deliver atomic secrets to Russia. He was held in \$100,000 bond at Holmesburg, Pa., prison.

According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the "Smyth case" broke down the front of his operation. It was only after the FBI had slitted a list of 1200 suspects that Gold was arrested.

(Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said the FBI set its trap for Gold at least two months ago, according to the Associated Press.)

Spots Agents In Secret Films Sent to London

London, May 29 (AP)—The British press said today Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted atomic spy, has identified more than 100 additional Communist agents from among a number of suspects shown in secret FBI moving pictures flown here for his inspection.

The suspects include Americans, Canadians and Britons, press reports said. Ten Britons named by Fuchs are being watched day and night. One was identified as "one of the most important Iron Curtain agents likely to be identified."

The Sunday newspaper Empire News said Fuchs hoped to have from four to seven years lopped off his 14-year sentence by co-operating with the FBI agents who have been questioning him for more than a week in Wormwood Scrubs prison.

The Daily Graphic said FBI agents Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere have had a lie detector flown to Britain for use in further questioning of Fuchs.

If Fuchs agrees, the Graphic said, the lie detector will be used during questioning tomorrow.

Senators Suspend FBI Aides

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Senate investigators called in two FBI officials today for questioning on testimony that "illegal" FBI tactics blocked prosecution of the Amerasia stolen documents case.

Louis B. Nichols and D. Milton Ladd, assistants to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, were to testify in secret before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee about the agency's role in the 1945 theft of Government documents for Amerasia magazine.

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FROM *Blklyn Eagle*
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DATED MAY 29 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

The subcommittee is investigating an alleged "whitewash" in connection with charges by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy that the State Department is infested with Communists. Robert M. Hitchcock, who was Government prosecutor in the case, told the subcommittee Friday that "illegally obtained" FBI evidence killed any hope of pushing charges against the accused and getting "adequate" punishment. He said he had two strikes against him at the start because much of the evidence was obtained from the magazine's New York offices without search warrants, by means of wiretapping and by other methods which prevented its use in court.

100 Red Spies Named by Fuchs

LONDON, Monday, May 29 (UP).—A London newspaper reported today that atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs had "implicated" more than 100 Americans, Canadians and Britons in espionage for Russia. Ten Britons he named are being watched night and day, the newspaper said.

The Daily Graphic, which published the report, said also that American FBI men questioning Fuchs in Wormwood Scrubs Prison would ask him to take a lie detector test.

Earlier, the Sunday newspaper Empire News had asserted Fuchs has identified suspected American and Canadian Communist spies from secret moving pictures which the FBI men flew here.

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FROM *Mirror*

DATE MAY 29 1950

RECEIVED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Report Fuchs Put Finger on 100 Spies

By the United Press.

LONDON, May 29.—The British press said today convicted atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs has identified more than 100 additional communist agents from among a number of suspects shown in secret FBI moving pictures flown here for his inspection.

The suspects include Americans, Canadians and Britons, press reports said. Ten Britons named by Fuchs are being watched day and night. One was identified as "one of the most important Iron Curtain agents likely to be identified."

The Sunday newspaper Empire News said Fuchs hoped to have from four to seven years lopped off his 14-year sentence by cooperating with two FBI agents who have been questioning him for more than a week in Worwood Scrubbs prison.

The Daily Graphic said FBI agents Hugh Clegg and Robert Lumbard have used a lie detector to question Fuchs for the first time since his questioning of March.

If Fuchs agrees, the Graphic said, the lie detector will be used during questioning tomorrow. The report said Fuchs has been questioned 20 times by the two agents.

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 FROM NY *World Telegram & Sun*
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Says Fuchs Names 14

LONDON, May 31 (UP).—Fuchs has told F. B. I. agents the names of fourteen persons who helped him betray atomic secrets to Russia, reliable sources said today. Informants said Fuchs named the accomplices in a signed statement completed yesterday. The F. B. I. men who came here to question the confessed British spy were expected to return to Washington soon. Fuchs was said to be repentant and eager to co-operate with American and British security officials.

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Fuchs' FBI Quizzers Flying Here With Data

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 3.—Two American FBI agents, who have been questioning Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted atomic spy, for nearly two weeks, left by plane last night for New York.

The agents, Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere, declined to comment on reports that the German-born former mastermind of British atomic research had provided a line on members of a Soviet spy network in the United States.

As a result of leads supplied by Fuchs, one man already has been arrested in America. He is Harry Gold of Philadelphia, accused of passing to Russia information handed to him by Fuchs.

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 FROM NY *World Telegram & Sun*
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FUCHS QUIZZING HALTED

Two F. B. I. Agents Are Flying Here From London

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Two agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation left for New York tonight after nearly two weeks of questioning Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted atomic spy for Russia.

As a result of leads supplied by the German-born scientist, one man already has been arrested. He is Harry Gold of Philadelphia, accused of passing to the Soviet Union information handed to him by Fuchs.

