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Fuchs Admits Spying 7 Years for Russians

London, Saturday, Feb. 11 (U.P.).—Dr. Karl Fuchs, Britain's third-ranking atomic scientist, has confessed that he betrayed priceless A-bomb—and possibly H-bomb—secrets to Russia, and early today Britain began a searching loyalty check of everyone connected with the atomic program.

Fuchs was ordered held for trial on his own confession that he passed information to Russian spies over a period of nearly seven years.

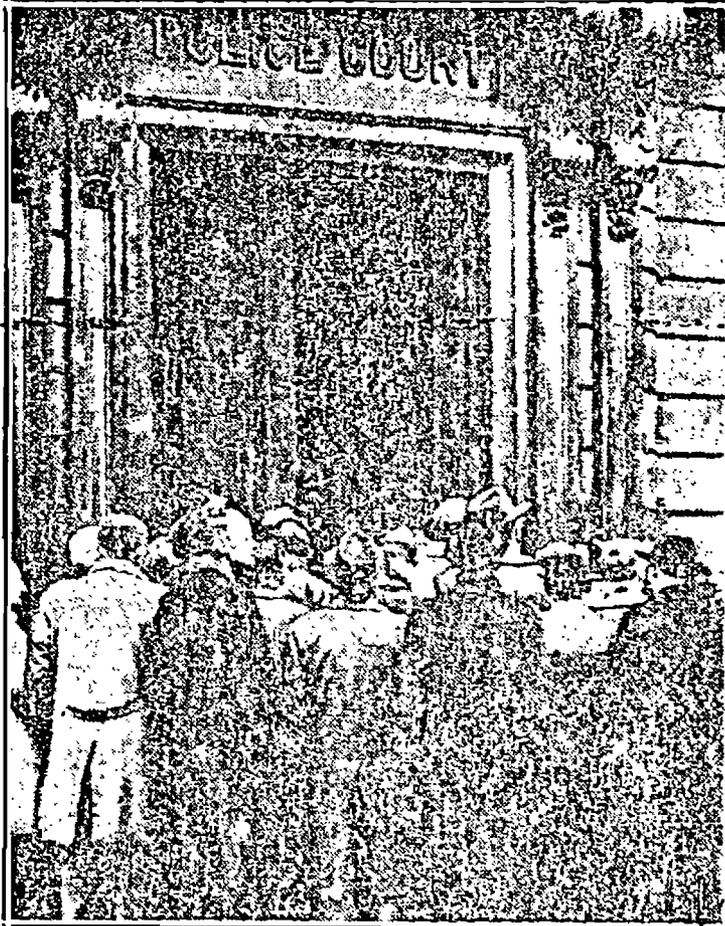
Britain immediately began a security check of atom workers ranging from other great scientists to the lowest paid cleaning man, and it was understood the results would be turned over to the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation for cross-checking.

To Check-All in Defense.

Other sources said the security check would be intensified for all workers engaged in every phase of British defense, including radar and rocket research, following Fuchs' revelations.

In a tiny courtroom of Bow St. Police Court yesterday the prosecution told an almost incredible story of a man who "deliberately broke his mind in two" between his loyalty to Britain, his adopted country, and his Communist "ideals."

"A brain unique in the world of



(Associated Press Radioteletype)
Spectators jam doorway leading into London's famed Bow Street Police Court yesterday as German-born scientist Karl Fuchs receives preliminary hearing on charges of giving atomic secrets to Russia.



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psychology"—"a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in real life—Crown Prosecutor T. Christmas Humphreys said. "One of the finest theoretical physicists living," Humphreys added, "and at the same time a political fanatic on the payroll of a foreign power."

Got Only Expenses at First.

Fuchs, said Humphreys, betrayed his secrets for a mere pittance—"expenses" during his early contacts with the Soviets, then an outright \$400 gift which he accepted "as a symbol of his subservience to the Russians."

Humphreys and three witnesses, key officials of Britain's great Harwell atomic energy center, told how Fuchs at first denied his betrayal and finally broke.

The thin, bespectacled, 38-year-old Fuchs, getting more and more pale as the two-hour hearing advanced, sat tazedly on the red bench of the dock behind the iron-grilled bars. He bent over a little piece of paper on which he occasionally scribbled notes.

The prosecutor asked that Sir Laurence Dunne, Chief Magistrate, hold Fuchs for trial at the next session of the famous Old Bailey Criminal Court, starting Feb. 28, on two specific charges of betrayal.

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Fuchs Admits Spying 7 Years for Russians

(Continued from page 2)

ing American and British atomic secrets.

Fuchs stood up.

"Have you any statement to make?" Dunne asked.

"No," Fuchs replied.

"He has nothing to say at this stage and will call no evidence in this court," J. Thompson Halsall, Fuchs's newly-hired lawyer, said.

Dunne committed Fuchs for trial.

He faces a sentence of seven years in prison on each of two charges of betraying information—a maximum of 14 years.

Fuchs' confession that he had a "controlled schizophrenia" (split personality) indicated he might plead temporary insanity.

Began to Doubt Russia.

The scientist also said he began holding information out on the Russians two years ago when he had doubts about the Kremlin's tactics. That, plus his counsel's statement that Fuchs has been "completely cooperative" with investigating authorities since he first decided to talk Jan. 24 indicated the line the defense might take.

Fuchs joined the German Communist Party in 1932. He fled from the Nazis in 1933. He arrived in



(Associated Press Radiotele)
Michael W. Perrin

Took part in questioning.

Britain in 1940 when France was overrun by the Germans, and was interned as an enemy alien.

In July, 1942, after "careful" screening, Fuchs was put to work on atomic research of the most vital importance.

Betrayal Started in 3 Months.

Within three months Fuchs, on his own initiative, contacted Rus-

the confession when Prosecutor Humphreys asked:

"When did Fuchs say he had his first contact with a Russian about work at Los Alamos?"

"In February, 1945, at Boston, Mass.," Perrin said.

"Did he tell you whether he passed any information?"

"Yes, he did."

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

"It was," Perrin said.

Went to Russian Embassy.

Humphreys told how Fuchs had confessed giving Russia secrets "of the highest value," some of which he took to the Russian Embassy.

He quoted from Fuchs' signed confession:

"I was asked to help on some war work. When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through a member of the Communist Party.

"Since that time I have had continual contacts with persons completely unknown to me, except that they would give the information to the Russians.

"I used my Marxian philosophy to conceal my thoughts in two separate compartments"—one side "the man I wanted to be," the other the traitor.

"The best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia.

"In the postwar period I had doubts about Russian policy. I disapproved of many actions of the Russians.

"I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information. I decided I could not do so."

...ian agents and began his betrayal.
For nearly seven years he kept it up, not only in Britain but in the United States.

The prosecution divided Fuchs' treason into four stages:

1. From 1942 through December, 1943, while working in Britain, meeting Russian agents at intervals of two or three months.

2. December, 1943, to August, 1944, in New York while a member of the British atomic energy team. There were three or four meetings in New York, the first one of which was arranged in England.

3. August, 1944, to the Summer of 1946, while a member of the British team at Los Alamos, N. Mex., where the A-bomb was developed. Only one other person was at each contact.

Latest Contacts in London.

4. Summer of 1946 until some time in 1949 at Harwell. Contacts at two-month intervals, always with the same man in London.

Fuchs came under suspicion some time before last October. He was questioned again and again by Harwell security officers. He denied repeatedly that he was a traitor. Then, on Jan. 24, he cracked. Fuchs told his story to Wing Comdr. Henry Arnold, retired Air Force officer, who is Harwell's chief security officer; William James Scardon, an aid of Arnold's, and Michael Perrin, director of the Harwell station.

Perrin was telling his part of

British Security Clearance Still Valid at A.E.C.

But Spokesman Says It Is Limited to Fields of Non-Vital Data

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Atomic Energy Commission revealed tonight, in response to questions, that it is still accepting British security clearance of scientists for access to some atomic information in this country.

The clearances are limited, however, an A. E. C. spokesman said, to "topics of information contained in the technical co-operation program" of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. This does not include access to information regarding production rates or weapons data, it was said.

It was acceptance of a British clearance of Dr. Klaus Fuchs by the Army's atomic bomb development project during the war that enabled the German-born scientist, now facing trial in London, to obtain and pass on American atomic secrets to the Russians for seven years and speed their development of the atomic bomb by at least a year.

The A. E. C. said it accepted
(Continued on page 4, column 2)

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A. E. C. Security

(Continued from page one)

British security clearances only on assurance that the British investigation was "comparable to that required under the atomic energy law," which requires an F. B. I. investigation, and for the limited areas under the technical co-operation program. The general areas in this program are health and safety, research with low-power reactors, extraction chemistry, stable isotopes and radio-isotopes.

The A. E. C. was unable to state how many persons have been admitted to American research through such clearances, saying that such a figure would have to be compiled and was not immediately available.

"Has there been any change in A. E. C. clearance procedure or requirements since the Fuchs case broke?" a commission spokesman was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Is there to re-check by the F. B. I. on such persons?"

"I don't know," the spokesman said, "but from what Mr. Hoover (J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director) is reported as having told Congressional committees, some re-checks apparently are under way."

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy is aware of the continued acceptance of British clearances, and this is one of the questions the group is looking into in connection with the Fuchs case. "I don't believe very many such clearances are being

accepted now," a member of the committee observed dryly.

The committee met with the A. E. C. and its staff today to discuss appropriations for development of the hydrogen bomb. Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, committee chairman, said he "personally" is satisfied with A. E. C. plans for making the new bomb and said there is no "immediate" problem, so far as additional funds are concerned, to carrying out President Truman's order for development of the new weapon.

"If I knew, I wouldn't tell you," Senator McMahon replied to a reporter's question as to how much the hydrogen bomb might cost. "We have a representative here of a news agency which transmits every word I say to the Soviet Union. You know that. I suppose that's the kind of a system we run."

Miss Jean Montgomery, a reporter for the Tass telegraphic agency of the U. S. S. R., was attending the press conference, which followed a closed committee session. It was the second such instance in a week. A few days ago, Senator McMahon ended a talk with a group of reporters when he discovered one of them was a representative of "The Daily Worker," a Communist publication.

Senator McMahon said the committee has not completed its inquiries into the Fuch case, and that F. B. I. director Hoover is keeping him "fully and currently informed." He said he had not heard from Mr. Hoover in the last forty-eight hours and thus there

were no reportable developments.

Although the committee had known for a week of the Fuchs confession, published today, Senator McMahon said a complete copy of it had not been received and the committee wants it to learn precisely what data Dr. Fuchs "stole and gave away." Only a partial text has been made public.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a member of the atomic group who left today's closed session just before it adjourned, said later that information Russia received from Dr. Fuchs "probably will advance their development of a hydrogen bomb a year or more—if they are able to make such a bomb."

Senator Tydings said he is satisfied Dr. Fuchs gave the Russians "accurate theoretical information, as well as some practical data" on the hydrogen bomb.

Senator McMahon announced that closed hearings on civilian defense against the atomic bomb, which he had hoped to open on Feb. 1 but which the hydrogen bomb announcement and the breaking of the Fuchs case postponed, will open Wednesday. He said he hoped to have open hearings on the subject beginning about March 1, but that no open hearings would be conducted until the committee had consulted with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These military officials returned today from a trip to the Far East. A. E. C. and National Security Resources Board officials also will be called in on the civilian defense question, he said.

Partial Text of Confession by Dr. Fuchs

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—The following is a stenographic transcript of the portions of the statement by Dr. Klaus Fuchs which were read in court here today:

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

When I learned about the purpose of the work, I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through a member of the Communist party. Since that time I have had continual contacts with persons completely unknown to me, except that they would give information to the Russians. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

I believed the Western Allies deliberately allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other to death.

I tried to concentrate on giving information on the result of my own work. In the course of this work I began naturally to form bonds of personal friendship and I had to conceal from them my own thoughts.

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

in the other compartment in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society.

Controlled Schizophrenia

Looking back on it now, the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia.

In the post-war period, I had doubts about Russian policy but eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians. During this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had. However, it became more and more evident that the time when Russia would spread influence all over Europe was far away. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

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

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

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

in New York. I at first denied the allegations made against me. I decided I would have to leave Harwell, but it became clear that in leaving Harwell in these circumstances I would deal a great blow to Harwell and all the work I had loved, and also leave suspicions against friends whom I had loved and people who thought I was their friend.

Hopes to Repair Damage

I had to realize that the controlled mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas which made me what I was, was wrong, that every single one was wrong, and that there were certain standards of moral behavior that are in you and which you cannot disregard. I find that I myself was made by circumstances. I know that I cannot go back on that, and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible.

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

The prosecutor, T. Christmas Humphreys, said Dr. Fuchs read the statement, corrected it and then wrote on the last line "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true." (signed) "Dr. Klaus Fuchs Julius Fuchs."

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Fuchs Admits Giving Reds Secrets 7 Years; Then His Faith in Russia Wavered

Part of Confession
Veiled for Security

Trial Is Set for Feb. 28;
Prosecutor Calls Him
a 'Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde'

By Stephen White

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 10.—The most secret American and British research results on atomic energy, including those of the atomic bomb development center at Los Alamos, N. M., were transmitted to the Russians during seven years—from 1942 to 1949—by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, prominent British physicist, according to his signed statement which was presented in court here today. Part of the statement was withheld from publication by the court, for security reasons.

Dr. Fuchs, German-born but naturalized in this country, was until recently head of the department of theoretical physics at Harwell, the chief British atomic energy research center. Arrested a week ago yesterday, he appeared in Bow Street police court today for a second preliminary hearing on charges of twice violating the British Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1939.

Confession in Evidence

His signed statement—in effect, a full confession—was offered in evidence, and three witnesses testified to oral confessions made to them. Dr. Fuchs remained silent. The presiding judge, Chief Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne, then assigned the case for trial by the central criminal court at the Old Bailey at the session beginning Feb. 28. The defendant was returned to prison. He may be sentenced to a maximum of fourteen

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years imprisonment if convicted on the two charges against him.

The statement which was read aloud in court and the testimony gave a picture of a brilliant scientist who was thoroughly captured by Communism, who made available to the Russians on his own initiative all information he thought might be of use to them and who accepted £100 (at the time, \$400) from the Russians, not as a payment but "as a token of my subservience to the cause."

Gave Priceless Information

At London, New York and Boston, frequently though irregularly, Dr. Fuchs turned over priceless information, sometimes to Russians and sometimes to persons of nationality unknown to him, and on one occasion within the Soviet Embassy at London. Meanwhile, at Birmingham, London, New York, Los Alamos and finally Harwell, he was entrusted with posts among the most responsible and critical in the American and British atomic energy projects.

Today in court, the prosecutor, T. Christmas Humphreys, described the accused as a "Dr. Jekyll" and Mr. Hyde." According to his statement, Dr. Fuchs by an effort of will made himself capable of being at one moment a conscienceless, unquestioning lackey of Communism, and at the next an amiable, respected and earnest member of the scientific fraternity and its social life. He accomplished a "controlled schizophrenia"—an expression Dr. Fuchs used in his statement.

[Schizophrenia is defined as a type of psychosis characterized by a loss of contact with the environment and disintegration of the personality, as in dementia praecox.]

Only in recent years, when Dr. Fuchs began to wonder about the methods being used by the Russians, did his determination waver, he said in his statement. "It is something to fight against," he

(Continued on page 4, column 5)

rate, theoretical physicist. With the rise of Nazism, he became a member of the German Communist party and in 1933 he was forced to flee from Hitlerite Germany. He arrived in this country "irrevocably wedded to Communist principles," the prosecutor said.

Until the outbreak of the war he worked in this country, but as an enemy alien he was interned when the war began and was sent to Canada. Then, in 1942, atomic research began to be intensified in Great Britain. "The very finest brains available were needed for the task," Mr. Humphreys said, "and such brains as that of Dr. Fuchs were very rare indeed."

Didn't Know Contacts

Dr. Fuchs's first assignment was at the University of Birmingham, under Dr. Rudolf Peierls, then as now one of the world's leading physicists. According to his statement, Dr. Fuchs decided as soon as he realized the nature of the work upon which he was engaged to inform the Russians. "Since that time," he said in his statement, "I have had continuous contact with persons completely unknown to me except that they would give information to the Russians."

His first contact he initiated himself, through an acquaintance who also belonged to the Communist party. Thereafter, at each contact another rendezvous was arranged. Originally he restricted himself to revealing the results of his own research; later he broadened this to include anything he knew that might be of value to the Russians.

In December, 1943, he was assigned to the United States as part of a British mission sent to help in the work on gaseous diffusion by which uranium isotopes were separated at Oak Ridge, Tenn. At New York he made three or four contacts, the first of which had been arranged before he left London.

In August, 1944, he was assigned to Los Alamos. There he necessarily came into contact with the most delicate portions of the work on atomic energy. The work was in general carefully compartmented, so that it was possible for an advanced worker at Oak Ridge to know nothing of progress at Hanford, Wash. But at Los Alamos such compartmentation was impracticable.

Trusted at Los Alamos

Los Alamos, at the time, was the brain center of the work on atomic energy and the place was barred to outsiders so that there could be relative freedom inside. Of necessity, little could be kept from trusted workers. Dr. Fuchs was one of these; there was little information at Los Alamos to which he could be refused ac-

give all the information I had. However, it became more and more evident that the time when Russia would spread its influence all over Europe was far away. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right. I decided I could not do so."

According to his statement, he slowed down and missed two rendezvous with Russian agents. Apparently his last contact was almost exactly a year ago.

Meanwhile, leaks of information had been detected and the trail appeared to lead to Dr. Fuchs. At this point, the charges of the prosecution and the scientist's own statement appear to diverge. The basic fact is clear: in the middle of last year, Dr. Fuchs's father, Professor Emil Fuchs, then living near Frankfurt in the American occupation zone of Germany, was offered the chair of theology at the University of Leipzig, in the Russian zone. Dr. Fuchs informed the British authorities of the fact and asked how it would affect his position at Harwell.

The prosecution today implied that Dr. Fuchs did this because he had begun to realize he was being investigated and hoped to anticipate trouble by offering himself for questioning. But according to his statement his self-questioning had gone so far that he was seeking a way out.

Incredibly naive though it may appear, Dr. Fuchs apparently believed that he could escape all consequences of his actions merely by resigning from the Harwell atomic energy project. He was soon disillusioned. An investigation which had been proceeding quietly began, last October, to take on pace. By December, he was dismissed from his post at Harwell and on Jan. 24, "under considerable mental stress," he began to make statements, first orally and then, on Jan. 27, in writing.

The three witnesses who testified today to oral confessions by Dr. Fuchs were Wing Commander Arnold, William J. Skardon, the present security officer at Harwell, and Michael W. Perrin, deputy controller of the British atomic energy effort.

Mr. Skardon said Dr. Fuchs told him "he had a clear conscience but was very worried about the effect of his behavior on the friendships he had contracted at Harwell." In the last two years, Dr. Fuchs said to Mr. Skardon there had been "a reduction in the flow of information, since he was beginning to have doubts about the propriety of his actions."

Mr. Skardon quoted him as saying he had "decided recently that he could only settle in England and that he had been terribly worried about the impact of his behavior upon his friendship with various people."

Fuchs Admits

(Continued from page one)

decided, although he made it clear that it was Soviet Communism and not Communism itself, with which he had become disillusioned.

He carried on a double life for seven years with complete success. "He appeared to me to be an exceptionally security-minded person," Wing Commander Henry Arnold, former security officer at Harwell, said in court today. But all the while Dr. Fuchs, so his statement said, was stealing off regularly to London for meetings with his Russian contacts.

Dr. Fuchs, clearly under a sort of stolid tension, heard the story told in court as he sat in the prisoner's dock, lean and youthful in appearance and outwardly the sort of man who can be found by the dozen at almost any meeting of physicists. Once he smiled faintly as Wing Commander Arnold took the stand; once he exchanged nods with his lawyer, J. Thompson Halliwell; otherwise he simply sat and listened.

The prosecution began with the story of Dr. Fuchs's background: his birth in Germany thirty-eight years ago, his education and his attainment of the rank of a first-

lieutenant from Los Alamos, in February, 1945, according to the testimony. Dr. Fuchs made a trip to Boston, where he turned over information to a Russian agent. Thereafter, while he remained at Los Alamos, information continued to flow to the Russians from Dr. Fuchs, the witnesses today said he told them.

"The best kept secret of the war" thus was no secret at all. The Russians must have been completely abreast of Allied progress almost from the moment when it became clear that an atomic bomb was within the realm of practicability.

In the summer of 1946, Dr. Fuchs left Los Alamos for London. He had been naturalized in this country in 1942 and he took up a civil service appointment to the highly responsible post of head of the department of theoretical physics at the Harwell British atomic energy establishment. His contacts with the Russians continued.

About a year later, doubts began to creep in. "I had doubts about Russian policy," he wrote in his statement. "Eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians."

"I still believed that Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it," he wrote. "During this time I was not sure I could

Gravity Unrealized

Throughout his statements, oral and written, Dr. Fuchs gave the impression that he thought of what he had done as a peccadillo, an offense for which he might be forced to do some minor penance and perhaps even lose some of his less firmly attached friends. "I knew I was taking my life in my hands," he said at one time, but the impression remained that he feared punishment from some vague amorphous enemy and not from the friends he knew or the society in which he lived.

In the last paragraph of his written statement he said: "Since coming to Harwell, I have met English people of all kinds and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables them to live a decent life." He discovered, he wrote, "that you can not build a new world if you forget the decencies of personal relationships."

At the close of the prosecution's presentation of its case, which lasted two hours, Dr. Fuchs was offered an opportunity to make a statement. His lawyer replied that there would be no statement at this time.

Earlier, Dr. Fuchs's lawyer interrupted the proceedings only for one question: "Did Mr. Skardon not think it fair to say that since Jan. 24 the defendant had been co-operative?" Mr. Skardon agreed.

Excerpts of Testimony at Fuchs Hearing in London

WITNESSES AT THE HEARING IN LONDON YESTERDAY

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Following is a detailed record of the testimony of three witnesses—Wing Comdr. Henry Arnold, retired security officer at the Ministry of Supply's atomic plant at Harwell; William J. Skardon, Harwell security officer, and Michael Perris, atomic scientist—at today's hearing in the case against Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Commander Arnold, the first witness against Dr. Fuchs, said he had "impressed security regulations on Dr. Fuchs" and that he thought at one time that Dr. Fuchs was "an exceptionally security conscious person."

T. Christmas Humphreys, the prosecutor, opened his interrogation of Commander Arnold by asking him pointblank:

"Did you ask Dr. Fuchs if he had disposed of information to Russia?"

"Yes," Commander Arnold replied.

"Did he tell you the technical information he disclosed?"

"In a broad sense," Commander Arnold replied.

"Was it technical information of the greatest value to Russia?"

"Definitely."

Then Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne broke in to say that this information was so secret that "it will not be taken up at this point." He added that the director of the Harwell atomic research laboratory would be called to give testimony "on that point."

