

Walter Winchell

In New York

The Communist Underworld

The atomic era created a revolution in the shadowy world of espionage. Since complex scientific and technological information became the most vital military secrets—the sly temptress and hard-hitting daredevil have been almost completely replaced by staid, scholarly men and women. Klaus Fuchs is an outstanding example of the modern spy vogue. Soviet agents implicated in the Canadian espionage case included several university professors, research scientists and doctors of philosophy.

Soon after the Communists in Russia seized power they set up a school for undercover agents in Moscow called Lenin University. It attracted Communist students from various parts of the globe. They were—and are—being trained in Communist theory and tactics which range from methods of inciting street brawls to the strategy used in penetrating innocuous social clubs and transforming them into Communist-front outfits.

Several leaders of the American Communist Party received their diploma in treachery at Lenin U.

More important is the school run by the OGPU (Russian Secret Police) in Leningrad. Here the more advanced rats are trained for counterfeiting, kidnapping, sabotage and other crimes... The brightest graduates become Professors of Assassination. And their specialty consists of unsolved murders: Juliet Poyntz was an American Communist Party leader until she was recruited into the service of the Soviet Military Intelligence. She suddenly vanished in 1937 without a trace and has never been found. Editor Carlo Tresca threatened to make public the name of her assassin—and Tresca became another famous unsolved murder.

Gen. Walter Krivitsky was a Russian spy chief until he broke with the Communists. He fled to the United States and exposed the activities of Russian espionage agents in testimony before Congressional committees. Krivitsky wrote a book about the Soviet Secret Police in 1939—and shortly after it was published Krivitsky was slain in Washington.

Communist Russia began its undercover war against the United States back in 1923. A Soviet agent named John Pepper (alias Joe Pogany) arrived here during that year—to serve as a liaison officer between the American Communist Party and Moscow.

Pepper was among the first to learn that the mortality rate among Soviet agents is high. Disobedience, failure, or straying from the party line results in swift and brutal punishment.

Pepper was ordered to return to Russia in 1937 and shot.

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From NY *Murior*

DATED JUN 9 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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JUN 13 1950
N. Y. C.
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Too many of our leading men are willing to protect friends and associates no matter how wrong their conduct has been. This can become deadly. (Note the Forrestal diary items!)

For no country can be stronger than its morals. No people can have security led by those who fail to assume responsibility for public conduct. When those in power insist that espionage is to be condoned because it is politically inappropriate to expose the crimes that were committed when our sons were at war — then a country trains its youth to believe that nothing is of value but snide success, the kind of success our politicians flaunt these days.

The Senators who cover up by shouting "Smear!" serve selfish political expediency and scorn moral honesty.

It is not surprising in such an atmosphere to find an Alger Hiss, a Judith Coplon, a Henry Julian Wadleigh and similar young men and women in government led astray into a philosophy of betrayal. And it is not surprising that such men as Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Philip Jaffe and their cohorts engage in activities which make of Hiss and Coplon minor leaguers in a conspiracy to destroy the faith of our people in their way of life.

If those whom we chose to govern us cannot put country above self, how can we expect our younger generations to be guided to essential patriotism, a word today derided, almost forgotten?

There is a pattern of infamy in our land. We are in peril until its proponents and protectors are exposed and expunged.

Pattern of Infamy

SHOULD A SOLDIER at the front lose a "top secret" document, he would be court-martialed, perhaps shot.

Should a sentry, in time of war, fall asleep at his post, he would be subject to severe penalty.

Yet, we witness the enormity of the spectacle of Government officials passing "top secret" and "secret" documents, in time of war, to private individuals as through a sieve. And nothing at all is done to them. If they are punished it is for perjury or the like.

The fashion of defense for Department of Justice officials seems to imply we are picking on them.

It really does not matter too much what was in the documents. What does matter is that one, a dozen, 1,700 were taken. If an unimportant top secret could be stolen—or given—the most important could be filched.

In fact, the most important secret the United States ever possessed, the Atom Bomb, was stolen by Dr. Klaus Fuchs and handed to Harry Gold to give to a Russian spy.

There is no use talking about how important or unimportant a particular document may be. The Atom Bomb was stolen. And we do not know what else was sneaked out. We do not know what has been given and what has been taken.

But there are moral criteria in all this which this generation of politicians does not seem to grasp in their eagerness to maintain themselves in power.

They fail to realize that theft is theft, espionage is espionage; that there can be no mitigation of betrayal and conspiracy; that when men lack a moral concept of responsibility, in sufficient numbers in higher places, the country is in the hands of traitors.

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F. B. I.
JUN 14 1950
N. Y. C.
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FILE
CLASS
NAME *Murphy*
DATE JUN 12 1950

Reveal 200 Spied For Stalin in U. S.

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Since V-J day, four Americans have been arrested by the FBI and charged with participation in Soviet espionage rings set up by Stalin to steal our atomic secrets.

Yet the FBI's files will show that for every American arrested as a Soviet spy, approximately 50 others equally guilty of treason are still at liberty.

This was learned today from a survey which estimated that a minimum of 200 citizens of this country served in Stalin's espionage network during and after the war.

NAMES LISTED.

Their names were listed along with a summary of their treasonable activities in a special FBI report on Russian espionage. The report was given administration leaders in November, 1945.

In 1945 the FBI knew nothing about Klaus Fuchs, German-born atomic scientist now in a British prison. Neither did the G-men have information on Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Harry Gold and Alfred D. Slack, arrested recently as members of the Fuchs spy apparatus.

HEADED NETWORK.

The "boss" of the network, personally assigned by Stalin and the MVD to head up the American spy system, was Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

Adams, regarded as far more important than Fuchs and the four Americans now under arrest, disappeared in December, 1945, shortly after the N. Y. Journal-American and other Hearst newspapers exposed him.

Of the 200 linked by the FBI with Soviet spying, a total of 60 now face legal justice — four on

charges of espionage, two for contempt of Congress. A total of 17 government agencies, bureaus and departments are represented in the FBI spy report. These Federal groups and

the number of spies or spy contacts follow:
OSS, 4; State Department, 5; Army, 2; Navy, 4; NSA, 1; Justice Department, 1; OWL, 2; ILO, 1; FLA, 2; Treasury, 2;

War Department, 1; UNRRA, 1; Office Co-ordinator Inter-American Affairs, 2; Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1. The G-men also listed as spies

a number of Communist party officials, a Daily Worker girl reporter and women whose cooperation was given as "housewife."

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Journal American
JUL 21 1950
REVISION

JUL 24 1950
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65-15136-a-255

Calls A-Bomb as Secret As a Subway Ad Poster

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission plans to ask Congress next year to modify security restrictions on the A-bomb.

Chairman Gordon Dean, in a copyrighted interview with the weekly news magazine, U.S. News and World Report, says photographs of the bomb will be published some day, and it even may be possible to "put a dummy model in Macy's window."

Mr. Dean said some of the commission's secrecy measures were made obsolete by British spy Klaus Fuchs who, he said, advanced atomic research by one to two years. He found this "very, very disturbing."

Fuchs, who was cleared by British authorities to work on the joint allied A-bomb project during World War II, had complete access to the laboratories of the Army-run Manhattan District

from 1943 to 1946. Mr. Dean said he was one of more than 150 scientists who "know all about the bomb."

An FBI tip led to Fuchs' arrest in London early this year.

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CLASS
World Telegram & Sun
NOV 21 1950

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons



A DAY IN WASHINGTON . . .

Dr. S. Robert Oppenheimer was called by a newspaperman who asked if he thought the atom bomb should be dropped against the Red Chinese. "Before I talk out of turn," the scientist replied, "I'd like to be enlightened on the President's views" . . . Oppenheimer remembers Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the Soviet spy, as a quiet man who never discussed politics. Such was Fuch's temperament that he frequently was a baby-sitter for other scientists on the bomb project . . . When, in New Mexico, the first atomic explosion took place the thought which flashed through Oppenheimer's mind was the quote: "I have become Death, destroyer of worlds."

Mildred McAfee, president of Wellesley, will become a member of the board of directors of the Radio Corp. of America . . . Jim Symington, son of Stuart Symington, will follow the career of his mother, Eve, one of the first of Broadway's society singers. He will have his own program on CBS . . . Sen. Kefauver's Crime Investigating Committee, whose appropriation ends Feb. 28, will question Joe Adonis about his interests in the Colonial Inn in Florida and the Copacabana night club here . . . The popular Ben Marden is being brought before the committee only because of his one-time bid for the gambling casinos on the French Riviera. The investigators merely want to know about his backing for this project.

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F. B. I.
DEC 8 1950
N. Y.

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TITLE
Post & Home news
DEC 7 1950

Fuchs, Atomic Spy, Asks To Stay British Citizen

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Dec. 20—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who was convicted last March of one of the most damaging acts of treachery in British history, asked today that he be allowed to remain a citizen of the country he betrayed.

Fuchs, German-born naturalized British subject now serving a fourteen-year prison term for giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, made his appeal in a letter to the Home Secretary, who is considering depriving him of citizenship.

