

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT KLAUS FUCHS

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO. 11

SERIALS

576-585

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File No: 65-58805
Section 11

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Metropol J. Meese

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
576	3/7/50	NK Rpt. to HQ	13	13	b1 b7c b7D
577	3/6/50	AL Let to HQ	1	1	
578	3/3/50	AL Rpt to HQ	20	18	2 refer to DOE DOD
579	3/7/50	HQ Let to BS w/enc.	1/1	1/1	
580	3/7/50	HQ Let to BS w/enc	1/3	1/3	
581	3/7/50	HQ Let to London	2	2	
582	2/17/50	Downing Memo to Harbo w/enc.	1/34	1/34	
583	3/9/50	HQ Let to NY	1	1	
584	3/9/50	HQ Let to AEC w/enc	1/11	1/11	
585	2/1/50	Hoover Memo to Tolson	2	2	

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 Rev Ref Deny Ref Presume Pregrinc
 FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

TOP SECRET

FILE NO. NK 65-1026 bp

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/7/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/16,17,20,21, 23,24/50	REPORT MADE BY CARLTON C. LENZ
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Background and activities of ARNOLD ROBINSON, DR. LEWIS BALAMUTH and DR. MORRIS URANIUM COHEN, [redacted] and UNCHEN suspects, set forth. Background of HERMAN and ANNIE KREBS, brother-in-law and sister of RUDOLPH PEIERLS, set forth. RICHARD W. HAMMING, formerly in charge of calculating machines, Theoretical Division, Los Alamos, bought FUCHS' old Buick. HAMMING not too well acquainted with FUCHS and unable to furnish any pertinent information. FUCHS' car searched with negative results.

(TS) b1

- P -

8-1840CV
Classified by 3045 PWT/1MN
Declassify on: OADR 1/5/87

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF class

DATE 6/16/88

~~DEFERRED MAILING~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-58805-576	RECORDED - 136
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau 3 - New York (65-15136) 3 - Boston 2 - Newark		Classified by <i>[Signature]</i> Exempt from GDS, Category <i>[Signature]</i> Date of Declassification Indefinite	INDEXED - 136

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NK 65-4036
TMO:HP

~~ARNOLD ROBINSON;~~
DR. LEWIS BALAMUTH;
DR. MORRIS URANIUM COHEN

On February 16, 1950, Field Supervisor ROBERT GRANVILLE of the New York Office requested Field Supervisor JOHN W. POWELL to conduct investigation into the background, activities and associates of one ARNOLD ROBINSON, 92 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey. According to GRANVILLE, ROBINSON was an incorporator of the Technical Research Laboratories at 92 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, and, in addition, was associated with one LEWIS BALAMUTH and MORRIS URANIUM COHEN. (u)

By teletype dated February 17, 1950, the Bureau and New York were advised that Newark files reflected that ARNOLD ROBINSON first came to the attention of Newark through a lead in the case of DR. LEWIS BALAMUTH. It was determined through a check of the Certificate of Incorporation filed December, 1941 at Trenton, New Jersey, that BALAMUTH was named as agent for Technical Research Laboratories and ARNOLD ROBINSON as one of the incorporators. The company's address was given as 92 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey. No residence address for ROBINSON or any of the other officers of Technical Research Laboratories was given nor was any residence address ever obtained. On September 3, 1943, a Certificate was filed by this corporation to reflect a decrease of capital. In this certificate, the president of the corporation was named as MORRIS H. KIMBALL and the secretary, MOSES CALMER. (u)

Report of Special Agent MAURITZ E. GAHLON dated March 29, 1946 entitled "DR. LEWIS BALAMUTH" makes reference to a plant survey conducted by the Second Service Command, United States Army, on January 18, 1943. This plant survey file has since been destroyed. Included in Special Agent GAHLON's report was information to the effect that the Army inspector making the report interviewed ARNOLD ROBINSON, secretary of the company. The primary contracting Government agent was the Navy Bureau of Steamships, Washington, D. C., and the contracting officer was Lieutenant Commander SCHENIER. Included in the Army plant survey report was a statement that it was mandatory for all executives and employes to be fingerprinted and the prints forwarded to Headquarters, Second Service Command, SOS, Internal Security Division, Plant Protection Branch, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, attention Captain F. H. HOYT. (u)

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Investigation at Newark reflected that Technical Research Laboratories submitted a change of address on September 16, 1943, and that mail for this corporation was to be forwarded to Gussack Machine Production Company, 10-20 Forty-Fifth Road, Long Island City, New York. It should be noted that a report of Special Agent DANIEL F. GARDE dated January 16, 1946 at New York entitled "DR. LEWIS BALAMUTH" reflects on Page 13 that among the officials of the Gussack Machine Production Company were M. H. KIMBALL, President and partner, and MOSES CAMMER, General Manager. (u)

In addition, it was noted that one MORRIS URANIUM COHEN was also a former employee of Technical Research Laboratories. (u)

Report of Special Agent DONALD G. HARRIS dated August 9, 1949 at Newark, New Jersey, entitled "MORRIS URANIUM COHEN" contains a report made by Dun and Bradstreet dated March 8, 1949 which describes Dr. MORRIS U. COHEN as formerly employed by various industrial concerns throughout the New York area and last by Gussack Machine Products Company, Long Island City. Current investigation at Newark reflects that MORRIS URANIUM COHEN and LEWIS BALAMUTH are in business at 580 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, as Balco Research Laboratories. (u)

Investigation at [redacted], Newark, New Jersey, reflected that they were requested to make an inquiry concerning Balco Research Laboratories by the Bank of Montclair, Montclair, New Jersey. (u) b7D

[redacted] whose identity should be concealed by the use of confidential informant symbol if used in any outside communications, advised that they had a checking account for BALAMUTH's wife under the name of EVA SAPER. The account reflected that Miss SAPER's current address was 580 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey. The account had approximately \$5 balance in it. (u) b7C b7D

LYONS: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN R. (u)

[redacted] who should be designated as a confidential informant in all outside communications, advised that the Balco Research Laboratories opened an account with them in June of 1947. He advised that this account was originally arranged for by JACOB FISCHMAN, who claimed to be a patent lawyer and who was formerly vice president of Balco but is presently (u) b7C b7D

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not with that company. He advised that the present officers are MORRIS U. COHEN, President, and LEVIS BALAMUTH, Secretary-Treasurer. He also stated that both of these men maintain personal accounts with the bank. They conduct Electronic Research Laboratories at 580 Market Street, where they rent from the Supreme Laboratories. (u)

[REDACTED] stated they have maintained a satisfactory account with his bank with balances averaging \$10,000 in 1947; \$5,600 in 1948, and \$6,200 in 1949. He stated they had borrowed \$5,000 on two occasions, namely, October, 1948, which was repaid in November of 1948, and in October of 1949, which was repaid in November of 1949. According to a statement furnished the bank as of June 30, 1949, Balco Research had a net worth of \$95,000. (u) b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that the records indicate that fifteen men are employed and BALAMUTH has stated that most of their contracts come from the United States Government. From the bank's records, it appears that the following individuals are employees of the company: (u) b7c b7D

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[REDACTED] (u) b7D
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] (u)
[REDACTED] stated he had no recollection and had no account of
ARNOLD ROBINSON. (u)

The following interview was conducted by Special Agents PAUL R. ALKER and THOMAS M. O'CONNOR: (u)

DOUGLAS S. STUDDIFORD, associate of the Ellis-Foster Laboratories, 4 Cherry Street, Montclair, New Jersey, advised he had formerly been an officer in the Technical Research Laboratories formerly located at 92 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, of which ROBINSON was also an officer. STUDDIFORD advised that he first met ROBINSON during the discussions just prior to the formation of the Technical Research Laboratories. STUDDIFORD advised that the Laboratory was primarily formed to make money, and, secondly, to conduct research in a project for the Government involving the development of a material to be used as a coating for lenses to avoid fogging and scratching. STUDDIFORD stated that the Laboratory was formed in 1942 and that they sold out in August of 1943 for the reason that they were not as financially successful as they had hoped. STUDDIFORD advised that he could not recall to whom the Laboratory facilities were sold but believed it was a Long Island concern. (u)

STUDDIFORD further advised that it was his recollection that ROBINSON was secretary of the Technical Research Laboratories Corporation and that he was a man who was skilled in patent applications but who was not a scientist and did not take an actual part in the research. ROBINSON, according to STUDDIFORD, was born in England and his present citizenship is unknown to STUDDIFORD nor is he aware when ROBINSON first came to the United States, although ROBINSON had for some time prior to the formation of the corporation been employed by the Marx-Clarke Company (?) as a specialist in patent matters. (u)

Since the time of his association with ROBINSON, STUDDIFORD advised that he has seen him on several occasions and that ROBINSON is presently employed for himself in the capacity of patent searching and patent application,

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having an extensive knowledge of how to apply for and search patents, particularly with regard to foreign patents. (u)

STUDDIFORD further advised that ROBINSON never lived in New Jersey to his knowledge, presently lives in New York at an unknown address, and continues his business in Midtown New York, possibly on 44th Street. STUDDIFORD further advised that he did not know of any travels or associates of ROBINSON and furnished the following physical description: (u)

Age	Approximately 50
Height	6' 2" or 6' 3"
Weight	180 to 190
Build	Slight
Hair	Dark and receding
Characteristics	Dark mustache; narrow face; no noticeable accent

STUDDIFORD further advised that he had had no reason to question ROBINSON's loyalty to the United States. (u)

In view of the obvious discrepancies between the physical descriptions of ROBINSON and the Unknown Subject, also known as [REDACTED] no further investigation concerning ROBINSON is being conducted by the Newark Office at this time. (TS) b1

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ANNIE AND HERMAN ERNEST KREBS

All investigation concerning HERMAN ERNEST KREBS was conducted jointly by Special Agents PAUL R. ALKER and THOMAS M. O'CONNOR. (u)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, Inc., 24 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey, contained a report dated June 16, 1948 concerning HERMAN E. and ANNIE L. KREBS, 58 Warfield Street, Montclair, New Jersey, which reflects the family is well regarded in the vicinity and that he is vice president of Resistoflex Corporation, Belleville, New Jersey. This report further reflected that KREBS has an account at the First National Bank in Montclair. (u)

There was no other pertinent information contained in this report. (u)

Records of the District Court, Newark, New Jersey, reflected that HERMANN KREBS arrived at the Port of New York on December 24, 1936 aboard the SS MANHATTAN, Certificate of Arrival No. 2511541. He filed Declaration of Intention No. 43501 in the United States District Court of Newark on May 6, 1937 under the name HERMAN ERNEST KREBS, 58 Warfield Street, Upper Montclair. His description was as follows: (u)

Race	White
Complexion	Fair
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Height	5' 8"
Weight	165
Born	Berlin, Germany, May 2, 1902
Marital Status	Married ANNIE LOUISE March 14, 1925, KREBS Berlin, Germany
Children	ILSE, born July 23, 1926, Berlin, Germany; GUENTHER, born September 12, 1930, Berlin, Germany (u)

This Declaration of Intention contained a photograph of KREBS apparently taken at about the time of the filing of the Declaration. Copies of this photograph have been previously sent by letter to the Bureau and to the New York and Boston Offices. (u)

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KREBS filed Petition for Naturalization No. 55403 dated August 18, 1942. His description on this Petition differed in so far as his date of birth, which was reflected as May 7, 1902, and his weight as 180 pounds. Witnesses on this petition were WALTER E. VOIGHT, 54 Warfield Street, Montclair, New Jersey, and CURT E. STRETTON, 146 Rhode Avenue, Nutley, New Jersey. (U)

Files of this office reflected no identifiable information concerning VOIGHT and no information concerning STRETTON. (U)

KREBS was granted Certificate of Naturalization at Newark on January 11, 1943. (U)

The files of the District Court also contain the following information concerning the subject's wife, ANNIE KREBS: (U)

Certificate of Arrival No. 2511542 showed her arrival at New York on December 24, 1936 aboard the SS MANHATTAN. She filed Declaration of Intention No. 43500 under the name ANNIE LOUISE KREBS on May 6, 1937. Her description was as follows:

Complexion	Fair
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray brown
Height	5' 4"
Weight	112
Date of Birth	January 18, 1901
Place of Birth	Berlin, Germany

She furnished the same information concerning marriage and children as did HERMAN KREBS. She filed Petition for Naturalization No. 57232 on November 4, 1942, and she took the oath of allegiance and was awarded Certificate of Naturalization No. 6248016 on June 19, 1944. (U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he considered KREBS to be a very fine individual and that he has absolute confidence in his loyalty. He further advised that

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he has no information concerning any trips that may have been taken in the past by KREBS. [REDACTED] further advised that other than his association with Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR PETERLS, he knows of no other associates of KREBS. [REDACTED] further stated that, to his knowledge, KREBS had never contemplated forming any other company. (u) b7c b7D

It is noted that EDGAR PETERLS, referred to above, is the President of Resistoflex. (u)

In this connection, it should be noted that it was alleged [REDACTED] was alleged to have contemplated forming his own laboratory in 1944. [REDACTED] described KREBS as five feet eight inches or five feet nine inches tall, fairly stocky build, about 170 pounds, no noticeable characteristics. (u) b1 b7c b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7c b7D

WILBUR W. BROOKS, 380 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, advised that he has known KREBS for many years and at the time he first met KREBS he, BROOKS, was employed as a cashier at the First National Bank in Belleville, New Jersey. The Resistoflex Corporation, of which KREBS is Vice President, borrowed money from the bank, and accordingly BROOKS was put on the Board of Directors and later resigned from the bank and gave his full time to the Resistoflex Corporation. However, BROOKS advised that he has not been associated with Resistoflex for over a year. He stated that KREBS is a very fine individual for whose loyalty to the United States he would not hesitate to vouch. He advised that, in addition to being vice president, KREBS is also sales manager of the corporation and travels extensively throughout the country in all areas as the corporation's representative. (u)

BROOKS further advised that KREBS is not a scientist but primarily a salesman and would not be capable of writing a chemical or scientific paper. KREBS, according to BROOKS, associates mainly with people in Resistoflex and with individuals he has come in contact with at various companies throughout the United States. BROOKS said that many of these persons are also known to him and that all of them have a high regard for KREBS. (u)

BROOKS further advised that, to his knowledge, KREBS has made no trips outside of the United States since first arriving here from Germany and that he has never considered setting up another laboratory. As far as characteristics are concerned, BROOKS advised that KREBS has a very definite and unmistakable German accent. (u)

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Mr. BROOKS furnished photographs of KREBS taken August 25, 1944 in connection with the ceremonies involving the awarding of the Army and Navy "E" to the Resistoflex Corporation. These photographs consist of a full face and a left and a right profile of KREBS. Copies of these photographs have been previously furnished to the Bureau and to the New York and Boston Offices by letter. (U)

In connection with KREBS, it is to be noted that an investigation of KREBS was conducted by the Newark Office in 1942 at the request of the War Department under the character "Alien Employment - Aircraft Ammunitions Production; Special Inquiry (War Department)", Bureau File 96-1098. This investigation failed to indicate any disloyalty on the part of KREBS and reflected no information of a derogatory nature concerning him. (U)

It should be noted that Washington Field by teletype dated February 13, 1950 advised that ANNIE KREBS was the daughter of HEINRICH PEIERLS and the sister of RUDOLPH PEIERLS. (U)

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RICHARD W. HAMMING was interviewed on February 24, 1950, by Special Agents CARLTON C. LENZ and JOHN R. LYONS at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey. He advised that he was acquainted with KLAUS FUCHS during his work at the atomic energy project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. (u)

HAMMING stated that he and his wife knew FUCHS in a social way and that he knew him in connection with his work at Los Alamos. HAMMING advised that he and his wife felt sorry for FUCHS due to the fact that he was alone. Consequently, they included him in their parties on a few occasions. (u)

HAMMING stated that he was attached to the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos in charge of calculating machines and in connection with this work did have contact with FUCHS. HAMMING desired to point out that he was not in any way particularly friendly with FUCHS and that FUCHS was inclined to associate more frequently with persons in the top level in the project and also members of the British delegation stationed there. (u)

HAMMING stated the following individuals were among FUCHS' close acquaintances and associates at Los Alamos: TONY SKYRME, who is now at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton; NICK METROPOLIS, who is either at Princeton or Los Alamos; ANTHONY P. FRENCH, who is a British subject and is presently in England. (u)

HAMMING stated that NAOMI LIVESEY FRENCH, wife of ANTHONY FRENCH, taught at the University of Illinois with HAMMING and he became acquainted with FRENCH through his wife. HAMMING advised further that the FRENCHS purchased FUCHS' 1939 gray Buick at Los Alamos. They agreed to have the car overhauled and then take a trip to western United States and to New York before leaving for England. HAMMING agreed with the FRENCHS to buy the car when they arrived at New York and pay them the price they paid FUCHS plus one-half of the cost of the overhaul. (u)

He stated that he bought the car from the FRENCHS in September, 1946. HAMMING stated that the details of the purchase of the car from FUCHS were handled practically exclusively by the FRENCHS. He stated that ANTHONY FRENCH is now a professor at Cambridge University. (u)

Concerning FUCHS, HAMMING advised that he, HAMMING, arrived at Los Alamos about VE Day and left 15 months later. He stated FUCHS never gave him any indication that he was a Communist and did not remember ever discussing Communism with FUCHS. He advised, however, that FUCHS had a great deal of knowledge concerning the atomic bomb and also was in on a great many discussions concerning the proposed hydrogen bomb and he believes that FUCHS has more than a smattering of knowledge concerning the hydrogen bomb. (u)

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HAMMING stated that he could not remember any trips taken by FUCHS while he was at Los Alamos. HAMMING also advised that he had talked the FUCHS matter over with his wife and also with BROCKWAY MC MILLAN, and his wife had nothing further to offer. He stated BROCKWAY MC MILLAN had been at Los Alamos but claimed^{he} did not know FUCHS. (U)

HAMMING stated he did not know EVELYN KLINE, JEAN PARKER, OR ELIZABETH GRANT, who were reported to have been friends of FUCHS while at Los Alamos. (U)

HAMMING stated that he sold his car about the first week of February, 1950, to CHARLES PFISTER, a used-car dealer in Plainfield, New Jersey, having advised that he never found anything in the car that could be credited as having belonged to Doctor FUCHS but also stated that he had never removed the seats of the car. (U)

CHARLES PFISTER, upon being contacted, stated that he sold the car in question within a day or two after purchasing it from HAMMING to JUNE MAC VICKAR, who owns the Mac Vickar Dress Shop at 513A Park Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey. PFISTER stated that he had no opportunity to thoroughly check the car and had only gone to the extent of cleaning out the inside. He also stated that he had not removed the seats from the car to see if something might have become lodged underneath them. (U)

Miss MAC VICKAR advised that she was aware of the fact that the car had formerly belonged to FUCHS. She stated she had not gone over the car since she purchased it. (U)

Special Agent CLARK D. TUMPKINS made a thorough search of the car including removal of seats and was unable to locate anything. (U)

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CCL:HP

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LEADS

NEWARK OFFICE

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will continue to submit photographs and descriptions of Security Index Card subjects who fit the description of [redacted] and Unchem. (S) b1

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Will furnish Boston with a thumb-nail sketch, photograph and description of MALCOLM ROBERTSON, whose name appeared in the notebook of ISRAEL HALPERIN, so that further efforts may be made to eliminate or establish him as being identical with Unchem on [redacted] on both, (S) b1

REFERENCES: Bureau File 65-58805.
Washington Field teletype to Newark dated 2/13/50.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Albuquerque dated 2/21/50. (u)

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Russ

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 6, 1950

SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R
BUFILE 65-58805

94134

Re report of SA WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE dated 3/3/50, at Albany.