The F. B. I. agents declined to discuss their mission as they boarded an airliner at London Airport. Hugh Clegg, assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director, told reporters:

"We are going home. We are on our way. We are going back. That is all I can say. Maybe we will return. We don't know yet."

With him was Robert L. ... a special agent. They talked with Fuchs almost daily since May 20 at the Wormwood Scrubs Prison, where he is serving a fourteen-year sentence for violation of the British Official Secrets Act.

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2 REPORT BACK ON FUCHS QUIZ

Two FBI agents who went to London to question Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist recently convicted in England as a Russian spy, returned here yesterday.

Hugh Clegg, assistant director of the FBI and Robert Lamphere, special FBI agent, arrived at Idlewild Airport aboard a Pan American World Airways plane from London and went on to Washington.

They declined to comment on reports that the German-born scientist had provided a line on members of a Soviet spy network in this country.

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Journal American
JUN 4 1950
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Fuchs Interrogators Back—and Silent

Washington, June 3 (U.P.)—Two FBI agents returned from questioning Dr. Klaus Fuchs in London today and all indications were that they had his full story of his atomic espionage but no new leads on any hidden accomplices in this country.

Pending a full report to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere refused to discuss the case with reporters. And an FBI spokesman made it clear that there wasn't much chance of Hoover talking.

But informed sources indicated that, barring unexpected developments, the Justice Department regards the Fuchs case as closed, so far as further prosecutions are concerned. It is intimated that Fuchs, who is cooperative about his betrayal of atomic secrets to Russia, was unable to tell the FBI men anything that might put the finger on any additional espionage or contact made here in the United States.

The Russians with whom Fuchs dealt while he was working on the U. S. atomic bomb project are understood to have gone home long before the Fuchs affair came to light. And the only American disclosed as having been mixed up in Fuchs'

espionage is Harry Gold of Philadelphia, who is awaiting trial for espionage. Gold was seized before the FBI men flew to London to question Fuchs. His arrest was made partly on the basis of information previously volunteered by Fuchs and partly as a result of another FBI investigation.

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FROM *Bklyn Eagle*

DATED *JUN 4* 1950

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The most vital task of Communist agents is adding to Moscow's mountainous stockpile of information about potential enemy nations. The information is political, economic, psychological—as well as military. Every scrap of information is important—it may provide the missing piece in a jigsaw. Business reports issued by companies, economic reports issued by the government, the statements of our leaders and editorialists—all are forwarded to Moscow. There they are systematically analyzed by corps of political, economic and military experts—and even psychiatrists.

Moscow has transformed diplomacy into treachery. Every Soviet embassy and consulate throughout the world serves as the main spring of the Russian espionage army... The diplomatic spy units are divided into two classes—the economic and political. Each unit has its own secret code and code clerks, so that their activities are kept secret from each other.

The diplomatic-espionage activities are master-minded by OGPU agents. They not only guide Soviet diplomats—but also serve as their judge, jury and firing squad.

The efficacy of the ideological approach is exemplified by Fuchs, Gold and those involved in the Canadian spy case. They were convinced they were serving humanity. So imbued were they with Communist starry-eyed hokum—many of these duped idealists refused to accept payment for espionage activities.

Among the most amazing yarns about Soviet spies is one about the Russian agent who made Rumania's King Carol the most likely candidate for the chump medal: Posing as a business man, the spy became so chummy with Carol—that he managed to obtain the royal plane and used it to make aerial photographs of Rumania's defenses!

The cost of Russian undercover operations runs in billions. Just to give you an idea: The USSR has spent over a million dollars a year just to finance social affairs in Washington.

While guests eat caviar—they are also expected to swallow Communist propaganda.

You probably recall this story. It happened on October 9th, 1948... Two Russian airmen, Pirogov and Barsov, flying over Western Ukraine, landed near Linz in the American zone of Austria... They requested asylum as political refugees... In February, 1949, they were brought to the United States. They made a tour of Virginia as guests of the Chamber of Commerce. They spent that Spring touring the 48 States—being interviewed by the press... Pirogov started his book titled: "Why I Escaped." It was published this year.

His companion, Barsov (a fairly heavy drinker), appeared to be jealous of his pal's success over here as an author... Barsov got moody and quarrelsome. One night he got drunk and staggered into the Russian Embassy, Washington, where he requested they send him back to Russia. That was on August 17th, 1949... On August 31st the State Dept (if you will pardon the expression) flew Barsov to Vienna, where he was turned over to the Russian authorities. We even gave him one last chance to change his mind... "Do you really want to go back to Russia—or back to the United States of America?" he was asked at the Enns River Bridge... Barsov elected to return to his beloved Russia, and Pirogov (over here) predicted: "Barsov will die like a dog within six months!"

This is to tell Russian ex-Lt. Peter Pirogov that his drunken comrade Barsov was executed at Kharkov at 5:30 a. m. on Nov. 7th.