Operated Since 1942

Mr. Scardon testified that Dr. Fuchs had told him he had been "engaged in espionage from the middle of 1942 until about a year ago and that there had been a continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy."

Dr. Fuchs' active association with the Russians continued in 1941 in New York, "for a period at Los Alamos and again on his return to London," Mr. Scardon said.

During examination of Mr. Scardon, who said he had had a great many interviews with Dr. Fuchs, the following exchanges occurred with the prosecutor:

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

"Yes."

"What did he say about it?"

"He said he regarded his oath of allegiance, taken upon naturalization in 1942, as a serious matter, but he claimed the freedom to act in accordance with his conscience should circumstances arise in this country comparable to those which existed in Germany in 1932. He said he would feel free to act on the loyalty which he owed to humanity generally."

"At a later stage did you make it clear that you suspected him of passing information to the Soviet



Wing Comdr. Henry Arnold



Michael Perris



William J. Skardon

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Associated Press Radio Photos

interests to answer questions. He added that he had a clear conscience at present, but was very worried about the effect of his behavior upon the friendships which he had contracted at Harwell.

"Will you summarize what he said in answer to your questions?"

"He said he was engaged in espionage from the middle of 1942 until about a year ago. There was a continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy at irregular but frequent meetings. This illegal association commenced on his own initiative and no approach had been made to him. He, himself, spoke to an intermediary who arranged the first rendezvous."

"Did he himself say something about the continuation of his work at Harwell or his possible resignation?"

"Yes, he said that since he was under suspicion he might, upon reflection, think it impossible to continue to work at Harwell and

the flow of information which he imparted since he was beginning to have doubts as to the propriety of his actions."

"He said he still believed in communism, but not as practiced in Russia today. In this form he thinks it is something to fight against. He said he had never been a member of the British Communist party. He said that he had decided fairly recently that he could only settle in England and that he had been terribly worried about the impact of his behavior upon his friendship with various people and in particular with Wing Commander Arnold at Harwell."

"What did he say about expenses or reward?"

"He said that in the early days of the relationship he had accepted expenses and admitted taking the sum of £100 shortly after his return to England in 1946 from his

fore he left England. There were further meetings between the time when he went to Los Alamos, in August, 1944, and his return to England in 1946. He said there was only one person at each contact."

"He thought his first meeting after his return to England was at the beginning of 1947 and thereafter meetings took place at roughly two monthly intervals, always with the same man in London."

"On Jan. 27 this year I took the defendant to the War Office, having met him at Paddington Station. I cautioned him and said I ought to tell you that you are not obliged to make a statement, and you must not be induced to do so by any promise or threat which has been held out to you." He said I understood. Carry on. I then wrote down a statement at Dr. Fuchs' dictation.

...to the Soviet...
...what was his first reaction?
...seemed surprised and said,
...I think so.
...is it clear to him
...you were in possession of pre-
...information on this matter?
...
...What did he say?
...I again replied, "I do not think
...I told him that that was an
...ignominious reply and he said, "I do
...understand. Perhaps you will
...me what the evidence is. I have
...done any such thing."
...Did that remain his attitude for
...some time?
...Yes.
...In the grounds of his father's
...house in Leipzig?
...That is so.
...On Jan. 24 did you see Dr.
...Fuchs at his own request at his
...private address in Harwell?
...Yes.
...What did you say to him?
...I said, "You asked to see me and
...I am. He replied, "Yes, it is
...up to me now."
...Did he once again tell you the
...story of his life but with no admission
...of these offenses?
...Yes.
...What seemed to be his mental
...condition?
...He was under considerable mental
...stress.
...What did you say to him?
...I suggested that he should un-
...den his mind and clear his con-
...science by telling me the full story.
...He seemed to me that whereas he
...told a long story providing a
...justification for his acts he had told me
...nothing about the acts themselves."
...What did he say to that?
...He said, "I will never be per-
...suaded by you to talk." There was
...an interval for lunch and
...after lunch Dr. Fuchs said to me
...calmly and voluntarily that he
...had decided it would be in the best

...continue his work at Harwell and
...that if he came to that conclusion
...he would offer his resignation. He
...thought it would be perfectly sim-
...ple for him to obtain a university
...post. He also foresaw that there
...would be no particular disadvan-
...tage in his doing so. It seemed to
...me to be quite clear that his great
...interest was in the work upon
...which he was then engaged.
...Was there a further interview
...on Dec. 30 when you told Dr.
...Fuchs that the Ministry would un-
...doubtedly decide to dispense with
...his services?
...Yes.
...Thereafter future interviews
...were arranged at the current meet-
...ing when an alternative arrange-
...ment was made to meet every
...eventuality. For a long time the
...defendant confined his information
...to the product of his own brain.
...But as time went on this developed
...into something more. He said the
...talks were sometimes certainly
...with Russians, but others were
...with persons of unknown national-
...ity. He had realized that he was
...carrying his life in his hands but
...he had done this from the time of
...his underground days in Germany.
...He said there was a pre-
...arranged rendezvous and recogni-
...tion signals were exchanged. The
...association continued through 1944
...in New York, for a period at Los
...Alamos and in London again on
...his return to England.
...Documentary Information
...Generally, the meetings were of
...short duration and consisted of his
...passing documentary information
...and with the other party arrang-
...ing the next rendezvous. At times
...he was questioned, but the defend-
...ant thought it to have been in-
...spired from some other quarter
...than his contact.
...For the last two years of his
...association with the Russians
...there was a gradual reduction in

...him to England at the
...contact.
...He explained that he had dis-
...cussed the acceptance by Dr. Alan
...Nunn May (British scientist who
...was sentenced to ten years) of
...money from the Russians with a
...friend who knew him, who said
...that he thought Dr. May had
...taken this money merely as a
...token payment.
...The defendant after thinking
...it over accepted the sum of £100,
...regarding this as a symbolic pay-
...ment signifying his subservience
...to the cause.
...On Jan. 24 of this year I saw
...him again at his own request. He
...was anxious that his position
...should be resolved as quickly as
...possible. He wondered whether the
...authorities would clearly under-
...stand his position, and I asked him
...whether he would like to make a
...written statement, incorporating
...any details which he thought ought
...to be borne in mind. I suggested
...three possibilities: that he should
...write out a memorandum himself,
...that he should dictate a statement
...to a secretary; or that I should
...write down a statement at his
...dictation.
...Meetings With Agents
...He said he would like to avail
...himself of my services and we
...made arrangements to meet in
...London on Jan. 27 for this purpose.
...I then asked him about meet-
...ings with agents, and he said the
...first was in a private house in Lon-
...don, where he had met a man whom
...he believed to be a Russian. That
...was early in 1942.
...He said that after that first
...meeting there were meetings at
...intervals of two or three months
...for about six months before he
...went to New York in December,
...1943.
...In New York three or four
...meetings took place following the
...first, which had been arranged be-

...Dr. Fuchs read it over, cor-
...rected it in several places in his
...own handwriting and himself wrote
...the last line which read, "I have
...read this statement and to the best
...of my knowledge, it is true."
...Prosecutor Humphreys passed
...the statement to Mr. Skardon for
...identification and then asked the
...court to treat it as a "secret docu-
...ment."
...Mr. Skardon continued verify-
...ing.
...After making the statement
...Dr. Fuchs said he was most
...anxious to discover what his future
...was to be. He said he did not want
...to waste any time in getting the
...matter cleared up.
...Dr. Fuchs offered to give all
...technical information to a techni-
...cal expert and on Jan. 30, after
...meeting Dr. Fuchs at Paddington
...Station, I took him to the War
...Office, where he met Mr. Perrin.
...There was only one question by
...Dr. Fuchs' own lawyer when Mr.
...Skardon had ended his testimony
...for the prosecution:
...Would it be fair to say that
...since lunchtime on Jan. 24 he has
...helped you and been completely
...cooperative in every way?
...Yes sir. Mr. Skardon replied
...to the attorney, Thompson Halsall.
...Valuable to an Enemy
...Mr. Perrin was then called. An
...atomic scientist whom the security
...officers had used to question Dr.
...Fuchs, Mr. Perrin said Dr. Fuchs
...had given him what the accused
...said were full details.
...Mr. Perrin was asked when Dr.
...Fuchs said he had had his first
...contact with a Russian about work
...at Los Alamos.
...In February, 1945, at Boston,
...Massachusetts, he replied.
...Did he tell you whether he had
...passed any information? Mr. Per-
...rin was asked.
...Yes, he did.
...Was the information of value
...to a potential enemy?
...It was.
...During the course of his discus-
...sions with you did he deal with the
...year 1941?
...Yes.
...Did he describe the information
...and the purport of it?
...Yes.
...Was that technical information
...about atomic research, and of the
...greatest possible value to a poten-
...tial enemy?
...Yes.
...In general was all the technical
...information thus passed valuable
...to a potential enemy?
...Yes, it was.
...When Mr. Perrin finished, Mr.
...Humphreys asked the court for
...trial at the Old Bailey at the next
...session.
...Dr. Fuchs stood in the dock
...while the magistrate read the
...charges against him. He then asked
...Dr. Fuchs if he wished to make
...any statement. Dr. Fuchs said he
...did not.
...Mr. Halsall said on Dr. Fuchs'
...behalf:
...He has nothing to say at this
...stage, and will call no evidence in
...this court.
...Dr. Fuchs was then commit-
...ted for trial, and the hearing ended.

FUCHS SEEMS CALM AT COURT HEARING

Public Crowded Out as Sixty
Reporters Jam Tiny Room
Normally Holding Two

By TANIA LONG

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Feb. 10—Dr. Klaus Fuchs lowered his eyes to the ground today when the prosecution read the confession he was said to have made.

Whether he was a villain who had betrayed the country that gave him asylum from the Nazis, as the State contends, or the victim of circumstances, as he himself asserts, was left for a jury to decide when Sir Laurence Dunne, Chief Magistrate who presided at today's preliminary hearing, committed Dr. Fuchs for trial at Old Bailey, London's central criminal court.

Throughout the hearing, which lasted two hours, Dr. Fuchs showed few signs of nervousness. Occasionally his cheeks would twitch slightly and his left hand would grip his knees. He would look up whenever a new point was reached in the prosecution's evidence, and listened with an appearance of polite interest to the three witnesses who testified against him. Whenever a long statement was reached, such as his alleged confession, Dr. Fuchs would look downward.

The corridors leading to the tiny court room at the Bow Street police station, where the hearing was held, had begun to fill shortly after 8 A. M., with British, United States and Canadian reporters vying for space. It was known that the court room normally had space for two reporters and could comfortably accommodate only another dozen or so persons.

Reporters Jam Way In

By the time the doors had opened at 10 o'clock, sixty reporters had jammed their way in, and twenty or so members of the public queuing outside were advised to go home. According to a decision by the magistrate, they were told that the press was to have priority. There was no room left.

There was hardly enough room, in fact, to allow the prisoner and his police guard through when they appeared at 10:30 o'clock. Officers of the court had to force a passage through the pack of newspaper men and women who were crowded so closely they could hardly open their notebooks.

Dr. Fuchs wore a wrinkled brown suit, a khaki shirt and a dark red tie. He appeared slightly tense as he entered the court room and saw the crowd. Before he could reach the prisoner's box, in the center of

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the room, Comdr. Leonard J. Burt, chief of Scotland Yard's special branch, who had arrested him a week ago, came up and took him smilingly by the shoulders.

"How do you feel?" Commander Burt asked. "All right?"

"Yes, thank you," Dr. Fuchs replied, as he smiled back.

These were the only words spoken by Dr. Fuchs during the entire hearing and the only occasion on which he allowed himself to express visibly a definite emotion.

His Lawyer Passes Notes

After Sir Laurence had taken his seat, the charges were read by Christmas Humphreys of the public prosecutor's office. Dr. Fuchs sat down for the rest of the proceedings. Once or twice he received a note from his lawyer but for most of the two hours he sat still and apparently unmoved.

The first witness against Dr. Fuchs, Commander Burt, testified as to the prisoner's arrest. The second witness was Wing Comdr. Henry Arnold, with whom Dr. Fuchs had become friendly at Harwell, Britain's atomic research station.

Commander Arnold, security officer there, told in a low voice how Dr. Fuchs had come to him in October of last year to tell him of his father's probable transfer from Frankfort to Leipzig in the Russian zone of Germany and of his worry as to the effect this might have on his own career at Harwell.

The next two witnesses were William James Skardon, a Secret Service officer, to whom Dr. Fuchs is said to have made his first full confession, and Michael Willcox Perrin, Dr. Fuchs' superior at the Ministry of Supply, to whom he is said to have given detailed information about the secrets he told the Russians.

The drama of the scientist with the self-imposed split mind, who would not let his right hand know what his left was doing, was there, but it had almost to be sought out to be felt in full. There was no ring in the prosecutor's voice as he read out the evidence, the magistrate looked bored most of the time and the witnesses acted as if they might be testifying in a minor traffic case.

When the climax of the hearing came, it happened so quickly that it was over almost before the press and prisoner were aware of it. In a brisk rattle of words, Magistrate Dunns read the indictment, asked Dr. Fuchs if he had anything to say, to which his lawyer said no, and committed him for trial at the Old Bailey.

FUCHS ADMITS GIVING SOVIET ATOM SECRETS FROM 1942 ON, BUT SAYS HE QUIT YEAR AGO

JEKYLL-HYDE CASE

Prosecutor Bares Dual
Personality Factors in
Accused's Activities

\$100 PAYMENT RECEIVED

Hearing Exposes Espionage
in U. S. and Britain—Trial
is Set for Next Month

Extracts from testimony in
the Fuchs case, Page 2.

By RAYMOND DANIEL,
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10—London's historic Bow Street Court heard today the story of how, the United States and Britain believe, the essential facts about the most closely guarded strategic secret of our time—the atomic bomb—reached Soviet Russia.

The court heard a confession, said by the prosecutor to have been made by a scientific genius who sought refuge here from Hitler's Nazi Germany and then let loyalty to communism lead him to treason over a period of seven years against the country that had adopted him.

The man in the dock accused of a betrayal, the consequences of which may well change the course of history, was a bespectacled, insignificant-looking man of 33 years, named Klaus Fuchs, who had been snatched from a British internment camp in 1943 and catapulted into the center of atomic research projects here and in the United States.

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- ASAC 1
- ASAC 2
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- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 11
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- PROPERTY CLERK
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According to the confession which it was said, had been made voluntarily, he had so schooled his disciplined mind that he could swear allegiance in one breath and commit treason in the next, without any qualm of conscience. The document termed it "controlled schizophrenia." His mental processes, as depicted in this strange document were as fantastic as the scientific miracles that his brain helped to bring into being.

It was a confession such as might have come from behind the Iron Curtain. In it, Dr. Fuchs said, according to the prosecution, that in betraying atomic secrets he was acting in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and in the interest of humanity. He had accepted \$100 in cash from foreign agents, he said, but he had done so only as a token of his subservience to communism.

His confession, part of which was impounded and part read in open court, implicated the Soviet Embassy in London and Communist party members here as links in a chain of espionage that spread from here to the United States and back again.

The story will be developed in detail at a trial, which was set for the Feb. 28 sessions of the Old Bailey Criminal Court as a result of today's preliminary hearing.

Two Specific Charges

In the statement introduced in evidence today as Dr. Fuchs' voluntary confession, he was quoted as saying that he was a creature "made by circumstances." His statement, or the part of it that was read in court, was that of a tortured soul with the will to do right and the genius to bring new wonders to the world, but without the wit and maturity to deal sensibly with the simpler problems of right and wrong or to decide where in this complex modern civilization his loyalties should lie.

Dr. Fuchs stood accused specifically of betraying atomic secrets to Russian and perhaps other foreign agents in the United States in 1945 and in Britain in 1947. But if his confession is to be credited, he started giving away secrets of atomic research in 1942 and only quit about one year ago when he began to question whether Premier Stalin's policies were really in harmony with his own ideas about the true mission of communism in this world.

In connection with the evidence against Dr. Fuchs it is perhaps worth noting that Nazi terrorism drove him to this country for

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

FUCHS CONFESSES ATOMIC BETRAYAL

(Continued from Page 1)

asylum long before the war broke out. At the time he started telling the secrets of atomic research to Russian agents, as he is charged with doing, Russia and the Communist clique in Britain were agitating for a "second front" against Germany, and many people, high and low, in Britain and the United States, were vying with one another to show friendship for the gallant allies who were liquidating the Wehrmacht so effectively. By the time Dr. Fuchs began to take a second thought he was in distinguished company.

According to one witness against him—a security officer named William James Skardon—Dr. Fuchs broke with the Russians of today as easily as he had betrayed Britain and the United States in the interest of communism a few years ago. He still believed in communism, however, Mr. Skardon said Dr. Fuchs had told him.

"He said he still believed in communism," said Mr. Skardon, "but not as practiced in Russia today. In this form he thinks it is something to fight against. He said he had never been a member of the British Communist party. He said he had decided recently that he could only settle in England and that he had been terribly worried about the impact of his behavior upon his friendship with various people..."

But, said Mr. Skardon, Dr. Fuchs had also said that when he was naturalized in 1942 and took the oath of allegiance to Britain, seriously as he took his oath, he asserted the right to act in accordance with his conscience and follow first his loyalty to humanity as a whole.

The story really begins in 1933, when Dr. Fuchs, a brilliant young scientist who had gone underground as a Communist in Hitler's Germany, fled to France and then to Britain. He was then a prodigy of twenty-two years. There is a blank here in his record, as it was revealed in court today. But, in 1940, after the fall of France, he was interned with hundreds of other enemy aliens.

In 1942 when a drive was on for physicists who knew something about nuclear fission, he was offered his freedom for his knowledge. No sooner did Dr. Fuchs learn the nature of the research on which he was to work than he got in touch with a Communist acquaintance with the aim of making the results of his work known to Russia. First he talked only of what he knew himself, the court was told, but later he transmitted the result of his colleagues' work as well. And according to

activities of the isolated community at Harwell, he was popular with his fellow scientists.

This, and other quirks of the prisoner's mind, prompted the following comment from the prosecutor:

"The mind of the accused may possibly be unique and create a new precedent in the world of psychology. It is clear that we have half of his mind beyond the reach of reason and the impact of facts. The other half lived in a world of normal relationships and friendships with his colleagues and human loyalty."

Mr. Humphreys said that this "dual personality" of the prisoner had been "consciously and deliberately produced." Dr. Fuchs, he said, had deliberately split his mind in two to produce "controlled schizophrenia."

Jekyll-Hyde Personality

"It will be seen," the prosecutor continued, "that he produced in himself a classical example of that immortal duality of English literature—a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. As Jekyll, he was as a normal citizen will be in the use of a magnificent brain in the cause of science. As Hyde, he was betraying, weak by weak, his oath of allegiance, his vows of security and the friendship of his friends.

"He seems to be a loyal Englishman by adoption, but inwardly, unknown to all about him, he was a political fanatic on the payroll of a foreign power."

Suspicion centered upon Dr. Fuchs some time ago and an investigation was started both here and in the United States by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Whether Dr. Fuchs knew about this was not clear. But last October he volunteered information that his father, a professor, had been moved from a university in the United States zone of Germany to one in Leipzig in the Russian zone.

He thought that under the circumstances the British authorities might like him to resign. He was questioned at intervals after that and finally on Jan. 26 he broke down, it was said, and confessed that he had for years been supplying Russia with secret information.

Mr. Humphreys quoted this remarkable portion of Dr. Fuchs' statement in evidence:

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

... got in touch with a Communist acquaintance with the aim of making the results of his work known to Russia. First he talked only of what he knew himself, the court was told, but later he transmitted the result of his colleagues' work as well. And according to T. Christmas Humphreys, the prosecutor, he was one of the "best theoretical physicists living."

Contacts in U. S. and Britain

There were bimonthly meetings with foreign agents for transmission of up-to-the-minute information in London, at the atomic research plant at Los Alamos, N. M., and in Boston, it was charged. There was even one visit to the Soviet Embassy in London, according to the evidence.

According to the evidence, Dr. Fuchs took money on one occasion. It was payment of £100. But this, it was apparent, was not for mercenary reasons, but solely as a token of his subservience to the cause of communism. His real reason for the betrayal, he said, was loyalty to his ideological convictions.

Throughout his career of treachery, Dr. Fuchs was said to have told his confessors that he knew that he was taking his "life in his hands," but that this was nothing new to him, as he had had an early apprenticeship in the underground of Nazi Germany.

In the confession that the prosecution asserts Dr. Fuchs made, he expressed more concern about what his friends at Harwell, British atomic research center, where he had been since 1946, would think of his behavior than he did remorse over the consequences to the world of his treasonable behavior. A leader in the social sci-

partment would step in if I reached a danger point. It appeared to me at the time that I had become a free man because I had succeeded in the other compartment in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society."

When the hearing ended the blinking prisoner was led off by policemen to Brixton prison to await his trial next month for violating Britain's Official Secrets Act and perhaps extradition to the United States for another trial. If convicted here, he faces a sentence of up to fourteen years' imprisonment.

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Text of Fuchs' Confession as Read in Court

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP)—Following is a stenographic transcript of the portions of Dr. Klaus Fuchs' confession that were read in court today by the prosecutor:

After my release [from internment] I was asked to help Professor R. E. Peierls in Birmingham on some war work. I accepted it without knowing at first what the work was but I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent action if I had.

When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through a member of the Communist party. Since that time I have had continual contacts with persons completely unknown to me, except that they would give information to the Russians. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

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

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

man because I succeeded in the other compartment in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society.

Looking back on it now the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia. In the post-war period I had doubts about Russian policy, but eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians. I still believed Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it. During this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had, however. It became more and more evident that the time when Russia would spread its influence all over Europe was far away. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

~~I decided I could not do so.~~ I did not go to one rendezvous because I was ill at the time and I decided not to go to the following one.

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

A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I

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

I had to realize that the controlled mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas which made me what I was was wrong; that every single one was wrong and that there were certain standards of moral behavior that are in you and which you cannot disregard. I find that I myself was made by circumstances. I know that I cannot go back on that and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible.

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

[The prosecution said Dr. Fuchs had read the statement, corrected it and then wrote on the last line: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true."]

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The Hidden Peril

The brief glimpses afforded by British court procedure into the activities and into the mind of Dr. Klaus Fuchs are tantalizing in their incompleteness and almost terrifying in their implications. It is staggering to realize that through all the years when we were weaving around the atomic energy operations the most elaborate apparatus of "security" that wit could devise, the Soviet Union had an expert agent sitting at the very heart of the activity—indeed, contributing very materially to its success—and more or less regularly reporting upon it to the Kremlin.

Was there ever any "secret" at all, so far as the Russians were concerned? Does this explain the seemingly curious aplomb with which Stalin received the information about the atomic bomb given him at Potsdam in 1945? Does it explain why the Russians have achieved an atomic explosion a couple of years sooner than most of the experts thought possible? Does it help to explain the ill-success of the United Nations control plan? Can it affect the development of the hydrogen bomb? Does it demand that the super-secrecy now enforced be double-riveted with a super-super security system, or does it, perhaps, call for some revision in the whole concept of security in international relations?