It is to be noted that the seventh line from the bottom on page 15 should read, "luncheon attended by PLACZEK, HURWITZ, Dr. VOLNEY WILSON, FUCHS, and himself."

65-1627

WFG:mfs

cc - New York 65-15156
Los Angeles (AM)
Newark
Boston (65-3519)

DEFERRED RECORDING

Correction made 3/9

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DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042 PWT/lm

RECORDED - 136

65-58805-577

MAR 10 1950

EX-11

161
52 APR 5 1950

EX-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

AL FILE NO. **65-1527 mfs**

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/3/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/8/10/14/17/20/ 21/23/24/50	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE
TITLE EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

***SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Records at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. show that on November 18 and 19, 1947, subject, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Establishment visited the Research Laboratory at G. E. for purpose of discussing cyclotrons, betatrons, and synchrotrons. Known activities and contacts set out. Subject allowed to view only non-classified material and equipment and was not permitted to enter restricted areas. Subject had social contacts with Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK now located at Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. Subject lectured to members of Research Laboratory on plans and activities of British Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell, England. G. E. officials and scientists advised they were surprised by the arrest of subject and stated he had given no indication either by word or action that would justify any suspicion of espionage activity on his part. The G. E. records also show a personal visit on 6/25/46 to Dr. HANS BETHE at the Research Laboratory.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042PWT/lmw

Details: AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK:

Captain E. C. FORSYTHE, U. S. N., Resident Inspector of Naval Machinery, advised that Captain W. A. Brooks was the former Inspector at the General Electric Company in November, 1947. He advised that a duty of the Resident Inspector is to maintain on-the-spot liaison with the G. E. Company on security measures and over-all production in connection with the numerous U. S. N. contracts held by the G. E. Company. He

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

*100 copies
222 notes
2/27*

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 - 2 - Newark (AMSD)
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 - 4 - Albany

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MAR 10 1950	INDEXED - 236

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advised it was the policy of the General Electric Company to clear all visits of foreign nationals through the International General Electric Company, a subsidiary company, and that the I.G.E. made a practice of notifying the Inspector of Naval Machinery of the intended visit of foreign nationals to the non-restricted areas of the General Electric Company. He advised that in effect, approval by the Inspector to visit the plant was not an authorization, but was merely a notification of visit given to him and in the absence of any objection on his part, mere acquiescence to the visit of the foreign national. He advised that a foreign national would not normally be given clearance to enter restricted areas where Government work was being conducted, and that the ordinary visitor would be allowed to view only non-classified material and equipment. He advised that Captain W. A. BROOKS would have no personal recollection of the visits of the subject, but in the event that contact with him should be desired, his address was as follows: CAPTAIN W. A. BROOKS, U.S.N., Supervising Inspector of Navy Material, 114 Marietta Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Captain FORSYTHE advised that after a search of his records, he had received information from the office of Mr. PATRICK J. GAREY of the I.G.E. that the subject made two visits to the General Electric Company. On June 25, 1946, subject visited a Professor BETHE of Cornell University at the Research Laboratory apparently as a personal visit. On November 18, 1947, the subject, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment, visited Dr. H. C. POLLOCK of the Research Laboratory for a two day period, apparently to view and discuss the 70 MEV Synchrotron.

Captain FORSYTHE stated that to the best of his knowledge the subject would not have been allowed to enter any restricted areas where work on Government contracts was being performed or to have entered the Atomic Research area.

Mr. PATRICK J. GAREY, Assistant to the Commercial Vice-President, International General Electric Company, Building 36, Room 602, advised that visits of all foreign nationals were cleared through his office regardless of whether the visit was sponsored by the I.G.E. or the G. E. Company. He stated the procedure was to secure information on the intended visit from available sources and fill out a form, M-626 which would serve as notification to the Inspector of U. S. N. Material that a foreign national intended to visit the Schenectady factory of the G. E. Company; that in the absence of any objection on their part, the visit would take place on the indicated date. GAREY advised that upon the arrival of the visitor, the responsible official of the G. E. Company who extended the invitation, would take charge of the visitor and upon the completion of his visit, submit information on a form M-629 which would provide information concerning the nature of the visit. Upon receipt of this

information, Mr. GAREY advised they would again advise the Office of the Inspector of Naval Machinery of the report of visit. Mr. GAREY advised that since the establishment of the Atomic Energy program at Schenectady, the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission has also received a copy of the Report of a Visit of a Foreign National.

Mr. GAREY advised that his records showed the following information on the two visits of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS: On May 29, 1946, the secretary to Dr. K. H. KINGDON, Head of the Nucleonics Section of the Research Laboratory, telephonically contacted Mr. GAREY'S office to advise that a Professor BETHE of Cornell University was visiting the Research Laboratory for several weeks during June, 1946, and that a Mr. K. FUCHS, a British citizen connected with the Manhattan District Project at Los Alamos, N. M. planned to come to Schenectady for a conference with Professor BETHE at Building 5 in the Research Laboratory. Mr. KINGDON'S secretary requested the usual clearance for the visit of FUCHS to the Research Laboratory for a conference only with Professor BETHE. Mr. GAREY advised that his records showed that the subject visited Professor BETHE at Building 5 in Dr. K. H. KINGDON'S office in the Research Laboratory on the afternoon of June 25 and that this contact consisted of a personal visit with Professor BETHE.

Mr. GAREY further advised that his records showed that on November 18, 1947, the subject as a member of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment, visited Dr. H. C. POLLOCK of the Research Laboratory in Building 5 for a two day period. The report of visit showed that the 70 MEV Synchrotron was discussed and that nothing else was under discussion while the visitor was in that particular section of the Research Laboratory.

Mr. GAREY advised from information in his file, it was apparent that Dr. KLAUS FUCHS had originally intended to visit the G. E. Company together with Dr. H. W. B. SKINNER also of the British Atomic Energy Establishment, but that apparently SKINNER was delayed and FUCHS came on as planned originally. GAREY advised that on November 26, 1947, Dr. H. W. B. SKINNER and Mr. L. G. RALFE of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office in Washington, D. C. visited the G. E. Research Laboratory to view and discuss the 70 MEV Synchrotron and the U. S. Army Air Corps synchrotron and other standard equipment in the X-Ray Section such as X-Ray diffraction equipment, mass spectrometer, and the 100 MEV Betatron.

Mr. GAREY advised that normally upon the visit of a foreign national, they would have some record of hotel reservations for the visitor, especially in view of a two day visit, but stated that in the case of both FUCHS and the latter visit of SKINNER and RALFE, there was no information available in his

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files as to reservations having been made at a local hotel for these visitors. He stated that, in his opinion, very probably Dr. H. C. POLLOCK of the Research Laboratory handled this matter.

Mr. GUSTAVE V. EDLUND, Security Chief of the Schenectady area office of the Atomic Energy Commission, stationed at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Niskayuna, advised that a search of his records reflected the two above mentioned visits of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS in the form of Report On Foreign Visitors memorandum received from Mr. PATRICK J. GAREY of the International General Electric. He advised that his office also had a record of the later visit of Dr. H. W. B. SKINNER also of the British Atomic Energy Establishment. Mr. EDLUND advised that at the time of the visit of FUCHS and the later visit of SKINNER, his office had contacted Dr. POLLOCK of the Research Laboratory and made it clear that these visitors could not be brought on to the facilities of the Atomic Energy Power Laboratory and that they were to be allowed access only to non-classified areas of the Research Laboratory. EDLUND stated that in November, 1947, most of the activity and equipment of the Atomic Power Laboratory was located at the Peek Street Installation of the G. E. Company. He advised that he was sure that FUCHS was not permitted access to this area.

EDLUND advised that at the time of the visit of Dr. FUCHS to the Research Laboratory in June, 1946, to visit Dr. BETHE, plans had just been formulated for the G. E. Company to take over from the Dupont Company Atomic Power Research at Schenectady. He advised at this time the G. E. was just beginning to select a few men from their Research Laboratory for work on this project. He advised that there were no materials or equipment of a classified nature in the area at that time. He advised that at that time Dr. BETHE was an Acting Consultant to the General Electric Company during the formulation of plans for Atomic Power Research at Schenectady and that it was his opinion that Dr. FUCHS, having worked under Dr. BETHE at Los Alamos, was merely paying a personal visit before his departure to England.

Mr. EDLUND also advised that during the visit of the subject in November, 1947, to view the various atom smashing devices in the Research Laboratory, he probably had considerable contact with Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK, assigned to theoretical problems in the Physics Division of the Research Lab. EDLUND advised that PLACZEK was an internationally known theoretical physicist who had worked with Dr. BETHE and the subject at Los Alamos. EDLUND advised that PLACZEK was presently at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University; that he was a member of the Declassification Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission; that he had been cleared by the AEC in the Schenectady area and that he had impressed him as being a loyal, discreet, and security minded individual.

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ATOMIC POWER DIVISION - Atomic Power Laboratory

Dr. K. H. KINGDON	In Charge of Division
Dr. H. BROOKS	Associate Project Leader
Dr. J. P. HOWE	Metallurgical Projects
Dr. J. HARSDEN	Chemical Projects
Dr. J. A. AYRES	General Chemistry
Dr. G. DESSAUER	Pile Physics
Dr. R. EHRLICH	Theoretical
Dr. J. F. FLAGG	Chemical Analysis
L. L. GERMAN	Health Physics
Dr. H. HURWITZ	Pile Theory
Dr. W. R. KATNE	Electrostatic Generator
F. G. La VIOLETTE	Pile Instrumentation
DR. E. A. LUEBKE	Pile Components
C. MANNAL	Pile Layout
K. D. McMAHAN	Cooling System
J. H. PAYNE	Mechanical Design
Dr. L. P. PEPKOWITZ	Chemical Analysis
Dr. E. C. PITZER	Chemical Processing
Dr. R. B. RICHARDS	Separation Chemistry
Dr. E. G. ROCHOW	Separation Chemistry
Dr. G. L. ROE	Theoretical
Dr. R. P. SCHULIAN	Chemical Processing
Dr. T. M. SNYDER	Pile Physics
Dr. J. R. STEHN	Pile Theory
DR. L. TONES	Nuclear Division of Advanced Course
Dr. C. W. TUCKER	X-ray Structure
Dr. C. E. WEBER	Chemical Metallurgy
Dr. G. L. WEIL	Pile Physics
Dr. V. C. WILSON	Pile Physics
Dr. W. K. WOODS	Pile Technology

* * * * *

Dr. E. E. CHARLTON in charge of the X-ray Section of the Research Laboratory, Building #37, Room 101, advised SA J. HOWARD CARLSON and the writer that he had no recollection of the visit of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS to view the 70 MEV Synchrotron. He stated, however, that a visitor could come into his section and visit with Dr. POLLOCK and other members of the accelerator group and he not have any knowledge of the visit. He advised that at the present time there was no classified material or equipment in his section and there was not during the pertinent period of November, 1947. He advised that the various

atom smashing devices such as the cyclotrons, betatron, and synchrotron had proved highly valuable in nuclear research, and that for a period of time during the war, the betatron was classified equipment. He stated at that time, the 70 MEV Synchrotron had been just completed under the direction of Dr. POLLOCK and that at that time they received visits from many scientists interested in viewing and discussing the machine.

Of possible interest is a press release in the September, 1946, publication of the G. E. Company News at Schenectady, stating that the General Electric Research Laboratory had announced a new type of atom smashing device. This article stated a new and compact type of atom-smashing device called a synchrotron, capable of hurling electrons at energies of at least 70,000,000 volts, was nearing completion at GE'S Research Laboratory in Schenectady. It was being constructed under a contract with the Navy's Office of Naval Research.

The details of this device were revealed to the American Physical Society by Dr. HERBERT C. POLLOCK, who reported for a six-man GE research team consisting of Drs. R. V. LANGMUIR, F. R. ELDER, J. P. BLEWETT, A. H. GUREWITSCH and R. L. MATTERS and POLLOCK.

Continuing, the article stated a Russian physicist, V. VEKSLER, and E. H. MacMILLAN of the University of California, independently proposed the apparatus known as the synchrotron, which applies certain principles of the cyclotron to electrons. It was found that the successful use of such equipment depends upon the possibility of bringing electrons to levels of several million volts before they are subjected to the cyclotron type of acceleration.

General Electric scientists have devised means by which this initial energy may be imparted by the same principle as in the betatron. This is another type of atom smasher, of which several have already been built in the G. E. Research Laboratory. The new Schenectady synchrotron, which thus uses first the principle of the betatron, and then the principle of the cyclotron, will probably be the first in operation in the United States.

Dr. HERBERT C. POLLOCK in charge of the Synchrotron Project in the X-ray Section of the Research Laboratory advised SA J. HOWARD CARLSON and the writer that he had recalled the visit of the subject at the time of the news paper publicity following his arrest in England. He stated, however, that he had no vivid recollection of FUCHS and he made no great impression upon him and that he recalled him as only one of many foreign scientists who came to view and discuss the newly completed 70 MEV Synchrotron.

Upon searching through various items of correspondence, he was able to produce all available information covering the occasion of the visit of Dr. FUCHS to the G. E. Research Laboratory. This correspondence is self-explanatory and is set out below:

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"BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC OFFICE

United Kingdom Scientific Mission
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

October 27, 1947

"Please quote
File No. 185-69-1

"General Electric Company
Research Laboratories
Schenectady 5, New York

Attention: Dr. H. C. Pollock

"Dear Dr. Pollock:

"Dr. H. W. B. SKINNER of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in England is visiting U.S.A. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st November.

"He has asked us to include in his itinerary a visit to the General Electric Company on the 17th November for the purpose of discussing cyclotrons and betatrons with you. He will be accompanied by Dr. K. FUCHS of the above mentioned Establishment.

"We have asked the Atomic Energy Commission to give us formal clearance for Dr. SKINNER'S and Dr. FUCHS' visit and we will, therefore, appreciate it if you will advise us that the proposed date is convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

L. G. RAIFE

LGR/bh"

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"cc: R. W. LARSON
VIA Brooks
ONR - New York
Dr. U. LIDDEL

"October 31, 1947

British Commonwealth Scientific Office
United Kingdom Scientific Mission
1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Attention: Mr. L. G. Ralfe
Mr. Woodward

Dear Sirs:

This is to reply to your letters of Oct. 27 calling our attention to the proposed visits of Dr. H. A. B. SKINNER and Dr. K. FUCHS of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment on November 17 to discuss cyclotrons, synchrotrons and betatrons, and the proposed visit later in November by Dr. J. H. AMBERY to discuss the same subjects.

We shall look forward with pleasure to seeing these gentlemen. I note that you have requested the Atomic Energy Commission to give formal clearance for these visits. The work here on synchrotrons is being carried out for the Office of Naval Research rather than the Atomic Energy Commission and accordingly, the request for permission should have been referred to that office. It so happens that Drs. KILLIAN and LIDDEL, of the Office of Naval Research, are here at the present time and they tell me that the Office of Naval Research is aware of the plans of these gentlemen to visit this country and approves their seeing the work which we have in progress. I hope that this letter, copies of which are being sent to the interested parties, may serve to put on record the plans for these visits.

Very sincerely,

H. C. POLLOCK
RESEARCH LABORATORY

HCP:hb"

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"November 17, 1947

"Dr. H. W. B. SKINNER
c/o Mr. Donald Watson
NRC Laboratory
Chalk River
Ontario, Canada

Dear Skinner:

"I received your letter of November 16 this morning and note that you now plan to come on the 26th of November. That date is entirely convenient for us, and I shall look forward to seeing you again. Mr. RALFE just telephoned me that he would probably accompany you.

