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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: FOOCASE

~~SECRET~~

DATE: February 28, 1950

Classified
Declassify on: OADR
2/22/86

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

Reference is made to the attached incoming cablegram from Mr. Whitson in London dated February 24, 1950 requesting to be furnished with facts regarding the arrangement made between the State Department and the British Embassy in Washington

Whitson stated that he understood from

[REDACTED SECTION]

At the request of the Espionage Section, Mr. Roach checked this matter with Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department to determine what arrangements, if any, had been made. After checking with appropriate State Department officials, it was learned by Mr. Neal that the State Department had not to date received a note from the British Embassy requesting that a U. S. agency be designated to receive the reports. This, you will recall, was the procedure previously mentioned in the cablegram from Mr. Whitson. Although Whitson in his cablegram does not mention the identity of the report, it is presumed he is referring to the Dr. Perrin report which was the basis for Bureau letter to the State Department asking that the Bureau be designated the official U. S. agency to receive the report. Mr. Neal stated that prior to the time that the Bureau made the request of the State Department to be the agency to receive the report, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission made a request to the British through the Combined Policy Committee on Atomic Energy (This is a committee composed of U. S., British and Canadian representatives handling atomic energy matters. The Secretary of State is the Chairman.) that the Combined Policy Committee obtain all information possible from the British Government for their use. They specified information dealing with technical matters rather than intelligence matters. The committee made such a request of the British shortly after the case broke in the press. The committee feel, and the State Department concurs, that they are the proper body to receive the reports in question. Upon receipt of the Bureau's request, as set forth in our referenced letter and was transmitted to the State Department informally at an earlier date, the State Department did inform the British Embassy here in Washington that the Combined Policy Committee had no objection to the British giving whatever information they deemed satisfactory, and particularly the Perrin report, to the Bureau's representative in London. However, the State Department spokesman for the Combined Policy Committee reiterated the request that the flow of all scientific and technical data be transmitted to this Government via the Combined Policy Committee on Atomic Energy. This is the way the matter stands at the present time.

3 ENCL.
35 ATTACHMENT
RR:mk, hke

3/2/50
Perrin's report
Cancelled by Whitson
This date
action necessary
on this & R

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MAR 3 1950
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Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of declassification

5-21
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~~SECRET~~

SECRET

As can be noted, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission instituted a request to the British Government through the Combined Policy Committee for all reports pertinent to the trial. This request was channelled through the State Department at a time prior to the date that the Bureau sent its letter of request to the State Department asking that our request be passed on to the British through the State Department, although it was pointed out to Mr. Neal by Mr. Roach that the Bureau had made a request of the British direct prior to the time that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission made any sort of a request although our first request did not clear through State Department channels. U

Mr. Neal stated that he did not believe that the request of the Combined Policy Committee would in any way interfere with the Bureau obtaining the information desired. He further stated that the State Department does not have any basis at this time for approaching the British Embassy which was to be done if and when they received a note of request that the British were supposed to have sent to the State Department through the British Embassy here in Washington. Mr. Neal advised, however, that, if there is anything further the Bureau desires him to do in this matter, please let him know.

U
Just let the matter drop.
Our own State Dept is just
as stuffy as the British.

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 2, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: FOCCASE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 fut - D/C

ON 2/3/87

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

7/3

I took a call from Admiral Strauss by reference from your office. He stated that the Atomic Energy Commission has been engaged in the past two and a half years on a program known as "technical cooperation", whereby AEC has given to the British considerable technical information.

He states that there is a meeting of the Commissioners this morning and he would like to call attention to the fact that it is rather ridiculous to give this information to the British until they furnish us complete data in the Fuchs case. He was wondering whether we had as yet obtained a copy of the confession or an opportunity to interview the man.

I advised that we had not as yet obtained the confession or any other papers from the British of that nature nor had we had an opportunity to interview Fuchs, the British advising that this could not be done while the matter was pending in court. I told him further that your representatives in London had been instructed to again present the request for this material in light of the completion of the court action in England. *§ 4 al*

Admiral Strauss said in view of this he would, therefore, suggest to the Commissioners that they discontinue any exchange of information until and unless the British make available material in the Fuchs case to the Bureau.