These are all profoundly disturbing questions, arising out of what Fuchs actually did. Almost equally disturbing is a whole different set of questions arising out of the fact that he did it. Here is the most shocking illustration we have yet had of the insidious power of infiltration which the Kremlin wields by virtue of its strange combination of Marxist social theory with the mechanics of Oriental despotism. The spy who works both sides, the top-rank police officer who turns out to be an agent of the opposition and the top-rank conspirator who turns out to be a police officer—these are familiar figures not merely in fiction but in history, particularly the age-old history of Russian tyranny. But a Fuchs is something of a new, more dangerous, type—the man of high, if confused, moral principles; expert heir to all the immense technical and intellectual equipment of the democratic age, but submitting himself in complete subservience to the most backward of modern despotisms because of a conflict of internal loyalties and idealisms which he lacks the sense and strength of character to resolve.

Fuchs himself cannot quite understand it, and produces a weird notion of "controlled schizophrenia" in an effort to explain himself. This nation could scarcely understand or believe the first evidences which it saw in the Canadian spy trials four years ago. It has been appalled by the clear implications of the Hiss case. But Soviet infiltration has a peculiar reality of its own, involving a peculiar death of treachery because it uses the treason of the high, not the base, motive and the treason of the brilliant not the stupid or venal mind; it is a fact that must be faced and against

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Britain Rechecking All Atomic Workers

LONDON, Feb. 10 (INS)— Britain's MI-5, the nation's top spy-hunters, tonight reportedly began a careful loyalty check of all persons associated with atomic energy research, from top scientists to the lowest-paid worker.

The London Daily Mail said the results of the check, touched off by the arrest and confession of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, will be given to the American FBI.

Applicants for jobs at Harwell, Britain's Oak Ridge, have been required to fill out questionnaires asking the most minute details about their lives. The questionnaires were checked before the employes were hired, but a new double-check is being made.

Other checks soon will be made of personnel engaged in secret radar and rocket research at Farnborough, Hampshire and Malvern.

In addition, a number of research workers and typists are said to be MI-5 agents.

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Mirror
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FBI Nears Fuchs' Aides; Soviet Got H-Bomb Short Cut

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (INS).—The FBI tonight was reported ready to close in on U. S. confederates of Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who has confessed he stole American atomic secrets for seven years as a paid Russian spy.

A spokesman for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover hinted arrests may be near. He was asked whether American "contacts" of Fuchs are about to be seized. He replied:

"That's a fair question, but circumstances do not permit us to answer it—right now."

It was learned from other sources, however, that the FBI has made progress in tracing Americans implicated by Fuchs in still-secret portions of his confession.

May Await Trial

These sources added that a major break in the case may be deliberately held up pending developments at Fuch's trial, beginning Feb. 28.

Meanwhile, Sen. Tydings (D.-Md.) asserted that atomic hydrogen bomb information sold to Russia by Fuchs gave the Soviet a short cut to construction of the dread H-bomb.

Tydings, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, declared after a closed meeting of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee:

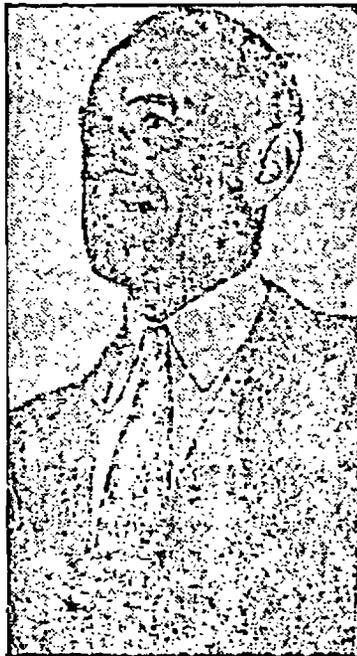
"There is no question but that the information which Fuchs gave the Russians cut from one to two years off the time they needed to build the atomic bomb.

"Further than that, I believe the information he passed on to them on the hydrogen bomb will cut a great deal of time off what they need to build it."

Puts Ours on Russia

Senate Majority Leader Lucas (D.-Ill.) said Russia steadfast refusal to agree to an international atomic control plan has forced the U. S. to continue development of atomic weapons, including the H-bomb, which Lucas

CITES RED ADVANTAGE



SENATOR TYDINGS

Fuchs' information cut time off building of atom and H-bomb.

called "a monstrous instrument of warfare."

The Congressional Atomic Committee conferred with Atomic Energy Commission officials on H-bomb plans and costs. Later the committee chairman, Sen. McMahon (D.-Conn.), said "there is no problem at the moment" about funds, indicating the \$817,000,000 budget figure asked for the AEC last month is sufficient to launch the H-bomb program.

McMahon announced the committee will begin hearings about March 1 on civilian defense against atomic-hydrogen attack.

Await More Details

As to Fuchs' confession, he

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"We do not know the exact details of the information which Fuchs gave to Russia. Until that is furnished to the committee, there is nothing more we can do (in the Fuchs case) at the present time."

He observed bitterly that a reporter for Tass, the official Soviet news agency, sits in at his news conferences and "transmits every word to the Soviet Union."

The Senator made the comment in refusing to answer a newsmen's question as to how much it will cost to build the H-bomb.

Paris Paper Asks If Fuchs Gave 'Hormone Ray'

PARIS, Feb. 10 (INS)—
THE weekly paper Ici Paris, in a dispatch from London, speculated today whether Dr. Klaus Fuchs gave Russia a "secret hormone ray" supposedly capable of feminizing soldiers.

The weekly described the ray as one which could populate the world with monsters and sterilize entire nations.

Confession of British A-Bomb Spy

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Following is a stenographic transcript of those portions of Dr. Klaus Fuchs' confession which were read in court today by the prosecutor:

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

"When I learned about the purpose of the work, I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through a member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continual contacts with persons completely unknown to me, except that they would give information to the Russians. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

"I believed the Western allies deliberately allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other to death. I tried to concentrate on giving information on the result of my own work. In the course of this work, I began to form bonds of personal friendship and I had to con-



DR. KLAUS FUCHS
Traitorous atomic scientist
"split his mind."

ceal from them my own thoughts.

"I used my Marxian philosophy to conceal my thoughts

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

"Looking back on it now, the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia. In the postwar period I had doubts about Russian policy, but eventually I came to the point where I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians. I still believed Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it. During this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had, however. It became more and more evident that the time

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Mirror
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Confession Of British A-Spy

Continued from Page 3

when Russia would spread influence all over Europe was far away. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

Couldn't Go On

"I decided I could not do so. I did not go to one rendezvous because I was ill at the time and I decided not to go to the following one.

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

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

Realization of Wrong

"I had to realize that the controlled mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas, which made me what I was, was wrong, that every single one was wrong, and that there are certain standards of moral behavior that are in you and which you cannot disregard. I find that I, myself, was made by circumstances. I know I cannot go back on that and I know that all I can do now is to try to repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible.

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

Scientist Admits He Spied 7 Years For Russia for \$400 Token Fee

By KINGSBURY SMITH

European General Manager, International News Service.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, naturalized British scientist, was accused today, on the basis of his confession, of selling atomic secrets to Russia for seven years in a Jekyll-Hyde act of "deliberate treachery."

Trial of the German-born defendant was set tentatively for Feb. 28 at Old Bailey Criminal Court, after the reading of a portion of his confession, described

secrets amassed by Britain and the U. S. at a cost of billions.

As a result of the disclosures, officials of the MI-5, Britain's ace spy hunters, reportedly began a strict loyalty check of every person employed in the British atomic research program from the most prominent scientist to the lowest-paid charwoman.

Britain's third-ranking nuclear scientist was accused of "unswerving devotion" to the Communist cause and described by Crown Prosecutor Humphreys as a man who "deliberately" broke his mind into two parts—a Jekyll-Hyde who was normal in one phase and a traitor in the other.

Humphreys read to crowded Bow Street Magistrate's Court Fuch's confession, in which he described himself as a man with "controlled schizophrenia" (divided personality). The confession said:

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

Michael Perrin, an atomic official at the Ministry of Supply, testified Fuchs told him his first espionage concerning work at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic plant was when he passed information to a Russian agent in Boston in February, 1945. Perrin said:

"Fuchs gave me full details

Continued on Page 6



MICHAEL W. PERRIN

Deputy Controller of atomic energy technical policy for British Ministry of Supply is pictured after testifying at Fuchs hearing in London.



J. THOMPSON HALSALL
Lawyer for Dr. Klaus Fuchs.
(International Photo)

by the prosecution as "a full statement of guilt."

Witnesses quoted the 33-year-old Fuchs as saying he betrayed American and British secrets because he thought he was helping Russia build a better world—until recently when he became disillusioned with Soviet totalitarianism.

It was charged that for a mere token \$400, the scientist handed to Russia, "a potential enemy,"

Fuchs' Father Isn't Talking

FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (UP).—PROF. EMIL FUCHS, 75-year-old father of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, arrived at his office at Leipzig University in the Russian zone today to learn from his weeping secretary that his son had confessed giving atomic secrets to the Soviet.

The United Press in Frankfurt had called to give details on his son's hearing today in London. His secretary told him the news.

"The professor is not able to speak to you now," she said between sobs. "He will try to call you later."

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N. Y. Times

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Fuchs' Confession Reveals He Spied 7 Years for Soviet

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of the technical information he passed and gave me the chronological order under four main headings:

"1942 until December, 1943, in Britain.

"December, 1943, to August, 1944, while in New York.

"August, 1944, to the Summer of 1946, while at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

"The Summer of 1946 until February, 1949, while at Harwell, British atomic research station.

"He said there were three or four meetings in New York."

He admitted—according to the witness—that while at Harwell in 1947 he disclosed information on atomic matters.

Assistant Prosecutor Seaton asked whether the atomic information was of greatest value to a potential enemy. Perrin replied: "It was."

The full confession was not read in court. Humphreys did not disclose the contents of the first six pages which, he said,

concern Fuchs' early life. Immediately after the hearing, the entire document was impounded by a Scotland Yard agent.

Humphreys said that after leakage of information became known to authorities in the U. S. and Britain, inquiries narrowed suspicion to Fuchs, "who suddenly" volunteered information that his father had been offered a professorial chair at Leipzig, in the Soviet zone of Germany.

The tall, bespectacled Fuchs sat quietly in the dock as his confession revealed he got \$404 from Russia in 1946.

Fuchs' only defense for his actions, according to the prosecution, was fanatical devotion to Communism. The confession admitted his continued belief in Communism, "but not as practiced in Russia today."

"In this (present) form, it is something to fight against," Humphreys quoted him.

The defendant, who faces 14 years in jail if convicted, was quoted as saying his association with Britons and their "decent way of living" altered his original affection for Russia.

Offer No Defense

His lawyer, J. Thompson Hall, told the court he would offer no evidence indicating he will reserve Fuchs' case until the trial.

The prosecutor said the prisoner became an avowed anti-Nazi in the early days of Hitler's movement and in 1932 joined the German Communist Party.

He added that the scientist fled Germany in 1933 for France and eventually came to England as a refugee. He was interned as an alien in 1940.

In July, 1942, after "careful" screening, Fuchs was put to work on atomic research. Within three months, Fuchs, on his own initiative, contacted Russian agents and began his betrayal.

He came under suspicion some time before last October. He was questioned again and again by security officers. He denied he was a traitor. Then, on Jan. 24, he cracked.

Silence Shrouds Spy Aide Search

By FRANK B. ALLEN

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—All federal agencies concerned with national security were tight-lipped today over the FBI's drive to round up U. S. confederates of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, 38, British atomic scientist and confessed Soviet spy.

Members of the Atomic Energy Commission and Joint Congressional Atomic Committee likewise refused to discuss any aspect of the manhunt for fellow conspirators' of the physicist who admitted in London yesterday that he stole U. S. atomic secrets for seven years.

A spokesman for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was asked whether suspected American "contacts" of Fuchs are about to be seized.

WON'T ANSWER—NOW.

"That's a fair question, he replied." But circumstances do not permit us to answer it—right now."

But one high security official warned newsmen not to expect any immediate arrests. He said the FBI probably would hold off until after the completion of Fuchs' trial which is scheduled to begin Feb. 28.

Senators, concerned with atomic and defense matters are convinced virtually all of the nation's a-bomb secrets were relayed to Russia.

Chairman Tydings (D.-Md.), of the Senate armed services committee, said Fuchs—who sold \$2,000,000,000 worth of secrets for \$400, had "some practical" know-how about the H-bomb, plus "an immense amount of theoretical knowledge."

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British Check On Atom Aides Of Dr. Fuchs

By KINGSBURY SMITH

European General Manager, International News Service

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Britain's crack spy hunters today were conducting a widespread loyalty check on all Harwell atomic workers in a sequel to the sensational "Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde" Fuchs spy case.

Morning newspapers said all persons associated with the Harwell atomic center—scene of an American-British and Canadian atomic security conference—were being rechecked by Britain's MI-5, the nation's top probers.

Dr. Fuchs was committed to trial in Old Bailey Criminal Court after a two-hour preliminary hearing yesterday at Bow street, where he did not refute the confession.

TOOK LOYALTY OATH.

Scotland Yard and the secret service agencies have declined comment on why they apparently neglected to watch more closely the movements of the man who was an active Communist Party underground worker in pre-war Germany and was known as the "Red Fox."

Statements made by the crown prosecutor at the Bow Street remand hearing gave the impression the integrity of the top British atomic scientist was accepted simply because at the time of naturalization as a British subject in 1942, he took an oath of alle-

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FBI Will Get Full Report On Inquiry

Fuchs Case Results In Security Move

By the United Press.
By the United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Britain launched a top-to-bottom security check of all atomic workers from janitors to directors today in the wake of the sensational spy confession of Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Eight top members of MI-5, the British military intelligence agency, began the check in a top-floor room of the British Foreign Office. They studied carefully-indexed files detailing the life histories of Britain's atomic workers.

FBI to Get Data.

It was understood the life history of everyone connected with the atomic energy program will be checked and the results will be given to the FBI.

In this way, informed sources said, Britain hopes to convince the United States that there are no more direct funnels to Moscow similar to the Fuchs case in the British atomic program.

It was understood this assurance is considered absolutely necessary because Britons fear the U.S. will deny them a full atomic partnership.

Leftwingers Face Wringer.

A reliable source said all scientists with leftwing tendencies would be checked with special thoroughness because they might also be subject to the mental strains of schizophrenia which turned Dr. Fuchs into a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

This character disorder is distinguished by a double personality—one side of the mind remains loyal to work and country while the other side reserves the right to betray secrets to Russia "for the good of humanity."

The British press said the searching check will be extended also to personnel engaged in secret research on radar and rocket weapons. Britain has a radar center at Farnborough and a rocket research station at Malvern.

Fuchs himself remained in Brixton prison today, awaiting trial in Old Bailey Criminal Court, Feb. 28. Dispatches from Hamburg, meanwhile, said Dr. Fuchs was a recognized Communist sympathizer there while studying at Kiel University in the early 1930s when Hitler came to power.

Former student colleagues said he was tried by a Nazi student court and sentenced to death for distributing Communist leaflets in front of the university in the autumn of 1933.

Fled to England.

Dr. Fuchs was warned beforehand of his impending trial and fled to England before it was held. The student court was forced to sentence him in absentia.

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Walt Telegram Bureau
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It Can't Happen Again, AEC Official Says of Fuchs Case

Britain, Canada No Longer Share Top U.S. Secrets

By ROGER STUART,
Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—"It is completely out of the question" that another foreign scientist could gain easy access to America's atomic secrets, as did Dr. K. E. J. Fuchs before he allegedly turned them over to Russia, the Atomic Energy Commission believes.

Security procedures now make it impossible for a scientist, working for a country as friendly even as Great Britain, to share top secrets or gain entrance to important installations without thorough FBI investigation and clearance by the AEC, officials said today.

"Pooling" of information was participated in by the United States, Britain and Canada, all sponsors of the original atomic energy program, before 1947, it was explained. But since then the British and Canadians have shared no new top secrets.

FBI Did Not Investigate.

It was because Dr. Fuchs was given a clean bill of health by the British that the FBI did not investigate him when he took part in the program in this country during its stage as the Manhattan project.

A survey of the AEC's security division functions currently is under way by an advisory panel headed by John S. Bugas, vice president of the Ford Motor Co. Appointed last December, the panel is expected to complete its task next month. Meanwhile the commission has decided against proposals previously made to decentralize among its field office managers authority to deny or revoke clearances of personnel.

Now that the United States is embarked on its hydrogen super-bomb project emphasis is on ever

stricter security regulations. This is particularly true in important installations, such as Oak Ridge. But it also is true at AEC's headquarters here, where visitors are admitted only after issuance of proper credentials at the front door and where signs in red letters constantly remind staff members:

"All windows in this office must be closed and locked after normal office hours, Monday through Saturday, and during all hours on Sundays and holidays."

Thorough Investigation.

Nowadays, according to the commission, before any person is given access to restricted data or to exclusion areas, where the most secret work is carried on, he is thoroughly investigated as to character, loyalty and associations.

"This goes for native-born scientists, those who come from foreign countries—in short, everybody," a commission spokesman declared.

Under present law, he added, even those who are employed by an AEC contractor or licensee, are closely checked by the FBI. After that, the commission is required to determine if permitting the individual in question to have access to restricted data will endanger the security of the country.

The personnel security questionnaire, which every person connected with the atomic program must fill out, goes far beyond anything required by the federal loyalty program for other government agencies. For example, the

applicant's country of origin and relationship to residents of other countries are subject to an extremely close scrutiny and, in the case of those with relatives in Russia or satellite countries, frequent re-checking.

At present, 20 per cent of the AEC's staff and 9 per cent of the employees working with the agency are engaged in safeguarding security, either as uniformed guards, investigators, classification specialists or others. Identifying credentials for workers at the various installations are considered "tamper-proof" and are coded to indicate the areas where they are permitted to go.

Basic criteria adopted in determining eligibility for personnel security clearance are constantly being reviewed. These criteria now extend to far-reaching analysis of each candidate's associations and habits—the latter going so far as to cover any demonstration of tendencies such as "abuse of trust, dishonesty, or homosexuality."

Problem of Internal Control.

The volume of research and development reports handled by the commission in various parts of the country, tabbed "secret" and "confidential" and totaling more than 1,000,000 pieces, makes for a "tremendous" problem of internal control and accountability, according to security officials.

When the commission assumed responsibility for the atomic program three years ago, no one knew how many such documents existed nor where they were located. An inventory was ordered, which revealed there were more than 700,000 as of the end of 1948. These were scattered among various installations. Since then, approximately 15,000 more have been added each month.

Reports that the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee is likely to order a "complete" review of AEC security measures, as a result of the Fuchs spy case, were discounted today by Rep. W. Terling Cole (R., N. Y.) who is a member of the committee.

Calls It Inadvisable.

"My own feeling," he said, "is that it would be inadvisable to conduct such a review until the AEC's panel survey is completed. The panel shortly will have something to say about the way in which the commission's security division is functioning and, no doubt, suggest some improvements. It will be up to Congress then to decide what to do."

The panel also is expected to suggest possible candidates for the post of security director, which has been vacant since May, 1949, when Adm. John Gurnea resigned to return to duty with the Navy. Since then the work of the division has been carried on under an acting director.

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World Telegram
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Fuchs Admits Giving Russia A-Data 7 Years

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the brilliant German-born British scientist, has confessed he betrayed American and British atomic secrets to Russia for seven years, a Crown prosecutor said in court today.



SPECTATORS CROWD into Bow Street police court at hearing on spy charges against Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

The thin, bespectacled Fuchs, 28, a refugee from Nazi Germany who became a trusted top man at Britain's Harwell atomic plant, sat calmly and mute at a 2 1/2-hour preliminary hearing that ended with an order for his trial at the Feb. 28 sessions of the Criminal Court at London's historic Old Bailey.

Described to Bow Street Court as a 1932 recruit of the German Communist Party, Fuchs was officially charged with giving away atom secrets of value to a potential enemy on two occasions—once in the United States in 1945 and once in England in 1947. Court action would carry penalty up to 14 years of hard labor.

Prosecutor T. Christmas Humphreys said Fuchs has confessed the charges—and more. He and prosecution witnesses related that Fuchs admitted having contacts with Russian agents in New York, Boston, Los Alamos and London since early in 1942. Fuchs was a member of the British team of atom experts who worked in the U. S. from 1943 through 1946.

View on Russia Changed

It was also revealed today that his attitude toward Russia changed and he finally developed serious differences with former policy.

Humphreys read portions of the amazing story he said was dictated by Fuchs. The prosecution indicated the secrets concerned are so vital the full text never will be made public.

The sections read, however, disclosed the story of a brilliant mind split between Fuchs' ties in England and his belief in Communism.

"I used my Marxian philosophy to control my thoughts, which had to be separated into two compartments," the statement said. "Looking back now, the best way is to call it controlled schizophrenia (split personality)."

Fuchs was quoted as saying he gave information to the Soviet Embassy here and in 1946 received "a symbolic payment" of £100 (\$400 at the time). He also got some expense money.

Nothing to Say—Now

"He has nothing to say at this stage and will call no evidence at his court," Fuchs' attorney, J. Thompson Hall, told Chief Magistrate Sir Lawrence Dunge.

Humphreys said Fuchs "produced in himself a classic example of that immortal duality of English literature—a Jekyll and Hyde. As Jekyll, he was a normal citizen in the use of his magnificent brain in the cause of science. As Hyde, he was betraying, wreck by wreck, his oath of allegiance, his vow of security and the friendship of his friends."

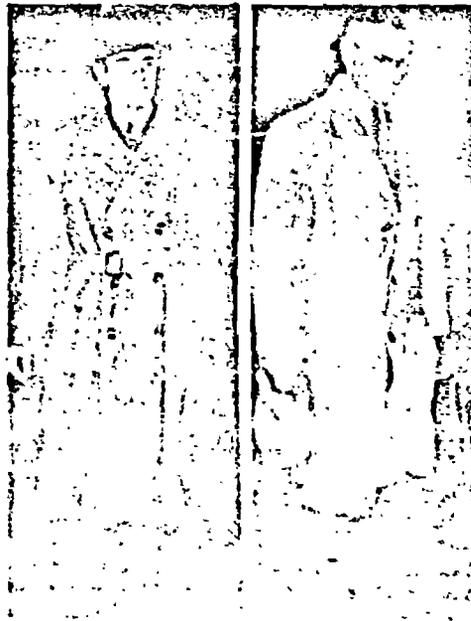
"Fuchs' reported confession said that when he learned the purpose of the work he was to do, he decided to inform Russia and establish contact."

Fuchs then revealed his change of political aims.

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

But later, the statement said, he began to disapprove of "many of the activities of Russian policy." He had now joined the Harwell Research establishment and, the statement said, "during this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had."

The document said Fuchs kept Fuchs away from the courtroom with an agent, adding, "I decided not to go to the following one."