"I shall let PLACZEK know of your plans and I expect he will be here since he has just returned from a trip to Europe.

Yours sincerely,

H. C. Pollock
RESEARCH LABORATORY

HCP:hb

cc - PJ GAREY, Rm 600 Bldg. 36, IGE
RW LARSON, Rm 101, Bldg. 5
LG RALFE, United Kingdom Scientific Mission."

Dr. POLLOCK advised that Dr. H. W. B. SKINNER of the British Atomic Energy Establishment had planned to make the original visit with FUCHS and that upon the occasion of a delay in the itinerary of Dr. SKINNER, FUCHS came on as originally planned and Dr. SKINNER and a Mr. L. G. RALFE of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office, came on a week later. He advised that he knew Dr. SKINNER personally having worked with him at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California. He stated that he remembered his visit very well due possibly to his friendship with SKINNER and due to the fact that SKINNER was the type of a man to make himself known in any audience. He advised that the British were building a synchrotron at Oxford, England and that the visit of SKINNER and FUCHS was to aid them in this work. He stated, however, that in connection with the visit of FUCHS he had no recollection that it was anything more than an ordinary visit and expressed surprise when he was advised that FUCHS had spent two days at the G. E. Company and had planned to spend two days apparently at the Research Laboratory.

Dr. POLLOCK checked his personal notebook which he maintained on visitors and found that he had made no notations on either November 18 or 19 during the subject's visit and stated that apparently, FUCHS had made no impression on him and had no particularly important information to offer. He advised, however, that on the date of November 18, Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR, formerly associated with him on the synchrotron project, had made several notations on the progress of the machine. Dr. POLLOCK stated that it was quite possible that Dr. LANGMUIR had escorted the subject through the Laboratory and had explained the various particle accelerators to him.

Dr. POLLOCK stated that he had no knowledge of the fact that the subject gave an informal talk in the lecture room, Room 408 in Building #37 on progress at Harwell to various members of the Research Laboratory until this fact was called to his attention shortly after the newspaper publicity on the arrest of FUCHS. Dr. POLLOCK stated that it was quite possible that Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK, a theoretical physicist who was doing some work in the Research Laboratory at the time, possibly might have arranged this lecture by FUCHS. He also advised that upon reflection, and in view of the mention of PLACZEK in the above quoted correspondence, that he recalled that PLACZEK had worked at Los Alamos at the same time FUCHS was assigned there. He advised that Dr. PLACZEK could be contacted at the Institute of Advanced Study, but also stated that in all probability, PLACZEK'S memory would be no better than his own concerning the visit of the subject. Dr. POLLOCK advised that at that time, they had numerous foreign scientists visiting the Research Laboratory to view the synchrotron, and on many occasions when scientists were visiting Schenectady to possibly view the various areas of the Atomic Power Laboratory, and when clearance could not be arranged or was not possible,

the scientists would be directed to the X-ray Section of the Research Laboratory, Building 37, for a tour of the non-classified atom smashing devices. Dr. POLLOCK advised he had no knowledge of any arrangements made in behalf of the subject for hotel lodgings. Dr. POLLOCK advised he would attempt to refresh his memory on the visit of FUCHS and would gladly furnish any information of possible value.

Dr. F. K. ELDER and Dr. A. M. GUREVITSCH, Research Associates, assigned to the synchrotron project, advised that they had no knowledge of the visit of the subject to the Research Laboratory until advised by their co-workers after the publicity concerning subject's arrest. They both suggested that possibly Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR, who presently is working at the Radiation Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, should be contacted in this matter.

Dr. KENNETH H. KINGDON in charge of the Atomic Power Division of the Research Laboratory now located at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Niskayuna, advised that he first heard of the visits of FUCHS to the Research Laboratory from his Associate Project leader Dr. HARVEY BROOKS who advised him shortly after the publicity concerning FUCHS' arrest that FUCHS had actually lectured at the G. E. Research Laboratory several years previous. Dr. KINGDON also advised that he had no knowledge of the subject's visit in June, 1946, with Dr. HANS A. BETHE which apparently took place in his office in Building 75 of the Research Laboratory. He stated at that time Dr. BETHE who was Acting Consultant on the Atomic Power project, used space in his office and that he personally would not have had occasion to know of the visit, unless BETHE had seen fit to mention it to him or to introduce the visitor to him.

KINGDON advised he had no idea who possibly might have arranged the lecture by the subject, but stated that it was quite the custom and practice of the Research Laboratory upon the visit of a distinguished visitor to secure a conference room and call a meeting of various interested people and to attempt to secure some information of value from this visitor. He advised such discussions between scientists usually proved mutually beneficial. KINGDON stated he had no idea where the subject might have stayed during his visit in Schenectady, but thought it was quite possible that he might have been the guest of Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK.

Mr. R. W. LARSON, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Research Laboratory, Room 541-A, Research Laboratory, advised that he had no personal knowledge of the visit of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS. He advised that he had been recently notified by Dr. KINGDON that FUCHS apparently had visited the G. E. Company and had given a lecture at the Research Laboratory. Upon a

search of his records, Mr. LARSON located copies of the previously quoted correspondence concerning the intended visit of FUCHS. He advised that after checking the personal calendar of Dr. C. G. SUITS, Director of the Research Laboratory, that the latter was out of town and would not have had occasion to meet Dr. FUCHS. Mr. LARSON stated he had no idea where the subject might have stayed during his visit and stated that it was possible that he might have been the guest of Dr. PLACZEK. He stated that in the event hotel reservations were made, he would have stayed either at the Van Curler Hotel or the Lower Mohawk Club. Mr. LARSON stated that Dr. PLACZEK submitted a request for leave of absence about a year ago to continue studies and that he was presently located at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. LARSON stated that PLACZEK was a brilliant theoretical physicist, but that he was a "pure scientist", and that he might be termed a non conformist to the ordinary way of living.

A check of the records of the Van Curler Hotel, Washington Avenue, the Foster Hotel, 508 State Street, and the Mohawk Club, 1 North Church Street, failed to reflect that the subject resided there during his visit in November, 1947.

Dr. HARVEY BROOKS, Associate Project leader of the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, advised that he recalled the visit of FUCHS and had attended the lecture given by him at the Research Laboratory. He stated that he may also have attended a general luncheon with the subject as is the custom with various visiting scientists and that he, himself, may possibly have asked him to give a lecture on the progress at Harwell. He stated that he was located at the Peek Street installation of the Atomic Power Laboratory and that he had to go to Building 37 in the Schenectady Works to attend the lecture which about 30 people associated with the Research Laboratory attended. He stated that FUCHS spoke mostly of the plans and the various theories under consideration at Harwell at that time and although he talked for approximately three quarters of an hour, failed to give any practical information. He advised that the G. E. scientists were prevented by the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act from discussing any classified information with FUCHS, and that the complete discussion was rather one sided and comparatively uninformative. BROOKS stated that he had no idea where FUCHS may have stayed during his visit to Schenectady, but suggested that various members of his group who had known FUCHS at Los Alamos might be contacted. He stated that DRS. GEORGE PLACZEK, HENRY HURWITZ, JR., RICHARD EHRLICH, and THOMA SNYDER had prior acquaintance with FUCHS.

Dr. HENRY HURWITZ, Jr., Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, stated that he recalled the visit of Dr. FUCHS quite well. He stated that he had worked in one of the associated theoretical groups with FUCHS at Los Alamos and had limited contact with him at that time. He stated he had little or no contact socially with FUCHS. He advised he attended the lecture given by FUCHS at the

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Research Laboratory, but had no idea who may have invited FUCHS to talk or how the conference was arranged. He stated that he, himself, may have asked FUCHS to give this lecture but had no recollection of the same. He stated he had no idea how long FUCHS stayed at the Research Laboratory or whether he may have stayed with Dr. PLACZEK at the time. He stated that he probably discussed FUCHS' itinerary with him at the time, but that he did not recall it now. He advised that he could recall nothing else pertinent to the visit of Dr. FUCHS. He suggested that Dr. RICHARD EHRLICH who was at that time out on sick leave be contacted in view of the fact that EHRLICH exhibited a greater capacity for remembering past activity.

Dr. THOMAS SNYDER, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, advised he recalled the visit of FUCHS and had attended the lecture but could provide no other information of interest concerning his visit. He stated he knew FUCHS just slightly from Los Alamos and had little or no contact with him at that installation.

Dr. JOHN R. STEHN, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, advised that he recalled the visit of FUCHS and had attended the lecture given by him. He also produced notes of this lecture which were dated November 19, 1947, which indicated that FUCHS actually had stayed two days at Schenectady. Prior to receipt of this information, there had been no actual proof that FUCHS had actually spent his intended two day period at Schenectady. Dr. STEHN stated he had no idea how this lecture had been arranged or under whose sponsorship. He could furnish nothing further pertinent to the visit of subject.

Dr. LEWIS TONKS, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, advised that he recalled his various associates discussing the visit of FUCHS at the time of his lecture at the Research Laboratory. He stated he, himself, personally did not attend the lecture and had not met FUCHS at all.

Mr. FRANK SHARP, G. E. Reception Office, Schenectady Works, advised there were no records available on visitors who may have contacted the G. E. prior to 1949.

Dr. HERBERT C. POLLOCK, Research Laboratory, was recontacted and he advised that he had contacted various members of his staff and that nobody recalled escorting Dr. FUCHS through the X-ray Section of the Laboratory. He stated that either he, himself, must have done it or that possibly, Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR who is now at the California Institute of Technology, may have handled the assignment. He stated that in view of the fact that he had no knowledge of any arrangements made for over-night lodging for FUCHS, that it was quite possible that FUCHS had some personal friend at the G. E. Company who

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could have made these arrangements for him upon a personal request from FUCHS. He advised it was quite possible that Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK might have invited FUCHS to stay at his home. He stated that PLACZEK was a well traveled man, had friends in many sections of the country and in many countries in Europe; also, that he had quite a habit of taking various visitors to his home. He stated that he recalled that Dr. SKINNER who had originally planned to make the visit with FUCHS was a close friend of Dr. PLACZEK and that possibly, in view of his friendship for SKINNER, PLACZEK very possibly invited FUCHS to his home even though he may not have known him very well personally.

Dr. W. VAN DER GRINTEN, Research Laboratory stated that he recalled the visit of FUCHS and that he had attended the lecture given by him in the Research Laboratory. He stated that FUCHS talked for approximately one hour, but didn't say much, nevertheless, he considered him to be a brilliant scientist.

Mr. P. C. NOBLE, Research Assistant, Research Laboratory, advised that he had no knowledge of the visit of Dr. FUCHS to the Research Laboratory.

Mr. J. C. VAN DEUSEN, Accounting Division, Research Laboratory, Building 5, Room 403, after a search of his records produced a voucher covering the submission of a luncheon check which was charged to Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK of the Research Laboratory. This voucher indicated that on November 18, 1947, PLACZEK had the following guests; HURWITZ, EHRLICH, WILSON and K. F.

Dr. HENRY HURWITZ was not available for reinterview having left for a two week visit to the Atomic Power Laboratory at Hanford, Washington.

✓ Dr. RICHARD EHRLICH, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, advised that he recalled very well the visit of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS in November, 1947. He stated that he had worked in the same group of theoretical physicists under HANS BETHE at Los Alamos with the subject and had considerable contact with him. He stated that his wife had also known FUCHS at Los Alamos having worked with an IBM machine group which had contact with FUCHS' group at the project. He stated that he recalled when FUCHS visited here in Schenectady that both he and his wife wanted to have him come to their home for dinner, but that some previous plan of FUCHS had interfered. He stated that he recalled the luncheon attended by PLACZEK, HURWITZ, Dr. VOLNEY WILSON, ~~TOMAS~~, and himself. He stated it was a group assembled by PLACZEK being a group of scientists who had known and had contact with each other at Los Alamos. He stated that he attended the lecture given by FUCHS, but could not recall how it had been arranged. He stated it was quite possible that PLACZEK may have arranged it but that PLACZEK was not normally the administrative or organizing type. He stated that he was quite hazy in his recollection about the following details

FUCHS
see Henry
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but that to the best of his knowledge, after that luncheon on Tuesday, November 18, FUCHS, PLACZEK and himself went to the Research Laboratory, Building 37, and viewed the various accelerator machines. He stated that FUCHS paid special attention to the newly completed 70 MEV synchrotron. He stated to the best of his knowledge, Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR acted as a guide on his visit through the X-ray Section of the Laboratory.

Dr. EHRLICH also stated that he had a faint recollection that while in the X-ray Section of the Research Laboratory, that FUCHS stopped to renew or to exchange greetings with two scientists whom he had known at Los Alamos, namely Dr. GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER and Dr. MORRIS L. PERLMAN, both of whom were assigned to the Radiation Chemistry Division of the X-ray Section. EHRLICH advised that shortly after this, he departed for his office at the Peek Street Installation and did not see FUCHS until he attended the lecture the next afternoon at the lecture room, Room 408, Building 37 in the Research Laboratory. He stated that he had hoped to renew social acquaintance with FUCHS during his visit, but his recollection was that he was unable to do so because of prior commitments by FUCHS. EHRLICH stated that he was very much surprised at the arrest of FUCHS on espionage charges and stated that in all his contacts with him at Los Alamos, he never had any reason to suspect him of espionage activity. He stated that he never engaged in any political discussions and had never expressed any ideas to indicate any disaffection for his responsibility in atomic research. EHRLICH stated that FUCHS had few social acquaintances and that while at Los Alamos, his most constant associates were Dr. RUDOLPH PEIERLS of the British Atomic Energy Establishment and Dr. ROBERT A. MARSHAK, who is now presently assigned to the Physics Department at the University of Rochester.

Mrs. RICHARD EHRLICH, 1517 Balltown Road, could provide no additional information of interest concerning the activities and contacts of FUCHS, and stated that she did recall that the reason that they could not entertain FUCHS in their home at the time of his visit was due to the fact he planned to stay with Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK.

Dr. VOLNEY C. WILSON, Research Laboratory, advised he recalled the visit of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS very well. He stated that he had known FUCHS at Los Alamos and had limited contact with him at that project. He stated that he attended the previously mentioned luncheon as a guest of PLACZEK which he stated was a get-together of former friends from Los Alamos. He stated that it was quite possible that FUCHS probably stayed over-night with PLACZEK inasmuch as that to the best of his knowledge, FUCHS spent most of his time with PLACZEK during his visit at Schenectady.

P E N D I N G

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Referenced Butel dated February 7, 1950, advised that information received from the Atomic Energy Commission reflected that on November 18, 1947 subject was authorized to visit the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. by Captain W. A. BROOKS, U. S. N. Inspector of Machines at the General Electric Company. This office was requested to obtain all available information at the General Electric Company concerning the subject, particularly, the identity of persons contacted, activities at the plant, and the nature of information made available to him.

As a result of the foregoing investigation, the following summary of the known activities and contacts of the subject is set out:

Dr. KLAUS FUCHS arrived at the G. E. Company on the morning of Tuesday, November 18. He had luncheon in the G. E. cafeteria, Building 2, as a guest of Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK along with Doctors HENRY HURVITZ, JR. RICHARD EERLICH, and VOLNEY C. WILSON. This luncheon was apparently arranged by PLACZEK with the purpose of bringing together for FUCHS various scientists that he had known at Los Alamos. On that afternoon, to the best recollection of Dr. EERLICH, FUCHS visited in Building #37, Research Laboratory, with PLACZEK and EERLICH and viewed and discussed with either Drs. HERBERT C. POLLOCK, or ROBERT V. LANGMUIR, the various accelerators in the X-ray Section of the Research Laboratory. These atom smashing machines, namely, the cyclotron, the betatron, and the synchrotron, were not classified equipment. The records of Dr. EERLICH reflect that FUCHS had a short visit with Drs. GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER and MORRIS L. PERLMAN, Radio Chemists assigned to the X-ray Section of the Research Laboratory, who had also worked on the project at Los Alamos while FUCHS was there. To the best of his knowledge, this visit with FRIEDLANDER and PERLMAN was a short casual visit. It is believed that FUCHS stayed over-night at the residence of Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK at 918 St. David's Lane and very probably spent the morning of November 19 with him. At approximately two or three P.M. in the afternoon, FUCHS gave a 45 minute to one hour talk on activities and plans of the British Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell, England in the lecture room, 408, Building 37 of the Research Laboratory. FUCHS was not reported seen at the G. E. Company subsequent to November 19. The time or method of arrival or departure of FUCHS from Schenectady at that time is not known.