DKL:dad

Classified by *3042 fut - D/C*
 Declassify on: *OADR*
~~12/22/86~~

cc - Mr. Belmont

Classified by *2355 WAD/KS*
 Exempt from GDS, Category 1
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

165-58805-465
 MAR 3 1950
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SAVE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Transmit the following message to:

March 1, 1950

SACs, BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

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FOOCASE, ESP-2.

SUBJECT STATED BOTH BOSTON MEETINGS HELD IN AREA BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON, STATE, ATLANTIC, AND COMMERCIAL STREETS. BOSTON BUSH MAP ABOVE AREA SUFFICIENTLY DETAILED FOR IDENTIFICATION BY SUBJECT OF EXACT MEETING PLACES. SUBJECT HAS VIEWED HAGSTROM'S STANDARD CITY MAP PUBLISHED BY RAND, McNALLY. ACCORDINGLY, MAP TO BE FURNISHED MUST BE MORE DETAILED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/2/86 BY 3042 jmt/DK

HOOVER

CC: WFO (BSM)

65-58805

EJVL:hc *hc*

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MAR 3 1950
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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

52 MAR 6 1950
MAR - 1 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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SENT VIA TELETYPE

Per *S*

ROBERT M. W. KEMPNER
112 LANSDOWNE COURT
LANSDOWNE, PA., U.S.A.
TEL: MADISON 2-8342

February 12, 1950

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Hoover:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Attached you will find two articles by Pastor
Emil Fuchs, father of Klaus Fuchs, London.

1. A pamphlet CHRIST IN CATASTROPHE, distributed by Wider Quaker Fellowship, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
2. An article from the German American Review, December 1949, published by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, 420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

I received both of them from a confidential source. From the same source, I learned that Emil Fuchs has been in contact with many persons in this country allegedly on religious and peace-promoting subjects.

Incidentally, I want to call your attention to the group of persons, adults and students, coming from Europe now to the United States under the auspices of various exchange programs. During my overseas assignment, I discovered that the check into the background and leanings of these persons is rather superficial. As far as their activities in this country are concerned, their attitude does not always show that they are interested in the welfare of this country. The existence of traditional German-Russian relations which I stressed in many reports to the Bureau back in 1943-1944 very often are overlooked in judging the political and security risks of these persons.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. W. Kempner
Robert M. W. Kempner

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INDEXED - 11

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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CHRIST IN CATASTROPHE

An Inward Record
by **EMIL FUCHS**
Who Found Serenity
through Suffering

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DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 *part 2*