BRITAIN'S DEPUTY CONTROLLER of Atomic Energy Technical policy, Brigadier General Henry Arnold, (left) and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, (right) leave Bow Street Court after testifying in case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

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FROM THE
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OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

British Press Can't Comment On Fuchs Case

**Law Forbids Discussion of
Charges Pending Trial,
Guilty Plea Is Expected**

By Stephen White

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 11.—The revelation of transmission to the Russians of atomic information has been literally a one-day sensation here. Newspapers last evening had room for little else beside the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British physicist charged with divulging such information to the Soviet Union. Today not so much as a reference to the case could be found in the press.

The fact did not indicate lack of interest. It was due to strict provisions of British law. Until the case has been tried and a verdict rendered, the British press is rigorously denied the privilege of commenting on such a matter. Only evidence offered in court can be published and little latitude in presenting it is allowed.

The stringency goes beyond the press. Officials must not discuss a pending case, and witnesses or potential witnesses must remain silent for the public. The extensive comment and discussion understood here to have appeared in the American press is something not allowed in Great Britain. A newspaper editorial drawing a moral from the case would be immediately actionable.

To Protect Accused

All this is designed to protect an accused person. If Dr. Fuchs seeks a jury trial, he will face a jury which will be in a position to hear his case with minds not influenced by information given in other than legal form.

Dr. Fuchs, although he has now appeared twice at Bow Street police court—his case was set down yesterday to be heard by the central criminal court at the session beginning Feb. 23—cannot be said to have had a trial as yet. His first appearance, on Friday of last week, was at a proceeding to show cause why he should be held. At his appearance in court yesterday, the prosecution offered evidence to show that the government had an actionable case against him.

There can be little doubt that he will plead guilty—a statement which would be in contempt of court if published by a British

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- SEC. 11
- OMIT
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

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CLIPPING FROM THE
New York Herald Tribune

DATED FEB 12 1950

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which would be in contempt of court if published by a British newspaper. The one question asked by his lawyer at the hearing yesterday was an implicit admission that Dr. Fuchs will not attempt to deny the validity of the signed statement by him which was introduced in evidence and that he will throw himself on the mercy of the court.

Extent of Peril Veiled

No evidence is available as to the extent to which Dr. Fuchs may have imperilled the security of the Western powers. The charges against him say merely that the information handed over to the Russians was such as to be of value to the "enemy." When Michael W. Perrin testified yesterday for the British atomic energy establishment he satisfied the court by saying that in his opinion the information came within such a category. In view of the nature of the subject, it is unlikely that anything more specific will ever be made known.

But the wide range of information which was within the reach of Dr. Fuchs cannot be doubted. He had access to atomic information at the highest level, both in this country and in the United States.

Any attempt to "compartmentalize" knowledge of atomic bomb research by restricting a worker on it to familiarity with only his own small phase of it would have broken down in two ways in the case of Dr. Fuchs. For one thing, he was a theoretical physicist, and so his knowledge necessarily encompassed most or all of the departments of physics involved in atomic research. For another, he held a high position at Los Alamos, where the first atomic bombs were made and where it was essential that all the scattered phases of the work be drawn together into unity.

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Psychiatrist Leery of Fuchs' Confession

The self-conceived Jekyll-Hyde personality which Dr. Klaus Fuchs said enabled him to play the dual role of third-ranking British atomic scientist and spy for Kremlin was challenged Saturday by a widely known psychiatrist.

Dr. Ralph S. Banay, former associate director of research on social deviations at Columbia University's College of Physicians

and Surgeons, pictured Fuchs as a "deceitful, deceptive personality," whose confession "should not be taken as gospel truth."

Dr. Banay made his analysis on the basis of the confession offered Friday in London's Bow Street Court when the German-born, British-naturalized scientist was held for trial on a charge of violating the Official Secrets Act.

For seven years, the pale, near-sighted Fuchs revealed, he served his Communist principles as a spy by exerting a "controlled schizophrenia," breaking his mind "in two."

"Being connected for many years with criminal research," said Dr. Banay, "one can detect a certain pathology of the individual's style of life as described

by himself and the members of his environment.

"We have to consider that we are dealing with an extremely intelligent personality, who permitted himself to be in conflict with moral and social conceptions of the society he lives in.

"His confession itself has to be looked upon with suspicion. Here is a man who proved himself to

be so untrustworthy that he rebelled against the welfare and the loyalty of the country and organization for which he openly professed truthfulness and devotion.

"Such a man's activities or declarations, before or after the discovery of his crime, has, in most cases, proved untrustworthy.

"Dr. Fuchs is a very clever man

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Psychiatrist Skeptical Of A-Spy's Confession

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and he can frame his confession with the same conflicting and false motivations which were characteristic of his style of life. He professed to be a loyal and devoted citizen who was working for the welfare of his country and his people. In reality, his aggression aimed to destroy that very people.

"I would incline to disregard his self-made diagnosis of 'a controlled schizophrenia.' It might be just a manifestation of a shrewd and designing effort to shift the full sense of responsibility from himself to a vague and indistinct pathological condition of his emotions.

Moral Sense Obligation

"He appears to be one of the so-called 'psychotic personalities' capable of high intellectual

achievement, but completely removed from a moral sense of obligation and devotion to his primary environment. He is certainly not a psychotic personality, but appears to be one whose total mental conceptions lacked the harmony between the intellectual, emotional and moral forces."

Dr. Banay said the Fuchs case strengthens his view that individuals permitted access to top secret information be compelled to undergo careful psychiatric study prior to taking office.

"We can positively detect the presence of psychopathy and criminal elements among them," he said. Such a study of Fuchs, he said, would have exposed him as a potential enemy of his country.



LONDON 'PLOT' FUROR FADES

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The British Director of Naval Intelligence raised a furor today—soon quieted by Scotland Yard and Uxbridge police—with a report that gunmen had shot at him from a speeding car.

What Rear Adm. Longley-Cook thought was bullets which smashed his windshield was only a stone, police authorities suggested.

Adm. Longley-Cook created the sensation in the midst of a nationwide counter-espionage checkup on atomic research employes, touched off by the Fuchs atom spy case.

This was reported a day after the preliminary hearing for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born scientist, who was said by the prosecution to have confessed giving Soviet Russia the most vital atomic secrets of the United States and Britain since 1942.

The prosecution declared he confessed giving the most vital secrets to Soviet Russia at frequent intervals since 1942.

Fuchs was back in Brixton Prison today, sitting out the long hours before his trial in Old Bailey criminal court Feb. 28.

65-15196 - a - 132

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 12 1951	
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Journal
FEB 12 1951

Atomic Spies Shielded By U.S. Official Laxity

For more than seven years a group of 100 atomic scientists, business men, doctors, teachers and Government officials who were members of a Soviet espionage ring during the war have been shielded by some one or some group high in the Administration.

Other nations, including Canada and Great Britain, have tried and convicted similar spies.

The N. Y. Journal-American today, in the first of a series, gives the background of the inefficiency and criminal laxity which permitted our spies to go free.

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Arrest and the confession of Klaus Fuchs, British Communist espionage agent who may have supplied Russia secrets of the hydrogen bomb, has not halted the operations of Moscow's gigantic spy rings in the United States.

Instead, the MVD and its local fifth column has continued to infiltrate this nation's atomic laboratories and projects, confident that no action will be taken against them.

The N. Y. Journal-American today in the first of a series based on this newspaper's own investigation plus testimony and evidence of Government and intelligence agencies, proves that Stalin has a right to be confident.

No American Arrested Yet

Not a single arrest has yet been made of an American engaged in atomic espionage although more than 100 men and women in this country have been members of the Kremlin's atomic spy networks.

More than 20 New Yorkers including professors, businessmen, lawyers, musicians and doctors have for years been known

Continued on Page 17, Column 1.

65-15736-133

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HIGHUPS SHIELD SCIENCE SPIES

More Than 100 in Protected Jobs While Serving Reds

Continued from First Page

to the FBI and the Administration as members of what J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, called "the most dangerous spy ring in America's history."

The Justice Department offers as an excuse that the statute of limitations on espionage is three years and explains its lack of action on the basis that these New Yorkers and dozens of other "Americans" similarly involved cannot now be prosecuted for crimes that took place before 1945.

Yet Arthur Adams, exposed by this newspaper Dec. 3, 1945 as head of Stalin's atomic espionage, was permitted to leave the United States a few months later for his MVD headquarters in Moscow.

The special Federal grand jury which returned one indictment for perjury was called together in 1947 to probe espionage. Instead, 18 months later without having called a single member of the huge Soviet espionage apparatus as witnesses, the grand jury indicted Alger Hiss for lying about events that took place in 1938.

Adams and the 30 New Yorkers associated with him in espionage were not indicted although the statute of limitations had not expired when the grand jury started an investigation.

During the war, Hoover and the FBI were ordered by the State Department not to probe espionage cases in which Russians were involved despite the fact that all atomic spy rings were headed by Soviet agents.

ACTION PROMISED

And when the House Committee on Un-American Activities recommended five months ago that an atomic scientist be prosecuted for perjury, the Justice Department promised "action." The scientist has not yet been indicted.

Against this background of inexcusable laxity and with the FBI muzzle by the executive branch of the Government, the N. Y. Journal-American presents the story of atomic spying carried on by



Prof. and Mrs. CLARENCE HISKEY
He Was Accused by House Group of Atomic Espionage

testimony that the committee has, as well as from other reliable information secured from former intelligence officers, that Hiskey was engaged in Soviet espionage in connection with the atom bomb."

Called before the committee and given an opportunity to answer the charges, Hiskey testified as follows:

Q. (by Robert Stripling, then chief investigator for the committee) "Did you ever turn over any information concerning the atomic bomb or the development of the atomic bomb or any scientific research relating to the discovery of the atomic bomb to the individual whose picture I show you?"

A. (by Hiskey) "Upon the advice of counsel I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me."

Stripling: "I would like for the record to show that I have shown the witness a picture of Arthur Adams." (Adams was head of the Soviet espionage ring.)

WITNESS A CHEMIST

Hiskey did know Adams, another witness testified before the committee. This witness, who worked under Hiskey both at the

head spy, Chapin testified "would be to discuss whether or not I should hand out any information to Adams on my work."

MET WITH ADAMS

Chapin said he met with Adams, but refused to give the spy any atomic information.

Another witness, Edward T. Manning of Knoxville, Tenn., who also worked with Hiskey on the atom project in 1943-44, also testified he met Adams at Hiskey's apartment in Chicago.

Q. How many times do you estimate you saw Arthur Adams.

A. (by Manning) Perhaps seven; I am not sure. I met him at Hiskey's and then either once or twice after that in Hiskey's apartment, at least that, because when Hiskey was taken into the Army, Adams was there that day.

REFUSES TO TALK

When Hiskey was before the committee, he was asked by Stripling:

Q. Did you give Adams information regarding development of the atom bomb in Lincoln Park in Chicago in 1943?

A. Upon the advice of counsel I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade and incriminate me.

high-ranking Communist, and veteran Red organizer before he broke with the Stalin fifth column in 1943, testified before the House committee in 1949 that he had seen Hiskey at Communist party meetings in Tennessee and California.

A former Army intelligence colonel told the committee that Hiskey was ordered into the Army in 1944 to remove him from atomic work and this officer called Hiskey a "subversive agent."

BELONGINGS SEARCHED

Another Army officer, James S. Murray, who was assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps at the University of Chicago laboratories, testified that Hiskey's belongings were searched after the latter entered the Army.

In such belongings, Agent Charles Clark (Army intelligence officer) found written matter which General Groves himself classified as top secret.

Hiskey had two living wives involved in Russian atomic espionage networks, according to House and Senate witnesses. Read tomorrow's installment in the Journal-American.

Against this background of inexcusable laxity and with the FBI muzzled by the executive branch of the Government, the N. Y. Journal-American presents the story of atomic spying carried on by Russia during and after the war. Fuchs, whose espionage activities were conducted in this country, is a typical example of the complete lack of vigilance on the part of the Administration.

In 1942, the British spy was in an alien detention camp in Canada and according to his father "was released to work on atomic problems on the recommendation of Professor Albert Einstein."

RED CONTACTS.

Einstein, called the "father of the atomic power theory," for years has been associated with many Communist front groups and only last week signed a petition protesting contempt sentences of lawyers in the Red conspiracy trial.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, another top scientist, according to the House Committee on un-American Activities, was responsible for the recommendation of a chemist who was later involved in espionage.

Urey, now at the University of Chicago, a leading proponent of the socialistic "World Government" theories and affiliated over a decade with many Communist front groups, was in 1946 named as one of the six scientists most responsible for the success of the atom bomb.

RECOMMENDED HISKEY.

Yet the House committee charges that "in the Fall of 1943 upon the recommendation of Harold Urey, Clarence F. Hiskey was requested to do research work in connection with atomic energy in a laboratory at Columbia University known as SAM laboratory."

Who is Clarence Hiskey?

At present he is a professor of analytic chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 85 Livingston st. He is 37, lives at 2 Grace Court st., also in Brooklyn.

In 1944 Hiskey was ordered into the Army as a lieutenant, was honorably discharged as a captain with a bronze star decoration in 1946.

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY.

In 1949, after hearing dozens of witnesses, some of them high-ranking intelligence officers and former FBI agents, the House committee said of Hiskey:

"It is apparent from all the

(the Soviet espionage ring.)
WITNESS A CHEMIST.

Hiskey did know Adams, another witness testified before the committee. This witness, who worked under Hiskey both at the University of Chicago and Columbia University atomic laboratories in 1943-44 was John H. Chapin, a chemist now living at 350 W. 12th st.

In 1948, Chapin appeared before the committee and testified:

Q. Before you met Adams, did you have any conversation with Hiskey regarding Adams?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you give the committee the details of that conversation?

A. As well as I can remember. Well, I was told that Adams was a Russian agent . . .

Chapin added that he "had never heard of Adams" before Hiskey mentioned the name and testified that Hiskey suggested Chapin meet Adams.

The purpose of meeting the

atom bomb in Lincoln Park in Chicago in 1943?

A. Upon the advice of counsel I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade and incriminate me.

In September, 1948, Larry E. Kerley, former FBI agent who worked on a super-secret anti-espionage FBI squad during the war, testified before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington:

"In 1943 Adams was observed making contact with one Clarence Hiskey, a scientist employed on the Manhattan Project in Chicago. Soon thereafter classified information was found in the possession of Adams."

QUERY ON RED TIES.

Under oath, Hiskey was also asked by the committee if he was ever a member of the Communist party. The Brooklyn professor refused to answer.

Paul Crouch, for 20 years a

Hiskey has involved in espionage leading to House-nesses. Re-staligen in can for more ing career professor.

Shocking Case of Traitor Fuchs A Warning to Britain and U. S.

The confession of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist, read in London's Bow Street Court, confirms the worst fears of damage done by his treasonable activities. It is revealing also as to the tortuous workings of a brilliant intellect.

At the source of Fuchs' betrayal of his country was a lack of that quality which is indispensable to decency in a human beings. His standing as a scientist establishes his possession of intellectual brilliance and even of genius but his treachery to a country which had received him as a refugee, granted him citizenship and given him a place of great trust must be accepted as conclusive evidence of a lack of morals and honor.

Fuchs himself has devised a devious explanation of his conduct. Looking back on his treasonable operations, he arrives at the intriguing conclusion that his acts can be explained by a split personality, or, as he calls it, a "controlled schizophrenia." He is letting himself down easily. He was a traitor for hire, a thoroughly despicable character who has undoubtedly done great harm to Britain, the United States and the free world in general.

The extent of the damage he has caused is impossible to determine. Britain placed him where he could learn all and tell all. The United States opened its doors to him on the strength of British approval and he was able to add to his store of knowledge concerning the vital secrets of our time. Doubtless, Russia has been the beneficiary.

Britain has reason for a great deal of soul-searching now that the character of Fuchs has been revealed and he stands as a self-confessed Communist, a spy who has been turning over to a potential enemy information vital to the nation's survival. Was his loyalty taken for granted merely because he was a refugee from an oppressive rule? Did official neglect or incompetency contribute to the ease with which Fuchs served as a Soviet agent over a long period of years?

Nothing is to be gained at this late date from recrimination, but at least the case of Fuchs must serve as a warning that this instance of betrayal is not the first and will not be the last. Whether other spies will be similarly successful depends upon our own vigilance and resourcefulness.

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FEB 7 1954
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Brooklyn Eagle
FEB 1 6 1954
NEW YORK

Psychiatrists Scoff At Fuchs' 'Split Nature'

By JEROME EDELBERG

Leading American psychiatrists poured cold water yesterday on the claim by the spying Dr. Klaus Fuchs that his shocking espionage activities could be attributed to so-called schizophrenic impulses.

Three prominent experts, interviewed by the Mirror, ventured opinions that the British-German scientist probably trumped up the "controlled schizophrenia" story to establish an insanity defense against the espionage charges.

"It would be practically impossible for a schizophrenic to be a spy for seven weeks, let alone for seven years, as reported in the case of Dr. Fuchs," remarked Dr. Joseph Wilder, vice-president of the Association for the Advancement of Psychotherapy.

This contention was supported by the two other experts, Dr. Clarence H. Bellinger, for 15 years senior director of Brooklyn State Hospital, and Dr. Harry Laburt, senior director for six years of Creedmore Hospital in Queens.

Skyll-Hyde

Their off-hand opinions also punched holes in Dr. Fuchs' insistence that he betrayed American and British atomic secrets to the Russians because he suffered from schizophrenic tendencies.

A "schizophrenic" is regarded as a person with a split personality—like the fictional Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

"Though I'm hardly an expert on spies and spying, I have never heard of a schizophrenic being a spy," observed Dr. Wilder.

A spy, he reasoned, requires consistency, purposefulness and an appreciation of reality—all opposite to characteristics of a schizophrenic." He added:

"A schizophrenic would make silly blunders as a spy. Silly because they would be based on his own relation to reality, which is a bad relation."

Dr. Bellinger said the term "controlled schizophrenia" is regarded as the stage where a patient is undergoing "remission"—or recovery.

But Dr. Bellinger said that from what he has read in the newspapers about Dr. Fuchs' confession, he believes "Dr. Fuchs is not a schizophrenic in any way and is only trumping up this excuse of insanity."

"A schizophrenic," continued Dr. Bellinger, "being a completely introverted person with a completely introverted per-

sonality, would be so wrapped up in himself he could not possibly be successful in a spying venture."

Difficult to Diagnose

Dr. Laburt qualified his opinion by saying it was difficult to offer a diagnosis based only on newspaper reports, but he added: "It appears that Dr. Fuchs is trying to fall back on a plea of insanity since a schizophrenic could not quite cover up so well."

"There's more to this than the eye can see," Dr. Laburt went on. "I must view his (Dr. Fuchs) statement with skepticism. He bears investigation."

"The phrase 'controlled schizophrenia' is a misnomer. These states of remission are sometimes for an hour, or a day or longer, but they are only partial cures and always show some sign of the illness. There are many symptoms that go with a mentally ill patient. You don't cure them all at once and at the same time. When a man is on the road to recovery there always are some things visible to the eye."

"The people with whom Dr. Fuchs associated—doctors, physicists, scientists, statesmen—would have been able to observe symptoms a long time ago. They may not have been able to diagnose the symptoms, but would have been able to observe them. The more I think of his claim, the more improbable it becomes."

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65-15136

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SERIALIZED
INDEXED
MAY 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

Mirror

DATA SOUGHT ON FUCHS

Legislator Asks Baring of 1948
Roosevelt-Churchill Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—
Representative George H. Fallon,
Democrat, of Maryland, has sug-
gested that President Truman
make public a 1943 Roosevelt-
Churchill agreement on exchange
of atomic data.

In a letter made public today
Mr. Fallon asked that the Presi-
dent "indicate in what way" the
agreement provided for the ap-
pointment of Dr. Klaus Fuchs with-
out investigation to take part in
secret atomic work.

Dr. Fuchs, a noted British sci-
entist, is under arrest in London
on the charge of giving Russia
atomic secrets he learned in this
country.

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65-15136 - W-136

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 15 1950	
FBI - BALTIMORE	
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. Times
FEB 12 1950
DIVISION

PRESS OF BRITAIN DROPS FUCHS CASE

Atom Spying Trial Gives Way
to Domestic News — Legal
Curbs Partly Responsible

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Within twenty-four hours after the dramatic hearing of Dr. Klaus Fuchs on charges of giving atom secrets to Russia the case had dropped out of the news today to be replaced by Britain's favorite murder story.

None of the afternoon newspapers, which yesterday gave full coverage to Dr. Fuchs' hearing, mentioned the case of the young scientist who, according to the prosecution, has confessed to handing over documents over a period of years.

This is because the newspapers here are prevented by law from developing a story pending trial when the case is sub judice. They may print only what has come out in court. Until Dr. Fuchs' trial at the Old Bailey comes up it is unlikely that the newspapers will make any further mention of the case.

What was surprising, however, was the manner in which this morning's newspapers, for which the Fuchs case was still fresh, handled the story. Instead of giving it prominence as the most dramatic atomic spy revelation, all the British newspapers gave it third or fourth place and devoted their leading stories to politics or other domestic matters.

The Times of London printed only a one-column story under a single column head and carried no separate texts of the testimony and confession heard at yesterday's hearing.

Two reasons may explain the astonishing unanimity of the British editors in playing down one of the most important news stories of the year. One is that they generally dislike publishing anything that might reflect unfavorably on Britain—and there is no doubt that the British have been embarrassed by Dr. Fuchs' revelations.

Another reason that has been advanced is that the British people never have been so excited over the atomic bomb as have the people in the United States. The British, it is explained, feel out of the atomic race since they, themselves, are not producing the bomb. They regard the whole question as one to be decided by the two big powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

In addition, there is also the fact that the British are more security-minded than the people of the United States and are far less willing to discuss anything to do with atomic research. It is virtually impossible to get even "safe" information from any of the authorities concerned with atomic research. It is almost as if the word "atom" were taboo.

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FEB 11 1950
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
FEB 12 1950
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

British Admiral Tells of Shots Fired at His Car

Naval Intelligence Head Vainly Chases Attackers; Police Contradict Him

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The director of British Naval Intelligence, Rear Admiral Eric Longley-Cook, said today that the windshield on his car was shattered by two bullets fired from an American-made sedan.

Scotland Yard said, however, that the windshield was not broken by bullets. Police said a stone may have smashed it.

Admiral Longley-Cook told police two bullets from a moving car struck his windshield while he was driving on the outskirts of London. The admiral, who was unhurt, said he had chased the car for nine miles but failed to catch it.

The Criminal Investigation Department of the police bureau at Ubridge, where the incident took place, confirmed Scotland Yard's statement. A spokesman told reporters: "There are definitely no
(Continued on page 21, column 3)

65-15136-a-138

FEB 17 1950	
N. Y. C.	
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Wash. Post
FEB 12 1950

British Admiral

(Continued from page one)

bullet holes in the windshield."