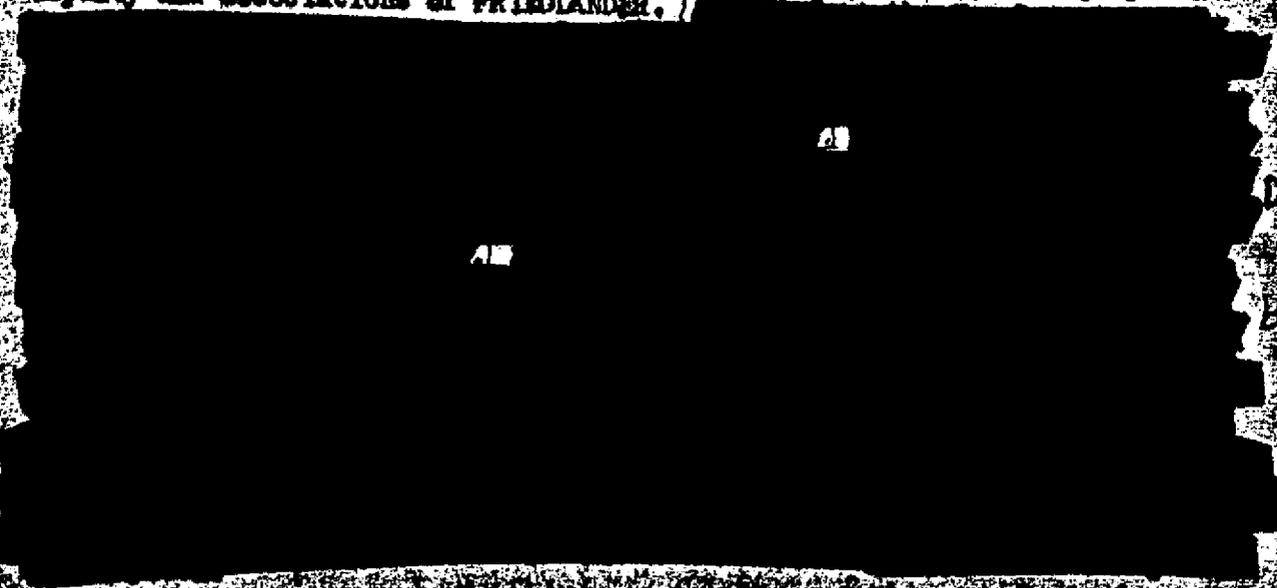
Bureau teletype dated February 17, 1950, advised that persons in the U. S. appearing in the subject's deputized books and notes included one "PLUSACK (?), 918 St. David's Lane, Schenectady, N. Y." This person is identical with Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK, SC-405, Bureau file 116-89109, internationally known theoretical physicist now located at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton,

AL 62-1007

University. Records of the G. E. Company show that Dr. PLACZEK applied for a one year leave of absence from his employment as a Research Associate with the General Electric Company at Schenectady on October 3, 1948 to continue his studies. He has not to this time applied for reinstatement. While residing in Schenectady, he maintained residence at 216 St. David's Lane. There is no information available in the files of the Albany office reflecting unfavorably on the loyalty of Dr. PLACZEK. A lead has been set out to interview PLACZEK to verify the above information on the contacts and activities of Dr. FUCHS during his visit to Schenectady, N. Y. on November 18, and 19, 1947.

GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER with whom the subject is reported to have briefly visited is identical with GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER, AKA -15 who was investigated by the Albany office in July, 1947 under the AEA in connection with his application for employment as a scientist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Patchogue, N. Y., Bureau file 116-14967. FRIEDLANDER was employed as a radio chemist in the Research Laboratory, G. E. Company, Schenectady from March 4, 1946, to January 14, 1948, when he resigned. He had been formerly employed from September, 1943 to February, 1946 by the University of California at the Los Alamos Laboratory, Santa Fe, N. M. as a Research Radio Chemist.

On May 23, 1947, Mr. GUSTAVE V. EDWARD, then Assistant Security Officer of the AEC in the Schenectady area, made available to an Agent of this office, information in the files of that Security Office reflecting upon the loyalty and associations of FRIEDLANDER.



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MORRIS L. PERLMAN with whom the subject is reported to have briefly visited, is identical with MORRIS LEONARD PERLMAN-15-46746 who was investigated by the Albany office in October, 1947, under the AEA in connection with his application for employment as a scientist at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Patchogue, N. Y., Bureau file 116-33189. PERLMAN was employed as a radio chemist in the Research Laboratory, G. E. Company, Schenectady, from February 25, 1946 to August 31, 1948, when he resigned to take another position. He had been formerly employed by the University of California at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif. from 1941 to 1943, and at the Los Alamos Laboratory from 1943 to 1946.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DOE
Referral

The present location of GERHARDT FRIEDLANDER and MORRIS L. PERLMAN is not known to this office.

JOHN P. BLEWETT, Bureau file 116-337, mentioned as formerly employed as a physicist in the Research Laboratory assigned to the synchrotron project was terminated by the G. E. Company in December, 1946, when the Manhattan Engineer District refused clearance for security reasons.

AL 65-1627

L E A D S

THE NEWARK OFFICE

At Princeton, N. J.

Will contact Dr. GEORGE PLACZEK, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, for all information in his possession concerning visit of subject at Schenectady, N. Y. on November 18 and 19, 1947, for the purpose of viewing and discussing the cyclotron, betatron and synchrotron at the Research Laboratory, Bldg. 5 and 37, G. E. Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Pasadena, Calif.

Will contact Dr. ROBERT V. LANGMUIR, Radiation Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, for all information in his possession concerning the visit of subject at Schenectady, N. Y. on November 18 and 19, 1947, for the purpose of viewing and discussing the cyclotron, betatron and synchrotron at the Research Lab., Buildings 5 and 37, G. E. Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE ALBANY OFFICE

At Schenectady, N. Y.

Will conduct remaining investigation in this case.

Copies of this report have been designated for the Boston Office in view of the pending investigation being conducted by that office in this case.

References:

Bureau file #65-58805
Bureau teletype to Albany dated 2/7/50.
Albany teletype to Bureau dated 2/8/50.

SAC, BOSTON

March 7, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOCCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Pittsburgh letter of February 27, 1950.

Enclosed herewith for each of the offices receiving copies of this letter are two copies each of two different photographs of Steve Nelson. The Boston Office should display these photographs to Robert and Kristal Heinsman.

Also enclosed for the Pittsburgh Office are the original photographs submitted with referenced letter.

Enclosure

CC: New York (Encl)
Pittsburgh (Encl)

65-58805

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EJVL:hc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042PWT/lmw

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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MAR 7 1950
COMM - FBI

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RECORDED - 176 MAR 9 1950
49

65-58805-579

82 MAR 11 1950

Handwritten initials and scribbles

21



STEVE NELSON
(1942)



STEVE NELSON

enclosure 65-58805-579

SAC, BOSTON

March 7, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOODCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

W

Enclosed herewith for the Boston and New York Offices are two photographs of John James Martin.

It is requested that Boston display these photographs to Robert and Kristel Heinsman.

Enclosure

CC: New York (Encl)

65-58805

EJVL:hc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/5/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

MAILED 17
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SEARCHED
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RECORDED - 136

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- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

JOHN JAMES MATWIN

age: about 55 (1949) *Born*
height: 5' 9" or 10" *2-3-1889*
weight: 180 lbs. *Prussia*
build: stocky
eyes: hazel, small, squinty, wears bifocal glasses
hair: brown, greying, wavy in back
complexion: medium
nose: large
mouth: large, thin upper lip
hands: stubby, wide thumbs, very short fingernails
speech: foreign accent
habits: smokes cigarettes incessantly with cigarette holder
occupation: Vice-Pres. & Engineer, Belrug Mill, Inc., Greenville, S. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042 PWT/Hmw

8-1840CV ENCLOSURE
65-58805-580





710
Date: March 7, 1950
To: Legal Attache
 London, England
 Attn: LYSH WHITSON
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Enclosed herewith for display to subject are two copies of the photographs of each of the following individuals:

- ✓ Eugene Louis Fisher
- ✓ Joseph Edward Mayer
- ✓ Manson Benedict
- ✓ E. H. Gosselin
- ✓ Arnold Robinson
- ✓ Pavel Petrovich Mikhailov
- ✓ Samuel Podgor
- ✓ Morris U. Cohen
- ✓ Lewis Balamuth
- ✓ John Henry Arnold
- ✓ Samuel Bronstein
- ✓ Samuel Swadesh
- ✓ Vangel D. Bistrow
- ✓ Nelson Barker Gardien
- ✓ James J. Robbin (2 copies each of 2 different photos)
- ✓ Joseph Samuel Steigman (2 copies each of 2 different photos)
- ✓ Herman Ernest Krebs (2 copies each of 3 different photos)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042 PNT/lmw

Robert Heinenman has stated that the photograph having the greatest number of similarities to his memory of the unknown chemist who contacted the subject at the Heinenman residence, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in February, 1945, is that of Eugene Louis Fisher. He stated that

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
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- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
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- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Enclosures

CC: Foreign Service Desk

EJVL:hc

65-58805

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MAR 8 - 1950
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65-58805-581

MAR 9 1950

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Fisher's hair line, shape of face, and characteristics above the mouth are very similar to those of the unknown chemist. He could not identify Fisher as the unknown chemist, however. He stated that the unknown chemist had presented an exceedingly pleasant appearance and frequently smiled, whereas all photographs shown to him to date have displayed men in a stern pose.

The photographs of Dr. Arno A. Brasch and Oscar John Vago, furnished to you in my letter dated February 23, 1950, also have been viewed by Robert Heineken. Heineken noted a similarity between the photograph of Brasch and his memory of the unknown chemist, but stated that Brasch appeared more scholarly and had a more serious expression than the unknown chemist. He made this same comment concerning Fisher. Heineken also commented that from the shoulders to the feet the unknown chemist greatly resembled the photograph of Oscar John Vago taken February 17, 1950. He noted that the unknown chemist also wore an overcoat similar in style to that of Vago, which makes an accurate description of weight difficult.

Heineken also stated that Joseph Edward Myer appears to be wearing the same type horn-rimmed glasses that he remembers the unknown chemist to have worn.

Further photographs of suspects for the U. S. contact of subject will be furnished as they become available.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo *RT*
 FROM : C. F. Downing *CFD*
 SUBJECT: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 17, 1950

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 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Reference is made to a memorandum from Mr. Whitson to Mr. Fletcher dated February 10, 1950, requesting translations of correspondence of KRISTEL HEINEMANN which was furnished to the Bureau by the Boston Office. A portion of these documents was translated and translations were furnished with my memorandum to you dated February 14, 1950. The remainder of the documents have now been reviewed and six copies of the translations are attached hereto. For your information, Boston has not been furnished copies of these translations since it is felt the Security Division should effect whatever dissemination is desired. The original documents submitted by the Boston Office have been furnished separately to Supervisor E. J. Van Loon of the Security Division.

FLETCHER
E. J. Van Loon

It is noted that according to Boston's letter of February 9, 1950, these documents were supposed to have included letters addressed to KRISTEL HEINEMANN from her brother KLAUS as well as from other members of her family. A careful review of each of the documents has failed to disclose any letters passing between KLAUS FUCHS and KRISTEL HEINEMANN.

Attachment

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EX-87

RECORDED - 32

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52 MAR 15 1950

SEVEN-PAN

47) German text (mimeographed)--197 pages.

"MY LIFE"

By ~~EMIL~~ FUCHS
(Author's publication) January 1936.

This publication was examined and found to contain the following information which appears to be of interest to the Bureau.

"Behind all fate of the individuals and peoples stands the eternal creative power. It leads everything to its goal..."

January 1894

FUCHS attended a lecture of ~~FRIEDRICH~~ NAUMANN before the members of the FRANKFURT (MAIN) School Society. NAUMANN was a young minister and secretary of the Christian Workers' Societies in FRANKFURT. He was deeply impressed. However, his thoughts were not shared by his parents. He wanted to study theology and resolved to go to GIESSEN which was considered as one of the strongest centers of the "irreligious" supporters of RITSCHL's theology. ~~HARNACK~~ had been called from GIESSEN to MARBURG and later to BERLIN. ~~KRUEGER~~ was his pupil and successor in GIESSEN. HARNACK's "History of Dogmas" was hotly disputed at that time. Contemporaries were ~~STADE~~, ~~KATTENBUSCH~~, ~~REISCHLE~~, ~~SALDENBERGER~~ and ~~H. HOLTZMANN~~ whose interpretations of the Bible apparently impressed young FUCHS.

FUCHS' parents had 6 boys and 1 girl. Two of the boys studied already and their parents had a hard time to raise the means for the university education of a third boy. His father's friend was rich and promised to finance EMIL's studies provided that he went to ERLANGEN or LEIPZIG, but not to GIESSEN. His father told him to go to GIESSEN.

Easter 1894

At the University of GIESSEN, FUCHS became the friend of ~~WEINEL~~. F.'s father was an orthodox Lutheran. He had studied at ERLANGEN under ~~THOMASIVS~~ and ~~HOFFMANN~~. Later he became a vicar of person ~~CHRISTIAN~~ MUELLER in BEERFELDEN who was one of the most prominent pupils of ~~VILMAR~~'s (a Hessian Lutheran and conservative politician). In MUELLER's parsonage FUCHS' father met his wife who was MUELLER's relative, a daughter of an officer. Her maiden name was ~~LONN~~ HAUSS. Her mother, nee, ~~KEIM~~, came from a Hessian officer's family. At that time also officers' families were liberal, but staunch supporters of the monarchy. It was the time

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ENCLOSURE
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of the creation of the national state with the aid of liberal forces.

FUCHS' parents married in FRIEDBERG in 1867, one year after the death of mother KRISTEL HAUSS, nee KEIM whose husband (born 4/26/1812) had been the son of an officer, JOHANN GEORG HAUSS.

FUCHS described his youth and contact with the family of the Count of ERBACH. CHRISTIAN MUELLER, the predecessor of his father in BEERFELDEN, had become the spiritual adviser of the count's family.

"In my parents' home no anti-Semitism existed. The Jew was deeply pitied and loved--My father was an enthused coworker of the Jewish Commission. He was a member of the directorate for many years.."

FUCHS' father was a close friend of District Judge BAUER, "a liberal Catholic, in other words an irreligious individual."

1870

"BISMARCK built the national state. This meant a big victory of the liberal tradition of the 19th century... "My greatgrandfather had been a champion of rationalism, my grandfather of the "Burschenschaft"* and national liberalism."

*Examiner's comment: "Burschenschaft"-- association of students professing national and liberal principles. The first association was formed in 1815 for political purposes.

FUCHS was born in 1874, the year in which a violent church struggle began among the Lutherans. His godfather was Rev. EMIL KRAUS, at that time in ROTENBERG in ODENWALD, later in BRAUNSCHWEIG.

FRIEDRICH MEYER was the godfather of FUCHS' younger brother LUDWIG. MEYER went to NEUEN-DETTELSAU to take over WILHELM LOEHE's parsonage. He visited the FUCHS-home very often, also LUDWIG DRAUDT, later the superintendent of the Hessian Free Church.

IN EISENACH

F. stated in his lectures that a minister should know the living conditions of his congregation. He visited the singing society in the western part of the city which was inhabited by workers, small business men, teachers and minor officials.

Wilhelm Loehe

v

FUCHS pointed out that the Social Democrats were leading at that time. He "discovered" another group of the population which was fighting hard for existence: the unskilled workers, the unemployed and the widows. He began to work in the interest of the underprivileged. More than one third of his congregation belonged to this class.

"A minister must know these types."

FUCHS discussed the duties of a minister at length, religious doubts, welfare activities, etc. He held 3 lectures in GIESSEN in February 1906, on German idealism. He had been an active member of the Academic DUERER League together with professors of the theological and philosophical faculty, officials of the university library, among them GEORG KOCH and Prof. KOSSER.

^{Fuchs}
FUCHS revealed his visit to ENGLAND before his marriage to ELSE WAGNER. His brother-in-law was PAUL WAGNER, director of the Agricultural Experimental Station in DARMSTADT and creator of the new science of artificial fertilization.

FUCHS called himself "a representative of radical-critical theology." One of his closer acquaintances was one GUSTAV PFANNMUELLER, a librarian. The mother of ELSE WAGNER was the daughter of a professor of jurisprudence in GOETTINGEN, WILHELM FRANZ GOTTFRIED FRANCKE. One of her uncles had been private secretary of the blind King GEORGE of HANOVER. It appears that ELSE's mother at first resented her daughter's engagement to FUCHS. FUCHS' father-in-law was the son of a pharmacist in MOELLN, a descendant of a French refugee who had to leave France because of a duel. SELL and PAHNKE in DARMSTADT were representatives of a liberal theology. The latter confirmed ELSE WAGNER who made a journey to ITALY with him--to ROME. PAHNKE also worked in BONN and SCHULPFORTA.

ELSE WAGNER had four brothers. The youngest one published a book "Der Krieg" (The War). ANNA ORTO was the oldest friend of FUCHS' mother. FUCHS married ELSE on August 14, 1906 in the Johannes Church in DARMSTADT (Rev. DINGELDEY).

FUCHS' home became the meeting-place of "pious people, atheists, Christians, monists, Jews, privy councillors, workers, manufacturers, merchants, ministers, world-travellers, conservatives, and socialists." Discussion evenings were held every Thursday.

FUCHS left NAUMANN's world of thoughts after a long struggle. He wrote articles for the "Christian World" and "Kunstwart" (= Art Adviser). These writings originated from an intensive understanding of the problems of the day. He left the executive committee of the "Christian World" on 1933, upon his own request. Prof. D. HERMANN MULERT (KIEL) became RADE's successor

as managing director of the publication. This circle had established a convalescent home at FRIEDRICHSDORF. This home had to be dissolved in 1935. The small circle which refused to follow G. TRAUB to the Right stayed with FUCHS who called TRAUB "the most radical individual." TRAUB published the "Eiserne Blätter" (Iron Pamphlets). The circle in THURINGIA was led by WEINEL and the group in SAXONY by G. MENSING. The magazine "Free People's Church" was published by CESAR in JENA. FUCHS was a leader of the movement and lectured in all communities of THURINGIA and SAXONY. The "Movement for a Free People's Church" was fostered by him. He was present during the conferences of the united groups (German Protestants' Society; Friends of the Christian World; Friends of Christian Liberty (RHEINLAND--WESTPHALIA), Friends of the Free People's Church (SAXONY--THURINGIA), during which the problems of religious and church life were discussed. In other words FUCHS was one of the standard-bearers of these various movements for "free Christianity" in Germany.

FUCHS claims that his family descended from PIERRE RENARD who emigrated from VALENCIENNES in 1867 or 1868 where the oppressions directed by ALBA had been the worst. His son JOHANN PETER FUCHS, born 2/28/1891, was married to ANNA STERN.