A PENDLE HILL PAMPHLET

35 CENTS

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49 ELEVENTH MONTH, 1949

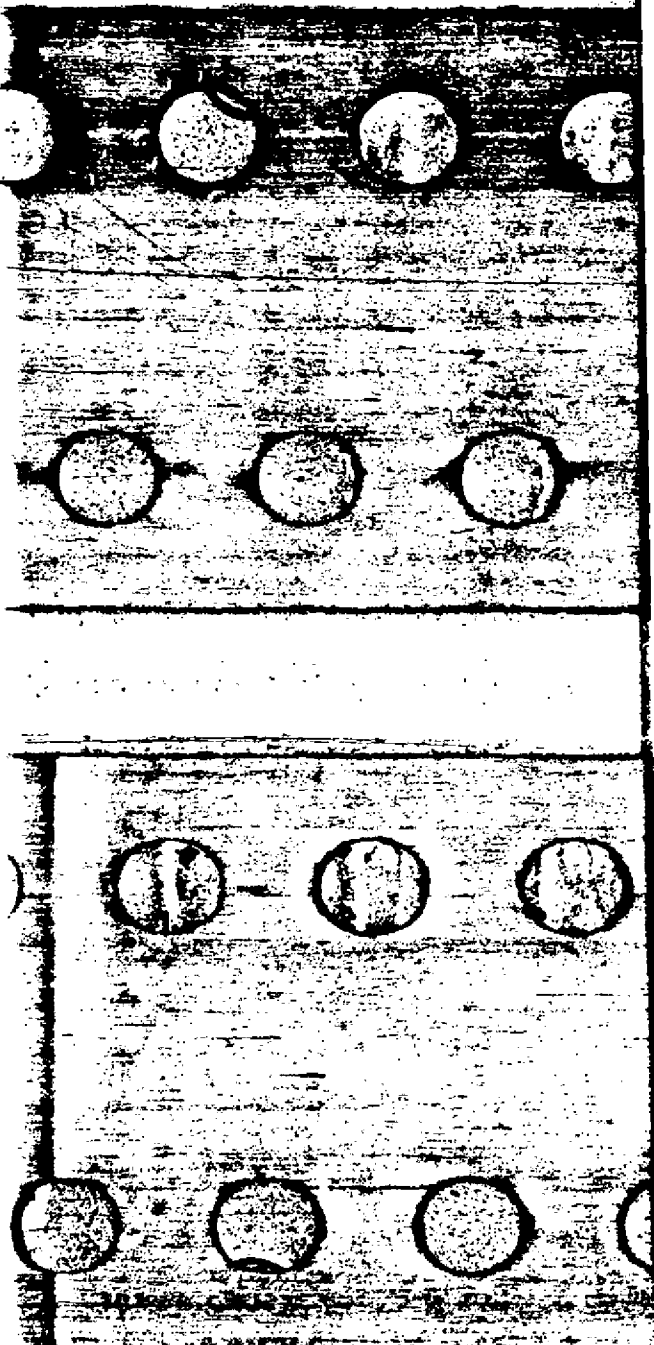


Christ in Catastrophe

by Emil Fuchs

PENDLE HILL, WALLINGFORD, PA.





And then Christ himself was in my cell in prison, saying, "Blessed are the poor in spirit. . . . Blessed are the meek. . . . Blessed are the peacemakers. . . ." I heard the question, "Is that true?" And I was able to say in great joy and peace, "It is true."

EMIL FUCHS



Foreword

Emil Fuchs, a man who has passed through great suffering, has walked among us and lived among us. He spoke to us with the authenticity of one who has seen Truth and heard it and felt it; and even when he spoke of disasters his face was serene. Now he has gone back to labor in Europe, leaving this writing for us; therefore we set down these words about him.

We saw him as a short man, full faced, with white hair and gentle probing eyes. He smiled constantly, and his smile was that of the child, the saint, the man who can bear the hardness of the world without losing his own softness of spirit. When he gave lectures to us, stressing always the simplicity and power of Truth, he spoke with such intensity that his face shook. At other times, he shared with selfless humility our troubles of spirit and took joy in our happiness. Always the stamp of Truth was on him. To be in his presence was to experience in some part what he had experienced. He had found something so big that he was given completely to it. And some part of what came to him spilled over through his eyes and his voice to those around him.

Emil Fuchs was born in Germany in the town of Beerfelden in 1874. He was a minister in various places until 1918 and from then until 1931 in the industrial center of Eisenach. After 1921 he worked closely with the Social Democratic Party and with a group known as the Religious Socialists, and travelled much around Germany. He became a member of the Society of Friends in 1925. In 1931 he

became professor of religious science at the teachers' college at Kiel.

A period of great suffering followed. He was dismissed from Kiel when the Nazi Party came to power. Shortly thereafter he was imprisoned. After he was released, he was under the constant watch of the Gestapo; but until 1936 he was able, together with his sons, to assist the escape of refugees by operating a car hire business. The vehicles were confiscated in 1936. His sons fled Germany. His daughter, a sensitive painter who had given herself to political work, helped her husband escape, but she did not know where he was or how she and her infant son could join him, and she began to suffer recurrent disturbance of mind. Finally she threw herself from a moving train to her death.

Of all these things we know little, for Emil Fuchs did not talk of them much. We know from his living among us that he would sometimes awake at night and the troubles of the past would come into his thoughts. Then he would arise and sit in silence for some hours, and in the morning he would greet us smiling and serene.

After a year of teaching at Pendle Hill he has gone back to Germany to work as professor of ethics and religion at Leipzig university. This writing which he has left with us is about his life and experience in Germany, but it is about all life and all experience. It is the witness of a man who is both saint and prophet.