He speculated that stone may have been thrown up from the road when the car that Admiral Longley-Cook chased went past him.

The statements came while Scotland Yard and military intelligence operatives pressed a counter-espionage drive started by the atom secrets case involving Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Dr. Fuchs, a German-born British physicist, was declared by a court prosecutor yesterday to have confessed that he gave atom secrets to the Soviet Union for a seven-year period. He is being held for trial on charges of violating the official secrets act.

Admiral Longley-Cook declared two bullets crashed through the windshield of his car at about 10 a. m. as he and Mrs. Longley-Cook were driving on the main street of Uxbridge, which is on London's northwestern outskirts. He said he lost sight of the speeding car at Acton, just west of London.

A police inspector at Uxbridge reported later that the car had been traced by the license number obtained by the admiral and that "everything is all right."

A former gunnery adviser to the Admiralty, Admiral Longley-Cook, told reporters the windshield "certainly looked to me as if a small bullet or two went through it."

"I cannot imagine any motive for the attack," he said, "but one never knows."

He could not be reached for comment tonight. The Admiralty took the position that the whole thing was a police matter.

Scotland Yard and the Uxbridge police, however, gave the case their undivided attention as soon as he reported the incident.

Only a few hours earlier it had been reported that Scotland Yard and operatives from MI-5, the special branch of Military Intelligence concerned with counter-espionage, were engaged in their biggest drive since the war in checking up on the past histories of the thousands of workers engaged in atomic research.

It was not known whether Admiral Longley-Cook was engaged directly in this counter-espionage drive, but it was assumed he would be in charge of security for any atomic developments related to the Admiralty.

Last week it was announced that plans may be presented to the Cabinet in about two months for atomic machinery to drive warships, including destroyers.

Admiral's Car 'Shot'; Bobbies Suspect Stones

London, Feb. 11 (U.P.)—The Chief of British naval intelligence told police today that unknown assailants fired through the windshield of his automobile.

Police said the missiles might have been stones.

Rear Adm. Eric Longley-Cook reported that the windshield of his car was shattered at 10 A.M. by pistol shots from an American-



(AP Wire)

Rear Adm. Longley-Cook

made car as he drove through the suburban area of Uxbridge. The report touched off a citywide police alarm.

Longley-Cook chased the car nine miles before he lost it.

Tonight, Capt. Harry Barnett, of the Uxbridge police, said he had investigated the admiral's car and "there definitely are no bullet holes." He said that the windshield of the car possibly was broken by stones.

The admiral's report came only 12 hours after Liberal Party leader Lord Moynihan escaped injury when a bullet smashed his windshield in another London suburb.

Fuchs May Seek Mercy, Offer to Work

London, Feb. 11 (U.P.)—Dr. Karl Fuchs, brilliant scientist who sold atomic secrets to Russia, may ask for mercy when he is called to court Feb. 22 in Old Bailey in hope

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- ASAC1
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- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
- SEC. 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 11
- CHIEF
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

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N. Y.

DATED FEB. 12 1950

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FEB 15 1950

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that he may yet be of value to the countries he betrayed.

But British officials, tightening all phases of security, said today there was little chance Fuchs ever again would be permitted to look at a restricted document or hear an atomic secret.

Fuchs, now in Brixton Prison, told security police his work in nuclear physics—in which he was one of the world's finest brains—was all that he lived for and that he hoped, somehow, his talents still will be needed.

But Britain, determined that there shall never be another important leakage again, began a complete re-survey of the background of all atomic workers—from lowest-paid laborers to the highest ranking scientists. It was understood the results would be sent to the American FBI.

His Special "Insanity."

Britain's main effort was to restore the shaken faith of the United States in its ability to keep vital information secret. The security check particularly covered those who, like Fuchs, may have been discussing the theme of overriding loyalty to humanity rather than to any one country.

Fuchs meanwhile was reported ready to plead that temporary insanity—insanity he could turn on and off at will—led him to give priceless secrets to the Soviet Union for seven years.

His defense is expected to be based on a contention he did not know right from wrong, that he fell victim of his own dangerous mental tampering during the time.

BRITISH ADMIRAL, FIRED AT, HE SAYS

Authorities View Alleged Shots
by 'Gunmen' as Stones Cast
Up by a Speeding Car

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The British Director of Naval Intelligence raised a furor today—soon quoted by Scotland Yard and the Uxbridge police—with a report that gunmen had shot at him from a speeding car.

What Rear Admiral E. W. L. Longley-Cook thought were bullets that smashed his windshield was only a stone, police authorities suggested. Moreover, the owner of the mysterious car "has been seen" and "everything is all right," they reported.

Admiral Longley-Cook created the sensation in the midst of a nation-wide counter-espionage check-up touched off by the Fuchs' atom spy case. He reported that two bullets from a United States-made sedan had crashed through his windshield about 10 A. M. as he and Mrs. Longley-Cook were driving on the main street of Uxbridge, on London's northwestern outskirts.

He said he had given chase for nine miles before losing the speeding car at Acton, just west of London.

A former gunnery adviser to the Admiralty, Admiral Longley-Cook told reporters that the windshield "certainly looked to me as if a small bullet or two went through it."

"I cannot imagine any motive for the attack," he said, "but one never knows."

The Admiralty took the position that the whole thing was a police matter. Scotland Yard and the Uxbridge police, however, gave the case their undivided attention as soon as the Admiral reported the incident.

Nation-Wide Screening On

Only a few hours before, it had been reported that Scotland Yard and operatives from MI-3, the special branch of military intelligence concerned with counter-espionage, were engaged in their biggest drive since the war in checking up on the past histories of the thousands of workers engaged in atomic research.

The big screening presumably began late last month, immediately after the authorities had obtained Dr. Klaus Fuchs' purported confession that he had turned over Anglo-American secrets to Russian agents because he was a believer in communism.

It was not known whether Admiral Longley-Cook was engaged directly in this counter-espionage drive, but it was assumed that he would be in charge of security for any atomic developments related to the Admiralty.

Only last week it had been announced that plans might be presented to the Cabinet in about two months for atomic machinery to drive warships, including destroyers.

After investigators had examined the Admiral's car, the police at Uxbridge said: "There are definitely no bullet holes in the windshield." A spokesman speculated that the windshield might have been shattered by a stone thrown up from the road by the car the Admiral had been chasing.

Later a police inspector at Uxbridge said that the car had been traced by the license number, obtained by the Admiral, and that "everything is all right."

Admiral Longley-Cook has been in charge of naval intelligence for two years. He went to sea in World War I at the age of 15 and saw action in the Ionian Sea. In World War II he captained convoys in action in the Mediterranean, Pacific and Arctic, and was decorated for his part in planning the invasions of Sicily and Normandy.

Lord Moynehan Suffers Injury

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Admiral's report of the incident came only twelve hours after Lord Moynehan, Liberal party leader, escaped injury when a bullet smashed his windshield in another London smash.

The authorities took a less serious view of the Moynehan incident and said the shot that had smashed his windshield might have been a stray bullet.

CLIPPING FROM THE
12 1950
Mr. K. M. W. ...

65-15736-0-170
FEB 15 1950
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

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THE CASE OF DR. FUCHS

The confession of Dr. Klaus Fuchs as it was read in matter-of-fact tones in a London police court, has about an almost surrealistic quality. Yet there it is—the statement of a scientific genius whose view of politics and morals was so distorted as apparently to blot out from his active consciousness the distinction between loyalty and treachery, between freedom and despotism, between reality and fiction.

The explanation in his confession is that he was a victim of "controlled schizophrenia." He seems, rather, to have been simply the dupe of a soulless philosophy that would justify any means to achieve its ends, a philosophy whose peculiar fascination seems able now and then to ensnare its most idealistic victims in a hopeless mesh of utter confusion and degradation. One sentence in Dr. Fuchs' confession stands out with tragic force. He says he finally came to realize that there are "certain standards of moral behavior that are in you and which you cannot disregard." No amount of rationalization could beat down the brutal fact that for nearly seven years he had been betraying himself, his colleagues, his adopted country—and, it is not too much to say, the world—in utter disregard of a sacred trust.

The case of Dr. Fuchs is a vivid example of the force of an idea. He seems to have been utterly deluded by this idea, and when its splendor began to dim and the realities to break through the mist, he drew back—too late, to be sure—from the path he had followed. It is a defeat for democracy that a man of Dr. Fuchs' stature could have been so fatefully misled. Ideas must be fought with ideas; there is no more powerful weapon in all the world. The Communist idea must be fought on every front and in every fashion by the democratic idea, and in this battle there is no doubt that the truth that is inherent in democracy will ultimately prevail.

The Fuchs case teaches us that specific security measures must be tightened. But it certainly does not teach us to encourage any new outbreak of alarmist witch hunts or to rule out increased cooperation with our allies in the field of atomic research. In fact, if we allow ourselves to be thrown off balance because of the enormity of this particular crime, there is danger that the Fuchs case could play—just as did Klaus Fuchs himself—right into the Russian hands.

65-15136-a-141

CLIPPING FROM

Times

R. M. DIVISION



MONDAY'S WASH

MIDTOWN SQUAD gendarmes watching a notorious Long Island City fence for the Billy Rose loot? . . . Ruth Auchincloss of the exclusive Cushing clan collared Cmdr. Edward Collard, British Royal Navy, and winged off to European honeymoon. . . Theatre moguls have their own ideas about those continuing stench-bombings (in B'klyn and B'way citadels) but they're not talking out loud—yet.

Bandsman Lucky Millinder kayoed his divorced wife's court bid for back alimony. . . **J. E. Hoover** won't have trouble getting the 324 additional G-men he wants, since the Fuchs atom spy case broke. . . United Airlines boss **W. A. Patterson's** pvt. plane flew **Harold Stassen** to Springfield, Ill., for the nation's No. 1 Lincoln Day address. . . Bank accounts are getting a going-over in the B'klyn DA's big racket probe. Loose ends delayed the investigation's first big disclosure, now imminent.

DEWEY-BACKED Peck plan to streamline the courts has developed opposition, seems doomed for Albany defeat. Big rub is one provision which would grant "overlapping authority" in some tribunals. A majority of Supreme Court judges have lined up powerful support to defeat the measure—in its present form. . . That's baseballer **Eddie Waitkus** doing local nightlife scene with pretty **Gerry Cutler**. . . The wife of a Queens bondsman is moaning over the loss of family jewels rifled from their apt. . . Though Judge **Leibowitz** is installing a buzzer-alarm system to prevent defendant pulling a courtroom fadeout (one of them disappeared about three weeks ago), other judges in that tribunal don't think it's anything to get alarmed over.

Taking cognizance of successful experiments, the Joint Legislative Committee on Motor Vehicles is sponsoring a bill by Sen. Seymour Halpern, its chairman, to bar television sets from autos. It will be introduced tonight. . . Because she's a VIP, this was soft-pedaled: A Park Ave. and N. Shore socialite got whiffled in an East Side spot and began heaving beer bottles—because her gigolo made eyes at a blonde. She was spirited away ahead of the cops. . . Queens GOP boss **Frank Kenna**, long ailing, back on political scene. . . Herbert Bayard Rustin and Grumman's boss **Jake** won reappointment to I. . . Park and Racing Commission, respectively. . . Gen. Arthur O. Brown, of London, Selection Army Cmdr., due in, will be guest at the Army's 70th annual luncheon, in the Waldorf. . . Worthy: Today's Fashion Show at St. George by the Dead Apostolate. Funds will buy hearing aid equipment for many in B'klyn. . . I. I. diocese.

MAGISTRATE J. ROLAND SALA, who has saved himself an extra-curricular career by blood-donor, becomes the central

figure in a poignant Valentine's Day scene in B'klyn Felony Court today. Three children—**Ida Calabino**, **Lioba Pietrafesa** and **Vincent Viviano**—will present **Sala** with a Valentine as their life-saving sweetheart. The judge, during the last 14 months, rallied blood-donors to join him in contributing to aid their recoveries, via B'klyn Chapter Red Cross, with which he has long been actively associated. For **Sala**, this is a priceless payoff.

ATTRACTIVE LENA ALFORD, Italian war bride who won a divorce from her ex-Army hubby, will next wed a local cafe owner. She rated headlines when she brought her spouse to court, charging he "spanked her every day, as an old American custom". . . The Bill (KLM Airlines) **Maddens** are calling him **William Francis**. . . **Carlton Morse**, "One Man Family" radio producer, TWA'ired to Coast. . . **Sands Pernt** will get a 350G-improvement project as part of military budget. Special devices center will be built there. . . LIRR sliced 10 trains over the weekend — coal may have to cut more if the coal famine continues. . . Hall Columbia: Ikeh University named a Negro, **Victor E. Crichton**, as president of its freshman class. . . Ass't Corp. Counsel **Robert E. Hugh** heads the legal division at Kingston for the city's proposed \$130-million water project there.

BATTLE BETWEEN B'klyn and Manhattan Waiters' Unions over jurisdiction in B'klyn hotels flares again this week. **Nat Messing** and **Ed Hoffman** of Local 2, B'klyn and Queens Waiters, flew to Miami to press their fight before the Int'l Exec Bd. The boro waiters organized the **St. George Hotel** list, but were ousted by the Manhattan Local in '41. **Messing** says his union couldn't do anything about it because the original contracts were allegedly stolen from union files. This is the third attempt to break the Manhattan union's grip on B'klyn hotels.

MARK BELLINGER Memorial Night, sparked by L. I. legislator **Walter Shirley**, netted 65¢ for Head Fund. . . Though report from Madrid has been (Spanish Nat'l Airlines operating direct flight service to U. S. It's all news to Int'l Airport at Idlewild, which hasn't heard officially. . . Starting June 1, **Thor** **Cramer** **Vic Damone**, former Paramount Theatre usher, will take \$1,750 a week for facing movie cameras in Hollywood.

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FED 13 1950
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Treason in Our Time

By Max Lerner

The case of Klaus Fuchs is more than one of those seven-day spy sensations, to be screamed in headlines, exploited, and replaced by another. It needs to be pondered as one of the key tragedies of our time.

No treason so monstrous can be brushed aside or explained away. Fuchs will have to be punished for what he did, whatever he may think he intended. But the fragments of his confession that have been published constitute one of the most fascinating and important documents in political psychology. I think it is wrong to view it as an artful dodge to save his skin from the consequences of treason. The meaning of his case lies in its being a particular kind of treason—that of a personality so morally divided that it became wholly immoral.

What went on in the heart and mind of Fuchs? Here was a shy young nuclear physicist, German-born, British by adoption, deeply anti-Nazi, with a background of Quaker pacifism. To anyone who knew him only outwardly he must have seemed one of the best products of the science and the conscience of the Western world. Yet he has turned out to be perhaps the most sensational spy and traitor in history.

You cannot dismiss such a man as a mercenary or a fool. He did not sell out for money or ambition or power, nor was he seduced by one of those fatal temptresses who figure in the legendry of treason. The fact is that he didn't have to be bought or persuaded or seduced. The forces of his time had hardened him in the mould of a man dedicated to a cause with all the force of his being. That is why no counterforce or security-net could avail to stop his treason.

We have to add a new phrase to the literature of psychiatry. Around the turn of the century there were a trio of psychiatrists—Emil Kraepelin, Adolf Meyer, Eugen Bleuler—who studied the disease of the mind first called "dementia praecox" and then finally "schizophrenia." It means a personality that has been split into several personalities under the tensions of its whole life-experience. We must now add the category of the political schizophrenic, whose allegiance is divided because his mind is fatally split.

In his confession Fuchs adds an interesting and even a boastful note. He tried to picture himself not as helpless in the grasp of his split personalities but as the master of them. "I used my Marxist philosophy," he says, "to conceal my thoughts in two separate compartments . . . I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew the other compartment would step in if I reached a danger-point . . . I succeeded . . . in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society." That is what he means by calling it a "controlled schizophrenia"—the strategic split of the strong man who wills to live two lives.

But Fuchs was far more a puppet of the forces in his society than he was willing to admit. He came of age just when Hitler came to power. His father's sufferings under the Nazis, his brother-in-law's narrow escape, his sister's death at their hands; these taught him the ruthlessness of the fascist enemy. When he joined the German Communist Party the way was cleared for the breakdown of his own moral scruples.

Despite the heroic war fought by the British and the Americans against Germany, he convinced himself that we were only opportunists who wanted Germany and Russia to destroy each other. Thus the Anglo-American allies were unmasked in his mind as basically the accomplices of the fascists. Once he was in the grip of this illusion, he could take his oath to the British with the intent of breaking it, and rationalize his own treachery by assigning the treachery to us.

There remained three other links in his treason. He convinced himself that while he was betraying his country, his friends, his science, he was doing it "for humanity." Secondly, he saw Russia as fashioning a "new world," from which he did not want to be shut out. Finally, he convinced himself that there was a Russian wave of the future, and that the whole of Europe would soon be Communist.

Thus was completed the making of the type-traitor of our decade.

(This is the first of three columns on the Fuchs case).

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F. B. I.
FEB 13
N. Y. C.
ED TO

ccp

TO: Home Office

RE: FUCHS

Link Prof's 2 Wives to Red Spies



CLARENCE F. HISKEY LEAVING PROBE
He "Refused to Answer Any Questions."

AP Photo.

Hiskey Got Key Atom Job Despite His Leftist Ties

(During the war, more than 100 Americans were refused...)

65-15136-a-144

CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. *Journal Times*
DATE: FEB 1
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bers of a Soviet atomic espionage ring in the United States. Not one has ever been arrested despite the conviction of similar spies in Canada and Great Britain. Some political power or person high in the administration has successfully shielded these spies from prosecution since 1943.)

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

During his college days, Clarence F. Hiskey was "active in Communist movements" according to a military intelligence report, but the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute professor was given a key job in producing the atom bomb without any security check on his alleged Red Fascist background.

As a result of this laxity, Hiskey was able to win a recommendation for an A-bomb job from Dr. Harold C. Urey, one of the heads of "Manhattan District" as the atomic project was known in 1942.

In yesterday's first of a series exposing the inefficiency of the Administration in throttling Soviet espionage and the unwillingness of the White House to arrest "American" atomic spies, Hiskey's connections with Arthur Adams, head Kremlin espionage agent, were given in detail.

The Brooklyn professor, born Szczechowski in Milwaukee, in 1912, also has the unique record of having two living wives who, according to House and Senate witnesses, were also involved in Russian atomic espionage networks.

Hiskey, teacher of analytical chemistry at the Brooklyn

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Link Prof's 2 Wives To Red Spies

Continued from First Page

private school, was first married to Marcia Sand Hiskey. According to testimony given before the Senate Judiciary Committee, she was a "contact" of Adams while her husband was in the Army from 1944 to 1946.

The first Mrs. Hiskey is also mentioned in the military intelligence report issued through the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. According to the committee, the report said:

"Hiskey was active in Communist movements while attending graduate school at the university (University of Wisconsin). Allegedly, Marcia, subject's wife, was a Communist . . . it was reported that subject and his wife associated with other alleged Communists or Communist sympathizers."

In its own report, the committee said that both Hiskey and Marcia Hiskey testified Sept. 9, 1948, and "both refused to answer any questions concerning their Communist affiliations and connections while attending the University of Wisconsin on the basis that they might incriminate themselves.

"However, Marcia Sand testified under oath she was not presently a member of the Communist party, but when asked if she had ever been a member of the Communist party, she refused to answer this question 'on the ground that it may degrade or incriminate me.'"

The committee also said that the first Mrs. Hiskey had taken part in a "clear case of conspiracy" in 1943 to "divulge secret and classified information relating to the atom-bomb project to a Soviet espionage agent."

"The committee recommends immediate prosecution of the conspirators," the report added.

(Although a special Federal grand jury was probing Soviet espionage here at the time the committee made this recommendation, neither Hiskey nor his first wife were called before the grand jury. It has also been learned that another grand jury, charged with the same responsibility, will reconvene Feb. 23 here and does not intend to call as witnesses any

of the 20 New Yorkers linked with the Adams spy network.)

When the committee issued its findings, the first Mrs. Hiskey branded the House statements "ridiculous" and added: "We'll see what Truman will say."

She did not amplify the reference to President Truman who insisted in 1948 that the House probe of Alger Hiss an atomic espionage case was a "red herring."

The first Mrs. Hiskey, who lives at 392 Stratford st., was described as a "mystery" by neighbors. She defended her former husband against the committee's charge that Hiskey was engaged in Soviet espionage.

The second Mrs. Hiskey, Miriam Rebecca Sherwood before her marriage to the Brooklyn professor, was also described a part of the Adams spy ring.

Larry E. Kerley, former FBI agent who during the war was a part of the FBI's crack anti-espionage squad, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee last September:

"Adam's contacts from then on (1944) included . . . Miriam Rebecca Sherwood, Clarence Hiskey's close friend at the University of Chicago who transferred to the Columbia University atomic project after Hiskey left (who since the war has married Hiskey) . . ."

Edward T. Manning, an atomic scientist, told the House committee in 1949 that he knew the second Mrs. Hiskey in Chicago. In his testimony Manning said:

Saw Hiskey at Red Meetings

"She came to Chicago, I believe, for the purpose stated to me of trying to transfer her job from Columbia to Chicago.

"At that time I was unaware of any intimate connection between Miriam Sherwood and Clarence Hiskey. Subsequently, she stayed in Chicago, it seems to me, for several weeks, and in the course of time I learned she was staying with Hiskey. As an employe (of Hiskey) I did not mention this to Hiskey, but eventually he told me he intended to divorce Maria and marry Miriam."

Hiskey's political background, which could have been ascertained before his employment in 1942 at the Columbia University atomic laboratory by a competent loyalty check, included Communist party activities in Tennessee according to House committee witnesses.

Paul Crouch, for 18 years a leading Communist organizer, before breaking with the Reds in 1943, confronted Hiskey at a committee hearing in Washington May 24 of last year.

Louis J. Russell, committee chief investigator, asked Crouch:

Q. I ask you whether or not you have ever met the individual who is sitting to the right of counsel at the witness table?

A. I have.

Q. Would you tell the committee where you met him?

A. I met him in Knoxville, Tenn., during 1929 and 1940 at various Communist party meetings and at the homes of individual Communists.

Q. What name was he known by at that time?

A. I knew him as Prof. Hiskey.

Q. Did you ever attend Communist party meetings with him?

A. I have. On many occasions.

Q. (Russell to Hiskey) You have heard the testimony of Crouch that he knew you as an active member of the Communist party. Do you wish to confirm or deny the testimony which Crouch has given?

A. (by Hiskey) I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

(TOMORROW: Scientist "X" is accused by the committee of lying to the House body and his resignation is accepted by the University of Minnesota.)

Fuchs' Dad Can't Believe All of Spy Confession

By the Associated Press.

FRANKFURT, Feb. 13.—The 75-year-old father of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist accused of passing atomic secrets to Russia, said today he could not "completely believe" his son's purported confession.

"There are things in it that are just impossible," Prof. Emil Fuchs, professor of theology in Leipzig University in the Russian zone of Germany, told the Associated Press by telephone.