In MANCHESTER, FUCHS received an offer to accept the position of an adviser and lecturer at the University of GIESSEN (theological faculty). He went there in the autumn of 1903. He also lectured on ENGLAND, FICHTE, KANT, world religions, German idealism. In DARMSTADT a shoemaker by the name of HELLER organized a small circle which FUCHS visited regularly, once a month. They read the New Testament. HELLER was a Social-Democrat.

FUCHS also became a member of the "FRANKFURT CONFERENCE" for the "deepening of scientific work and understanding among Hessian ministers." Rev. GUYOT, DARMSTADT, later HEPPENHEIM, was the leader. FUCHS revealed that from 1905-1918, he attended almost every meeting of this conference.

The People's Academy

In the summer of 1905, FUCHS was visited by GEORG VOLK who was expanding his educational work from OFFENBACH. He considered FUCHS as one of his most promising coworkers and urged F. to lecture in various communities. Within a few years both men had succeeded in establishing educational committees around FRANKFURT which worked at great speed. They did not found societies, but committees, which represented the local organizations, above all, the unions. FUCHS was attacked because of this activity and contact with the common people.

VOLK visited FUCHS one day and both contacted Rev. ADOLF

X KORELL who supported their aims. The three men planned the future organization and named it "VOLKS-AKADEMIE" (People's Academy). At that time FUCHS lived in controversy with KANT and German idealism. It appears that German Social Democracy distrusted the new movement.

The Discussion Evening

The meetings of the People's Academy in HUESSELSHEIM were attended by 30-300 people. Two lectures were held and discussions followed. The subjects also covered social forming, philosophy of life, and the foundations of religious thinking. Among the speakers were WILLI VEIT, ERICH FOERSTER from FRANKFURT, ADOLF KORELL, FUCHS, MARX from WALLDORF. Hundreds of people visited these lectures. The various professions and their significance were discussed, also machines, instruments, cars, electricity, steam engines, dynamos, presses and optical instruments, monism, socialism, Marxism, EUCKEN, theosophy and historical events, natural science, geography. ALPHONS PAQUET talked about his journey to MONGOLIA.

FUCHS discussed SCHLEIERMACHER, HEGEL, KANT, the Universe, religion, FRIEDRICH SCHLEGEL, FICHTE, SCHELLING.

In LAMPERTHEIM

FUCHS became an assistant to Rev. RICHARD DRESCHER who was a cousin of ERWIN PREUSCHEN and the author of some works on the New Testament. Both men exchanged their views. FUCHS had to teach the children. For the first time in his life he saw T.B. and "recognized the distress of labor."—"The unhealthy work in the tobacco factories destroyed young human life."

MANCHESTER

DRESCHER showed FUCHS the advertisement of Rev. WILLI VEIT who was looking for a vicar for his German congregation "who was to visit the poor Germans in the slums of Manchester and gather them into one community." FUCHS departed for MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, in October 1902.

VEIT's home was the center of the activity of the German congregation. The VEITS were people of means and their social events were also attended by English men and women. The questions pertaining to GERMANY and ENGLAND and religious matters were discussed.

FUCHS' landlady was the widow of a Presbyterian minister. He studied the slums and stated that the English people had completely failed to improve the conditions of the lowest class.

However, he went back to England (LONDON) in 1921 and rejoiced at the changes.

The German consul in MANCHESTER, COLLMANN, presented him with an English translation of DANTE's works.

"At that time I condemned ENGLAND. Now I know that all this exists in every country with a capitalistic economic system."

FUCHS also disapproved of ENGLAND's South-African policy, but acknowledged ENGLAND's "hard, cruel, unconditional patriotism."

"At that time ENGLAND did not know anything about GERMANY, and we Germans knew nothing about the genuine English life."

FUCHS discussed the religious life in ENGLAND, "Christian Endeavor," the YMCA and YWCA, the Salvation Army, TOYNBEE HALL, the CHURCH of ENGLAND, Methodism, the LOW CHURCH, English piety in general, GEORGE FOX, English tradition and history, and Baptists. He revealed that one Miss PAPE who was about 70 years old at the outbreak of the 1st World War was deported to HOLLAND.

-0-

It appears that FUCHS is very fond of the "Christian World" and its friends. RADE made it possible for him to attend the conference of the "Friends of the Christian World" in BASLE.

During his second work-year in GIESSEN, FUCHS was visited by his teacher KATTENBUSCH who proposed to him to establish himself as a private scholar for systematic theology at some university.

FUCHS also lectured on English and German piety, Christianity and ethnic entity, revelation and development, HAECKEL's world riddle, marriage problems, sexual questions, and education! In 1910 he started as a coworker of the "Kunstwart" (Art Adviser). He had been in contact with AVENARIUS for a long time. F. also continued his scientific work. Several of his books were published by I.C.B. MOHR, TUEBINGEN.

FUCHS not only began to feel the opposition of church and state, but also that of close friends and coworkers. He was disappointed after his lecture before the members of the FRANKFURT CIRCLE.

"All of a sudden I realized that it will be impossible to use this circle for the awakening of the workers' masses for spiritual life and thus for religious depth."

FUCHS had the same experience with the Evangelical-Social Congress at STRASSBURG, where TROELTSCH discarded his remarks to find the attention of his listeners.

A cousin of his wife was a historian by the name of EMIL V. BORRIOS, STRASSBURG, whom FUCHS visited in 1907.

His old friend WILHELM DIEHL became the spiritual leader of the Moderate Party, while FUCHS more and more appeared with the leftist wing.

Through the educational work FUCHS became an intimate friend of Dr. R. STRECKER, at that time teacher at a higher institution of learning at NAUHEIM. For his critical remarks about the Catholic Church he was reprimanded by the Hessian Ministry for Schools. FUCHS defended him in a series of articles. He worked together with STRECKER for many years. He was the author of a pamphlet "GOD and the Church." "It was to show that the Church is not the connection with GOD..." FUCHS reviewed it in an article "STRECKER, GOD and the Church."

FUCHS was asked by the Democratic Party of the electoral district of WETZLAR to become a candidate for the REICHSTAG. FUCHS was not a member of the Democratic Party. He refused to run for office.

FUCHS revealed to efforts of "reactionary circles," to remove the prominent leaders of Christian Liberalism "by all means of political intrigue and bitter propaganda in the church-press and newspapers."

30
23
17
"It was this struggle..which finally pushed HARNACK and TROELTSCH from their church work into other spheres of activity."

In GERMANY ministers were reprimanded who defended critical theology.

FUCHS became the chairman of the FRANKFURT Conference of Hessian Ministers and successor of Dr. FRITZ HERMAN, DARMSTADT.

FUCHS' youngest brother-in-law was Dr. KLAUS WAGNER.

FUCHS returned to HUESSELSHEIM in 1911. His third child KLAUS was born during the last day of 1911.

"Rev. WATHO, COLOGNE, was a man of the radical-liberal school.

"Rev. TRAUB, DORTMUND, was the spiritual leader of the entire Christian Free Church Movement in the RHINELAND and WESTPHALIA."

Both ministers were removed from office.

KRISTEL ~~FUCHS~~' godmother was Mrs. EIMM ~~TRAUB~~.

August 18, 1914

It was war. FUCHS received the doctor's degree (honoris causa) from the theological faculty of the University of GIESSEN.

"To the loyal friend of the German working people, to the scientific interpreter of German idealism, to the valiant champion for German Christendom."

FUCHS, referring to the outbreak of World War 1, praised the conduct of the working masses and their efforts in the interest of Germany. His youngest brother WILHELM was called to the colors at once, also his brothers-in-law, PAUL and HERMANN. Wagner

His brother, WILHELM, was reported missing in action and FUCHS asked his friends LEONHARD and OLGA RAGAZ in ZURICH to use their connections in FRANCE to find out something about WILHELM.

FUCHS had a friend in RUGBY, FREDERICK ~~MERTENS~~ who had been one of the leading men who worked for German-English understanding before the war. He was called a spy, but it appears that the Mayor of RUGBY protected him by putting his arm around him.

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TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

A letter dated August 20, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "From your old but nevertheless still living father." The writer acknowledges receipt of two letters from the addressee which had been sent to him from Berlin. He states he has not yet received the invitations for himself and KLAUS which the addressee had stated were very near at hand and complains about how things are handled under the Occupation. He states that America and England furnish them a great deal for which they must be very thankful and they do things on the other hand that are very bad. He complains that one NIEMOELLER is invited to the United States while the man that the working masses listen to is unnoticed. He speaks of going to Switzerland to visit GOLDER and states that the addressee undoubtedly knows by now that GOLDER's son JUERGEN, was drowned while bathing in Marburg. He states that KARIN is very ill. He tells the addressee to ask HENRY CUDBURY to take care of the invitations promptly. He complains that KLAUS has not written and states that even though KLAUS is in England he could have placed an order in the U. S. for one of the \$15 packages. He states further that he and KLAUS are fairly well taken care of through the packages that GOLDER sends from Switzerland. He states that MARIE STURM in Mecklenburg is having a difficult time getting along, as others are. The writer states that from what she says in her letters it appears to him that she and BOB have separated and he asks whether they are divorced. He wants to know her circumstances and whether he can ask for things for himself and KLAUS. The writer states that MINNA SPECHT is first-rate. BEATE DEHMEL, a granddaughter of the poet, is KLAUS' "family mother" at the school.

This letter also encloses an English letter to KRISTEL's children which contains only family news. The letter states that the children must be very proud of their mother that she was not prepared to do what she thought was wrong but rather went to the United States than to do what HITLER and his companions ordered. He states "and now we are all very glad that this terrible time of HITLER's is past and we can begin to live as a free German nation again."

A letter dated August 16, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, addressed to "My Son" signed "Your Father". The writer expresses sympathy over JUERGEN's death. He mentioned that he has received a letter from KARIN and that she is

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ill. He says that he has requested the Americans for permission to leave Germany and it is still pending. He states he is taking KLAUS to Einfield (Holstein) to Mrs. KITTOWSKI and states that if his request is granted before the end of their vacation he will return and come to the addressee immediately.

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A letter dated August 10, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, addressed to "Dear STEPHAN, MARCIA and KRISTEL" and signed "Your Grandfather-EMIL FUCHS". This letter to the writer's grandchildren acknowledges receipt of a package from their mother. He describes the ruins of Germany that he sees on his trips to such cities as Kassel, Hanan and Hamburg as well as all the other German cities. He states that many people do not have enough to eat but GERHARD from Switzerland always sends him packages so that he has enough for KLAUS and himself and can also give a little to other people. He states that KLAUS is well adjusted at the Odenwald School but he would rather be with some of his dear relatives and that they are both looking forward to their trip to America. He speaks of JUERGEN's death by drowning.

The writer also states that the people are always requesting lectures from him and he has such important work that he can hardly come to the United States. Still, he will have to do it in order to get to know his grandchildren and their father and to see their mother again. First, however, he will go to Switzerland before making the trip to America. He states that according to CORDER CATCHPOOL he will soon have permission to travel to England. He states that KLAUS does not write but that is probably because of his profession. The writer adds a note stating that from September 2nd to 14th KLAUS will have a vacation and they are going to visit his grandmother Mrs. HERTA KITTOWSKI in Einfield (Holstein) Looper Chaussee. The writer states that he and KLAUS hope that KLAUS' father who is in the Russian Zone can also come and finally see them. The writer comments that on August 14th it will be 40 years since his wedding took place.

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A letter dated July 20, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father." The writer states that Monday will be KRISTEL's 33rd birthday and expresses regret that he has not seen her for such a long time. He speaks of her life and states that he would like to be with her and GOLDER again. He speaks of JUERGEN's death in Marburg and states that JUERGEN was very dear to him even though he did not agree with KARIN in many respects in the way she brought

him up. He states that the boy was a very good boy though and very much like GOLDER. He states that because of JUERGEN's death he would like very much to be with GOLDER but the Bureaucrats are so slow in handling such very important things. He asks what KLAUS is doing and states he thinks KLAUS would get the idea to order a large package monthly and send it to him. He acknowledges receipt of the first package she sent to him. He states "I was in Hamburg for a week with the Socialist Students, Socialist Workers' Society and Quakers, then the Socialist students in Goettingen, Monday the same here, Friday at a functionary meeting of the S.P.D. (Socialist Party of Germany), Tuesday in an educational meeting which the cultural minister for Grosshessen had called concerning people's education. "So it goes continually and one must always have something important to say for otherwise everything is useless." The writer states that GISSLA WAGNER would be very thankful if the addressee would send her the book "Differential Equations" by Nelson Bush Conkwright, published by the McMillon Company, New York, 1934.

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A postcard dated July 5, 1946, addressed to MARCIA HEINEMAN from Dr. EMIL FUCHS, Frankfurt on Main. The card is addressed to "Dear MARCIA" and signed "Your Grandfather". He acknowledges receipt of a package sent by MARCIA's mother. The card contains some family news and states certain items that are needed in case further packages are sent.

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A postcard dated May 25, 1946, to Mrs. KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN, 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., from Dr. EMIL FUCHS, Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25. The card is addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". Writer complains about not receiving any news or packages when many others are receiving them. He states that he received an invitation to come to England today but it will take a long time before all the formalities are handled. He tells her to hurry or they won't be able to see each other again this year. He tells that the packages can be sent, to find out about all possibilities so that something will finally reach him.

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A letter dated June 19, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, addressed to "Mrs. KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN, 144 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., "from EMIL FUCHS, Frankfurt on Main, Germany. The letter addressed "My KRISTEL" was unsigned, sends birthday greetings to KRISTEL and states that on

July 22nd he will be thinking of her and on July 16th of ELIZABETH and mother and all of the others. He says that he is very lonely since he no longer has KLAUS with him. He states that KLAUS is a real FUCHS in spite of the fact that he has another name. The writer speaks of GOLDER and JUERGEN. He speaks of conditions in Germany and of his work with the young people who look to him. He expresses his desire for letters and packages. He expresses gratitude for the Americans who are helping to feed the children.

A letter dated December 10, 1945, from GERHARD FUCHS, Haus Grepper, Davos-Platz, Switzerland, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Brother GOLDER". Acknowledges receipt of KRISTEL's letter of November 12. He states that he has received three letters from father which he was sending on to her by ordinary mail. He states he has written to father concerning KRISTEL and KLAUS and also KRISTEL's children. He gives father's address as Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, Kurhessenstr. 129. The writer states that conditions are very poor in Germany and enumerates several items that he can send. He states that father sent him a letter from KAEIN and he discusses her life and his difficulties with her. He states that GUSCHI is still alive, that he showed up in Berlin but wanted to go to Kiel to be with his mother, however, he has remained in Dassow Mecklenburg and is State's Attorney there. He states that Rev. RACKWITZ was in a concentration camp at Dachau for a long time because he had housed a man of the "20th of July". He states that Rev. RACKWITZ is now in Berlin. He states he saw BUSSHARD and that ALWINE is living in Ascona. He does not know the exact address. The writer states that PAULUS has a school, "Ecole d'Humanite, Schwarzsee" (Fribourg, Switzerland). He tells the addressee to give KLAUS his best regards. He states he understands KLAUS' situation but that father will not understand why KLAUS does not write. The writer states that finally by the end of March he will be working a half day as secretary to the commission studying social questions of the tuberculous, and that it will give at least a part of his living expenses.

A letter dated March 22, 1946, from G. FUCHS, Haus Grepper, Davos-Platz, Switzerland, beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Brother GOLDER". The writer acknowledges KRISTEL's letter of March 8th. He speaks of his father and gives her the news concerning him and states that his father was giving lectures S.P. (Socialist Party?) Quakers and the Volkshochschule (People's Highschool or University). He states father still has not advised whether or not he received

the packages and that he will have to write to McMASTER and find out what can be done. He states that KRISTEL is very generous in sending money to him and he thanks her very much for it. He speaks of sending things to Germany and states that they have a relief organization there that can take out quantities of goods. The organization must have the permission each time but permission is granted. He says that naturally these goods help those who have been imprisoned in concentration camps and other trusted anti-Nazis. He states that he does not know when father will come and that he is happy that KRISTEL can write that KLAUS is well. He states that it would be good if they could see each other again, before he goes back to Germany but he does not know how it will be done.

A letter dated May 8, 1946, from GERHARD FUCHS, Haus Grepper, Davos-Platz, Switzerland, Casanna beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your GOLDER" acknowledges receipt of the items she sent via Friends and thanks her for the large amount. He states that now he will be able to decline the support offered by the committee of Mrs. RAGAZ and above all he can look forward to father's visit and be able to help him. He hopes that father will bring NUERGEN with him for a few week's visit. He states that it will be better if the boy can get to know him without KARIN being there since it will be impossible to settle all matters with KARIN before then. He states he has received quite a bit of mail from father. The writer further states that father is giving many lectures concerning Christianity and Socialism and father is of the opinion that he has never found such a response in his whole life. However, it is very difficult to swing men from their belief in force. He states that he is able to send food packages and father was of the opinion that KRISTEL could send some by way of UNRRA. Mrs. RAGAZ has sent father some so that he will receive something during the next few weeks. The writer states that clothes cannot be sent as yet and that father and KLAUS need them very much at the present time. He states that ROSSMANN'S apparently sided with the Nazis. Their possessions in Berlin were disturbed and their factory in Tirol was seized. He states that father writes that they still do not see how wrong their way was and that they are at fault themselves. He states they regard it simply as a misfortune. He states he received a request for help from the Odenwald School and discusses his plans for getting former students and others to help. MINA SPECHT is now leader of the School and SACHS has been sent away by the Americans and correctly so, for the fact that he and MEIER kept the school open against PAULUS' desire was a breach of trust.