The scientist pleaded that he had confessed voluntarily to his disloyal actions and had subsequently cooperated with intelligence authorities. Those actions, he said, showed clearly where his loyalties lay.

The Fuchs letter was read to the Deprivation of Citizenship Committee. The committee will advise the Home Secretary, as provided by law, whether it would be in the public interest for Fuchs to retain British citizenship.

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65-15136-a-258

DEC 20 1950
N. Y.

J. Walsh *per*

Times
DEC 21 1950

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SUBJECT Emil Klaus Fuchs

FILE NO. 65-15136

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No: 65-15136

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Date: 1/78
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			Actual	Released		
UBA	3.4.51	NEWSPAPER ARTICLE "NY TIMES"	17	17		
UBA	4.6.51	NEWS, ART. "WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN"	1	1		
SUB-A	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY MIRROR"	2	2		
UBA	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY TIMES"	2	3		
SUB-A	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY HERALD TRIBUNE"	2	2		
SUB-A	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY COMPASS"	1	1		
SUB-A	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY POST-HOME NEWS"	3	4		
SUB-A	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY NEWS"	1	1		
SUB-A	4.9.51	NEWS, ART. "NY WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN"	1	1		
SUB-A	4.10.51	NEWS, ART. "JOURNAL AMERICAN"	2	3		
SUB-A	4.15.51	NEWS, ART. "NY TIMES"	4	4		
SUB-A	4.21.51	NEWS, ART. "NY NEWS"	1	1		

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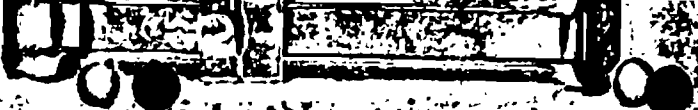
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SUBA	4-23-51	NEWS. ART. "NY JOURNAL AMERICAN"	1	1		
SUB-A	5-9-51	NEWS ART. "NY JOURNAL AMERICAN"	1	1		
SUB-A	5-14-51	NEWS. ART. "NY NEWS"	1	1		
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SUB-A	5-15-51	NEWS. ART. "NY HERALD TRIBUNE"	1	1		
SUB-A	7-6-51	NEWS. ART. "NY TIMES"	1	1		
SUB-A	12-12-51	NEWS. ART. "NY JOURNAL AMERICAN"	3	3		
SUB-A	6-11-52	NEWS. ART. "NY TIMES"	1	1		
SUB-A	6-11-52	NEWS. ART. "NY POST"	1	1		
SUB-A	6-11-52	NEWS. ART. "NY WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN"	1	1		
SUB-A	6-12-52	NEWS. ART. "NY TIMES"	1	1		
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Form No. 1-D-67

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION

MAJOR CASE

File No. 65-15136
Sub. Newspaper Clippings
Sub. file A

See also Nos. _____

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The Terrifying Import of th

LONDON.

IT is a lie that there is no new thing under the sun. The past had no product to match Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment at the Old Bailey on March 1, 1950, for having handed information about the A-bomb to an agent of the U. S. S. R. He represents a danger to humanity such as it has never had to face before, and humanity is the right word. For, though he was punished for having given by theft to the U. S. S. R. the power to inflict damage on the populations and territory of the West, he is a threat to the U. S. S. R. as much as to any other part of the world. Nobody is in a position, anywhere on this globe, not to feel frightened by the menace disclosed by the existence of Dr. Fuchs. This is not just because he is a Communist spy; it is because he was a particular kind of man. An odd kind of man.

Some measure of his oddity is given by the opening of the statement he made to the security officers on his detention. He began by giving them the date of his birth and assuring them that he had had "a very happy child-

One year after his sentencing we see he united explosive knowledge and an immature mind.

By REBECCA WEST

Lord. Now, British policemen seem much milder than American policemen and are certainly more stolid. But it is unlikely that they looked at Dr. Fuchs in a manner suggesting that it would take a weight off their mind if they could learn that he had not been unhappy when he was a small boy. It is unlikely, too, that most people, charged with a crime involving long-standing and heartless fraud and certain to cause hideous consequences, would fail to recognize that society might have other anxieties which it would like to settle first. This is a strange bird.

IT is a pity that the authorities have not given the public a fuller warning of what Dr. Fuchs did, and of what he is. W. L. Laurence has said in "The Hell Bomb" that Fuchs' admission of what he told the Russians about the A-bomb and the H-bomb has not been

published for security reasons. The argument is that it is not certain whether Fuchs told the Russians all that he says he did, and that it is possible that he may actually have put into his admission certain facts which he had not told the Russians, so that if it were published they would then learn some fresh information. But Mr. Laurence very sensibly pronounces this great nonsense, on the ground that Fuchs obviously told the Russians all he knew and is unlikely to have had some barrel-scrappings by him for use in his admission.

In any case, it is not necessary to know the details of the information given by Dr. Fuchs to the U. S. S. R. to realize his deadly significance. But there are three things which the authorities ought to make plain. First: the general nature of the information he gave to the Russians, whether it

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FROM
NY

MAILED MAR 4 1951

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

MAR 5 1951

N. Y. C.

W. W. Walker

65-15136-A



Klaus Emil Fuchs: atomic scientist, Soviet spy—"His statement shows that what he meant to do was to invoke chaos."

Drawing by Bertrand Zadig

related to the H-bomb as well as the A-bomb, how many scientists had worked to get that information, the size and cost of the equipment they had used in the process, and how many years of work and how much expense he saved the Russians by giving them this stolen information. Second: his remarkable eminence as a scientist. And third: the poverty of his general intelligence and the immaturity of his character. It is this third fact, the nature of the man, which makes him more terrible than flood or lightning or any of the familiar cataclysms.

TO understand Dr. Fuchs we must note that this is no case of the godless scientist cradled in materialism. Klaus Emil Fuchs came from a pious home. His father, Emil Fuchs, was a preacher well known in Germany since the beginning of the century, first as a Lutheran pastor and then as a Quaker. He was a true mystic, illumined by the love of God, and his courage in earthly affairs was superb. He was the first pastor to join the Social Democratic party, and between the wars he was well known as a speaker for a group known as the Religious Socialists. He defied the Hohenzollern rule and defied Hitler. He was also a loving husband who made a delightful home for his sons and daughters. But in the opinion of some of those who liked him best he was not very intelligent, and his writings show that he was intensely egotistical and self-satisfied. His virtues are so great that it would be foolish to mention his failings, were it not that they have a bearing on his son's career.

Klaus Emil, born in 1911, was his youngest son. He studied at Leipzig University, and then, when his father was made professor of religious science at a teachers' training college in Kiel, moved to the university there. At both places he was deeply involved in the useless and silly and violent political activities by which German undergraduates did so much to destroy the coherence of their own country and the peace of the world. College is a grand place for political discussion and a terrible place for political action. When college students go in for deeds, not words, cold-blooded adults get hold of them and without mercy use them as catspaws.

IN Germany at that time the Communists were indulging in a campaign against the Social Democratic party, although they should for obvious reasons have joined with the Social Democrats and the various schools of Liberals in an unbroken Popular Front against the Nazis. Their secret reason for this was a tragic and ridiculous miscalculation: they wanted Hitler to come to power, in the mistaken belief that the Nazi regime would collapse immediately and leave Germany ripe for capture by communism. But they put up a noisy and hypocritical pretense that they were attacking the Social Democratic party not because it was doing too much against the Nazis to suit them but too little.

Klaus Emil was completely taken in by this fraud, (Continued on Page 29)

REBECCA WEST has covered important treason trials—including that of Fuchs—since the war's end. She is famous for "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon" and "The Morning of Treason."

(Continued from Page 10)

and very active under its influence. The political follies committed in the dying Weimar Republic are as unpalatable as yesterday's melted ice cream, but Klaus Emil's career must be followed because it led him and us to our present situation. He ran about with the high-speed inconsistency characteristic of German political life. He joined the students' section of the Social Democratic party, but left it because the party supported a policy of naval rearmament, and he had been brought up to be a pacifist. But very soon afterward he joined a society with a mixed membership of Social Democrats and Liberals, which was in fact a semimilitary organization with a taste for street fighting.

THEN he moved to Kiel and went back to the Social Democratic party, but presently left it again and offered himself as a speaker to the Communist party without joining the party, and at the same time became a member of an organization, much frowned upon by the Social Democrats, in which rebel members of their party joined with Communists in the dangerous game of fraternizing with those students belonging to the Nazi party whom they thought "sincere" and possible converts.

This was a nasty organization in which everybody was trying to double-cross everybody else. Then, when the Communists had so greatly weakened the Social Democratic party that it could do nothing to fight the Nazis, Klaus Emil left it in disgust at the impotence and joined the Communist party. The record reads like a recipe for mincemeat, but produced nothing wholesome.

When Hitler came into power in 1933 Klaus Emil was engaged in a complicated and futile campus intrigue, in which he showed a great deal of courage, particularly considering that he was of feeble physique, but little sense and even less fastidiousness. When he was in the train on his way to Berlin to attend a secret conference of anti-Nazi students he read of the burning of the Reichstag, saw that the hunt of the Communists had begun, took the hammer and sickle badge out of his coat, and went into hiding.