Will Not Elaborate.

He declined to say which parts of the document he doubted. The alleged confession to selling and giving atom secrets to Russia was read last week in a London court.

"I believe it would be better to discuss this in court," he said.

The professor reiterated that he would like to appear as a defense witness when his son goes on trial in London Feb. 28.

Expects Russian OK.

He said he was sure that the Russian occupation authorities would not object to his testifying.

He expressed doubt, however, that he could arrange the trip on his own. He implied that he would go to London only if summoned. And thereby obtained help in travel facilities.

"I am sure my testimony could help my son," he said.

The theology professor said he did not agree with prosecution suggestions that his son had the split mind of a schizophrenic personality.

Called Jekyll-Hyde.

The prosecution had described him as a modern Jekyll and Hyde — conscientiously helping in Britain's atomic research, on one hand, and passing secrets to Russia, on the other.

"I have no reason to believe that my son is schizophrenic," Prof. Fuchs said. "It is true, though, that his nerves were not in the best condition after two years internment."

The younger Fuchs, German-born, was interned in England early in the war, but was released to apply his technical knowledge to Britain's research.

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Will Helman

FEB 13 1950

Peace Pressure

N Y By Thomas L. Stokes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Public pressure for some bold, direct move to break the stalemate with



Stokes.

Russia is greater just now, under impetus of the hydrogen bomb revelations and the Dr. Klaus Fuchs atomic spying disclosures, than at any time since the cold war began.

This is manifest in several ways.

One is the petitions that have poured into the White House in the last few days from groups ranging from scientists to church people and including many distinguished private citizens.

Another is the ferment in Congress that found expression in two notable speeches—by Sens. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, and Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee. These were significant because the two committees

deal directly with problems involved in the current arms race.

But most significant of all, for it is a sure barometer of heavy public pressure, was the reaction finally from top administration officials in the executive branch. This came, first, in the detailed explanation of our policy from Secretary of State Acheson. He felt it wise to acquiesce in the public's basic right of criticism and examination of policy. Second were the replies that President Truman felt compelled to make under a barrage of questions at his press conference.

From time to time, since the advent of the cold war, there have been demands for action to adjust our differences with Russia. The most recent, prior to this, was provoked by Russia's explosion of an atomic bomb. Before that it was periodic interviews with Josef Stalin. But none has had the strength or insistence of this one now. The Administration was forced to recognize this one by the outbursts from leaders of its own party in Congress.

President Truman stands pat

on our present policy and refers to the explanation of it by Secretary Acheson. The latter spells it out as continuation of our efforts to build up strength all over the world through our economic and military programs. He sees that as the only way to convince Russia on disarmament and other issues between us. This, he explained, will be a long process and will require sacrifice by our people, patience and very strong nerves.

If this is to be so, it would seem essential that President Truman, himself, take the people into his confidence and explain frankly what we face; for the ordeal, in many ways, is as trying as actual war and, in some ways, more so. Already we have had four years of suspense.

Enlightenment as to his aims is only fair to the people. It would put the case before them and open the way for a much-needed public debate at this crucial point in our history. The public might accept his verdict or it might continue to insist on more direct measures than continual cold war, or at least insist on another trial at a more direct approach.

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Political Religion of Klaus Fuchs

By Max Lerner

Communism is both an army and a religion. When you enroll in the Communist army, you have to be a good and disciplined soldier. Yours not to reason why, yours but to do and die. But many Communists stick to so unrewarding an army because they have embraced a political religion.

Klaus Fuchs enrolled in the army and embraced the religion in 1932, when he was twenty. It was the year that marked the height of Communist prestige among western intellectuals. Hitler was coming to power in Germany, amidst every sign of decadence in parliamentary capitalism, and only the Communists seemed strong enough to fight him. In Italy, the Duce was strutting on the prostrate body of a people. In Britain the Ramsay MacDonald fiasco had seemed to reveal the inner weakness of Fabian Socialism. Even America was caught in the grip of the Depression, and the hope of a New Deal had not yet arisen. In Russia the purge trials had not yet awakened the world to the moral meaning of the police state.

It was an era when men were looking for a political religion to which they could give themselves. There is a current book, *The God That Failed*, edited by Richard Crossman (Harper, \$3.50), in which a half-dozen intellectuals describe the suction-force of Communism and how they grew disillusioned with it. The book sheds light on the inner world of a Klaus Fuchs when he made the plunge into Communism.

We live in a time when the old religions have lost much of their force. But men still want that sense of a mystical union with others which gives them what the psychologists call the "oceanic feeling." This was true of Arthur Koestler, who contributes the best chapter in the Crossman book, and who joined the Communist Party in Germany in December, 1931, just a few months before Fuchs. It was true of Ignazio Silone, who joined the party many years earlier in Italy, seeking "effective brotherhood."

Klaus Fuchs, be it noted, also felt the need for effective human brotherhood. When asked about the oath of allegiance he took in 1942 as a British citizen, he answered that he also "owed a loyalty to humanity generally," and that in taking the oath he left himself free to "act in accordance with his conscience should circumstances arise in this country comparable to those which existed in Germany in 1932."

This was a split between a man who was willing to render to the British Caesar the things that were Caesar's, but reserved for the Russian God the things that were God's. But he had fooled himself into thinking that his God was not Russia but mankind. This was the great illusion of his era.

Men like Koestler and Silone freed themselves from this illusion and regained touch with reality. Fuchs never did.

But reality kept breaking in, and disturbing him. He began to see that "many actions of the Russians" didn't make sense even to a believer. He was shaken, and no doubt scared, and he claims he broke off contact with the Russians. Maybe he did, maybe not. But there can be little doubt that what had shaken him most was the discovery of something not dreamt of in his religion of Communism.

The seeker for moral brotherhood found it where he least expected it—not in a political church but in the hearts of ordinary men. But it was too late.

[This is the second in a series on the Fuchs case. The third will appear tomorrow.]

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FEB 16 1950

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AS Home News

FEB 14 1950
BY N.Y. DIVISION

Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

Broadway Beat

Gov. Dewey's talks with District Attorney Hogan forecast the appointment of a Moreland Act committee to investigate the administration of all five boroughs of the City of New York. The chairmanship of the committee already has been tentatively offered to several noted New Yorkers. . . . When Paul Herzog of New York resigns as chairman of the NLRB he will be succeeded by former U. S. Senator from Utah Abe Murdock. . . . Joseph A. Jackovics, New Jersey plastics industrialist and a key figure in Republican national campaign circles, is the first U. S. citizen to be granted a visa to the new U. S. of Indonesia (he's already en route). . . . The Post Office Dept. has ordered motor bicycles to replace the pedal variety in the rural areas, to speed up mail deliveries.

British newspapermen feel the Dr. Fuchs revelations may cost the Labor Party the election, primarily because it was the EBI and not Scotland Yard that uncovered the spy. . . . A German newspaperman accredited to the U. S.—first since the war—is already in Washington. He is Count Friederich von der Schulenburg, who was in the German air force and was captured by the Russians and spent several years in various Russian prison camps. . . . Sigvard Bernadotte, grandson of the King of Sweden and cousin of the late Count Folke Bernadotte, has turned rug designer and will have an exhibit on display at Lord & Taylor tomorrow. . . . Harry Barnzelius, the "Bing Crosby of Sweden," here with his wife to fulfill engagements at Swedish-American concerts and nite spots in Minneapolis.

The Marchioness of Milford Haven, who was to have had her alimony reduced to \$4,000 a year from her ex-husband, will actually get about \$10,000. . . . Ljuba Welitsch and Salvador Dali have settled their differences (she claimed his bizarre sets and costumes ruined her performance of "Salome" in London). . . . The Cinderella Ball for the New York Heart Fund Monday nite was a glittering affair but also a field day for sneak thieves and purse snatchers. Several gals, while struggling to win prizes from balloons, lost their valuables. . . . David Niven will apply for U. S. citizenship when he returns to these shores. . . . Producer Dwight Deere Wiman, after dropping \$200,000 on "Dance Me a Song," will retire for the rest of the season. Won't return until next September, when he launches Clifford Odets' "The Country Girl." . . . Mary Martin's daughter has started a dancing career at the Ballet Arts School.

Lena Horne to appear at the Washington Jackson Day Dinner . . . Hona Massey collapsed while working on the script for her "Fire Island" movie and underwent an emergency operation at Roosevelt Hospital . . . Word from Hollywood is that Gilbert Roland, Antonio Moreno and Ramon Novarro still cause a flutter of feminine hearts when they enter the Metro commissary together for lunch. Trio is making "The Crisis" . . . Composer Vernon Duke's new "discovery," a mezzo-soprano named Joan Bishop, is one of the former radio Quiz Kids . . . The English translation for "Khovantchina," getting its first Met performance this week, is by Lawrence Tibbett, who sings the lead . . . "Touch and Go" will have a London version later this season. Dance director Helen Tamiris and some of the lesser principals of the New York cast are slated to sail March 27.

Jane Cielgud quit the cast of the hugely successful London play, "The Lady Is Not for Burning," to take a trip to Gibraltar. . . . Mary Garden wrote Jean Teanyson that one of the stormiest chapters in her career was her crossing on the Queen Mary. . . . Margaret Leighton, who turns in such a beautiful performance in Noel Coward's "The Astonished Heart," was a member of the Old Vic troupe on its visit to New York last year. . . . James Whitmore, the amusing sergeant in "Battleground," getting enough fan mail to justify a studio build-up to stardom. . . . Celebrity Service, which publishes the comings and goings of prominent show folks, undergoing a complete personnel revision. . . . Eight restaurants and nite clubs bidding for time and wire to put in disc jockeys. . . . Don't be surprised if Fifth Avenue becomes a one-way street, at least out of the midtown area.

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FEB 17 1950

Who Protects Them?

A-Expert Evaded Loyalty Queries

(What mysterious political power is shielding more than 100 scientific figures who served the Kremlin as atomic espionage agents during the war? Atomic scientists named by Congress as giving A-bomb data to known Soviet couriers keep their well-paid jobs, unmolested by justice. Canada and Britain have acted: why not the United States? More facts on this unusual situation are given today in the fourth of a series on atomic espionage here during the war.)

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

David J. Bohm, now a chemistry professor at Princeton University, was two years ago named as a member of the "Committee on Loyalty Problems" by the Federation of American Scientists.

Another colleague of Bohm on this committee set up to study loyalty of atomic scientists was Dr. Albert Einstein.

It was the same Einstein who in 1942 recommended that Klaus Fuchs, confessed British atom spy, be released from an enemy alien detention camp to work on the A-bomb in the United States.

Bohm was named by Congress as a member of a group of Communist scientists who worked on a super-secret phase of the atomic project at Berkeley, Calif., in 1943-44.

Admits Weinberg Acquaintance

Questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities last year, Bohm was asked by Louis J. Russell, chief investigator for the House group:

Q. While you were employed at the radiation laboratory at the University of California, did you have access to classified information?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Bohm, have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

A. I can't answer that question on the ground it might tend to incriminate and degrade me.

Q. Mr. Bohm, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?

A. I decline to answer for the same reasons as just stated.

Q. While stationed in the radiation laboratory at Berkeley, did you become acquainted with Joseph Weinberg?

A. Yes.

(Yesterday the N. Y. Journal-American revealed that the House Committee had called Weinberg a liar and recommended prosecution for perjury. The Congressional body also said Weinberg, an atomic scientist, had given A-bomb data to a Soviet spy courier.)

Q. Did you ever attend a Communist party meeting with Weinberg?

A. I decline to answer that question for the same reasons stated.

Q. Were you acquainted with Steve Nelson?

A. I decline to answer that question for the reasons stated.

(Nelson, an avowed Communist, was named by the com-

Continued on Page 7, Column 2.

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A-Expert Evaded Loyalty Queries

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Continued from First Page

mittee as an espionage agent who contacted Weinberg and other scientists and passed atomic data to Soviet officials here and in San Francisco.)

The committee also stated that Bohm was one of five atomic scientists who attended a meeting in Weinberg's home in Aug. 1943 at Berkeley at which Nelson, the spy courier was present.

Although the House group did not accuse Bohm of espionage, he was named by the committee as one of the five scientists working on the closely-guarded A-bomb at the time he was a Communist party member.

Bohm's boss at Princeton, Dr. Henry D. Smyth, chairman of the physics department, commented after the House committee released its findings concerning Bohm:

"The university knows about all this, of course. But, as far as we know, this matter does not concern any of Bohm's activities since he joined the faculty in the early part of 1947."

'The Biggest Breach of Security'

Smyth, named in May, 1949 by President Truman to the Atomic Energy Commission, is author of the Army-approved "Smyth Report" on atomic energy in 1945.

David E. Lilienthal, former AEC head, said release of the Smyth report represented "the biggest breach of security since the beginning of the atomic bomb project."

Princeton's casual attitude toward the atomic scientist accused by Congress of meeting with known spies was not imitated by the University of California which promptly fired Irving David Fox, 30, a physics instructor.

Fox also was named by the committee as being present at the 1943 meeting in Berkeley with Weinberg and Nelson. When he appeared before the committee in 1949, Fox refused to answer questions concerning the meeting on the grounds it might incriminate him.

Another atomic scientist also named by the committee as attending the meeting was warned by his superiors he would be suspended unless he truthfully answered questions concerning the charges.

He was Giovanni E. Lomanitz, an associate of Bohm and Weinberg at Berkeley and named by a House committee witness as the Communist organizer of the group of scientists.

Lomanitz abruptly left his job as physics professor at Fisk University after refusing to answer questions asked by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of the well-known southern Negro school.

Says He Left Communist Party

"We will not tolerate Communists on the faculty here at Fisk," Johnson said after Lomanitz left the school.

Another atomic scientist, Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, admitted former membership in the Communist party but said he had left the Reds long before work started on the A-bomb.

His resignation as assistant professor of physics at the University of Minnesota was promptly accepted by the mid-western school.

Oppenheimer, brother of J. Robert Oppenheimer, key

figure in the A-bomb development and chairman of the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, was not named by the committee as a member of the Bohm-Weinberg group at Berkeley and was not accused of espionage by Congress.

However, in its 1949 report, the committee said of Oppenheimer:

"Witnesses Frank Oppenheimer and his wife, Jaquetette, during their testimony, admitted former Communist party membership but declined to answer questions regarding their association with other persons engaged in Communist activities on the West Coast.

"These two witnesses testified that they did know Steve Nelson.

"However, witness Frank Oppenheimer declined to state where he had met Steve Nelson because he thought that to do so would imply political affinities of other people."

(Tomorrow: Dozens of Americans were linked directly or indirectly to espionage rings bossed by Soviet officials here and in San Francisco.)



Jekyll-Hyde Klaus Fuchs

By Max Lerner

I don't know whether a British court will hold Dr. Klaus Fuchs legally insane or not. But there can be little question that he is mentally ill. The mind, says the British prosecutor, T. C. Humphreys, "may possibly be unique and create a new precedent in the world of psychology. It is clear that we have half his mind beyond the reach of reason and the impact of facts. The other half lived in a world of normal relationships."

I hope that several of the best British psychiatrists will be assigned to study the case of this Jekyll-Hyde Fuchs. The prosecutor may be too hasty in calling him, as Fuchs insists on calling himself, a case of a "controlled schizophrenia." The science of psychiatry is still in an early state. It has to be careful about using its terms with some precision.

There is a lot of quarrelling about just what schizophrenia means. The fully developed cases are more extreme than any picture we have been able to get out of the British spy's personality. There is the type that goes into a stupor, and the type that is continually plagued by delusions of persecution. Fuchs seems to belong to neither. The typical schizophrenic writes and talks in a wild and disjointed way, using a kind of double-talk that seems to have a fitful outer meaning but crumbles into meaninglessness when you examine it. Fuchs, judging by the precise language of his confession and its economy of words, does not seem to fit that either.

But psychiatrists tell us also that there are many persons who have only one or two of the traits of schizophrenia. They are sometimes called "ambulatory" cases—that is, they go about their business, they do not suffer a collapse of function. Yet they have an emotional disharmony that amounts to a basic split of personality.

When an environment becomes too shattering, the personality throws up defenses to protect itself. Everyone who knows Fuchs emphasizes his shyness and withdrawal. His landlady has told reporters that he seemed so absorbed in his work that he frequently appeared to be walking in a dream. The textbooks say that in persons with schizoid traits there is often a narrowing of attention. A depersonalizing process, as if the whole life were going inward. The ~~poet~~ says one writer, "no longer acknowledges himself as a personality. His actions seem mechanical and automatic and he observes them as if a spectator."

Fuchs may have been lucky that for a period of years he had his scientific tasks to withdraw into and to absorb him completely. Yet in the end he became an automaton split into two compartments, each protecting itself from the other while he watched both.

But the story is not only about Fuchs. It is the story of what Arnold Toynbee calls the modern "schism in the soul."

This split in the soul, the moral division between living in the values of our world yet recoiling from them, is widespread. The Communists pretend to be tough boys who can unify themselves by an iron inner discipline and are therefore never split. Yet the case of Fuchs shows that even a Communist of almost twenty years' standing was unable to carry on without cracking into two parts.

More than cancer or heart disease or hypertension, this schism in the soul is the characteristic disease of our time. Fuchs betrayed his country every two months. Many of us betray pieces of ourselves daily.

In the era of the hydrogen bomb what a mockery it is to say that the great task of our age must be to make ourselves whole, through integrity and courage.

[This is the last of a series of three columns on the Fuchs case.]

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Post Home News
FEB 15, 1950

FUCHS' ATTORNEY NAMED

**Counselor for 'Lord Haw Haw'
to Direct Scientist's Defense**

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—One of the attorneys for the wartime traitor "Lord Haw Haw" has been named to defend Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist accused of having given atomic bomb secrets to the Russians.

The attorney is Derek Curtis-Bennett. He was one of the defense panel at the 1945 treason trial of William Joyce, who broadcast propaganda from Germany during the war under the name "Lord Haw-Haw."

Mr. Joyce was convicted and hanged.

Dr. Fuchs will be tried sometime during the next session of the Central Criminal Court, which begins Feb. 28 at historic Old Bailey. Mr. Curtis-Bennett will be assisted at the trial by Malcolm Morris.

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Security Laws— And Police State

By Marquis Childs

Washington, Feb. 16—The case of Klaus Fuchs has produced another of those grave shocks that since the end of the war have shattered the complacency of the Western world. Here by general agreement is a man of amazing brilliance of mind who now confesses to practicing systematically the rankest kind of treason.

Such a shock inevitably produces a reaction of fear and dismay. Why, we demand, can't the regulations and the laws be enforced to prevent this kind of thing from happening. And if the laws aren't stringent enough, then let's have new laws!

The strictest kind of secrecy enforced by the military under wartime powers did not prevent a Fuchs case. It is important to remember that the pursuit of absolute security brings its own train of evils. The sum total of those evils is dictatorship in the pattern of Soviet Russia or Nazi Germany. In a case that is beginning to receive national attention is a reminder of these evils.

A German girl working for the American military occupation, named Ellen Raphael, married Kurt Knauff, a naturalized American of German origin who had fought with American armies from the invasion of Normandy onward. Mrs. Knauff's family had been exterminated by the Nazis and she had fled to England where she served with the Royal Air Force. Her request to marry a GI was cleared by seven investigating authorities, including counter-intelligence and criminal investigation officers in the occupation, before it was granted.



JACKSON

In October, 1948, Mrs. Knauff came to this country. On her arrival she was informed she would not be admitted to America because her admission would be prejudicial to U. S. security. She began a long legal battle.

In the course of that struggle she never has been given a hearing on the issues nor even informed of the charges.

The case was carried to the Supreme Court. By a 4 to 3 decision the power of the Attorney General to exclude Mrs. Knauff without a hearing was upheld. It happens, of course, that Tom Clark, the Attorney General who ruled against the GI's wife, is now a Justice on the court. Clark took no part in the case.

A dissent filed by Justice Robert H. Jackson said:

"Security is like liberty in that many are the crimes committed in its name. The menace to the security of this country, be it great as it may from this girl's admission, is as nothing compared to the menace inherent in procedures of this pattern."

If in the pursuit of security we are to make ourselves over in the pattern of the totalitarians, then there will be little left to secure, since we will have destroyed our precious heritage.

Mrs. Knauff believes that out of malice and jealousy among employees in the occupation in Germany secret charges were preferred against her.

Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.), has introduced a bill in the Senate which, if adopted, would cancel the exclusion order against Mrs. Knauff. In the House Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. of New York is considering introducing a bill which would prohibit the government from denying a hearing to any alien except in time of actual hostilities.

No alien has a "right" to come to America although GI brides have had a special status in this respect since the end of the shooting war. But one of the great traditions of this free nation is symbolized by the lady with the lamp held high in New York harbor: If that tradition of refuge to those who have stood up against autocracy, as Ellen Knauff and her husband did, is broken off, we shall all be poorer for it.

But there is a "right" involved here and it is a basic right. That is the right of the accused to face the accuser.

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The Power And the Anxiety

By Max Lerner

In this Alice-in-Wonderland world you can never tell who will say what about whom, and in what tone. Take these awe-struck sentences: "He sits in the center of the troubled and frightened world; but the penumbra of doubt and fear in which the American nation pursues its greatest and most perilous adventure . . . stops short of him . . . To those who talk with him intimately about the problem of global life and death, his faith . . . shines out with a luminous and simple quality which no event or misadventure of policy can diminish."

This may sound like the incantations of Dr. Coue or the doctrine of Nirvana, but actually it is Arthur Krock. And the subject of the dithyramb? Not Gandhi, nor the Pope, nor the Dalai Lama of Tibet, but President Harry S. Truman. The sentences are from an exclusive interview with the President in yesterday's Times.

What can move the tough-minded chief of the Times Washington Bureau, never a New Dealer or Fair Dealer, to make the kind of obsequences that are generally reserved for great spiritual leaders? I venture a guess that this interview is an act of state.

Put it this way: The foreign policy planners are worried at the reception given the President's hydrogen bomb decision and Secretary Acheson's Power-Alone-Talks statement. The Administration has laid an egg, and the world has grown grey with fear. The echoes of anxiety are heard from London, where (of all people) Winston Churchill now asks for top-level talks with Russia. They are heard from Paris, where the conservative paper, *Le Monde*, wants to abandon the Atlantic Pact and neutralize Western Europe against the hydrogen war.

Call this an Optimism Offensive that the Administration is now launching. During the dread days of the hydrogen bomb decision and the Czech atomic treachery, the Washington correspondents reported the President as looking grim and worried. For a President of the U. S. to look grim—in the Hydrogen Era—is like having the President of the local bank drink himself publicly into a stupor of despair. It is bound to lead to a run on the bank. In a deep sense America has been acting as the world's banker, to whom have been entrusted the world's reserves of fellowship and decency and hope.

Hence the Optimism Offensive. It isn't quite a Peace Offensive. But then, you can't stage a peace offensive after saying there is no use in re-opening the channels of negotiation, and power alone must talk.