A letter dated July 30, 1946, beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your GOLDER" informs KRISTEL that KARIN had written to him that on July 2nd JUERGEN was drowned in the Lahn. He expresses his regrets and sorrow in connection with this. The letter contains nothing further of interest.

A letter dated December 16, 1946, beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Brother GOLDER", acknowledges receipt of KRISTEL's letter of November 16, 1946. He again speaks of JUERGEN's death and says he has nothing to say about it and that KARIN finds comfort in her Catholic faith. He states he would be happy if KRISTEL would write father a few lines at Christmas time and New Years, since father was writing very despondent letters. He states that father has not received the packages he had sent in the last two months and he suspects a block on the part of the officials. Father is of the opinion that no packages have been sent and he will not believe the writer's assurances to the contrary. The writer continues to tell her how necessary it is to write father and how he needs understanding at this time particularly since he has only a grandchild near him. He states that father has not yet received permission to leave Germany and it appears this permission will not be granted for purely personal matters.

A letter dated January 29, 1947, from GERHARD FUCHS, Pension Guardaval, Davos-Clavadel, beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Brother GOLDER". The writer states they have started a campaign to obtain means to help people suffering from tuberculosis to be cured. He says at the top of the list of the people who are to come to the place where he is for a cure is the poet ERICH WEINERT, who in his time played a part in "Free Germany". He states it is very difficult to obtain the means and a considerable amount is required. He asks KRISTEL to consider if there are any ways and means whereby she can help them and suggests that she consult HEINER about it. He states that they select the names of those that help very carefully. He also encourages his sister to send packages to really good people who are so deep in the work that they don't have the opportunity to worry about their own well-being as it is necessary for them to do today. He states he sent a package to Rev. RACKWITZ and received a stirring letter of thanks written by his wife. He states he also sends packages to father regularly but there are long lists of others who are needy people and who are standing firmly against any sign of the resurrection of Nazism. He states he is enclosing a list of people who should have a package

regularly whenever possible.* He tells her to speak with others to see what can be done. He states father wrote that he was very pleased to receive a letter about her and now he finally knows what she is doing and how things are with her. He states father has not received his permission to leave Germany.

* This list was not among the documents submitted for review.

A letter dated March 7, 1948, from GERHARD FUCHS, Davos-Platz, Haus Trauffer, Switzerland, beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "From Your Brother GOLDER" acknowledging receipt of a package and thanks her for the useful things she had sent as well as for the pictures she sent of the children and BOB. He states that father is in Berlin at the present time and he is wondering what father will report from there. He states he continues to hope that KARIN will receive permission to visit him and up until now the requests have been refused. He states things are well with him, that in January he was somewhat bedfast with bronchitis and that going home this year is out of the question.

A letter dated January 19, 1949, at Quaker Hill, Richmond, Indiana, beginning "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". States that the writer had a very strenuous but nevertheless interesting stay in Washington and reached Richmond after an 18-hour overnight trip. On February 6th he is going to Wilmington, Ohio and the end of February to Chicago and then he will come to Cambridge about the end of February or the beginning of March. He states that in Quaker Hill the work of the Quakers is concentrated on the strengthening of the American farmers and building up the farms again. He mentions the possibility of KRISTEL forming a cooperative in her farm life with other farmers and give the farmers more possibilities for existence through an incidental income. He states that for poor farming regions it is necessary to create some incidental income. He says that when he comes to Cambridge he must discuss everything very clearly. He sends his regards to KLAUS and all the children.

A letter dated May 14, 1948, at Frankfurt on Main Eschershain, am Kirchberg 25, beginning "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". He mentions receipt of a letter from GOLDER and expresses his loneliness for everyone. He would like to know how BOB, the children and the addressee are getting along and how their

laundry is doing. He states he is waiting for an invitation to come to the U.S.A. He asks whether she has taken the necessary steps for KLAUS to come with him. (Translator's Note: Apparently speaking of his grandson, KLAUS). He then asks whether KLAUS (apparently speaking of his son) could do something in Washington and tells KRISTEL to get in contact with him. He acknowledges receipt of a package but states that he is still waiting for foodstuffs since they are very short at the moment in Germany. He states that if KLAUS cannot come with him he can only remain three months and he would like to stay much longer. If KLAUS does not come he can leave about the first of September and return in November but if KLAUS does come he can leave around the first of August and remain as long as possible. He tells her to put KLAUS in action and also contact Mr. CADBURY since he can undoubtedly help where another could not. He states that this was his 74th birthday and he expects to celebrate his 75th less lonesome and depressed. He states KLAUS was with him yesterday and he is a dear lively child and a great joy but he would like very much to enjoy KRISTEL's children.

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A letter dated March 30, 1948, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, beginning "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father" stating that yesterday an inquiry came from Philadelphia together with the announcement that in two weeks the invitation for him would be there. He thinks that he can begin travel about August 15th. If KLAUS' vacation is over first he will go to England and then to KRISTEL. He states that it is unfortunate KLAUS cannot go with him and wonders if KRISTEL cannot make it possible if she or KLAUS made further efforts and tells her to get in touch with KLAUS in regard to this. He states that he was in Berlin and EISENACH and he had a fine time there. HEDI SAMES, Mrs. SCHMIDT, HOSSFELDS, SCHIFFMANN, many other school companions of KRISTEL's that he does not recall, and HEINZ MUELLER and the Madam Dr. MUELLER all send regards. He states that while in Berlin he was asked whether he would accept an appointment to the university and they explained to him the prospects. He states that it may be possible that he will visit them as a professor. He states that it would be a very difficult job but nevertheless a great possibility for him. He discusses the poor conditions in Germany and states that he is having a difficult time getting enough to keep himself and KLAUS well. He states he has succeeded thus far. He states that it would be much easier if packages from her would come. He states that he came from England very well nourished but immediately became much thinner again, however, he is well and KLAUS is too. He states that KARIN visited him yesterday and that they are hoping that KARIN will soon be able to go to Switzerland and that both of

them (apparently referring to KARIN and GOLDER) will clear things up. He makes requests for certain articles if KRISTEL should have time to send him a package but if she does not have time, he states a CARE package will suffice.

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A letter dated August 10, 1947, at Davos-Platz, Switzerland addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father" stating that the writer is now in Davos-Platz with GOLDER and feels more at home than he has felt for years. He says that everything is fine and that it would be wonderful if he could have it the rest of his life but that the FUCHSES always put their work above their personal desires. He regrets that KLAUS was not able to come to Switzerland with him, but he was happy that he was able to visit GOLDER again. He states that GOLDER is working half days and has a very important job in improving the situation of the tuberculars. He inquires whether BOB is still in Mexico and what he intends to do. The writer also adds a note for STEPHAN, MARCIA and KRISTEL sending them greetings from Switzerland, telling them something of the country and of their Uncle GERHARD. GOLDER adds a note to the effect that it would be very nice if KRISTEL could also come to Switzerland now that father is there and expresses his joy in seeing father after such a long time.

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A postcard dated August 7, 1947, addressed to Mrs. KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMAN, 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. U.S.A. from EMIL FUCHS, Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25. The writer tells KRISTEL that he is leaving to visit GOLDER at Davos tomorrow and expresses sorrow since he cannot take KLAUS with him. He is looking forward to a visit with GOLDER and sends his regards.

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A letter dated July 22, 1947, Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, am Kirchberg 25, beginning "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father" stating that today is the 34th birthday of KRISTEL's and sending her greetings. He states that his brief visit with KLAUS has made him very happy for the past two weeks but now his homesickness is even stronger. He states that according to everything he hears, the invitation to come to the United States should soon be there, and it would be good for little KLAUS if he could come over and live with KRISTEL. He states he was very pleased that his visa for England arrived and now he has to get permission to leave from the Americans and that will take at least eight weeks. The remainder of the letter contains personal and family news and expresses his need for further packages.

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A letter dated June 20, 1947 at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim am Kirchberg 25, beginning "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father" contains news of a personal nature of family news. The writer speaks of things he needs and states that he has received no packages from KRISTEL since Whitsuntide. He would like his invitation to come to the United States to arrive so that they could finally see each other again. The writer states that yesterday LONY, his brother's oldest daughter from his second marriage, was married to a Ministerial Consular named WOLFF. The writer was there as a witness. They appeared to be very fine people, interested in Socialism but very spiritual.

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TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

A letter dated May 21, 1947, at Frankfurt on Main-Eschersheim addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". The writer states that on the evening of May 13, he travelled to Pymont for a worker's committee meeting of the Quakers. On the 15th KLAUS visited him there for two hours. He states that waiting for her will now be so much easier. He was really pepped-up again.

He states he first learned at home how kind KLAUS actually is. He was first at the writer's home and did not meet the writer, but was able to reach him in Pymont. However, he left a letter with the package that he left here and he could have given all of that to a friend. The writer expresses his great joy over this visit.

Many people are now using their influence for the writer. Eventually he will be able to go to GOLDER, and then to England and then to KRISTEL. Permission for KLAUS appears to be more difficult however.

Three CARE packages have arrived. KLAUS told him that KRISTEL's children are beautiful and therefore he longs even more to see her. The writer states, "What is BOB doing? Is he back yet? At Whitsuntide we had a conference of young Quakers at the Castle Rudesheim, and from Tuesday on we had an international educational conference in the Odenwald School. From the 4th to the 8th of June KLAUS was here.

"I continually hope that I shall finally be able to travel to Switzerland. Many many greetings to you all.

Your Father.

"P.S. KLAUS was here on a scientific errand that was fixed for certain days. Therefore, everything was so short."

A letter dated May 6, 1947, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim, street address am Kirchberg 25, a letter addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". The writer fears that he will not be able to visit GOLDER by May 13th and expresses

regret that he will always have to overcome such bitter disappointment. The writer states he received a letter from KARIN and that GUSCHI writes that he has a son as a result of his recent marriage and has named it "JUERGEN EMIL". The writer hopes that GOLDBER's cure has been successful.

The writer further states that HERTA KRAUS is going to a lot of work to bring him to the U.S.A. and he hopes she will succeed. The writer states that it is very important to him to bring KLAUS into the atmosphere of the addressee's family to give him a sense of security which comes from belonging to someone. The writer further states that he will think of everyone on May 13th and hopes that they will at least be successful in being spared from coming events that they won't have to go through another catastrophe. He states "the people who are working to hinder the cure are very numerous".

A letter dated April 22, 1947, at Frankfurt on Main Eschersheim addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". The writer expresses his joy at receiving CARE packages and a Christmas package from Joint sent by the addressee. He also mentions his joy at receiving a new watch from GERHARD to replace the one stolen from him and states that the watch is more dear to him than all things because of the sacrifice GERHARD made to obtain it for him. The writer hopes to receive permission soon to travel to Switzerland and then to England. He states he has not yet received his invitation to come to the United States and asks the addressee to send him an official invitation as soon as possible for him and the addressee's nephew, KLAUS KITOWSKI. The writer describes the increasing hardship and suffering of the people in Germany, particularly the refugees from the East and expresses agreement with a statement of General Clay's when he said "How can the German people require that the U.S.A. make such sacrifices for their well being when they are not ready to do their part for each other". He states that he belongs to the rich people even though he has no money. But he was able to get enough to pay for the things he and KLAUS need.

The writer asks if BOB is with the addressee again and requests certain items in the event the addressee should send another package. This letter also contains a note in English addressed to "Dear STEPHAN, MARCIA and KRISTEL" and signed "Your Grandfather". The writer thanks the children for the things they had sent and expresses his good fortune in receiving such fine parcels from them and from Uncle GERHARD. He states that KLAUS is attending the Odenwald School.

A letter dated January 8, 1947, at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". The writer expresses his loneliness during the holidays and states that he and KLAUS celebrated Christmas with some dear friends. But still it wasn't as if they had been at home. He states that KLAUS is becoming more like ELIZABETH all the time. He states that KLAUS is well taken care of by the Friends named VOGEL and mentions PETER VOGEL and the OSO, (may be the Odenwald School) and speaks of KLAUS' activities. He states he is going to Stuttgart tomorrow for lectures on Friday and Saturday and returning Tuesday, and states that at the moment such a trip is far worse than a trip to the United States would be. He has not yet received permission for his trip to Switzerland and nothing is happening in regard to his trip to England where KLAUS had invited him. He hopes everything will soon come. He states that he has not yet received a package and tells the addressee to send it direct since that appears to be the most secure way. He states that he received three packages sent by way of Joint. The writer inquires as to their well being and states that GOLDER has written and said that BOB was out of work. He makes indirect requests for food stuffs and clothes and pictures of the addressee, BOB and the children. He asks them to write and hopes that it won't be long until he can bring KLAUS to her.

A letter dated November 7, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". The writer states that he received a letter from CORDER CATCHPOOL, who has made a great deal of effort to get the writer to England. He states that he is very much ashamed of the indifference of KLAUS in this regard. The writer's complaints are not much different with her and he has the feeling that his only real child is GOLDER. He complains that the two of them (KRISTEL and KLAUS) let their father long for them and worry and they didn't even care or think what it means to him to always wait for news and wait for his invitation and not receive them. He states that he is telling her very plainly for the last time that he would be very happy if she would invite KLAUS and him to the United States for a few months or permit them to be invited through the Friends. He states that it would be fine if he and KLAUS could spend at least a part of the winter with her and directs her to start things moving. He says that "above all write to CORDER CATCHPOOL what you have done and what you are doing so that he, who is working very hard for my entrance to England will know". He gave CORDER CATCHPOOL's address

as 49 Parliament Hill, London NW 3. He makes a further plea for action on the part of the addressee and for letters from her, or he will arrive at the conclusion that KLAUS and she place no value or any further connection with him.

A letter dated November 4, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your Father". Writer states that KLAUS and his friend, PETER VOGEL had just spent a few days with him over the holidays. He states that he cannot understand why he has not received word of the addressee's and PENDLE HILLS' invitations. He complains about not receiving permission from the Americans to travel to Switzerland and also has not yet received the addressee's and KLAUS' invitations to visit them. He states, "I am giving innumerable lectures and they are well received. So I have my purpose in life and can accomplish something for the future." He states it is so very necessary for the Germans learn so slowly and foreign occupation is no teacher. He states they must summon all forces who want Democracy, Socialism and Peace. The writer states he has received a CARE package from a HENRY GADBURY. He states he is going to spend Christmas with KARIN and that she is very much in need of help. He states that KARIN's sister has some children and that her husband had been killed in the war.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

A letter dated May 13, 1946, addressed to Mr. GERHARD FUCHS, Davos Platz (in Switzerland), Haus Casanna, from Dr. EMIL FUCHS, Frankfurt on Main, Germany beginning "My GOLDER" and signed "Your father". The writer states he has heard nothing from KRISTEL and KLAUS for a very long time and still has not received a package from KRISTEL which was reported to be en route. The writer hopes that he will be able to come to GOLDER in June or July. He states that KLAUS is with him since the OSO (Odenwald School) is now having a vacation. He states that day before yesterday KATE visited him since she was there for a conference of the young members of the Christian Democratic Party. She will write to GOLDER. The writer states that JUERGEN is well and is developing very well intellectually, but physically he could be much stronger. He states that he has requested WOLF SCHWEMMER to invite JUERGEN to Switzerland. He states that she (possibly referring to KATE?) is a Catholic and in the CDU even with her Socialistic ideals. The writer states that the Odenwald School is busy with new construction. He states further that MINNA SPECHT is a fine person and that GOLDER can work for her with a clear conscience. He is writing to Mrs. RAGAZ today.

* * * * *

A letter dated April 19, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, Altheimstr. No. 10, addressed to "My KRISTEL". The writer states that he wants to visit her but first he wants to see GOLDER. He hopes that he will soon receive letters from the addressee and KLAUS. He states that he has heard a little from KLAUS through GORDER CATCHPOOL. He expresses regret that none of her packages have come up to the present time and states that she can now send through UNRRA. He asks her to write about herself, her husband and her children, what plans they have for the future and other items of family interest. (Translator's note: The letter is incomplete. Only the first page is available for review.)

* * * * *

A letter dated March 22nd, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, Altheimstr. No. 10, addressed to "My KRISTEL" and ending "Your father". He states that last evening he received a letter from her dated February 25th and a letter from KLAUS dated February 8, written from Washington. He stated he enjoyed them very much, thinking of them and in between of GOLDER and ELIZABETH and mother. He states he is very happy now that he knows a little about KLAUS and BOB and the addressee and her children. He states that he has very

much to do with the confused and unfortunate people, and that he is heard. He states that he has become a better speaker through his years of quiet and everything that he says he can express so that the people take it to heart. Therefore he feels that he cannot leave Germany for any great length of time since he must do his bit to save that people. In addition to that GOLDER is in Switzerland and he cannot leave GOLDER for any long time. He states that he does not know whether KLAUS can come to stay with the addressee for any extended period. He states that GUSCHI is in the Russian zone and they cannot visit him and GUSCHI cannot visit them. However GUSCHI wants KLAUS, and wants to take care of him. He says that everything will have to be discussed with GUSCHI before a decision can be reached. He has not yet received her packages and hopes they will come soon, since FERRATA is going directly back to the U.S.A. The writer states that FERRATA's friend whose address is enclosed (?) will take care of everything further, including letters. The writer sends greetings to HENRY CADBURY and states he would like to spend a while at Pendle Hill. The writer states further that GOLDER's address is Davos Platz, Haus Grepper.

(Translator's note: It is noted above that FERRATA's friend's address was not enclosed as the letter said.)

A letter dated January 19th, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, Altheimstr. 10 bei PETERSEN, addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your father", states that he is still waiting for the package that is reported to be en route as well as the pictures, and hopes to receive news from her again soon. He states that Mrs. ~~DAWSON~~ sent him KRISTEL's letter but now she doesn't write any more. He asks whether the addressee has received a letter from PATRIK MALIN.