His was presently drawn into the operations of a mechanism which was one of the most brilliant achievements the Communist party has to its name. After they had helped the Nazis get into power, they worked to get control of the organizations set up to care for the refugees from Nazi tyranny in all the countries to which they fled. They then saw to it that the Communist cell was

received preferential treatment, that the non-Communist refugees were exposed to Communist propaganda and learned to look on Communists as their benefactors, and that the Communists and non-Communist refugees alike served the ends of the Communist party.

ALL this they did with a pickpocket ingenuity, covering up their activities from the observation of the non-Communist members of these organizations, who were merely furnishing the bulk of the money and the personal service. Klaus Emil was told by his party that he must go abroad and finish his studies, because when the Nazis had been thrown out the Communists would need members with high technical qualifications to build up Soviet Germany; and he was first sent to France and then to England, where he was befriended by the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, a body consisting almost entirely of non-Communists.

It must be emphasized that at no time did Klaus Emil have grounds for complaint against Great Britain. He never found it niggardly, or on the side of reaction. He was sent to Bristol University, where he got his Doctorate of Philosophy in mathematics and physics, and then to Edinburgh University, where he got his Doctorate of Science, and was given a Carnegie Research Fellowship. When war broke out between Great Britain and Germany the Aliens Tribunal, before which he appeared to show cause why he should not be interned, accepted his membership in the Communist party as proof that he was anti-Nazi.

IT is true that in 1940, when the Germans invaded the Low Countries and France, he was interned and taken to Canada. But this was the treatment which was applied both to refugees who were thought specially suspicious and those who were thought specially meritorious, and in his case it was certainly a proof that the authorities believed him worthy of being saved from a possible German invasion of Britain.

In 1942 he was allowed to return to Great Britain, where a position was waiting for him at Glasgow University. Soon afterward he was asked by Professor Peteris, a very eminent German-born refugee physicist, to come to Birmingham University to help him in some war work. This proved to be atomic research. In June of that year he signed the usual security undertaking, and applied for naturalization as a British subject a month later, taking the oath of allegiance to the King in due course, while at the same time

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he made arrangements to hand over all particulars of the research to couriers who he knew would deliver them to the Soviet authorities.

For the next eight years he carried on this work in atomic research, first in England, then for three years with Professor Peierls in America, then again in England for four years, as head of the theoretical division of the Atomic Energy Project at Harwell. During the whole of this time he never flagged in his treachery. As steadily as the results were produced, so he handed them over to his Communist couriers.

His arrest on Feb. 2, 1950, gave the thoughtful two reasons for terror. The first was the inadequacy it disclosed in the security measures taken by both Great Britain and America. The British should not have allowed Klaus Emil



to take employment in a Government atomic research project only four years after he had avowed to the Aliens Tribunal that he was a Communist and therefore repudiated all obligations of loyalty save those imposed by the Communist party.

This act of carelessness should have been corrected when Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa; for the name of Fuchs was scribbled in a notebook which was one of the exhibits in the Canadian spy ring case. Moreover, in 1945, Elizabeth Bentley went to the F. B. I. and told the story of her activities as a Communist agent, and this included an account of a courier system in which she was a link; and this system was intertwined with that by which Fuchs had passed to the Soviet authorities the results of the Los Alamos researches. It is a pity that no word about Fuchs crossed the Atlantic till 1949.

The second reason for terror was the statement Fuchs made. Here was one of the most gifted scientists of our time, with power to be part creator of lethal weapons transcending all the previous malice of mankind, and to be as dangerous in his work as a single-handed traitor, because of his rare and exalted gifts. And his statement read like the ramblings of an exceptionally silly boy of 16.

He was 38 years old. He was suspected of an appalling

the special branch of the
the happiness of his childhood,
and when he was 20 years old
he had been given to
was a boy. It appeared that
there was once a celebration at
his school on the anniversary
of the foundation of the Wei-
mar Republic, and as a pro-
test many of the pupils arrived
wearing the imperial badge, so
he had put on the republican
badge, and the other children
had torn it off.

He recalled that; and he
recalled, in the minutest detail,
all his foolish and futile politi-
cal activities at his universi-
ties. And in the course of this
merciless recantation, which
must have made the security
officers groan aloud, he be-
trayed an unusual degree of
political ignorance.

EVERY student of contem-
porary history knows that
Communist strategy in Ger-
many during the early Thirties
aimed at splitting the Popular
Front and letting Hitler in so
that he could be got out again
by a revolution which the
Communists would turn to
their profit. Indeed, it is so
well known that it would be
virtually impossible for a non-
Communist to write of those
times without taking it as es-
tablished historical fact, or for
a Communist to write of them
without attempting to disprove
that assumption. But it is
plain that Klaus Emil had
never even heard of this inter-
pretation of the events in
which he took part. He wrote
of them as naively as if he
were still 20 and they had
never been discussed.

Some of these tedious fatuities of his youth he recounted to the security officers for the sake of their moral, rather than their political, implications; and that, too, was a curious self-betrayal. Throughout the statement Klaus Emil expressed himself with extreme egotism and vanity. Even if we take into account the strong strain of self-satisfaction running through his father's writings, and remember also that he had spent all his childhood in minor industrial towns where his father was the unchallenged intellectual and moral leader, his sense of being an elect being must be pronounced extraordinary, particularly in a man of 38.

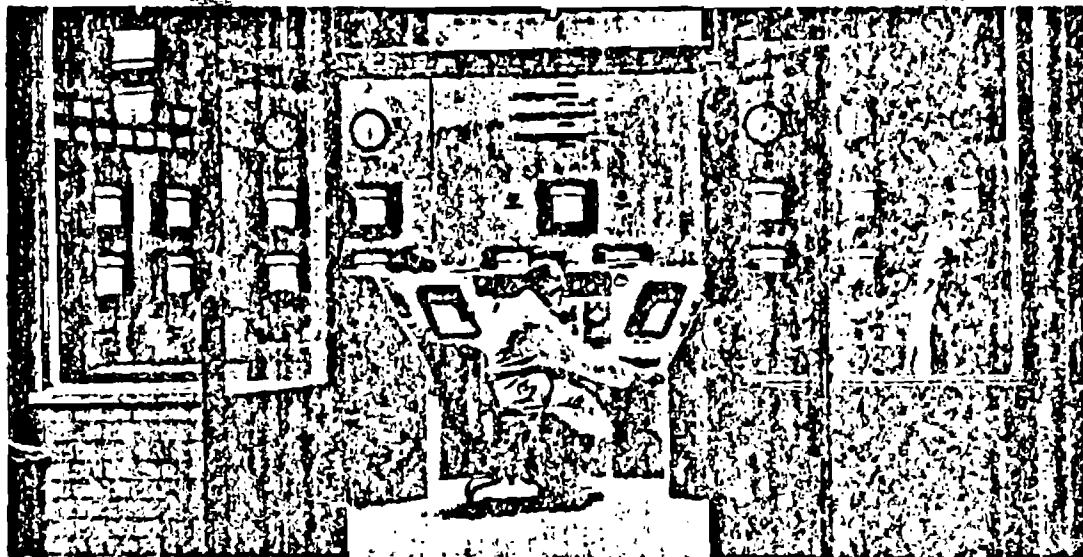
BUT it worried him, when what he had been doing was brought out into the open and he had to discuss it, that such a perfect character as his own should have been capable of practicing the continued deception, which, as he admits with an air of being very fair-minded, had been a part of his treachery. He explained to the security officers at enormous length that this was all due to a mildly dirty trick he had played on some Nazi students during his campus intrigue in 1933. He had not given them fair warning that he was going to publish an attack on them for a course of

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action which, had they received such a warning, they might have abandoned. He had omitted to resolve this point in his mind, he said and so he had set up a mental process which he described as "controlled schizophrenia." It was, in fact, plain lying and cheating, but these were too realistic terms to be used in the Cloud-Cuckoo-Land where he had made his home.

THERE was no limit to his sense that power should be his. At one point in his statement he rebuked the British authorities for not letting the internees in the Canadian camp read newspapers. He ignored the practical reason for this, which was the difficulty of keeping discipline and protecting the non-Nazi internees from the Nazi internees, had the news continued to be bad over any length of time. Gravely he complained that it had prevented him from learning the truth about the real character of the British; and it is implied that had he known more about them he might have spared them, might not have aided their enemies to drop A bombs on them. Not for a moment did it cross his mind that perhaps it was not for him to smite them or to spare them.