The news that Mr. Truman is serene is, I must confess, scant comfort. Or the news that he bases his serenity on "man's better nature." This doubtless expresses what Krock calls "the natural piety of his make-up." But I suspect that millions of Americans, while hoping that man's virtue and Mr. Truman's piety will follow the course predicted, will want something more immediately substantial to allay their doubts. Albert Einstein, too, is a not inconsiderable figure, even alongside Krock's Truman, and Einstein has said that the annihilation of all life on earth is now possible.

It would be stupid for the Administration to believe that the deep-seated cultural anxieties of our time can be routed by a whiff of optimism. In the kingdom of God we speak of "the power and the glory." In the empire of the hydrogen bomb the phrase becomes "the power and the anxiety."

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Post Home News
FEB 16 1950

Washington Whirl

by Custine

WASHINGTON—Here a bow!... There a bow!... Everywhere a bow!... Bow ties have broken out all over!... Everybody in the Administration seems to switching to bows... Right down to the fourth lowest echelon in government... one has been able to pry out any date.

It's well nigh impossible to trace the origin of this fashion... They might be aping the Big Chief or his Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, both big bow ties boys.

Not only bureaucrats but many Democrats in Congress now strut around with bows stuck at their throats.

Head of the Foreign Relations Committee Sen. "Tamm" Connally affects a Texas version, rather stringy and nonchalant.

Vice President Barkley often appears these days in a sporty Kentucky type... Leslie Biffis by day wears a neat little bow, and by night has one exactly like the President's... An ordinary evening black tie with a silvery stripe that's most unusual.

Just the other day, when Mr. Rad Mobley was sworn in as the new president of the National Press Club, he also turned up in a bow tie!

Sort of a press edition of the tale. Al Smith, Mobley often parades in a black derby, a long cigar and the currently fashionable bow tie.

Other day he was sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, both of them wearing what has become the badge of success in Washington—a big bow tie!

During ceremonies conducted in a light vein, Tom handed the new president a fish! Symbol of Florida, president Mobley's home State.

The fish also wore a polka dot tie!

And Tom Clark couldn't resist adding:

"Is this a red herring?"

IN FACT, Truman's whole Administration has gradually freed the long-suffering male of the species from uncon-

BECAUSE OF the Fuchs exposure the National Lawyers Guild attempt to smear Hoover fell flatter than week-old beer.

The left-wing National Lawyers Guild also tried to smirch the House Committee on Un-American Activities... But the Committee has gone right on readying an overall report (soon to be released) on Soviet espionage in the U. S....

A hundred or so new names will come out... including a number of former government employes not mentioned before.

How much the American people think of this committee will be put to test in Maryland... One of the committee investigators, Donald Appell, has been asked to run for Congress there... On an anti-Communist platform.

THERE ARE 11 George Washingtons in the phone book of this city by the same name... But Judge George Washington claims to be the nearest living relative of the great man whose birthday comes up this month.

Judge Washington, born in Ohio, raised in Detroit, and arrived in Washington in 1942, is content with not living at Mount Vernon, the palatial estate of his ancestor... He lives alone in a small comfortable apartment at 3500 Que st., and likes it.

He admits "people do get a great deal of amusement out of my name. I have to listen to wise cracks about cherry trees."

This present-day George Washington claims he is the nearest living relative of Gen. Washington as a descendant of Samuel Washington, George's brother.

With due respect to this distinguished Judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals, a lady named Nellie Lewis Stafford has questioned his claim.

the story of the case to a good friend."

Another George Washington (not to be confused with George Washington, First in War, or George Washington who is First in Law), is a greenkeeper at Indian Spring Golf Club.

A genial Negro, he states: "To ma'am, I wasn't named after George Washington. I was named after my Uncle George."

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Journal Amer.
FEB 19 1950

White tie and tails have not been worn at the White House this season . . . And the White House usually sets the standard for Capital social life.

At a few diplomatic and debutante balls, white tie and tails did blossom, but a surprisingly large number of gentlemen wore the less formal "black tie."

At a press meeting, just the other day, Mrs. James Heintz, White House social secretary, revealed that even the two gingers which the Trumans gave for the Vice President and his bride were "black tie."

She said the Blair House is so small that informality seems more desirable and, besides, "the men are usually glad to have black tie instead of long tails."

That's an understatement, if there ever was one. . . The difference between black and white tie outfits for the men seems to be just the difference between misery, irritation, vexation, hair-shirtation, and complete comfort. . . Just the difference between Purgatory and Paradise, that's all.

EVEN SUCH traditionally dignified men as the Supreme Court Justices have become casual dressers, good-humored and half-fellow-good-mixers in recent years . . . Especially Justice William O. Douglas (whom I have never seen in a white tie and tails), and Truman's two appointees, Chief Justice Vinson and Justice Tom Clark.

For instance, the other evening Clark turned up at a notoriously informal party . . . The annual stag soiree given by Mr. Julius Lulley, raconteur and restaurateur.

Did I say informal? I meant positively raucous!

Justice Clark entered into the spirit whole-heartedly.

He and J. Edgar Hoover, by the way, had their first reunion for many a moon. . . Reminiscenced over some of their past problems at the Justice Department, Clark's old hangout.

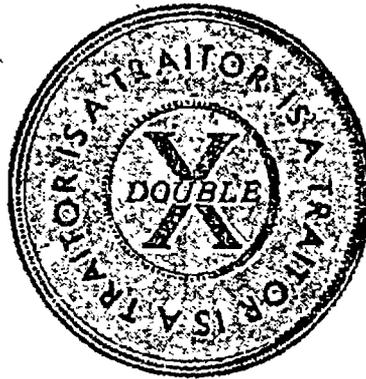
Incidentally, newspapermen admit grudgingly they have run into stone walls trying to dig up inside info on the Fuchs Spy Case from the FBI. . . They usually can ferret out a few leaks . . . But this time the lid is really tight. . . **NO LEAKS.**

Seven FBI men are now over in London working with Scotland Yard. . . Keep our FBI here completely informed. . . But no

lineage of Washington relatives in . . . and County, Va. . . them were born, and still reside, in the vicinity of "Wakefield," birthplace of the Father of our Country.

"My branch of the family," says bachelor Judge George, "used to live in Jefferson County, which is now West Virginia. . . Left there about 1840, headed for Kentucky."

To young lawyers he hands out some sage advice "to have just a tiny bit of humor." At least enough to arouse the Judge's interest. . . The best technique for a young lawyer is to imagine that he's talking



From assorted leftists, bleeding hearts and the like, the public just now is hearing a deafening clamor about the sad cases of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, confessed British passer of



Fuchs

Hiss

top atomic secrets to Russia, and Alger Hiss, American convicted of perjury in denying that he ever slipped secret State Department documents to a Communist courier.

It seems these boys were no ordinary traitors, and you can't justly bracket them with Benedict Arnold, out-and-out traitor

to this country in the American Revolution.

Nope; you can understand Fuchs and Hiss—and thereby in some measure excuse them—only by going into their cases from the point of view of psychiatry and psychoanalysis, with religion somehow mixed in.

As we get it, the Fuchs-Hiss apologists' argument is this: Communism is a creed which seizes hold on the hearts of its dupes, so that they come to think in all sincerity that they have a sacred duty to do anything whatever to advance Communist revolution all over the world. That definitely includes pretending to continue loyal and true to your own country, while secretly undercutting its Government.

This being the case, we're urged to look with pity on Hiss and Fuchs. By inference, the British courts are advised not to convict Fuchs of treason, and the U. S. appellate courts not to uphold Hiss' conviction.

We can't print the words we think really apply to that argument, and will have to be content with "Nuts" and "Horsefeathers."

There is one honorable and lawful way to abandon your own country if and when you come to a point where you don't like it any more. That way is to give up your citizenship openly and move somewhere else. This was the course pursued by a multitude of Southern-sympathizer U. S. Army officers at the outbreak of the Civil War, when they turned in their commissions and went to fight for the Confederacy.

There is also one honorable and lawful way to try to change your country's form of government if you disapprove it. That way is to work openly and peaceably for a shift, within the framework of the nation's laws. Our nation's laws happen to require a vote of the people to bring about such a change.

What Is Treason? When a person joins an underground conspiracy to change the government in

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his or her country. The Communist Party is such a conspiracy. Worse, it is not a homegrown conspiracy, but one directed and inspired by a hostile foreign power.

The Government cannot safely tolerate or excuse such treachery—though President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, among others, appear to think it can. By tolerating treason, the Government invites its own overthrow in ways forbidden by its own laws and against the will of its own people.

A traitor's motives are beside the point. Arnold was a smarter man than many of his enemies in the Continental Congress, and an abler soldier than many another of George Washington's generals. He may have sincerely believed that it would be better all around for Britain to squelch the Revolution. Certainly, at the time he committed his treason he had good reason to believe Britain was going to win.

Nevertheless, Benedict Arnold was a traitor. By the same token, Hiss at this time stands convicted of perjury stemming from treasonous goings-on, and Fuchs is a confessed British traitor.

A traitor is a traitor, and there is no valid excuse for him. As for persons (aside from his lawyers) who try to work up public sympathy for him—well, suppose you tell us what you think they are.

Report U.S. to Rule Out Atom Secrets to Britain

By KINGSBURY SMITH

(European General Manager, International News Service)

LONDON, Feb. 20 (INS).—Reliable sources here tonight reported that the agreement providing for the exchange of American top secret atomic information with Britain has been suspended by the United States as a result of the Klaus Fuchs atomic-spying affair.

(In Washington it was stated that since the Atomic Energy Act came into force, only declassified information has been exchanged with Britain and Canada. Under the McMahon Act the U. S. is prohibited from exchanging restricted information until adequate international controls over atomic weapons are obtained.)

It could not be ascertained whether the reported ban also applies to exchange of information with Canada, but the International News Service informants indicated such might be the case.

The report indicated the U. S. may be planning to keep all information concerning the hydrogen bomb to itself.

It is assumed by reliable circles that the reported decision is based on the uncertainty over whether Fuchs had any associates who still may be in a position to obtain information. Such information normally would go to Britain under the agreement.

Whether the reported ban will be lifted depends, in the opinion of the informants, on the outcome of the investigation of the Fuchs case.

Dr. Fuchs, senior British scientist who worked on atomic projects in the U. S. and Britain, is in a London jail awaiting trial—expected next month—on charges of turning over secrets to Russia. He admitted seven years of espionage in a confession read at his preliminary hearing.

The three-power agreement on the exchange of atomic information among the U. S., Britain and Canada was concluded during the war and led to the participation of Fuchs in atomic research work at Los Alamos, N. M.

A British Foreign Office spokesman, questioned tonight concerning the reported suspension of the agreement, said he was unaware of any change in its status.

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FEB 21 1950

Espionage Quiz Will Shift Here

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 (UP).—The Justice Department will transfer a grand jury investigation of "espionage," possibly dealing with American connections to the Fuchs case, to New York City after testimony is completed here.

A Federal grand jury yesterday began hearing testimony in a super-secret nationwide investigation of spy activities and continued the hearing today.

Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, said he would bring information given to the jury "to the attention of the Federal grand jury in New York" as soon as the hearing here is completed.

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Journal

FEB 24 1950

Grand Jury Here May Probe Fuchs Case Tieup

By the United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24. — The Justice Department will transfer a grand jury investigation of "espionage," possibly dealing with American connections to the Fuchs case, to New York City after testimony is completed here. A federal grand jury began hearing testimony yesterday from witnesses in a secret nation-wide

investigation of spy activities and continued the hearing today. Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, presented the witnesses to the jury. Mr. Donegan said he would bring information given to the jury to the attention of the federal grand jury in New York as soon as the hearing is completed. He refused to comment on

whether his work was connected with the case of the British atomic scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who confessed giving atomic secrets to Russia. But he said the investigation definitely concerned espionage.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, said recently that an investigation of the Fuchs case was under way in the United States. Dr. Fuchs was a member of a team of British scientists which came to this country to aid in the development of the atomic bomb.

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Feb 4 1950

U.S. to Shift 'A' Leak Probe To New York

San Francisco, Feb. 24 (UP)—
The Justice Dept. will transfer a
grand jury investigation of "es-
pionage," possibly dealing with
American ramifications of the
Fuchs case, to New York after
testimony is completed here.

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hearing testimony yesterday in a
super-secret investigation of spy
activities and continued the hear-
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torney General, said he would
bring information given to the
jury "to the attention of the
Federal Grand Jury in New
York" as soon as the hearing is
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Post-Mortem
FEB 24 1950

Grand Jury Here May Probe Fuchs Case Tieup

By the United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24. — The Justice Department will transfer a grand jury investigation of "espionage," possibly dealing with American connections to the Fuchs case, to New York City after testimony is completed here.

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YOUR COMIC FAVORITES—As the best comic strips and cartoons have been added to the World-Telegram's grand lineup of comics. Now read more than 30 great comic features exclusively in the World-Telegram and Sun.

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FFR 24 1950

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**FUCHS ATOM-SPY TRIAL
DUE TO OPEN WEDNESDAY**

London, Feb. 27 (U.P.—D.)—Klaus Fuchs, 38, German-born British physicist, will go on trial Wednesday on charges of giving Anglo-American atomic secrets to Russia, it was announced today.

The trial will be held in Old Bailey Criminal Court before Chief Justice Lord Goddard. Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross will prosecute the case.

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Ellen Doyle
FEB 27 1950

British Knew Fuchs

By ROBERT CONWAY
(Staff Correspondent of The News)

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

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

Those who knew of Fuchs' Communist ties included members of the British security police, agents of Scotland Yard and the army's counter-intelligence corps.

These almost incredible facts were revealed as preparations pro-

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...s Red When He Got A-Secrets

ceeded for placing Fuchs on trial for treason—presumably this week—in the Old Bailey Court in London.

Fuchs fled from Germany to England in 1933 because he was anti-fascist and pro-Communist, according to British files on enemy born aliens compiled during the first war years. From the time of his arrival at the age of 21 until Germany attacked Poland in 1939, he remained an active radical associated with Communists and appeared fond of the company of fellow-travelers in the universities where he continued his mathematical and scientific studies.

Wins English Sympathy.

Immediately after Britain declared war against Germany, Fuchs was picked up and questioned. His Communist friendships led to the revelation that he was a Communist Party member, a fact that was treated with sympathetic tolerance by British officials when he explained that his family had been persecuted for political views. After he fled, his sister committed suicide by leaping in front of a subway train following her release from a Nazi concentration camp.

For more than nine months Fuchs was kept in a British political concentration camp on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea. He was still a German citizen and a Communist. After Germany attacked Russia in 1942, the British released Fuchs. He was assigned to nuclear physics laboratories in the University of Birmingham and later at the University of Liverpool.

Apparently his brilliant work and his expressions of hatred for



Dr. Klaus Fuchs
The Yard had his number.

Germany and her allies lulled any suspicions that British security authorities might have entertained as to his loyalty to Britain.

Sent to Harwell.

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

The rest of the story has been told in Fuchs' confession: how he was sent to Harwell, the most important of England's 16 atomic research laboratories, how his marvelous mathematical skill—he is a member of the famous Edinburgh University Mathematical Society—was highly, highly esteemed . . .

How he became senior scientist at Harwell and was sent with all British security assurances to America after he had become a British citizen; how he worked in the atom plant in New Mexico and

in the atom laboratories of the Manhattan Project in New York and Chicago . . .

Named in Diary.

How he immediately began to contact Russian Embassy members and Russian spies in England and in the U. S. . . .

Then how an entry in the diary of a Russian agent involved in the Canadian atom espionage case disclosed that Fuchs' name was marked "Nash," meaning "he's ours."

And finally how he was arrested after J. Edgar Hoover's FBI agents tipped off Scotland Yard.

For months he traveled about in a little red roadster without being under surveillance. He visited pubs and dined in public places near Oxford. He was seen talking to people whose identities remain unknown merely because nobody was interested in keeping him under scrutiny.

In some high English circles there is criticism of the fact that even if Fuchs' services were invaluable it is hard to find an excuse for failure to watch him carefully and spot all of his friends.

Even His Girls a Mystery.

Even the names of bachelor Fuchs' women acquaintances remain a mystery, so far as can be learned.

Only his former landlady, Mrs. Edith Alexander, who leased and transformed Lady Percy Radcliffe's manorhouse near Abingdon into a lodgers' establishment, and the scientists who lived in the same prefabricated village at Harwell to which Fuchs later moved, have been found to cast light on the split personality genius who contacted Russian spies with astonishing regularity over more than seven years.

These witnesses will be heard, but how much evidence will be disclosed may depend on British and American security considerations when Fuchs faces justice in Old Bailey.

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Fuchs to Go On Trial Tomorrow

By ROBERT MUSEL

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UP).—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Britain's most brilliant physicist, will go on trial Wednesday at 11:30 a. m., charged with giving Russia the secrets of the atomic and hydrogen bombs.

The trial of the 38-year-old, German-born scientist was set today for the Old Bailey, the grim central criminal court building which stands on a site where men have been brought to justice for almost 1,000 years.

Lord Chief Justice Goddard, will preside. Sir Hartley Shawcross, who prosecuted the top Nazis at Nuernberg, will prosecute. Derek Curtis-Bennett, whose record for acquittals in criminal cases is unmatched in Britain today, will appear for Fuchs, an admitted Communist.

Since Fuchs, according to the prosecution, already has confessed that he fed American and British atomic secrets to the Russians from 1942 to 1949, the trial probably will take no longer than two or three days. It may finish in one.

The prosecution revealed its case at the preliminary hearing which decided the evidence was enough to hold Dr. Fuchs for trial.

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FEB 28 1950

Fuchs Trial Tomorrow
LONDON, Feb. 27 (UP).—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, thirty-eight-year-old German-born British physicist, will go on trial Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m. Eastern standard time) on charges of giving Anglo-American atomic secrets to Russia. It was announced today.

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FEB 28 1950

U. S., Britain, Canada Drop Atomic Talks

Fuchs Case Blamed For Balking Accord

British Agree U. S. Can Use All Congo Uranium Until Further Notice

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Efforts to negotiate an expanded atomic energy co-operation agreement among the United States, Britain and Canada have been abandoned, it was learned today.

The ending of the talks which had proceeded intermittently since Sept. 20 is a direct sequel to the espionage arrest and confession in London of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British nuclear physicist.

With abandonment of the negotiations, Britain and the United States have entered into an understanding continuing the present arrangement under which Britain allows the United States to take virtually the entire uranium output of the important Belgian Congo mines. Talks with Belgium, which is seeking a price increase, will continue.

Accord May End

However, it is realized here that in the absence of some partnership arrangement Britain may not be able to continue the present agreement indefinitely. For its ability to waive its rights to Congo uranium at this time is based on the fact that it still has a uranium stockpile accumulated during a one-year post-war lull in American atomic weapon making, during which the British and the United States shared the Congo output. That was the period of comparative atomic inactivity here between the end of the war and the switch to civilian control under the Atomic Energy Commission.

The decision to end the effort to increase the area of scientific co-operation with Britain and Canada recognized the obvious difficulty of getting Congressional approval. This difficulty was enhanced by the leak of vital uranium and hydrogen bomb secrets to Russia through Dr. Fuchs, who participated in the most secret

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atomic work here during the war. He was in this country with British security credentials, though he now admits he has been a longtime Communist sympathizer and a regular betrayer of atomic secrets to the Russians.

Sought Full Partnership

The British had informed the State Department last summer that they would have to expand their atomic program to include production of weapons unless the United States agreed to take Britain in as a full partner in atomic development.

This would have required a full exchange of information such as had not been in effect since the war. It meant also British and Canadian participation in joint atomic development work. It meant above all that Britain would have to have a much larger share of the Congo output, on which it had an unclaimed priority, and that this would reduce the already limited raw material available to the United States.

The notice served by the British prompted the highly secret Blair House meeting here July 14, at which President Truman discussed the situation with military, diplomatic and Congressional leaders. The decision was to enter into

(Continued on page 12, column 1)

Atomic Talks

(Continued from page one)

talks with the British. In subsequent months the British, who had announced in March, 1948, that they would produce their own atomic weapons, agreed to abandon that plan and to allow all atomic weapon making to be done in existing facilities in the United States. In return they asked for full partnership on atomic information, including sending of British scientists to this country to work in installations as they did during the war.

Talks Were Recessed

It was not felt here that this was a bad arrangement, everything else being equal, because uranium sources available to the Western nations could then be applied here without any sharing arrangement, and because British scientists have much to offer—as they did during the war.

British leaders, however, had a problem at home. They feared

their offer to abandon their plan to make their own atomic weapons might not be popular with some segments of the British people. Accordingly, with the elections coming up, the talks here were recessed about two months ago with the intention of resuming them immediately after the elections.

On Feb. 3, during the recess, the Fuchs case broke. Officials say guardedly that the arrest of one or more of his accomplices can be expected.

Members of Congress as early as last summer were cold to the proposed new agreement and had extracted a promise from the Administration that no new arrangement would be entered into without Congressional approval.

Judge Heaps Scorn On Red Spy—Trial Lasts 90 Minutes

London, March 1 (U.P.)—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Britain's third ranking atomic scientist, pleaded guilty at Old Bailey Court today to betraying Anglo-American A-bomb secrets to Russia and was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

The German-born scientist, 38, a confessed Soviet agent for seven years, threw himself on the mercy of the court after admitting his guilt on four specific counts of handing over atomic secrets to the Soviets—twice in the United States and twice in England.



DR. KLAUS FUCHS, British atomic scientist sentenced to 14 years in jail on confession of giving away security secrets to Russia.

In a heavy accent, the slender, balding Fuchs said: "I do not want to hurt my friends. I have had a fair trial." Gets Maximum Sentence

Fuchs was given the maximum sentence under the security laws of which he was tried. The court held that his crime was only technically different from high treason.

The only redeeming feature, the court said, was that Fuchs since his arrest had given valuable information to the government. It was not disclosed whether this related to further atomic research by Fuchs or information about a Russian spy network.

The packed courtroom was hushed as Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England, passed sentence. He leaned over the bench and looked the former German refugee scientist in the face. Then he said:

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

"In 1933 you were granted asylum (from the Nazis). You have betrayed the hospitality by the grossest treachery."

"In 1942, you were granted

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Dr. Fuchs Given 14-Year Sentence

Continued from Page 1

British nationality. From that moment, you betrayed secrets of vital importance to strengthen a creed inimical to all freedom-loving countries.

"You might have imperilled the friendship between this country and the great American public with whom His Majesty is allied.

"You have done great harm to this land and the U. S. A., and you did it as your statement (confession) shows clearly, for the purpose of furthering your political creed."

Accepts Verdict Calmly

Not only did Fuchs betray the products of his own brain, Goddard said, but the secrets of other workers.

"Not only in this country but in the United States, they might have become objects of grave suspicion," he said.

Fuchs took his sentence calmly. He crumpled a piece of note paper in his hand as the justice, resplendent in crimson robes and white wig, heaped scorn on him.