The writer states that KLAUS was with him for Christmas vacation.

He states further that he intends to go to Switzerland for a visit with GOLDER and perhaps visit the addressee during the coming summer and at the same time see KLAUS, the older.

The writer states he is in a very difficult but promising work for the future of Germany. Today he is speaking before a Socialistic group of young people about Christianity and Socialism. His Quaker lectures are increasing in attendance and they emphasize clarity in the question of new construction and would like to have a united workers' party which would have the energy and the authority to carry the new construction. He wishes very much that she and

KLAUS were here for the rebuilding of Germany. SACHS and five co-workers at the Odenwald School were put out by the Americans because they were Nazis. MINNA SPECHT from England is supposed to come as head of the school. He only knows her from a wonderful lecture which she gave at an international conference in Switzerland. She is friendly with PAULUS. That would be very good for KLAUS for the OSO is no longer what it was. It must be rebuilt.

The remainder of the letter contains information of a family nature. In regard to his son, KLAUS, the writer asks, "What is KLAUS doing? Where is he and what is he doing? I continue to hope that one day he will appear as a professor at one of the universities here which so urgently need a complete rebuilding. It is a pity that so few new men come here."

He tells the addressee to get in contact with the Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia since many people come to Germany from there and they can take letters and packages with them. The writer speaks of KARIN and JUERGEN. KARIN is a teacher in Marburg. He does not know how the problem between KARIN and GOLDER will work out and states it is the greatest problem before them at present. He states that GUSCHI wanted to marry again but he does not know who the woman is. The writer has told GUSCHI that he should entrust KLAUS to the writer. He states that GUSCHI can contribute his part financially to KLAUS' maintenance. He states that GUSCHI is a State's Attorney at Schoenberg in Meckelnburg and has a good salary.

* * * * *

A letter dated November 9, 1945 at Frankfurt on Main, Eschersheim, Kurhessenstr. 129, addressed to "My KRISTEL" and signed "Your father". The writer states he has written two letters to America and also that PATRIK MALIN has written. He hopes that she has received at least one of them and will answer soon. The writer states that things are well with them there and finally they can begin work on the building of the new Germany from the indescribable destruction and confusion. He asks the addressee to write about herself and her children as well as her husband. He inquires where KLAUS is, what he is doing and what the addressee knows about him. He tells her to think of sending packages and tells of the things he needs but states that it is more important for her to send news so that they can feel some connection with each other.

* * * * *

A letter dated August 6, 1937, at Berlin, N. 65 Afrikanischestr. 140 B. II, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your father." The writer states he has heard much of the addressee recently from GRETE

~~SUMPE~~ and ~~DOUGLAS STEER~~. He advises the addressee to stay in contact with ~~PATRIK MALIN~~ and also advises her to get to know one ~~WILBUR THOMAS~~ very well since he is an influential man and head of the ~~KARL SCHURZ~~ Foundation. The remainder of the letter contains news of a personal nature concerning one ~~DORA ROSSMANN~~, now ~~DORA RAHNE~~, one ~~HERMANN~~ and ~~TITA STEINKOPF~~. From the letter it appears that ~~HERMANN's~~ last name is ~~ROSSMANN~~ and that he would marry ~~TITA STEINKOPF~~ on September 3rd. He speaks of a vacation he had enjoyed with another family by the name of ~~FUCHS~~ in Cologne and that he enjoyed it very much with these fine people. He mentions one ~~WILLI~~ and ~~ALBERT MARTIN~~ in discussing matters of family interest.

* * * * *

A letter dated July 8, 1937, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Especially from your father," indicates that the writer is at the time of writing staying with one Dr. ~~FRITZ FUCHS~~, Paffrath Biese near Cologne. The writer sends birthday greetings to KRISTEL. He mentions one ~~BARBARA CARY~~ in connection with family matters and states that the ~~FUCHS~~ family with whom he is staying is a very good family. He states that Dr. ~~FRITZ FUCHS~~ is an attorney and has his own office. He states that he, ~~MAEDEL~~ and little ~~KLAUS~~ are there together and enjoying themselves. He states that from July 23rd to August 2nd they are going to Pymont and then back to Berlin, and then ~~ELIZABETH~~ can visit ~~GUSCHI~~ again. Remainder of the letter contains only personal information and family news. He mentions one ~~H. WORTHY~~ and a Mrs. ~~PILLER~~ in connection with this personal news.

* * * * *

A letter dated June 8, 1937, at Holm Seppensen, Kreis Harburg, Weg Zur Muehle 108, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your father". This letter contains only personal and family news and mentions ~~PATRIK MALIN~~, ~~RUFUS JONES~~, Mrs. ~~ELKINTON~~, Professor ~~MacLEOD~~, ~~RUTH OUTLAND~~, ~~WILLI GERTIG~~ and a newly found cousin, Dr. ~~FRITZ FUCHS~~, whom he visited in Cologne according to another letter dated July 8, 1937. The writer mentions ~~H. WORTHY~~ again and states that ~~WORTHY~~ writes very short letters. The writer wishes he had something more definite from ~~WORTHY~~.

* * * * *

A letter dated March 12, 1942, addressed to "Dear GOLDER" and signed "Your KRISTEL", appears to be a letter from sister to brother containing only personal and family news. Concerning ~~KLAUS~~ the writer says, "Nothing from ~~KLAUS~~." She states she received a radiogram indirectly from father and she wonders whether ~~GOLDER~~ can write to him.

* * * * *

A letter dated May 15, 1939, at Marburg-Lahn addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your KARIN" contains only information of personal and family interest about KRISTEL's son STEPHAN, KARIN's son JUERGEN, and other personal family news.

A letter dated August 1st, 1947, at Berlin-Schlachtenseg to Mrs. KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMANN, 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from BERTA KIESER, Berlin-Schlachtenseg, Mikisch Roseneckstr. 9. The writer states that just two weeks ago she had the first sign of life from the addressee's father, that she has written to GERHARD and now wants to renew contact with the addressee. The letter contains personal and family news concerning the addressee's father, ELIZABETH, and the writer's son EBERHARD. ~~The~~ writer states that she and ELIZABETH had talked somewhat about emigrating to America, she with her son EBERHARD, ELIZABETH with her son KLAUS. Concerning EBERHARD she states that he is now 18 years of age and studying at the Technical University. She further states that as the end came in 1945 the "children" also had to help defend Berlin against the Russians. She states that EBERHARD was wounded and taken prisoner and she is still thankful to the Russians that they sent him back to her so soon. The writer states that her brother-in-law, MARTIN DOERING has just returned after six years in a concentration camp. The writer ends by requesting KRISTEL to send her a CARE package which she will gladly pay for when she is in a position to do so and states that even if no CARE package is forthcoming she expects the addressee to answer her letter.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

A letter dated October 10, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main-eschersheim, St. address on am Kirchberg 25 addressed to "my Kristel" signed "your rather."

The writer is reminiscent of the approaching October 10, the anniversary of the death of the addressee's mother. He expresses worry since he has not received permission to leave Germany for Switzerland and he is very worried about GOLDER since he feels that GOLDER is very much in need of a visit because of JUERGEN's death. He states that KARIN is also in need of a word of sympathy and gives her address as "Frau Kaete Fuchs, Marburg (Lahn) Taubenweg VII. He states that his invitation to come to America has not yet arrived even though last May the address he wrote as if the hour were at the door. He states that he had hoped that he and KLAUS could spend at least a part of the coming winter with her but it looks as if he will have to remain behind. He complains about conditions in Germany and the irresponsibility of so many Germans. He states that on Sunday he is going to Dortmund, will speak there the following Saturday and Sunday, and Sunday night will be brought back. He states that people place a great deal of value on his addresses as she can see. He acknowledges receipt of a package which GOLDER had forwarded in the name of the addressee. He tells where to speak with HENRY CADBURY at once to see if he can expedite the invitation. He states he does not know what her financial condition is but if it is possible he would like her to send a CARE package every now and then. He asks if the letters to the children have arrived.

A letter dated August 26, 1946, at Frankfurt on Main-eschersheim, St. address on am Kirchberg 25 addressed to "my son" signed "your father."

The writer states that he had great joy today. First, he received a package from the addressee and then KARIN spent 2 hours with him since she was at a conference of a religious nature in the neighborhood. He states they thought of JUERGEN and the addressee and had a very comforting visit. He states he has a few pictures of ELISABETH in his room. The writer states further "Yesterday we had another meeting of the religious socialists. WALTER DIERKS, a Catholic and CDU (translator's note: CHRISTIAN GERMANS Union ?) spoke about Christianity and KARL MARX and portrayed for us KARL MARX in his entire greatness as I have never before so strongly experienced it. He showed how in this man about 1848 the entire fate of society from that time until today stands before us

and he even showed the problem that must overcome. I told KARIN about this and she told me that a few young Catholic priests in her vicinity are friendly with DIERKS and represent the same things, and that the Catholic students are enthusiastic over it. We are witnessing in a part of Catholicism an awakening to a revolutionary Christianity that is entirely astounding. There is something of the same sort in Protestantism but not nearly in the same degree of strength and then it is applied toward the church through BARTH's theology. KARL BARTH is such a splendid man that one can enthuse easily politically for him but it would have been better for him to have remained in Switzerland. As a theologian he is a dogmatist over all concepts and the Germans take his dogmatism and not his splendid personality--Certainly a poor testimony for the Germans." The writer states further "Inasmuch as the youth is seeking religion today the Catholic Church has a strong drawing power but I think we religious socialists do too. I have been invited to a conference of the Socialist students in the University in the British and American Zones at Hamburg from September 3 to 5." The writer continues talking of things of family and personal nature and making requests for various foodstuffs and other articles. He continues "After KARIN left I received a package from KRISTEL forwarded through UNRRA which was sent July 19. I want to and I must send to MARIE STURM, GOERING and others as much as I can and above all I must always have something extra for KLAUS, above all bread." He states that he has been promised that the Americans will approve his request very quickly and he hopes so. Now they may hope to see each other soon. After that he hopes to see KLAUS and KRISTEL. The writer states that KLAUS should soon have a vacation and should be able to come to Switzerland.

^{nee} A letter dated October 18, 1947, at Goettingen from IISE
KNAUER-MUELLER addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your IISE
KNAUER-MUELLER". This is a friendly letter and the writer tells of
the news concerning her husband HELMUTH and her two children, ages
7 and 5. The writer tells of how they moved from place to place
during the war and now they are settled in Goettingen where her
husband has opened the family business that had been closed during
the war.

A letter dated November 17, 1948 at Hagenow (Meckl.),
Bahnhofstr. 26, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "Your MARIE
STURM". The writer states she learned KRISTEL's address through
KRISTEL's father and states that KRISTEL was undoubtedly pleased to
have seen her father again after such a long time. She asks whether
KLAUS KITOWSKI stayed with her or whether he continued with KRISTEL's
father to Pennsylvania. The remainder of the letter speaks of how
Germany is being punished for the things she has done and speaks of
the conditions there and the needs of others. She requests shoes
and a roll of knitting wool if KRISTEL can send them for the 10-year-
old son of a Mr. MICHAELIS who used to be an elementary teacher at
the Odenwald School.

A letter dated July 30, 1947 at Berlin-Neukoellen,
Kranoldstr. 16/17, addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed "CHARLOTTE
RACKWITZ" thanking KRISTEL for the package that she has sent and
stating that it helped very much to restore her husband to health
who had come out of the concentration camp at Dachau so thin and ill.
The writer states she had been in Heidelberg and had seen KRISTEL's
father and states how well he is and how well he is taking care of
little KLAUS. She states that it is too bad that his travel plans
have not materialized but states it is just one of the signs of
present German conditions and how everyone must have patience.

A letter dated July 24, 1940 from GERHARD FUCHS, Yilzbach
KT. Glarus, Switzerland addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and signed
"Your G", containing news of a family and personal nature. Concern-
ing KLAUS the writer states that he doesn't expect any more letters
as such since they no longer have time to clear up points over
philosophy, there is no purpose in exchanging paper on which nothing
stands. Nevertheless, he would like to know how KLAUS is getting
along since he still worries a little. He asks whether the addressee
has heard anything from KLAUS and whether the addressee has written

to KLAUS. He says, "Possibly it will be rather important to him now to stay in constant contact with you." He states that father sometimes advises that he heard very little from the addressee and KLAUS and the writer has a difficult time convincing his father that it is not because they do not write. He asks the addressee to write more often about the developments of the grandchild and such things as that. He states that he is worried about the way KARIN is developing and he has the impression that a common basis, which is essential if they are to try a life together again at a later date, is no longer there. He states that his conception of the situation has been confirmed through a short communication which acquaintances have received that KARIN became engaged again toward the end of June and will remarry in the fall. He states that it is a different matter however in so far as their son is concerned. He says he will always express himself to the effect that he is not in agreement with the rearing the child is receiving and that he simply will not give the boy up. He says that things are going well with him personally and that the addressee doesn't have to worry about his financial condition. It is taken care of. And he hopes that KLAUS will profit somewhat since he will no longer have to send anything more. He says that he would like to come stay with the addressee very much but for the time being he sees no chance. He tells her to write at once if she sees a chance for him to come to Mexico or another country that is not too far from her. One doesn't know how long it will be possible to still visit her continent.

* * * * *

A letter dated September 19, 1945 from GERHARD FUCHS, Haus Grepper, Davos-Platz addressed to "Dear KRISTEL" and containing no signature. The writer acknowledges KRISTEL's letter of September 11th and states it is wonderful that news is coming faster again. He states he has no new information concerning father even though he is just a few kilometers away but in between them there is a border. He states that father is in Austria at the present time and wants to go to Berlin. He says he is working with the local delegate of the American Friends Society (Quaker), a Mr. McMASTERS, in an effort to bring his father to Switzerland for four weeks. Up until now he has been unsuccessful since the Gestapo took his father's passport in 1933 and never granted him another one. In the event the addressee has an opportunity to write he gives his father's address as "Gortipohl bei Montafon, Post St. Gallenkirch, Austria." The writer states that he cannot write directly to his father but has to wait for opportunities for there is no direct mail connection. He states further that as soon as the opportunity presents itself he will inform his father of everything that the addressee has written. He states his father is well and it appears quite clear that he will work in the reconstruction (of Germany?). He speaks of his difficulties with KARIN and asks the

addressee to write her if possible and gives her address as Mrs. KAETHE FUCHS, Rittergut Stemmen (bei Hannover), Uber Barsinghausen/Deister, which should be in the British Zone. He states "In regard to KLAUS I have put things together correctly. When you wrote from New Mexico I was quite sure that he was connected with this hubbub. Also I attributed his complete silence to this. Send him my best regards and my hearty congratulations. I hope he is paying attention so that he wont go up in the air." He states that he has a furnished room so large that the visitors must sit on the wardrobe but that it is expensive to live outside the sanitarium. He states that his support from Mrs. RAGAZ' Committee remains the same. He states that he has requested permission to work a half day and that things will be better. However, he has enough to get along.

The material submitted for review contained the following miscellaneous items:

1. An envelope addressed to KONSTANTIN LAFAJANOS, 52 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., return address SPIZOS (or SPIROS) LAFAJANOS, Scopelon 20, Agios Amargizos (or Amargiros) Officer, Athens, Greece. The Greek postmark is illegible, but the envelope bears a postmark at Cambridge, Mass., July 7, 1948, 3:30 P. M.
2. A 3 x 5 slip of paper which appears to contain the last portion of a letter to KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMANN from her father. It contains no information of value that is not mentioned in other correspondence between these two individuals.
3. Pages 2, 4 and half of page 3 of another letter apparently to KRISTEL FUCHS HEINEMANN from her father. On page 3 the writer mentions the young KPD and SPD people (German Communist Party and German Socialist Party ?) but it cannot be ascertained what he says about them, since one-half of this page is missing. On page 4 the writer states, "In addition (there is) the outrageous propaganda against the Russians. I have the feeling that they do it more fundamentally (or thoroughly) than the others which is much more difficult for the present generation, especially for those in leading circles, but would spare us another catastrophe. I hope that by the time a planned economy can be taken up we will be advanced enough intellectually to make a resurrection of capitalism impossible even in the other zones."
4. A set of Physiology notes in English.
5. A set of Embryology, Biology and Psychology notes mostly in English. Two photographs of individuals were among this material.
6. A set of Psychology notes mostly in English.
7. A set of Psychology notes mostly in English and two sheets of names which are set out below:

HELEN SCHMIDT 1
KATHY SCHERER(?) 1
JANE WHEELER 1
JULIA(?) FRANK(?) 1
NANCY JORDAZA
(BETTY WALKER)
(BUG)
(THEDA)

HEINEMANN 1
LILLARS or SILLARS or BILLARS 1 3
WERNER 1
(GEORG) 1
INGERSOLL 1 4 (?)
PURNIE 1 5 (?)
I. GOVE 1 (?)
CYWOOD 1

(BARBARA WHITTIER ?)
X CORALLA ?
X OLGA R.
X MAJA SCHADE

X BOB
X WERNER
X OLGA R.
X MAJA
HELEN SCHMIDT
KATHY SCHERER (?)
JANE WHEELER
HELEN RANK
BUG
X NANCY
KRISTEL
BETTY WALKER
X CARALLA

X TODD 6 or G (?)
X TODD ALD. 16
X HANZ PADMACHER 7
X (JAROSLOV)
X HERT - (?)
X TWITTER
X THEDA
X (HARTUNIO) X GILLERS
X SACK
X PURNIE ?
X CY WOOD
X (JAROSLOV ?) OLEF
X GEORG
X HARTUNIO
X ALDEN TODD ?