As he demanded power, he showed why he, of all people, should not have had it. This is not a superman claiming to govern the inferior masses, ~~it is~~ a subman who can



Atomic pile control desk at the British Government's Atomic Energy Project at Harwell.

only claim superiority to the masses in regard to special gifts quite irrelevant to government. His general ideas were childish; there is a passage on Marxist philosophy which would be considered poor at the least distinguished Youth Congress. He does not appreciate the material consequences of his treachery; he expressed concern that what he had done might "endanger" his friends, but he apparently meant simply that he might endanger their prospects of retaining their employment at Harwell, not that they might presently be blown up by A bombs dropped by the U.S.S.R. But the fact about Klaus Emil which makes his appetite for

government most appalling is one which might have been imagined to be a reassurance. He is not what he is supposed to be. He is feared as a fanatical Communist. But he is not even a loyal Communist; and therein lies his novel and terrible significance.

THE statement shows that he is too infatuated an egotist ever to have given himself to any party. If he betrayed Great Britain and the United States to the U.S.S.R., it was only because they were the handiest objects for betrayal. He felt himself qualified to manage any society's business better than it could itself, and

as he found himself in the center of the Western society composed of Great Britain and the United States, he had to mind their business. Because he decided that the best way to exercise his supermanagerial powers was to attempt to destroy Great Britain and the United States, it is not to be supposed that he considered the U.S.S.R. worthy of survival. It would have to take its turn. He wrote in his statement:

I came to a point where I knew that I disapproved of many actions of the Russian Government and of the Communist party, and I still believed that they could build

a new world and that one day I would take part in it, and that on that day I would also have to stand up and say to them that there are things which they are doing wrongly.

The word "also" is difficult to account for syntactically, but it would have to be a very obtuse reader who did not see what Klaus Emil meant.

WHAT he was saying was that he had spent the summer of his days planning, in the cause of virtue, an unparalleled stimulus to the death rate of the Western World, and he intended to spend, still in the cause of virtue, the autumn of his days in rendering a like service to the Slavs. This holds out to us a far worse prospect than we saw before us when we regarded Klaus Emil as a fanatical Communist. In that case he would have aided the U.S.S.R. to impose a certain pattern on the world: a botched and loutish pattern, but still a pattern. But Klaus Emil's statement shows that what he meant to do was to invoke chaos: and at last we see just how serious a problem is propounded to us by the existence of the traitor scientist.

Till now we have looked at this new figure too exclusively in relation to ideological and international conflicts. We have considered the British and American traitor scientists simply as persons attract-

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ed to communism, and their opposite numbers in the U.S.S.R. and the satellite countries as persons attracted to democracy. This was a view which was naturally engendered by study of the cases of Dr. Alan Nunn May and the scientific workers involved in the Canadian spy ring. But the case of Dr. Fuchs reminds us that special gifts are sometimes found in persons of a low standard of general intelligence and character, and we see that a number of fliberty-gibbets might be engaged in atomic research who, like Dr. Fuchs, would indulge in treachery for the most trivial of reasons.

ONE can well imagine that an unbalanced egotist like Klaus Emil might decide to hand over the means of conquering the world to President Perón; and though Klaus Emil is certainly not insane, his statement may well make the prudent wonder where nature's recklessness ends, and whether we might not have a lunatic occupying a high position in some project. Many of us can remember a very famous pianist who carried on a long and arduous career while certifiably insane; and it does not seem impossible that a gifted scientist might decide to use the result of his researches to set fire to the world in order to please the Red Indian who is his spiritualist aunt's control, or the holy men in Mars whom his ouija-board has indicated to him as waiting for the signal of the terrestrial flames to come down and bring us salvation.

It cannot now be argued that an individual scientist would be innocuous because he would have to work single-handed; he could cause vast destruction by sabotaging his own work in order to leave his employers defenseless before an enemy, or he could gather collaborators by the pretense of a saner mission. Considered internationally, we are all in peril in this situation, whether we are Western democrats or Russian Communists. Considered nationally, we are all in peril in this situation, whatever our political views, however far we may be to the right or to the left; and it is to be noted that such is the injustice of the world that few people are in a more perilous position than the sane scientists who work alongside their disordered colleagues.

OUR civilization has, therefore, a new task before it. It has to reconcile the need of the community for protection from the maniacal use of science with the need of scientists for the fullest measure of freedom in their work. But it will be impossible to perform this task unless the nature of the problem is fully understood; and the case of Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs should be studied in all its strangeness in order that we may realize how strange a ~~passage of time we are now~~ traversing.

Master Atom Spy Loafing in Prison

By the United Press.

LONDON, April 6.—Atom spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs is working in the library at Stafford Prison with the prospect of freedom in 13 years or less while his American associates are awaiting execution for the same crime of which he was convicted.

The German-born atom scientist who gave top American and British atomic secrets to Russia has served one year of the 14-year sentence he received March 1, 1950.

After his arrest, Dr. Fuchs named his colleagues. Prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg of New York followed. They were sentenced to death yesterday.

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World Telegram & Sun
APR 6 1951

A-Spies Saved Soviet 18 Months, U.S. Says

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—An H-bomb scientist who reportedly fled to Russia and three confessed spies have advanced the Soviet atomic weapons program at least 18 months, the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee said tonight.

Of the four, a committee report rated British citizen



Dr. Fuchs Pontecorvo Dr. May Greenglass

Rated (l. to r.) No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 among top-level spies.

(Mirror Photos)

Klaus Fuchs as the deadliest spy in all history. The German-born scientist now is serving a 14-year jail term in England for passing atom secrets to the Reds.

The report assigned No. 2 position from a damage standpoint to scientist Bruno Pontecorvo, who disappeared behind the Soviet Iron Curtain last Fall. He was on vacation in Europe from his top secret post at a British atomic research station.

"His more recent studies," the report said, "included work upon tritium, a substance intimately related to the hydrogen bomb."

Just behind Pontecorvo, the report rated Dr. Allan Nunn May, British scientist who was sentenced to from one to 10 years in the Canadian spy expose of 1946, and American-born David Greenglass, sentenced in New York Friday to 15 years in jail.

Greenglass confessed to transmitting atomic data to the Soviets while he was an Army sergeant assigned during World War II to the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M.

The report clearly regarded the espionage of Greenglass—who

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DATED APR 9 1951

Atom Spies Put Russia 18 Mos. Ahead, U. S. Says

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got off with a 15-year term—much more damaging than the spying of Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, who were sentenced to death in New York for secreting out A-bomb secrets for Russia.

Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, was a war government witness against her.

"The conclusion seems reasonable," the report declared, "that the combined activities of Fuchs, Pastorek, Greenglass and May have advanced the Soviet atomic energy program by 18 months as a minimum. If war should come, Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly increased by reason of these four men."

All four had access at one time or another to atomic secrets in this country. All but Greenglass had access in Britain or Canada as well.

Of Fuchs's key role in espionage, the report said:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say Fuchs alone influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy, not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of nations."

Sen. McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Committee, said in an accompanying statement the report—entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage"—was put together by about the members "in assessing the damage inflicted on the American atomic project through espionage."

No Heavier Penalties

That damage, the report said, "is indisputably severe." It added, however, that American espionage defenses have not been breached—so far as is known—since mid-1946 "when the law creating the Joint Committee and the Atomic Energy Commission was enacted."

The report added:

"Before that time, however, Soviet agents did successfully penetrate the joint American-British-Canadian atomic projects. After mid-1946, moreover, further security breaches have occurred in the British program, through Dr. Fuchs and the disappearance of Dr. Pasteur."

Besides the Big Four, the report deals with the courier and related roles played in this country by such people as the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, who drew a 30-year sentence in New York last week.

The case of Harry Gold also comes in for considerable attention. Gold was one of Fuchs' important contacts with Russian officials in this country. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 30 years in jail.

CASTLED TO SOVIET LAID TO ATOM SPIES

Its Bomb Speeded 18 Months
by Key Data, Joint Committee
of Congress Reports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8—Russia's spies penetrated the hearts of all the main atomic energy plants of the United States, Canada and Great Britain and handed Russia an eighteen-month advance in its development of atomic bombs.

This was the essence of the story of Soviet atomic espionage issued by the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today. It is a report that denounces Klaus Fuchs, now imprisoned in Britain, as the most dangerous man in the history of civilization—a man who had endangered more people and accomplished more damage than any other by his betrayal of the atomic secrets of the English-speaking atomic entente.

Fuchs, a German fugitive from the Nazis who found refuge in and then betrayed Great Britain; David Greenglass, the American; Allan Nunn May, the native Englishman, and Bruno Pontecorvo, Italian physicist naturalized in Britain and now believed to be a fugitive in Russia, delivered to Russia, according to the report, all the knowledge she needed to make possible the present atomic armaments race.

The report also cites Harry Gold, convicted courier of espionage data.

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FAST AID TO SOVIET LAID TO ATOM SPIES

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and the relationship of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to Fuchs, Greenglass and Gold. The Rosenbergs, husband and wife, were sentenced to death last week.

"The extent of the espionage damage known to have been inflicted upon the atomic energy position of the United States is indisputably severe," the report states.

The four named as arch conspirators, aided by lesser traitors, carried on their intrigue in the wartime atomic project. In the early war years in this country that project teetered between success and failure in a most heart-breaking way, but all the while the spies passed on the best fruits of it to Russia on a silver platter.

For Russia the cost was negligible; for this country it was a \$2,000,000,000 investment that finally paid off.