ELEVENTH MONTH, 1949

PENDLE HILL

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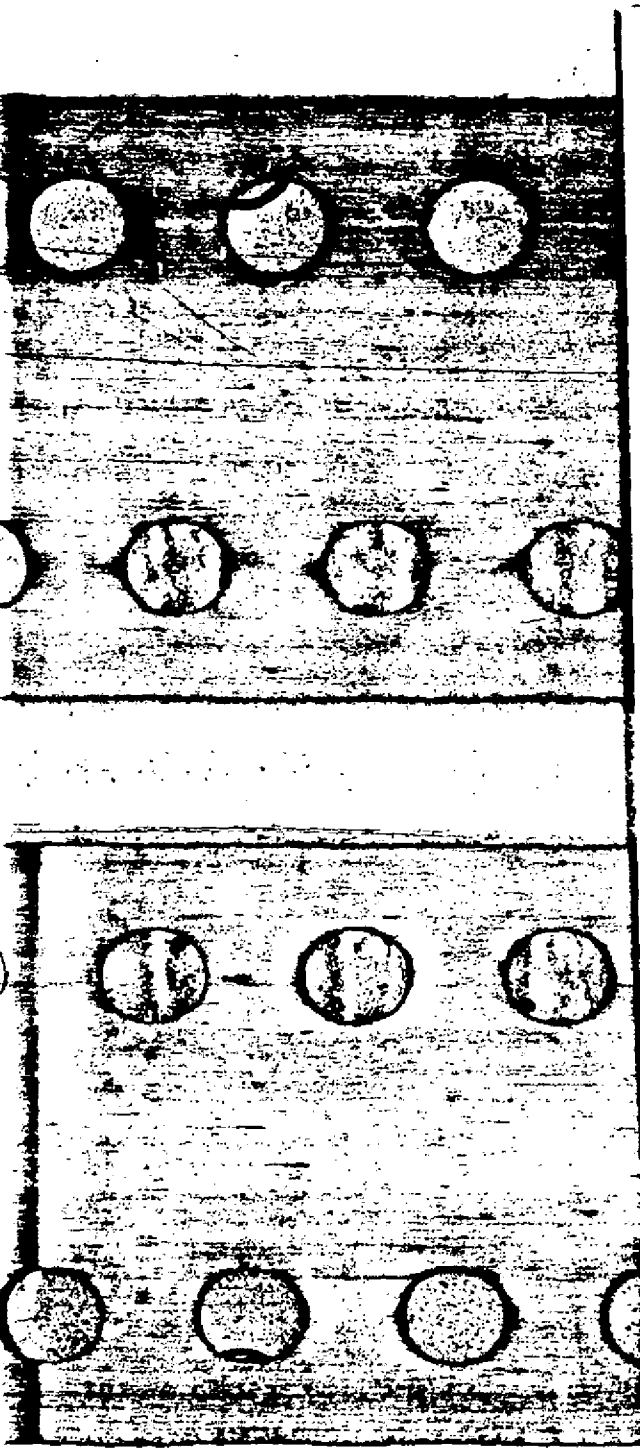


Christ in Catastrophe

DURING the winter of 1932, the last hard struggle went on in Germany against the rising power of Hitler, against the worship of nation and the religion of arms. More and more it became dangerous to speak aloud for freedom and peace and reconciliation. You could never know when a meeting would be raided by Storm Troopers and the audience and speakers misused, even killed. More and more we became lonely people. Many persons—leaders of churches, professors, teachers, pastors—became silent or went over to Hitler, not daring to show friendship to those who went on speaking against him. Friends warned us. The President of our Academy in Kiel said to me, "Please be silent. Do not give public lectures any more. Then perhaps we can save you."

There remained a small company of men and women who knew that something of the fate of a nation—more than that, something of the fate of mankind—was being decided in this struggle; that here the great question was put to us, whether our nation should become a stronghold of peace in the center of Europe or whether she would open the doors of violence and war again. It is an easy thing to open the doors of violence, but who then will close them?