These names are all poorly written, and are questioned where indicated.

SAC, NEW YORK

March 9, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

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700

Enclosed herewith for each of the offices receiving a copy of this letter is a translation of a German language article appearing in "Die Welt", Hamburg, Germany, under date of February 6, 1950.

This article, entitled "The Foxes of Kiel; The Fate of a Family," written by Dr. Curt Bley, contains background information concerning subject Fuchs and his family.

This is for your information.

Enclosure

CC: Boston (Encl)

65-58805

EJVL:hc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/5/87 BY 5042 PWT/lmw

RECEIVED - FBI
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KODAK SAFETY FILM

RECORDED - 2
EX - 8

65-58805-583

MAR 10 1950
49

MAILED 17
MAR 9 1950
COMM - FBI

2 MAR 15 1950

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

502

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/5/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmn

Date: March 9, 1950
To: Atomic Energy Commission
Building T-3
16th & Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Attn: Mr. Francis R. Hammack
Acting Director
Division of Security
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~VIA LIAISON~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 907 MAC/SC
ON 10/2/81
per DOE Letter
9-10-81

Enclosed is a copy of a "letter to the Editor" concerning the Fuchs case, written by Dr. Edward M. Corson. It has been reported that this letter was to be published in the Journal of the American Physics Society during the first week of March, 1950.

This is being made available to you in view of the information appearing at Page 3 of the enclosure to the effect that Corson "had been active (in a small way) since the very inception of the Manhattan Project, and was a consultant to the AEC in the U.S. from the time of the war's end."

RECORDED - 33

165-58805-584

MAR 18 1950

34

Enclosure

EJVL:hc

65-58805

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

personal delivery
3-10-50
EJVL

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

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MAR 9 4 01 PM '50

52 MAR 15 1950

COPI

PT-Mar-Let to ed

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Enigma -- 1950

(((4 pt lead)))

Sirs

On Friday, February 3rd, I read in the local newspapers:
"Senior Scientist -- Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment --
accused of violating national security regulations . . . Dr. Klaus
Fuchs . . . purportedly giving to persons unknown, unknown information --
calculated to be prejudicial to the (British) national interests . . ."
On his arrest, Dr. Fuchs' only statement was (to the Harwell security
officer): "Do you realize what this means to Harwell?"

These are but fragments of the early report which, doubtless,
has now been more than fully amplified in the American press. Before
continuing, let me state emphatically that the point of this letter
is far more than just the case of His Majesty's Government vs Klaus
Fuchs, charge: TREASON. The real issues lie fathoms deeper in the sea
of moral and ethical problems which form the media of the complex
called civilization. We do not presume to the omniscience required to
propound invariable truths, but inasfar as we dare try to approximate

PT-Har-Let to the Ed-2

to such truths, these can be seen only with the lens of the mind and the soul.

My immediate reaction was shock; no, it was not possible! I had worked closely with Fuchs in America during the two-year wartime period of Anglo-American cooperation on the Manhattan project, and I believed that the essential workings of this man's mind were reasonably clear to me. His political allegiances were unknown to me, but I was fully convinced that he was not capable of betraying any trust — personal or national. Doubtless another case arising from fear, ignorance, and hysteria, more bureaucratic witch-hunting, particularly in view of the vague allegations; information unknown to persons unknown and Fuchs' seeming concern only with effect on morale at Harwell. It was natural enough to so interpret his simple, quiet remark because of the similar effect of a number of totally unfounded accusations brought against scientists in the United States, notably the recent case of Dr. E. U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, who was cleared in private hearings but never really cleared in the eyes of the public by a public withdrawal of charges and apology — as was, indeed, his least due.

Fuchs was not a dear friend, of which one can have all too few in our pressed times and lives, but he was a fellow scientist and I could not, in the light of the ethics and principles by which I guide my life, stand by without moving a hand in his behalf. In the worst case,

PT-Mar-Let to Ed-3

I thought, he might be guilty of some naivete or indiscretion, but not treason — this was unthinkable. I could no more believe it of myself; and the treason to which I refer is not necessarily in the national sense, but rather that basic concept which is far better expressed in the "Christian Ethic" which knows neither creed, nor color, nor national boundaries.

That night I wrote a letter to Professor Sir John Cockcroft, Director of the Harwell Laboratories, stating in essence my acquaintance with and faith in Fuchs, that we had worked together for a long period, that I had been active (in a small way) since the very inception of the Manhattan Project and was a consultant to the AEC in the U.S. from the time of the war's end. Therefore, I asked his kind consideration of my urgent request to be apprised of the exact nature of the case, so that I might chart my course accordingly; and in this I added my apologies for the evident liberty of intruding in matters internal to British interests (particularly as an invited visitor), but that my personal code and convictions forbade either noninterference or desertion of a friend — friend in any degree whatever. Life is unbearable in its many ugly manifestations — if one has not some deep-rooted faith in the essential decency of people and the necessity of a justice of some kind, sometime, somewhere — though it may not always be on this

PT-Mar-Let to ed-4

particular plane of ours or in the sparkling instant which to each of us is a lifetime.

Then followed several not too pleasant days of waiting for a reply; there were discussions with colleagues, of course, but not too deep a concern for Fuchs. Some of his presumed friends would (probably) desert him — and it was not place to sit in judgment on them, but there was faith in a certain justice. Surely I would be accorded the courtesy of a reply as requested, and if not, then I would go to London and stay there until accorded the deemed right to know the true facts. Fuchs would be all right, though it would not be a pleasant experience or memory for him.

Professor Cockcroft's reply arrive on Thursday (February 9), the day before the appointed preliminary hearing to which I had planned to go, though I was completely exhausted from long days and nights of work. The essential text:

"Dear Professor Corson:

Thank you for your letter of 3rd February about the case of Dr. Fuchs. We have all been very much shocked by this development ... At present the case is, as you know, sub judice and we who are officially connected are not therefore allowed to comment on the case."

PT-Mar-Let to ed-5

This was, of course, rather the reply I should have anticipated and would probably have given had the positions been reversed.

I had been giving lectures at various universities and had yet some more to deliver at other universities in England. The urgings of my colleagues prevailed upon me not to go to the arraignment hearing in London, because likely I would not be admitted. However, I felt that I should wire Fuchs:

FEBRUARY 10, 1950

DR. KLAUS FUCHS

BOW STREET JAIL

LONDON

HAVE WRITTEN COCKCROFT. NATURALLY DO NOT BELIEVE THE ACCUSATIONS.

IF I CAN BE OF ANY SERVICE CALL ON ME.

No immediate reply, but on returning to the Hotel on Friday afternoon

I found a wire from Fuchs:

THANK YOU. THERE IS NOTHING YOU CAN DO. THE EVIDENCE WILL CHANGE YOUR MIND.

FUCHS

How shall I describe the pain which shook me in mind and body? Time and again I have placed my (naive?) faith in people only to have

PT-Har-Let to ed-6

it dissolve as in a mist. Yet, conviction, ethics, morality, faith, whatever you choose to name it, is the Phoenix of every age. It cannot die, it is perhaps our one superiority to the lower beasts, and alone encompasses all our claims to progress. Not all the flashing chrome, the towering canyons of buildings, the super-speed, the beautiful mathematics, the atomic bombs, none of these measures progress that truly matters. Yes, it is easy to laugh this off. But if words seem ineffectual it is only because it has all been spoken before and by far better men than I presume to be.

And now, what about Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs? Why did he betray the trust of his friends, and even more, the trust of his adopted country which gave him sanctuary from Nazi persecution? Apart from the matter of the security oath, why does he admit his monstrous amorality and all but say "I face my fate, probably death, calmly; I clearly know what I have done; I have no regret!"

Senses reel under the impact of this seeming fanaticism, and when objectivity begins to return, one asks the questions "Is it not possible that he is, after all, a strange complex of confused idealism which somehow superceded an oath (and if an oath is not in some sense sacred, it is a Travesty). Of course, in point of elementary logic, this is irresolvable and if we seek to forgive (if we dare) then we seek a rationalization of the irrational.

PT-Mar-Let to ed-7

I learned then, too late, that Fuchs has long been a fanatical communist, and though I insist on the basic precept that each one of us must by right believe ideologically, and otherwise, as he chooses, yet I cannot subscribe to unreasoning, irrational, even destructive and vindictive fanaticism. These issues are too involved for further analysis here, but we may ask "What lies at the root of Fuchs' fanaticism which was so strong that he admits to giving regularly, over a period of some seven years, detailed technological atomic information (and it is only technological information which is at all secret, in any sense, because the basic principles are joint property of all reasoning scientists) to agents of a foreign power?" Indeed he apparently admits receiving payment, and this is incidental; nor are we engaged in name calling -- there is nothing to be said but Judas!

How easy this is to say, and yet consider that this man is clearly a brilliant psychopathic personality, perhaps made so by the torture and murder of members of his family by the Nazis. Small wonder that he could be deranged. Rather the fantastic element is that he was not found out on the basis of his actions when he first came to England.

Are the security officials the basically guilty ones? More generally, as with all psychotics whom society neglects to its own ultimate sorrow,

PT-Mar-Let to ed-8

is not society now on trial side-by-side with Fuchs for making it possible that Fuchs may, indirectly and in some measure, be responsible for the millions who will perish in the onrushing holocaust! It matters very little to me as a scientist and for myself, but for my daughter and in the name of all children in whom alone rests the treasure of the future, I protest. No, I demand that this madness, which overtook mankind millenia before it was prepared to receive the great gifts which might obtain from nuclear energy, stop!

There is no adequate punishment on our plane for the Fuchses; nor would it matter ultimately even were he set free, though this is not likely. The issue at stake is that mankind will pay the greater price -- utter and complete destruction of all living things -- if this madness continues! As a scientist I realize full well that the original atomic bomb and its variations, per se, could not easily achieve this end, but with the now definitely feasible thermonuclear processes devolving on hydrogen and lithium, etc., the full halt of sense-time is at hand! The earth itself will not be destroyed, this does not appear scientifically (?) possible, though even to speak of it is a titanic and ghastly commentary on civilization today.

Thus, the issue is not the small one of a particular case, the

PT-War-Let to ed-9

psychotic Fuchs vs The State, but it is one of Mankind vs God in the form of truth, beauty, ethics, and logic. All plans proposed thus far have failed, and no country, not even my own that I love well, is free of this guilt. Not all the appeals to statesmen, not all the appeals through the clergy, not all the appeals to all peoples can stop what is now inevitable. Only one dim hope hovers in the clouded night which is the future; this is the moment of decision, not hysteria; the moment of purpose, not vacillation; the moment of truth, not lies; the moment of sacrifice, not avarice! The few men of rarely endowed intellect (which is so accidentally bestowed, and must therefore carry heavy responsibility) who were, in their respective and incidental countries, the accidental attendants to the birth of this knowledge, its development, and that of the various bombs, must be prepared to pay the price which knowledge often exacts. If these men are at peace with their beliefs, it would be far better that their time be now, for this purpose, than in the futile holocaust which will follow if the now looming future runs its appointed course.

The one entity which nations can neither buy nor build, command, nor usurp, is intellect, on which will depend such things as more efficient and horrible bombs as well as the better purpose to which this knowledge

PT-Mar-Let to ed-10

can be put. The task is not simple. How it is to be fully joined simultaneously in good faith and in all countries, I am not sure; nor, particularly, whether there are among the Russian scientists enough men of deep conviction akin to a Christian Ethic, for theirs will be the most difficult task of all. Yet, I call on all scientists, of all creeds and nations, to stop new theoretical work on this monster now.

We stand at position check-mate on the board of the future, there is no issue of sin, there is no issue of nobility, above all, there is no issue of national allegiance; there is only one eternal and invariable truth: Faith, Ethics, Conviction, and Hope! As you seek for those truths in nature, on whose validity we jointly discourse, I say, "Seek also the truth which is to be found within each of us under a universal law."

.....

You, who have not blind eyes of the mind, may well say "but how is this to be made a reality?" I believe that there is a simple and logical way. Use that very fear and ignorance of mean men to a true purpose! We obviously cannot now restrain, by our convictions, the use of known weapons; this is part of history, and now merely nuclear technology. But there are far worse (theoretical) possibilities which, if ever realized, might well rend our planet. Join your purposes, if there are yet these men of conviction, and use the knowledge and

PT-Mar-Let to ed-11

imminent presence of these weapons to force a halt!

Give us but time, perhaps a decade, and there may well be an end to much of humanity's material wants through this very same knowledge; people cannot be driven to war. The rare psychotic personalities who seek mastery over other men — we shall deal with individually.

Edward M. Corson

10045

82-1810CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/5/87 BY 3040 PWT/lmw

February 2, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Senator Brian McMahon returned my telephone call. I advised him that I wanted him to know that we had just gotten a full confession from a scientist stating that he has given the entire know-how of the atomic bomb to the Russian Government at least prior to 1946. I stated that very confidentially this man had been arrested in London and he has confessed that he worked for the Russians from 1941 through 1949. I told him that the scientist came over here in 1943 as a member of the British Atomic Energy Mission and went to Los Alamos in 1944 and remained there until he went to Great Britain in June, 1946. I stated that the scientist said the information that he has given to the Russians he obtained at the Birmingham University of England, the British Disruption Mission in New York and at our establishment at Los Alamos and the British Atom establishment at Harwell, England. I told the Senator that the scientist had furnished the Russians with the full bomb-know-how which he procured while he was at Los Alamos. I commented that I felt it was also significant that there was some work being done on the hydrogen bomb; that we already have a man at London and I am immediately sending another man by plane who will participate in the interrogation of this scientist and I have instructed him to make inquiries along this line. I also stated that there were of course quite a number of ramifications regarding his associates in this country and in Canada and that I was interested in finding out just what other things the Russians may be doing because he might have had time to go over there. I told the Senator the scientist's name was Dr. Emil J. K. Fuchs and that the British of course would try him in camera and that I did not know if there would be any publicity involved.

RECORDED TO

165-58805-585

I told the Senator that I wanted him to have this information for two reasons, first, that it certainly warranted his attention in the hydrogen bomb and, second, that I hoped it would strengthen the President in picking out a worthwhile chairman for the Atomic Energy Commission. I further commented that this would seem to prove that there should be a tightening up all along the line, although this occurred before the Civilian Mission. Senator McMahon then commented he wondered how Fuchs came to confess and I told him that he had been on Fuchs' trail for nearly a year and he was arrested from

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

3 MAR 16 1950
W
RUSH

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:15 pm
DATE 3-10-50
BY KCM

information that we had furnished to the British as we keep close liaison with them. I also told him that the Head of the British Intelligence furnished me with the subsequent developments and of course they were a little embarrassed because Fuchs had been cleared by them; that he had been attached to the British Mission. I also stated that Fuchs had access to everything at Los Alamos. Senator McNichols was very grateful for having this information given to him.

Very truly yours,

S/ JEH

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Nease

JEB: [initials]

- Tolson
- C. A. [unclear]
- Egan
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

65-58805-585

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT

Fuchs

FILE NO.

105-58805

VOLUME NO.

12

SERIALS

586

641

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File No: 65-58805
Section 12

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Memorial to Hoover

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
586	2/1/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	2	2	
587	2/2/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	3	3	
588	2/2/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	1	1	
589	2/2/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	2	2	
590	2/2/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	2	2	
591	3/3/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	1	1	
592	3/3/50	Ladd memo to Director ^{w/enc.}	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 pages referred to army, state & Dist b7C b2 b1
593	2/25/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
594	3/8/50	BS TT to HQ	3	3	b1 b7C
594	3/10/50	HQ TT to BS	1	1	b1
595	3/7/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
596	3/7/50	HQ Let to CIA	5	5	

31 27 1 3
not rel deny ref presumed. preproc

File No: 65-58805
Section 12

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Messrs J. Messrs

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
597	3/7/50	HQ Set to Atty. Gen.	5	5	
598	3/13/50	Director Routing Slip to Tolson	1	1	
599	3/9/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	b1
600	3/10/50	HQ TT to NY	3	3	b1
601	3/10/50	HQ TT to NY	1	1	
602	3/10/50	Winterrowd memo to Ladd	1	1	
603	2/27/50	Whitson Memo to Fletcher	2	2	
604	3/9/50	HQ Set to WFO	1	1	
605	3/9/50	Belmont memo to Ladd w/enc	1/5	1/4	1 page referred to State b1
605	3/10/50	HQ Set to PH	1	1	
606	3/6/50	Keay memo to Belmont	1	1	
607	3/10/50	HQ Set to special Consultant to President	1	1	

25 24 0 1 0
no rel deny ref presumed proper

File No: 65-58805
Section 12

Re: KLAUS FUCHS
Macropol v. Morse

Date: 10/86
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
608	3/6/50	HQ Let to state dept	8	2	b1
609	3/11/50	HQ TT to London	1	1	b1
610	2/8/50	Human Events Article w/R-S	1/4	1/4	
611	3/10/50	Hoover memo to Tolson	2	2	
612	3/10/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd	2	2	b1
613	3/9/50	HQ TT to London	1	1	b1
614	3/8/50	PH Let to HQ	1	1	
NR	3/10/50	SF TT to HQ	1	-	Disposition in Gold 65-57449-21
615	3/10/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd	1	1	
616	3/9/50	Whitson memo to Belmont w/encl	2/6	2/5	ref DOE
617	3/9/50	Hennrich memo to Belmont w/encl. & Search slips	1/39	1/33	4 pages referred to CIA or DOE b7D b1 b7C
617	3/9/50	HQ Let to BU	1	1	

71 57 8 5
nr ml dem ref presumed prepoc