"The future cost of betrayal, the report suggests, may be a terrible atomic war.

"Whereas our own wartime Los Alamos Laboratory grappled with a series of abstruse and exquisite weapons problems, finally arriving at practical solutions after great expenditures of effort, money and technical talent," says the report, "the fruits of this struggle were largely available to the Soviets at an early stage of their rival enterprise. Much the same may be said of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.), Hanford (Wash.) and Chalk River (Canada) projects.

"Whereas the wartime atomic partners, America, Britain and Canada, overcame immense obstacles to construct reactors and to produce precious fissionable materials, a major share of their experience—thanks to the spies—was at hand for Russia to exploit without the independent exertion on her part otherwise necessary.

Gaseous Diffusion Is Best

"Our own country, striking into the unknown, felt compelled to build three separate plants for U-235 production, each based upon a different process. One of these, the gaseous diffusion method, proved to be far superior and, since the war, has been used almost exclusively. It is the same method to which Klaus Fuchs had access during the wartime research and development phase.

"Here again the Soviets, from an early point in their effort, could

as regards the heavy water reactor at Chalk River, Canada. This is all apart from Fuchs' knowledge of American plans for post-war development, both as to atomic weapons and as to the hydrogen bomb.

"Thus the conclusion seems reasonable that the combined activities of Fuchs, Pontecorvo, Greenglass and May have advanced the Soviet atomic energy program by eighteen months as a minimum. In other words, if war should come, Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly increased by reason of these four men.

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations.

Advances Here Retarded

"This is not to imply that Russia could never have broken the American atomic monopoly through her own unaided labors. But if, for example, the United States had known early in World War II what Russia learned by the end of 1945 through espionage it appears likely that our own project would today be at least eighteen months ahead of its actual level of attainment."

The report, prepared by the committee's staff, brings together in one document the whole web of wartime atomic espionage that has been uncovered in the past few years.

It stresses what has not been

fully appreciated before—how betrayed, in addition to atomic weapons data, the fundamental theory and "extensive quantitative data in written form" on the gaseous diffusion process for producing U-235, a fissionable material or atomic explosive. And it stresses also that this has proved to be the superior method.

The report states that the arrest of Fuchs was "foreshadowed" three years in advance by a story published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. That story, on Feb. 3, 1947, related how Bernard M. Baruch, head of our delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, concluded from the informed technical language of Russian delegates that they had tapped our atomic bomb secrets.

The study, ordered by Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut, chairman of the committee, offers what amounts to revealing footnotes to the long and often acrimonious debate that preceded passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

Security provisions of the act included the giving to the Fed-

eral Bureau of Investigation responsibility for the checking of employees and the establishment of fines and punishments for communication of restricted information. Since enactment of American espionage defenses so far as known have not been broken, the report said.

Physicists and other scientists who helped produce the atomic bomb testified in bitter criticism of the wartime "compartmentation" system of security, where workers on one phase of the project were barred from knowing what was going on in other phases. The critics declared that this system slowed development of the bomb. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the Manhattan Army Engineer District, which produced the bomb, bore the brunt of the criticism.

The report asserts that of 100,000 persons who worked on the American-British-Canadian atomic efforts, only a few hundred were in positions to bridge the communication gaps. And among these were Fuchs, Pontecorvo, May and Greenglass.

"Each man," the report states,

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The critics declared that this sys-
tem slowed development of the
bomb. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves,
head of the Manhattan (Army)
Engineer District, which produced
the bomb, bore the brunt of the
criticism.

The report asserts that, of 200-
000 persons who worked on the
American-British-Canadian atomic
efforts, only a few hundred were
in positions to bridge the com-
partments. And among these were
Fuchs, Pontecorvo, May and
Greenglass.

"Each man," the report states,

"was among the few hundred—
the fraction of one per cent—pos-
sessing the mental equipment and
holding the key positions which
alone made possible, if combined
with disloyalty, the betraying of
essential secrets."

The Russian intelligence system,
the report asserts, "seems to have
slighted the ordinary atomic em-
ploye who possessed little infor-
mation and to have settled upon
relatively few insiders."

The report points out a weak-
ness of the wartime atomic secur-
ity system—the Federal Bureau of
Investigation was not allowed to
investigate personnel, the Army
doing that job itself. Also, it
notes, methods of security clear-
ance were omitted from the agree-
ments with Britain and Canada,
so that Fuchs, Pontecorvo and
May circulated freely in the main
projects merely on the certifica-
tion of the British Government.

Making its own independent in-
vestigation of last years charges
by George Racey Jordan, former
Air Force major, that the late
Harry L. Hopkins, adviser to Presi-

dent Roosevelt, and for
President Henry A. W.
expedited shipments to
materials usable in
energy program, the c
staff reached the same c
as the House Un-American
ities Committee last year.

Messrs. Hopkins and
on the testimony of
Groves, took no unusual
behalf of Russia. The shi
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Groves has stated that
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The committee's pre
staff, headed by Wil
Borden, a war-time psy
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ethic of conspiracy," the
declares.

Fuchs Labeled No. 1 Atom Spy, Greenglass 4th

Congress Committee Says 4 Agents Saved Russia 18 Months on the Bomb

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today named the "four deadliest" atomic spies and charged that their traitorous deeds speeded up the Russian atomic bomb project by at least eighteen months.

"In other words, if war should come," the committee said in a 184-page summation of known Soviet atomic espionage in the United States and Great Britain, "Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly increased by reason of these four men."

The man who caused "the most damage," the report said, was Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist convicted of espionage in London last year. The committee said: "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy, not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations."

The "second deadliest betrayal" was named a Russian-born scientist, Pontecorvo, who vanished behind the Iron Curtain last September and may have taken some tritium, chief ingredient of the hydrogen bomb, with him. The committee said he had been working with it. It added that there is no evidence Pontecorvo betrayed atomic secrets before his flight.

Lower Figures Named

In the lesser traitorous rank were placed Dr. Allan Nunn, a British-born scientist, convicted in England following the Canadian atomic spy inquiry, and David Greenglass, an American and the only non-scientist in the group, who was sentenced in New York Friday to fifteen years in prison.

The committee also listed various "couriers and agents" involved in the Russian spy network, including Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death Thursday in New York, and Harry Gold, who is serving thirty years.

In addition, the report reviewed some cases turned up by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stressed that none of these has been "proven in a court of law," but said some of the lower are under prosecution for perjury or contempt of Congress.

The committee said the damage caused to the American cause by these spies "is incalculable."

It said it is "possible to hope that some improved expeditionary programs for the future will be prepared," but the fact "stands out that a 'next such traitor' is a possibility."

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"Conceivably he was kidnaped by the Soviets," the report said. "Conceivably he became insane and is hiding in Western Europe. If an innocent explanation should develop subsequent to the appearance of this report, apologies are herewith tendered in advance. "But . . . his recollection of those secrets is now available to Russia, and his unusual scientific mind is also available for Soviet reactor development."

The report stressed that there are no known cases in which America's atomic security has been breached since mid-1946, the effective date of the atomic energy act sponsored by the committee chairman, Sen. Brian McMahon, D., Conn.

The committee said part of the reason for the war-time security breaches was the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was excluded from the atomic project.

Other reasons, the report said, were the status of Russia as a war-time ally and "the extreme conditions of urgency which underlay the war-time project."

Says Russia Paid Spies

It said Fuchs, May, Greenglass and, presumably, Pontecorvo all received money from the Soviet Union. But it stressed that the sums were small and, except in the case of Greenglass, were not a factor in their betrayal.

The committee stressed that Fuchs was the most important because he was at the center of American atomic development during the war. He was here as part of a team of British scientists and had been cleared in England despite a past record of Red affiliations.

"It seems crystal clear that Fuchs was the most damaging because of information surrounding the war-time Los Alamos N. M., weapons center and, likewise, no information involving what is now the sole Oak Ridge, Tenn., production process were withheld from him; and the evidence is plain that he effectively placed in Soviet hands the data at his command," the report said.

Italian Called Able

It added, however, that many consider Pontecorvo "an even abler scientist than Fuchs."

May, it reported, gave a Russian agent samples of U-235 and U-233—atomic materials—shortly before the end of the war. But still more helpful to Russia, no doubt, was the information which he also compromised," it said.

Greenglass, a machinist who worked at the Los Alamos project as an Army technical sergeant, was relatively the least important of the quartet, the report indicated. It said that diagrams he has confessed to furnish a Russian agent "at first glance may seem the most damaging since they could be used by any of the main scientists."

But, the committee said, it did not believe the Russian agent could not have furnished the information supplied by the diagrams. The report said it was evident that the Soviet agents were not too impressed with his work.