When Goddard finished, Fuchs thanked the judge, his defense counsel and the governor and staff at Brixton Prison for "considerate treatment."

"I have committed other crimes," he said, "crimes against my own brain."

Lasts 90 Minutes

His voice was low, hardly audible.

Then it was all over. Fuchs was led from the courtroom to begin his sentence. The whole trial had lasted only 90 minutes.

After the sentencing Fuchs was led down the stairs going to an outside passageway below the court. He was taken to Wormwood Scrubbs prison, about three miles west of Old Bailey. There he will be inter-

viewed by a prison commission and the final place of serving sentence will be decided.

Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross said the information which Fuchs gave to Russia was so valuable to Soviet atomic research workers that its full scope cannot be disclosed even now. But he said Fuchs had done "great harm."

"One must regard the disclosures as a very grave matter indeed," the Attorney General said.

Acted After a Month

In the confession, Fuchs said that only a month after he joined Britain's atomic research program in June, 1942, he decided to give information to Russia and established contact through another Communist.

To conceal his inner thoughts from his fellow scientists, he said, he "used my Marxian philosophy" since his thoughts "had to be separated into two compartments."

"On one side was the kind of man I wanted to be, and on the other the kind of man I had to be before my friends in the Communist party," he said.

Fuchs Case Called Lesson to Misguided

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 1.—The case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs is an "object lesson in the meaning of modern Communism," the court trying the atom scientists was told today.

In this country the number of Communists is comparatively very few," the British prosecutor, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said, "and it may be that a great many of these people who have supported the Communist movement as the prisoner at one time did, believed as he did misguidedly but sincerely that the movement is seeking to build a new world.

"What they do not realize is that it is to be a world dominated by a single power and the supporters of the Communist party and the adherents of Communist doctrine believe that they must become potential traitors to their own country and subordinate the interests of their own country to the interests of the international Communist.

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MAR 1 1950

Pleads Guilty In Old Bailey to 'Spare Friends'

Scorned by Judge
As Ingrate Traitor

By ROBERT MUSEL,
United Press Staff Writer.

LONDON, March 1.—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Britain's third ranking atomic scientist, pleaded guilty at Old Bailey today to betraying Anglo-American A-bomb secrets to Russia and was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

The 38-year-old German-born scientist, a confessed Soviet agent for seven years, threw himself on the mercy of the court after admitting his guilt on four counts of handing over atomic secrets to the Soviets—twice in the United States and twice in England.

'Had Fair Trial'

In a heavy accent, the slender, balding Fuchs said:

"I do not want to hurt my friends. I have had a fair trial."

Fuchs was given the maximum possible sentence under the security laws on which he was tried. The court held that his crime was only technically different from high treason.

The only redeeming feature, the court said, was that Fuchs since his arrest had given valuable information to the government. It was not disclosed whether this related to further atomic research by Fuchs or information about a Russian spy network.

Chief Justice Presides

The packed courtroom was hushed as Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England, passed sentence. He leaned over the bench and looked the former German refugee scientist in the face. Then he said:

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

"In 1933 you were granted asylum (from the Nazis). You have betrayed the hospitality by the grossest treachery.

"In 1942, you were granted British nationality. From that moment, you betrayed secrets of vital importance to strengthen a creed inimical to all freedom-loving countries.

'Imperiled His Friendship'

"You might have imperiled the friendship between this country and the great American public with whom His Majesty is allied.

"You have done great harm to this land and the U.S.A., and you did it, as your statement (confession) shows clearly, for the purpose of furthering your political creed."

Not only did Fuchs betray the products of his own brain, Lord Goddard said, but the secrets of other workers.

"Not only in this country but in the U.S., they might have be-

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Fuchs Pleads Guilty, Gets 14-Yr. Penalty

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(Continued From Page One.)

come objects of grave suspicion," he said.

Fuchs Crumples Paper.

Fuchs took his sentence calmly. He crumpled a piece of note paper in his hand as the justice, in crimson robes and white wig, heaped scorn on him.

He displayed no other emotion as he stood immobile in the dock, peering near-sightedly through his spectacles at the Lord Chief Justice.

In harsh tones, Lord Goddard looked down on the slight figure in the crumpled tie and brown suit and told him:

"Your crime is only thinly differentiated from high treason."

When Lord Goddard had finished, Fuchs thanked the judge, his defense counsel and the governor and staff at Brixton Prison for "considerate treatment."

Admits Other Crimes.

"I have committed other crimes," he said, "crimes against my own brain."

His voice was hardly audible.

Thanks were all over. Fuchs was led from the courtroom to begin his sentence. The whole trial had lasted only 90 minutes.

Although only four specific instances of passing on information were mentioned in the official charges, Fuchs has signed a confession that he delivered Anglo-American atomic secrets to Soviet agents at frequent but irregular intervals for seven years—from 1942 to 1949.

Got American Secrets.

He participated in the development and assembly of the atomic bomb at New York, Los Alamos, N. Mex., and Oak Ridge, Tenn. He has confessed that he gave the Russians not only the results of his own work, but information he gathered from his colleagues.

There is a possibility that he also passed on to Russians information on preliminary Allied research on the hydrogen bomb.

The trial opened in a packed courtroom at 10:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m. EST). Among the early arrivals were the Duchess of Kent, sister-in-law of King George VI, and Lord Portal, former chief of the British air staff.

Four charges against Fuchs:

1. Giving away atomic information in Birmingham, England, in 1943.
2. Passing atomic information to foreign agents in New York between Dec. 1, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944.
3. Giving away information in Boston, Mass., in February, 1945.
4. Giving away information in Berkshire, England, in 1947.

Britain's chief atomic research laboratory is at Harwell in Berkshire. Fuchs was head of the theoretical physics department there at the time of his arrest.

Conference in Cell

Only two counts had been lodged against Fuchs at his preliminary hearing at Bow St. police court Feb. 10. They related to the 1945 incident in Boston and the 1947 incident in Britain.

Fuchs held a last minute conference in his cell with his defense attorneys, Derek Curtis-Bennett, who also defended Britain's notorious Nazi propagandist, William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, and Malcolm Morrison before the trial opened.

Fuchs Spy Trial On Today; He May Deny Guilt

By ROBERT CONWAY

(Staff Correspondent of The News)

London, Feb. 28.—Defense counsel for Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, 38, British nuclear scientist, today summoned character witnesses for the opening at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow of his trial on charges of having betrayed United States atom and H-bomb secrets to Russian agents.

Informed circles speculated that character evidence might indicate that Fuchs may refuse to plead guilty. But even if he pleads guilty, character witnesses may be presented in support of appeals for leniency before Chief Justice Lord Goddard.

Should the German-born, naturalized British subject throw himself on the mercy of the court, he faces a minimum of three years and a maximum of 14 years in a British prison.

Preparations tonight, are for less than a two-hour trial session tomorrow morning.

Additional Charges.

Representatives of Tass, the Russian official news agency, and Iron Curtain publications, who have applied for press tickets to the trial along with about 30 American and 40 British correspondents, have already assumed a critical at-

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Klaus Fuchs
Goes on trial.

titude and compared the prospective guilty plea (unsupported by other evidence) with the conduct of spy trials in Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Russia itself.

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ed today to the original charges made against Fuchs. They accused him of divulging atom secrets in London and Boston and giving information on top secret nuclear matters—presumably the hydrogen bomb formula—on two other occasions.

Today it was revealed that final clearance of Fuchs—who had been interned early in the war as an enemy alien with known Communist sympathies—was made by Canadian security agents and not by Scotland Yard, British Army intelligence, or British alien security agents.

Spy's Records Missing.

Fuchs had been kept on the Isle of Man from the beginning of the war until some time after Pearl Harbor. Then he was shipped, because of the food shortage, to an internment camp for aliens in Canada.

At some point in the transfer, Fuchs' dossier was apparently mislaid or stolen.

At any rate, the Canadian officials, who had to start from scratch, were impressed with his story that a sister committed suicide because of Nazi persecutions for her political beliefs—and decided that this great mathematics genius could be used to advantage. So, in 1942, he was sent back to England.

The British vouched for him after he had become a British citizen and taken the oath of loyalty. He was later sent to cooperate and assist atom bomb construction both in New Mexico and New York.

Attorney Sees 1-Day Trial For Fuchs

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—An attorney for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, physicist accused of betraying atomic secrets to Russia, said today his trial will take "probably not more than a day." It opens tomorrow.

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

Halsall said the defense will call neither American witnesses nor Fuchs' father, Prof. Emil Fuchs, a professor at the University of Leipzig in the Russian zone of Germany.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Britain's Attorney General, will head the Crown prosecution staff.

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Dr. Fuchs Goes On Trial Today As Atomic Spy

London Court Proceedings
Expected to Last 2 Hours;
Physicist Faces 14 Years

By Jack Tait

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 28.—The trial of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British physicist accused of transmitting secret British and American research data on atomic energy to the Russians between 1942 and 1949, begins tomorrow at the Old Bailey, Central Criminal Court.

Dr. Fuchs, who is thirty-eight, is charged with twice violating the British Official Secrets Act. He may be sentenced to a maximum of fourteen years' imprisonment if convicted on the two charges. German-born, he is a naturalized British subject. Until recently he was head of the department of theoretical physics at Harwell, the main British atomic energy research center.

Great Britain's top legal talent will take part in the trial, which is expected to be brief. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, will preside. Attorney-General Sir Hartley Shawcross will head the prosecution, staff, and the chief defense counsel will be Derek Curtis-Bennett.

Dr. Fuchs was arrested on Feb. 2. At a preliminary hearing on Feb. 10 a statement signed by him—which amounted to a confession—was submitted in evidence. According to the statement, parts of which were withheld from publication by the court for security reasons, Dr. Fuchs, over a period of seven years in London, New York and Boston, frequently turned over to Russian agents top secret information on atomic-energy research. This information included research results from the atomic bomb development center at Los Alamos, N. M.

It is predicted in London that the trial will probably last about two hours. Dr. Fuchs's counsel may submit a statement in mitigation.

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New York Herald Tribune
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Atom Spy Admits Guilt, Gets 14 Yrs.

By CHARLES A. SMITH

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the friendship between this country and the great American Republic with whom His Majesty (the King) is allied.

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

The Lord Chief Justice was referring here to Fuch's confession, in which he had said he deliberately split his personality into two compartments, one of loyalty to his Western friends, the other of devotion to Communism.

"Your statement," said Lord Goddard, "shows the depths of self-deception to which people like yourself can fall. Your crime is only thinly differentiated from high treason."

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

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

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

SEEMS TO ATONE

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

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

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

Official U. S. Government observers were seated on the benches.

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

The second accused him of the same offense in New York be-

tween Dec. 31, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1944.

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

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

Berkshire is the county in which Harwell, Britain's foremost atomic research depot, is situated. Fuchs

was chief theoretical physicist there.

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

ADMITTED BEING A RED.

At a preliminary hearing last month the British prosecutor said Fuchs admitted he had been a Communist since 1933. He fled Nazi Germany in 1933 and came

to England. When war broke out he was interned for a while but was released to work as one of Britain's top atom scientists.

He went to the United States with a British team of researchers to work in the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic plant.

Fuchs mounted the steps of the dock and stood facing Lord Goddard while the clerk read of the court intoned the indictment.

When he had finished reading,

the clerk looked at Fuchs and asked:

"Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Resting his left elbow on the front of the dock, with his right hand thrust into his trouser pocket, Fuchs murmured one word:

"Guilty."

His voice was scarcely above a whisper.

Sir Hartley told the court Fuchs had given secrets to agents

of the Soviet Union. He said this was a violation of the official secrets act even though Russia was not an enemy at the time.

"Our relations with that country leave much to be desired," Sir Hartley declared.

"They are not those of amity. Everyone hopes that eventually wiser counsels will prevail and that country will live in amity with the rest of the world."

"It must have been obvious to the prisoner that the information conveyed to agents of that government would have the maximum value if that country ever did become an actual open enemy."

"It follows from that the information was conveyed for a purpose prejudicial to the safety and interest of the (British) state."

Rebecca West's Story of A-Spy

Here is a dramatic ringside story of today's London trial of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, written exclusively for INE by Rebecca West, noted author of "The Meaning of Treason."

By REBECCA WEST
World-Famous Author

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LONDON, March 1.—This ghastly and wasteful battle between West and East allows no time off for entertainment.

When they try anybody at Old Bailey for being a Russian spy, they would like it if you hardly saw a thing.

Want to lift the cloth that hangs over the cage just for judge and jury to see the kind of bird that's

inside, sentence it accordingly and then pop back the cloth.

If one detail were given which bears on the methods which were used to detect the agent, a clue might be given to the workings of our security system.

Today, at the trial of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Lord Chief Justice Goddard swept into court in his scarlet and ermine, behind a sword-bearer and mace-bearer in their mediæval costumes.

He sat down on his great chair under the sword of justice with the intention of letting the case go through as quietly as possible, although quietness is not what he particularly enjoys despite his 73 years.

Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross is spectacular by nature.

His looks are good. He has a voice that makes the dull-est trial sound like a tennis play and of course he enjoys a good trial.

But he, too, was muted today.

And it was not only the necessity to get the case over with the care of a tax keeper unpacking a crate of cabbages that made these men and all the people of the court sit drearily.

The trouble was, we had gathered together to see a man who was our intellectual superior tried on a charge that might mean years of imprisonment.

It was not our fault. Try as we might, there was nothing else we could do with him.

But it did seem odd that with brains as scarce and as much needed as they are today we could find nothing better to do with him than to send him to prison.

It was really even more surprising that with all his intellectual superiority he had not been able to think of anything better to do with us than to give our worst enemies a prescription for blowing us all to pieces.

But there it was.

It was expected that the trial would last about an hour and a half and that those 90 minutes would be drab, simply proving that Dr. Fuchs had been guilty of charges named in

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Rebecca West Tells of Biz

Continued from First Page

four indictments which alleged he had passed information he was bound to keep secret to unknown persons acting for an enemy on four occasions—twice in England and twice in the United States.

But the trial refused to lie down. There was of course an atmosphere of excitement provided by spectators who numbered a great many more American reporters than usual, attracted by a rumor that the trial would show that British security had fallen down badly in this case.

And they got what they came for.

The only consolation the English can derive from the case is that after all Alger Hiss was denounced as a Communist agent when he was a prominent figure in the State Department in 1939 and nobody got around to investigating the charges till the last year or so.

SO EXCITEMENT GAINS

There were also distinguished visitors.

The Duchess of Kent came late and looked not inappropriate for the sad case with her melancholy grace which recalls the young (ballet dancer) Pavlova.

But one had thought that the atmosphere of excitement produced by these spectators would be dampened by anticlimax.

On the contrary, this was one of the most exciting trials that ever happened at Old Bailey.

You could write a very long book on all the implications that could be drawn from the proceedings which, right enough, took 90 minutes.

You see, Fuchs was a German.

He was a symbol of Germany, the problem that lies in the heart of Europe between East and West that may wreck the world and let life blow away like dust off the surface of the globe. He was very gifted and very silly.

He was a pale, neat young man with a bulging forehead and glasses, not much chin and a weakly body.

He was the kind of German who looks very sensible and seems most intelligent until he takes one's breath away by asking some preposterous question, such as whether one does not think that Nietzsche (the German philosopher of super-man) was a greater man than Jesus Christ.

You could deduce all sorts of things by looking at him as the

which brought him to his present situation.

This was not guesswork.

His statement was typically German. It might have been an article written by any serious German journal to justify some new political crime committed by that country. It presented the German paradox perfectly.

This man really was immensely gifted.

What must forever be repelling mysteries to nine-tenths of us were to him plain and radiant statements of friendly fact.

TYPICALLY GERMAN.

But morally and politically he was an imbecile.

He was not like our Communists, who are sane enough but have the gangster instinct and back the Communists because they have made intimations that scientists would, in the Communist state, be given special power.

He was quite simply an imbecile.

This statement was surprisingly enough referred to with respect by both prosecuting and defending counsel.

I cannot imagine why.

It was a document full of colossal egotism and self-pity and a professor of literature or any historian of central Europe could have placed it as a descendant of a novel called "The Sorrows of Werther" written by Goethe more than a hundred years ago.

It was full of cloudy emotion and complete disregard of moral values.

It had a certain measure of German impudence.

Fuchs paused for a moment to rebuke British authorities for not having dealt wisely with internees who like him were sent to Canada to get them out of harm's way in 1940.

SCOLDS AUTHORITIES.

The authorities ought—he suggested—to have allowed internees to read newspapers regularly because if they had been better informed about what the British were doing to help the Russians against the Germans he might not have decided to break his oath of allegiance and violate the undertaking he gave under the Official Secret Act.

Nobody but this type of German would have thought of that.

We were several times assured that the statement was strictly true by prosecuting and defending counsel.

It was indeed a complete confession.

But on the other hand, there is a suspicious resemblance here to the trial of Dr. Alan Nunn May, who was tried for a similar violation of the Official Secrets Act for an offense committed in the interest of Russia.

It is possible that Communists who are Russian agents are instructed to make such confessions as soon as they find themselves detected.

GAIN SOME PRESTIGE.

It satisfies British authorities by handing over to them all information about a particular act of treachery and it gives the man who makes it the prestige of candor.

He might well appear to people who knew the facts of his case as a singularly mean betrayer of trust, but if he makes a full statement his defenders can say:

"Ah, yes, but he did make a clean breast of it. He was only deceitful because his principles forced him to lie."

And the character of the Communist is thereby whitewashed.

It was difficult to judge how far Fuchs' statement was really candid.

There was one indication that it might be.

MIGHT BE CANDID.

He mentioned that when he had been offered 100 pounds (\$166 at the rate of exchange at that time) as a token payment to symbolize his subservience to the cause, he had discussed his acceptance of it with a friend of Alan Nunn May.

Russians and British Communists cannot have wished that attention should be again focused on this man, who has been represented as a martyr by the Communist Party and fellow-travelers and various kindly and misguided souls in this country, on the plea that he was a scientist who betrayed atom secrets simply because he wanted to share scientific knowledge with fellow-scientists in other countries; and that he should now be shown as a fellow-conspirator with a scientist who makes no plea that he was moved to treachery by a desire to share the wonders of science with fellow-scientists, but admits he

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You could deduce all sorts of things by looking at him in the dock.

EASY TO GUESS HIM

You knew just what niche of English life he had fitted into when he came from Germany as a refugee from Hitler in 1933.

You knew you would have seen him at symphony concerts listening with immense respect to the classics and with almost an immense respect to all modern music, whether good or bad; and you would see him at picture galleries too, gazing with equal credulity at any modern art that was going.

And you knew—oh you knew very well that weakly he bought on Saturday!

It was there, of course, that he acquired his conviction in 1942 that the Western Allies were allowing Germany and Russia to bleed each other white, which he mentions as one of the factors

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Fuchs Pleads Guilty as Red Atom Spy; Given 14 Years in Prison

Continued from Page 2

crumpled tie and brown suit and told him:

"Your crime is only thinly differentiated from high treason."

When Goddard had finished, Fuchs thanked the judge, his defense counsel and the governor and staff at Brixton Prison for "considerate treatment."

"I have committed other crimes," against my own brain." His voice was low, hardly audible.

Then it was over. Fuchs was led from the courtroom to begin his sentence. The whole trial had lasted only 50 minutes.

Although only four specific instances of passing on information were mentioned in the official

charges, Fuchs has signed a confession that he delivered Anglo-American atomic secrets to Soviet agents at frequent but irregular intervals for seven years—from 1942 to 1949.

He participated in the development and assembly of the atomic bomb at New York, Los Alamos, N. M., and Oak Ridge, Tenn. He has confessed that he gave the Russians not only the results of his own work, but information he gathered from his colleagues.

The four specific charges against Fuchs were:

1. Giving away atomic information in Birmingham, England, in 1942.

2. Passing atomic information to foreign agents in New York between Dec. 1, 1943 and Aug. 1, 1944.

3. Giving away information in Boston, Mass., in February 1943.

4. Giving away information in Berkshire, England, in 1947.

Britain's chief atomic research laboratory is at Harwell in Berkshire. Fuchs was head of the Theoretical Physics Dept. at Harwell at the time of his arrest.

Only two counts had been

lodged against Fuchs at his preliminary hearing at Bow Street Police Court Feb. 10. They related to the 1943 incident in Boston and the 1947 incident in Britain, now revealed to have taken place in Berkshire.

Fuchs held a last-minute conference in his cell with his defense attorneys, Derek Curtis-Bennett, who also defended Britain's notorious Nazi propagandist, William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, and Malcolm Morrison, before the trial opened.

Then Justice Goddard, wearing a brilliant crimson gown and a white, tightly curled wig, took his seat in the court as the city sword bearer, mace bearer and under-sheriffs stood in full-costumed regalia.

With the Lord Mayor in his seat below the city sword, the clerk called out:

"Put up Emil Julius Fuchs!"

Fuchs, wearing a brown pinhead suit, stood in the dock, and the charges were read to him.

Attorney General Sir Harley Shawcross, who also prosecuted Nazi criminals in Nuerberg, told the court that Fuchs definitely

transmitted his information to agents of the government of the Soviet Union."

Then the brilliant young Attorney General launched a blistering attack against the Communist mentality of men like Fuchs who forsake loyalty to their country for the Marxist ideal.

Dr. Fuchs Beats His Red Breast, Gets 14 Years

By ROBERT CONWAY
(Staff Correspondent of The News)

London, March 1.—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Jekyll-Hyde scientist who confessed giving American and British atom secrets to Soviet Russia, was tried in 90 minutes today and sentenced to 14 years in prison.

A courtroom crowded with reporters—including press representatives of Russia and her satellites—and with diplomats and jurists, was told by Prosecutor Sir Hartley Shawcross, that Fuchs' case "is an object lesson in the meaning of modern Communism—a world dominated by a single power." Sir Hartley emphasized "the incalculable value of the secrets" which Fuchs gave the Soviet.

Fuchs, Britain's third-ranking nuclear ace who was arrested Feb. 2 on a tip from the FBI, stood as if dazed under a tongue-lashing by Chief Justice Goddard. Lord Goddard told the 38-year-old German-born scientist, "you have done irreparable and incalculable harm, both to this land and the United States."

Betrayed Former Pals.

The only witness, was called by the defense. He was William J. Skardon, security officer at the Harwell atomic plant. In reply to questioning by Fuchs' counsel, Skardon agreed there had been no evidence on which to prosecute the scientist until he confessed.

Before he left the prisoner's dock, Fuchs admitted he had ratted on the Russian agents with whom he dealt in Britain and the U. S., presumably starting an international spy hunt which is now under way. His counsel declared the defendant had given authorities "valuable practical assistance" in tracking down the men to whom he originally gave atomic secrets.

Lord Goddard, stern and bewigged personification of British justice, resembled a Charles Laughton characterization of a Lord Chief Justice as he slowly read from his carefully prepared denunciation of Fuchs for having endangered the friendship of Great Britain and the United States.

Consider Appealing

Fuchs himself seemed dazed. His voice was shaky as he thanked the court for having given him a "fair

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