U. S. Spy Ring Sped Soviet A-Bomb By 18 Months; May Have H-Bomb

Washington, April 9 (UP)—The Joint Atomic Energy Committee said today that four Red spies sped Russian development of the A-bomb by at least 18 months and may have handed the USSR vital H-bomb secrets. The committee issued a 196-page report in which it said, "If war should come, Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly

increased by reason of these four men." It said "the most damaging" spy work was that done by Dr. Klaus E. J. Fuchs, a German-born British scientist who worked in the heart of the U. S. A-Bomb project during the war, was convinced of espionage in 1950 and is serving a 14-year sentence in a British prison. Fuchs 'Deadliest Spy'

The committee said Fuchs "has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy, not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of nations." Fuchs, in addition to keeping Russia fully informed about the wartime A-Bomb project, is believed also to have told his Red masters what he knew about it.

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FROM *Push & Home*
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Ring Sped Soviet A-Bomb Months; May Have H-Secrets

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Some News

Bomb theory.

The committee indicated that Italian-born Bruno Pontecorvo, "second deadliest betrayer," probably was in a position to give the Russians more recent H-Bomb information than was Fuchs.

Pontecorvo, noted for his cosmic ray work, also had done research in recent years with tritium, triple-weight hydrogen, which the committee described as

"a substance intimately related to the hydrogen bomb."

Vanished Behind Curtain

Pontecorvo left the British atomic project and disappeared behind the Iron Curtain last September. There is no evidence, the committee said, that he betrayed atomic secrets before his flight. It added that there are no known cases in which America's

Continued on Page 29

Spies Sped Red A-Bomb

Continued from Page 4

atomic security was breached after mid-1946, when the Atomic Energy Act, fathered by Committee Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.), went into effect. The atomic project was under Army control before that.

The other top atomic spies listed by the committee were Dr. Allan Nunn May, British-born scientist, and David Greenglass.

May was convicted in Great Britain following the postwar Canadian spy investigation. Greenglass—the only non-scientist in the quartet—was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment last week for giving Russia a diagram of the Nagasaki model A-Bomb.

Major Figures

The committee listed various couriers and Soviet agents, including three Americans: Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist

-serving 30 years for aiding Fuchs, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to death in New York last week for their work with Greenglass. Greenglass got off with a lesser penalty because he confessed and testified against the Rosenbergs.

The committee said Pontecorvo worked on the World War II atomic bomb project. In 1948, he moved to the British atomic project at Harwell, England. When he left he took with him his wife and three children. The committee said it must be assumed that all his knowledge is available to the Soviet Union.

The report described Pontecorvo as "not only a human storehouse of knowledge about the Anglo-American-Canadian atomic projects, but also a first-rate scientific brain."

The committee said there is an "extremely remote" chance "that some innocent explanation accounts for Pontecorvo's disappearance."

Fuchs Heads List of 4 Deadliest Atom Spies

Washington, D. C., April 8 (U.P.)—The Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today named the "four deadliest" atomic spies and charged that their traitorous deeds speeded up the Russian A-bomb project by at least 18 months.

"In other words, if war should come," the committee said in a summation of known Soviet atomic espionage in the United States and Britain, "Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly increased by reason of these four men."



Dr. Klaus Fuchs

The man who caused "the most damage" was Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist convicted of espionage in London last year and

sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. "Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy in the history of nations."

Rosenbergs Also Listed.

The "second deadliest betrayer" was named as Italian-born Bruno Pontecorvo, who vanished behind the Iron Curtain last September and may have taken some tritium, chief ingredient of the dread hydrogen bomb, with him. The committee said he had been working with it. It added that there is no evidence that Pontecorvo betrayed A-secrets prior to his flight.

In the lesser traitorous ranks were placed Dr. Allan Nunn May,

British-born scientist, convicted in England following the Canadian atomic spy inquiry, and David Greenglass, an American and only non-scientist in the group who was sentenced in New York last Friday to 15 years in prison.

The committee also listed various couriers and agents involved in the Russian spy network, including Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death Thursday in New York, and Harry Gold, who is serving 30 years.

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 FROM NY *News*
 DATED APR 9 1951
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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 F. B. I.
 APR 10 1951

J. C. Walsh

4 Spies Handed Soviet 18-Months A-Bomb Gift

Fuchs Caused Greatest Damage, May Have Passed Vital H-secrets

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House-Senate Atomic Energy Commission said today that four spies speeded Russian development of the A-bomb by at least 18 months and may have handed the USSR vital H-bomb secrets.

The committee issued a 196-page report in which it said: "If war should come, Russia's ability to mount an atomic offensive against the West will be greatly increased by reason of these four men."

Fuchs Leads List

The blow they inflicted on this country's atomic position in relation to Russia is "indisputably severe," the committee said.

It said "the most damaging" spy work was that done by Dr. Klaus F. J. Fuchs, Fuchs, a German-born British scientist who worked in the heart of the U.S. A-bomb project during the war, was convicted of espionage in 1950 and is serving a 14-year sentence in a British prison.

The committee said Fuchs, "has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations."

H-Bomb Data Out

In addition to keeping Russia fully informed about the wartime A-bomb project, Fuchs is believed also to have told his Red masters what he knew about H-bomb theory.

But the committee indicated that Italian-born Bruno Pontecorvo, the "second deadliest betrayer," probably was in a position to give the Russians more recent H-bomb information than Fuchs.

Pontecorvo, noted for his cosmic ray work, also had done research in recent years with tritium, triple-weight hydrogen, which the committee described as "a substance intimately related to the hydrogen bomb."

He left the British atomic project and disappeared behind the Iron Curtain last September.

Ego Gratification

The other top atomic spies listed by the committee were Dr. Allan Nunn May, British-born scientist, and David Greenglass.

May was convicted in Great Britain after the postwar Canadian spy investigation and Greenglass—the only non-scientist in the quartet—was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment last week for giving Russia a diagram of the Nagasaki model A-bomb.

Little money was paid to the spies, the report said. Actually, it pointed out, there was probably "a powerful element of ego gratification" in all cases. It added that a "partial" explanation may have been that "almost devoted yearning" to "show the world that the image of their own work in physical science."

"In any event, it is evident that a lack of moral standards, combined with an over-weening en-

childlike arrogance—all indicated by exposure to Communist recruiting technique during early manhood—characterizes the atomic spy," the report said.

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Worst Spy Ever

WORST SPY EVER
The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy estimates in its latest report that "Soviet Atomic Espionage" cost the United States—Russia, France, Great Britain and the United States—Russia's A-Bomb program by at least 18 months.

For years, just now starting for the Iron Curtain with 110 percent of realized income, 20 percent of his income, and a 100 percent brief case, was a leading authority on the atomic "game" in the United States is created. So was they.

Greenland gave away the "artillery" center by which a number of non-explosive wedges of U-235 or plutonium are shot together, because the A-bomb, to form the "critical mass" which by its assembled weight and shape produces the most deadly explosion known to man.

Fuchs knew everything, and gave it to the Russians over a period of nearly eight years. It is said that when President Truman was told what Fuchs had revealed, the blood left his face and he sat in mute horror.

Of Fuchs the Joint Committee recommends free books, and numberly:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of many people and accomplished great or damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of the world."

It is interesting to recall the penalties their 1950 received particularly in light of the recent sentences handed down in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for persuading their relative across the glass to deliver the "atom bomb."

May was given 30 years (though he was a technical expert who refused to divulge his law Communist conspirator). He lied to Communist Espionage and also lied to the end of the Communist espionage case for the Association of Scientific Workers of Great Britain. He stated that 10 years was "not a proportion to the offense" and suggested that 100 years would have been more proper.

Yet May, a member of the Joint Committee actually had a 10-year sentence of U-235 to the Soviet Union, as reported in 1950.

Greenland was given 15 years for his crime, and it seems to have been a party to the corruption of nothing. The man and brother-in-law who persuaded him to become a traitor must die.

Fuchs, whose treason will cost you and your family freedom for a minimum of 30 years, for perhaps generations, over 10 years—the limit under British law. But the man who served as the messenger, Harry Gold, got 30 years. Ann Morton Sobell, who worked for Fuchs did not prove to atomic espionage, was given a 30-year sentence with a recommendation that he never be pardoned.

The men sentenced were not the last but a series of atomic secrets. Fuchs' career was a 10 in the espionage and border in this country and in Canada and England have no regard for Fuchs' career, to reach in the Soviet Union.

This list would include Arthur Adams, who called himself an old line Communist, he headed up the A-bomb espionage in this country in the early 1940's after gaining admission here on what the Labor Committee has called the false statements of Sam Nordick, a man who was 16,000-

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Martin D. Kamen, of Washington University, St. Louis; Steve Nelson, Prof. Joseph Weinberg and others, including Frank Oppenheimer, former Communist and brother of J. Robert Oppenheimer. It's a blood-boiling document of terrifying import.

(Distributed by International News Service)

U. S. ATOMIC WORK NOW SAFER FROM SPY PERIL

Personnel Security Is Stressed Rather Than Mere Physical Protection

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14—The serious deprivations of Russia's atomic spies, assessed this week by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, centered attention on the safeguards around the atomic secrets that the United States still has.

While it is now plain that Russia has tapped the essential secrets of the atomic bomb and thereby gained an advantage of eighteen months, this country has the enormous responsibility of safeguarding the development of the hydrogen bomb.

Klaus Fuchs, denounced in the committee's atomic espionage report as the deadliest spy in history, knew our ideas about the hydrogen bomb, too—such ideas as had been developed up to June, 1946. Some progress has been made since then, however, as President Truman has ordered work on the bomb. Presumably Russia is in the dark on what we have learned about it since 1946.

The committee made the comforting statement that this country's atomic defenses apparently had not been breached since mid-1948, when the Atomic Energy Commission was created. Atomic spies are being hunted, as Federal Attorney Irving H. Saypol of New York has indicated, but informed sources believe that a still larger number are members of the waiting atomic spy ring.

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Great Britain, and Bruno Pontecorvo, who fled to Russia, "had established reputations for their scrupulous obedience of formal security regulations."

Between January, 1947, and the end of 1950 the F. B. I. investigated about 200,000 persons associated with or applying for jobs in the atomic energy project. These included employes of the Army's Manhattan Engineering District, which produced the atomic bomb, who were retained by the commission.

Out of this great number, about 2,300 cases had to be reviewed to determine whether they should be allowed to remain on the project. Approximately 700 got clearance and the remaining 1,600 resigned or were denied clearance.

The Atomic Energy Commission also has made special anti-sabotage studies at its most important facilities to determine how vulnerable they are. Liaison agents of the F. B. I. have been allowed to familiarize themselves with the technical aspects of vital operations and materials so that they can approach intelligently the task of dealing with subversive activity.

Foreigners Limited

Of the four spies rated the worst in the committee report, only one was an American, David Greenglass, and he was put at the bottom of the list. The report summed up the difficult wartime situation as follows:

"Not to be overlooked, either, were the extreme conditions of urgency which underlay the wartime project. Tens of thousands of persons had to be employed in short order, and the job could not wait until exhaustive security procedures had been fully carried out.

"Our own qualified scientists are almost unanimous in believing, too, that only the participation of their British and Canadian colleagues made possible the achievement of the atomic bomb within the time available and that, without such participation, the success of the project would have been materially delayed.

"The sheer stresses and strains and urgencies of a war situation involving a three-nation atomic partnership probably constitute the greatest single factor accounting for the security lapses that gave entrance to Fuchs, Pontecorvo, [Allan Nunn] May and Greenglass."

Fuchs, Pontecorvo and May were British citizens who were admitted to United States atomic projects merely on the certification of their Government. If foreign physicists of their caliber were to be admitted to the atomic project today, this country's security system would have to be revised to include some form of F. B. I. investigation of their background.

As matters stand, however, British and Canadian scientists, the only foreigners having contact with the American atomic program, are permitted to participate only in such non-weapon areas as health and safety, low-power reactors, extraction chemistry, radioisotopes and stable isotopes.

Now the Death Penalty

Even so, Canadians and Britons who are nominated by their Governments for atomic work here have to be approved by each of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission, who also specify what data they may be allowed to see.

The recent spy trials in New York City have inspired no particularly important changes in the security system. Putting the F. B. I. in the key role on investigating persons before they get jobs on the atomic project apparently closed the wartime rat-holes through which spies entered and left. And last week Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York established a most effective deterrent when he decreed that the wages of atomic spying is death.

Report Fuchs Finds H-Bomb Trigger Key

London, April 20 (CTPS).—Gossip among physicists here is that Klaus Emil Fuchs, German-born British atom scientist now serving a 14-year sentence for divulging secrets to Russia has evolved a formula for the key to setting off the hydrogen bomb, The Weekly Recorder reported today.

Fuchs is said to have worked out his formula in the cell where he is now held. Scientists admitted that

it would be possible for him as a theoretical physicist to work out a formula unaided by anything but a notebook and pencil. The practical work could be done outside.

An unidentified British atom scientist was quoted as saying: "Both Fuchs and Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, who left Britain last year and is now in Russia, have been on the track of means of producing a hydrogen



Klaus Emil
Fuchs

reaction since the 1940s. They were in America at the same time and know the steps which have led up to the construction of the hydrogen bomb." Some physicists here are urging that Fuchs be given access to laboratory facilities under strict security and police supervision.

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**ON THE
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**FBI Cracked Spy Case
Where British Failed**

By **BOB CONSIDINE**

BRITAIN'S reputation for producing the ultimate in detectives, agents and counter-espionage operatives has been dealt a heavy blow.

The story is told in "Soviet Atomic Espionage," 222-page "who-dunit" just released by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

The British, ignoring a Gestapo dossier on Dr. Klaus Fuchs which listed in great detail the master-spy's Communist background as a student in Germany, elevated Fuchs to a position of extreme trust on the British team of physicists sent to the United States to help build the A-bomb.

They permitted Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo to quit his important job in Britain's A-bomb effort, on the pretense that he was to become a professor of experimental physics at Liverpool University, and failed to intercept the man's flight to Russia with all his secrets.

The Association of Scientific Workers of Great Britain, condemning the "heavy" 10-year sentence imposed on Dr. Allan Nunn May, British-born Communist scientist, who sold out tremendous secrets to Soviet agents in Canada, protested:

"The maximum sentence in the proposed British Atomic Energy Bill is only five years penal servitude. Less severe sentences have been imposed upon persons who had actively aided the enemy.

"The person to whom Dr. May gave unauthorized information was a representative of an Allied Government. Little consideration seems to have been taken of Dr. May's positive contribution to atomic bomb research."

The British were reluctant to permit FBI agents Hugh Clegg and Robert Lamphere to question Fuchs in prison, after the latter

was sentenced to 14 years. Representations finally had to be made through our State Department, and some members of Parliament considered the request presumptuous. Nothing like this had ever happened before in England. "... this interrogation of His Majesty's prisoners by officials of a foreign power."

Mr. G. Thomas, MP spoke up in the House and confronted the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Ede) thusly:

"Is my right honorable friend aware that this distasteful departure from normal procedure is watched with some anxiety by the public and can he say whether the prisoner concerned will be heartily represented when foreigners are questioning him in our prison?"

Mr. Ede—"... He will not be interviewed unless he expresses a willingness to be interviewed."

Mr. Fernyhough, MP.—"Does not my right honorable friend think that this is rather a reflection upon our own M. I. 5 and Scotland Yard, and would they not have been capable of interviewing this man and getting from him the information which the Americans are seeking?"

Mr. Ede—"This is the first time that such facilities have been granted because this is the first time that such an offense has been committed."

Parliament members then insisted that British police and scientific representatives be on hand during the questioning of Fuchs by the FBI.

It was a momentous interview. Fuchs described Harry Gold at that meeting. He did not know Gold by that name. He remembered him only as a Philadelphia chemist who was short and wore striped suits. The FBI spotted Gold among the photographs of 1,500 vague suspects. And from Gold came the testimony that broke the back of atomic spying in the United States and resulted in the historic death penalties meted out to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

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A-Job for Fuchs Outside Prison?

London, May 13 (U.P.)—Newspapers reported today that atomic spies Klaus Fuchs and Alan Nunn may might be released from prison soon and permitted to resume research on the A-bomb—and possibly the H-bomb—under strict security guard.

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Won't Free A-Spies

By the United Press.

LONDON, May 14.—Newspapers reported yesterday that atomic spies Klaus Fuchs and Alan Nunn May might be released from prison

soon and permitted to resume research on the A bomb—and possibly the H-bomb—under strict security guard. Government and prison authorities denied the report.

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Says Fuchs May Do Atom Study

LONDON, May 14 (AP).—Reports that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, scientist convicted of espionage, may be released to continue atomic research work under guard were published by two newspapers here yesterday. "The Reynolds News" and "The Sunday Chronicle" both carried such speculative stories, and "The Chronicle" added that Dr. Alan Nunn also might be released under a similar arrangement.

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From *Walter Gibson*

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M'MAHON REPROACHES GROVES ON FUCHS CASE

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, charged in the Senate today that it had been "the fault and failure" of Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves that had given Klaus Fuchs, confessed spy for Russia, access to atomic secrets in this country.

Mr. McMahon said General Groves, now retired from the Army, had admitted as much last year in testimony to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, which the Senator heads. General Groves was the director of the Manhattan District Project, which developed the atomic bomb in World War II.

Senator Francis Case, Republican of South Dakota, challenged Senator McMahon's assertion that Fuchs' admittance to the United States from Great Britain had been General Groves' responsibility. He added that Fuchs had been cleared for admittance by the State Department. Senator McMahon denied this.

In other Senate proceedings, Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, said that twelve cases of the Army Signal Corps' secret files on radar developments had disappeared, but the Army quickly denied knowledge of any such disappearance.

Mr. Pearson, testifying before a Senate subcommittee on ethical standards in government, said the secret documents had vanished from Fort Monmouth, N. J. An Army spokesman replied later that the Signal Corps knew of no losses of files at Fort Monmouth.

Mr. Pearson also charged that the Justice Department "has been strangely inactive" in investigating both the alleged disappearance and what he said was "leaks" that placed radar secrets "in the hands of the enemy" just before World War II.

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The Strange Case of Dr. Fuchs:

How Atom Spies Passed Data Here

This is the fourth of a series of articles telling how Russia stole the secrets that enabled her to make atomic bombs.

By BOB CONSIDINE

International News Service Staff Correspondent
(World Copyright 1951 by International News Service)

Many of the world's foremost woes and fears date from an inconspicuous meeting of two humble-looking intellectuals on a seamy street in suburban Woodside, L. I., one evening early in 1944.

From one direction strolled a roundish, slabby little Philadelphia chemist named Harry Gold. Under an arm he carried a green-bound book. If there was anything unusual about him it was the pair of gloves rolled tightly in his right hand, like a chubby baton.

From the opposite direction walked a pale wiry man in his late 30's, blinking solemnly behind his horn-rimmed glasses. His clothes were of the stiffly imaginativeness goods of wartime England, but on the street which he now trod—to the eventful despair of all free men—he melded into the air of shabby gentility. In his hand he carried, half-concealed, a tennis ball.

The symbols of recognition being unmistakable, both men paused.

"I'm Raymond," Harry Gold, a document-running courier for the Communist spy apparatus for the previous ten years, whispered.

The other man, faintly aloof as he studied Gold, said clearly, "I am Dr. Klaus Fuchs."

He walked on with Gold (whom he was to know only as "Raymond") at his side.

It was an hour of more momentous significance to the USSR than Stalingrad, or the defense of Moscow.

From that hour and that meeting—the culmination of a fantastic intrigue—the Kremlin could move firmly toward the creation of an atomic stockpile which emboldened it to



DR. KLAUS FUCHS
In Fantastic Intrigue

Continued on Page 9, Column 1.

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The Strange Case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs:

How Atom Spies Met Here

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make its stupendous post-war aggressions against the free world.

Fuchs' path to that infamous meeting place had been a devious one. It was a path marked by milestones as obscure as campus riots at Kiel University in Germany to marking posts as distinct as mighty agreements reached by Roosevelt and Churchill at Quebec a year before.

Confessions 'Too Juvenile'

Fuchs, at that meeting, had behind him a life which will be studied for generations to come by psychologists, psychiatrists and criminologists—for his own subsequent confessions, six years later, appear too juvenile to shed serious light on the events which motivated one of history's top crimes.

He was raised in a pious atmosphere and happy family.

His father, a well-liked extrovert, was a Lutheran pastor who became a Quaker. Klaus, the youngest child, was showered with attention.

Behind the meekest demeanor, and in a sickly body, he developed a curious superiority complex. But no one denied, first at Leipzig University and later at Kiel, where his father was professor of religious science, that Klaus was not only bright but brave.

JOINED COMMUNISTS.

He joined a Communist youth organization and, in the early 1930s, agitated openly in behalf of Hitler's Nazi party. It was his first brush with intrigue on the grand scale.

German Communists, it is generally forgotten, were strongly pro-Hitler on the ground that he and his party had the best chance of unseating the Weimar Republic—after which the Communists would take over from the Nazis as the parent party had seized Russia from the moderate Kerensky government.

Hitler, of course, out-trigued the German Communist plot by

burning the Reichstag and commencing his purge of the Reds on the ground that they were the arsonists.

Fuchs ducked underground and became a cog in a Communist group dedicated to protecting key workers from Hitler's wrath. But after a time he was ordered to leave the country in order to complete his schooling—against the day when Germany would become a Communist country and scientific Reds would be treated.

WENT TO ENGLAND.

In Britain he shone at Bristol University (Doctrine of Philosophy in mathematics and physics) and at Edinburgh University (doctorate of science). The Carnegie foundation awarded him a research fellowship.

When war broke out he was interned and sent to Canada, along with many other enemy aliens. There he is chiefly remembered as one who constantly complained because his keepers would not supply him with newspapers. More subtly he formed a violent hatred of Britain for interning him—a known loathe of Zionism.

By 1942, he was back in England and had accepted a teaching post at the University of Glasgow.

In June of that year he was assigned to secret atomic work, became naturalized, took the solemn security oath, and made immediate contact with a Communist espionage ring to deliver to it such information as he could acquire. At first he turned over only his own findings and theories, then those of associates.

The hatred of the Nazis for this man was such that some time after his return to Britain Joseph Goebbels sent to British security officials, via Switzerland, a dossier on Fuchs' Communist activities in Germany as a student.

But the British ignored the information, along with other dossiers sent, on the ground that it was but part of a continuing Nazi effort to "split the Allies."

Fuchs' contributions to the fund of Soviet atomic knowledge ~~could~~ only have been meagre during his immediately subsequent two years of work in Britain's atomic research program.

MOMENTOUS STEP.

But during that period a step of tremendous portent had been taken at Quebec by the President of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill. Fuchs and the USSR were to be two notable beneficiaries of that step.

Roosevelt and Churchill entered into a pact at Quebec whereby officers of the Manhattan engineering District (the A-bomb clearing house) and the FBI would accept accredited British scientists and technicians—sent here from England to work—without further loyalty checks.

The British were to have full authority over their own.

Of Fuchs, their security report had said, "He will never become a foreign agent."

He and certain other British team members were among the few top scientists connected with the A-bomb effort who were never "tailed" by MED security police bent not only on protecting them from possible kidnap or injury but also interested in noting their off-hours associates.

Thus Fuchs was welcomed into a land and an operation which possessed all then known about processing and refining Uranium-238, extracting Uranium-235 (explosive) by the gaseous diffusion and other bizarre methods, the theories relating to the construction of an atomic bomb, and other information so advanced that in all probability it has still not been shared with our closest allies.

Fuchs' arrival in this country in December, 1943, though completely unheralded so far as the American people were concerned, changed U. S. and world history for many generations to come.

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SPYING FROM PRISON BY FUCHS REPORTED

LONDON, Wednesday, June 11 (AP)—The Daily Express reported today that atom spy Klaus Fuchs had been discovered smuggling scientific information from his jail cell and receiving letters from the Soviet zone of Germany.

There was no immediate confirmation or denial from official sources of the report.

The Express said that following the discovery Fuchs had been moved yesterday to London's Pentonville jail from Stafford Jail in England's Midlands.

The German-born atom scientist has served twenty-seven months of a fourteen-year sentence for selling top atom data to the Russians.

The Express reported that:

A search of Fuchs' cell at the Stafford jail disclosed three letters from his father, Dr. Emil Fuchs of Leipzig University, in the Soviet zone of Germany. The letters had been smuggled into the jail.

Scientific writings also were found hidden in a hollow leg of Fuchs' bed. The jail warden also discovered a diary giving details of papers Fuchs had smuggled out of prison.

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Deny Fuchs Removal, Secrets Smuggled In

London, June 11 (AP)—The British government denied a newspaper report today that all sorts of things had been going in and out of the jail cell of imprisoned atom spy Klaus Fuchs—including Fuchs himself.

Fuchs, 40, German-born physicist, has served 27 months of a 14-year sentence for passing atom secrets to Russia.

The Daily Express reported today that he had been transferred from Stafford Prison, northwest of Birmingham, to London's Pentonville Jail. The Express said officials at Stafford had found in Fuchs' cell:

Scientific writings—hidden in a hollow leg of his bed.

A diary giving details of papers he had smuggled out of prison.

Three letters smuggled in

from the scientist's father, Dr. Emil Fuchs of Leipzig University in the Soviet zone of Germany.

In reply, the Home Office declared:

"The statements that Fuchs has been transferred from Stafford Prison to Pentonville are completely untrue.

"He is not at Pentonville. He has not been transferred from Stafford to any other prison.

"No diaries have been found and there has been no discovery of papers going in and out of the prison."

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, JUN. 11, 1952

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Deny Fuchs Slips A-Data Out of Cell

By the United Press.

LONDON, June 11.—The British Home Office denied today a news story in the Daily Express which said atom spy Klaus Fuchs had been transferred to a new prison because scientific papers were smuggled from his Stafford prison cell.

The newspaper story said Fuchs, convicted of giving American and British atom secrets to Russia, was transferred to an observation cell at Pentonville prison in London.

"He (Fuchs) has not been transferred from Stafford to any other prison. No diaries have been found and there has been no evidence of papers going in or out," the Home Office said.

The Express said a diary was found in Fuchs' cell listing a number of documents on scientific research which had been smuggled from his cell.

The Express said today that papers on nuclear physics scientific formulas were found jammed into the metal tubing of Fuchs' prison bed.

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REPORT ON FUCHS DENIED

London Says Atom Spy Has Not Passed Data From Jail

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — Klaus Fuchs, atomic bomb spy, remains at Stafford Prison in the Midlands and he has not been caught communicating with the outside world, the British Home Office said today.

"No diaries have been found and there has been no discovery of papers going in and out of the prison," it said.

The Home Office thus denied a London Daily Express report of sensational developments in affairs of the German-born physicist, 40, who has served twenty-seven months of a fourteen-year sentence for having sold Western atomic secrets to the Russians.

The Express declared Fuchs was transferred to the Pentonville jail near London after guards had found a diary telling of papers he smuggled out of the prison.

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