In March 1933 Hitler came to power and the reign of terror began. In three months some hundred thousands of persons were killed, taken into concentration camps, or



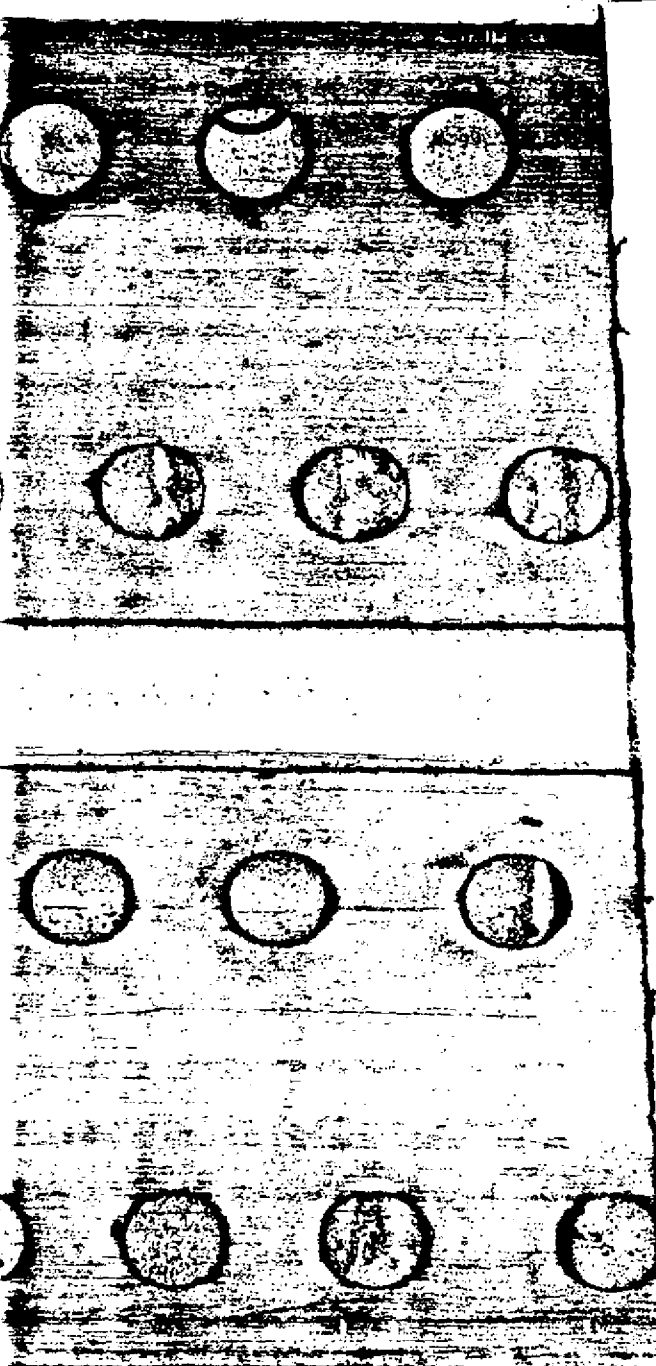
forced to flee. Many who had stood firm until then succumbed before a danger they had never imagined possible in law-abiding Germany.

I was dismissed from my professorship in Kiel and imprisoned. My youngest son hid himself because he had been sentenced to be lynched by the students at Kiel, where he had been a leader of anti-Nazis. My eldest son and daughter were in great danger. A high official of the Ministry of Education in Berlin tried to build a golden bridge for me, asking if I would not try to instruct myself better about National Socialism and show hope of joining. I answered that I was quite clear; it would be absolutely impossible for me to be connected with the movement.

People who fell into Nazi hands were treated with cruelty, and I was in great anxiety. One night I became nearly mad. I saw my children, cruelly killed, lying before me. And in this hour of utter despair I heard a voice saying, "What do you want? Shall they save their lives by losing their conscience?" I was able to say, "They shall keep their conscience." Peace came to me. From that moment I could bear the hardships my children had to go through.

And then Christ himself was in my cell in prison, saying, "Blessed are the poor in spirit. . . . Blessed are they that mourn. . . . Blessed are the meek. . . . Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. . . . Blessed are the pure in heart. . . . Blessed are the peacemakers. . . ." I heard the question, "Is that true?" And I was able to say in great joy and peace, "It is true."

One terrible, bitter question torments us when we see the mighty success of what we believe is wrong, when we see that millions of persons, hundreds even of our friends, go along with this success. It is the question: "Are you alone right and all others wrong?" Are you mad or are



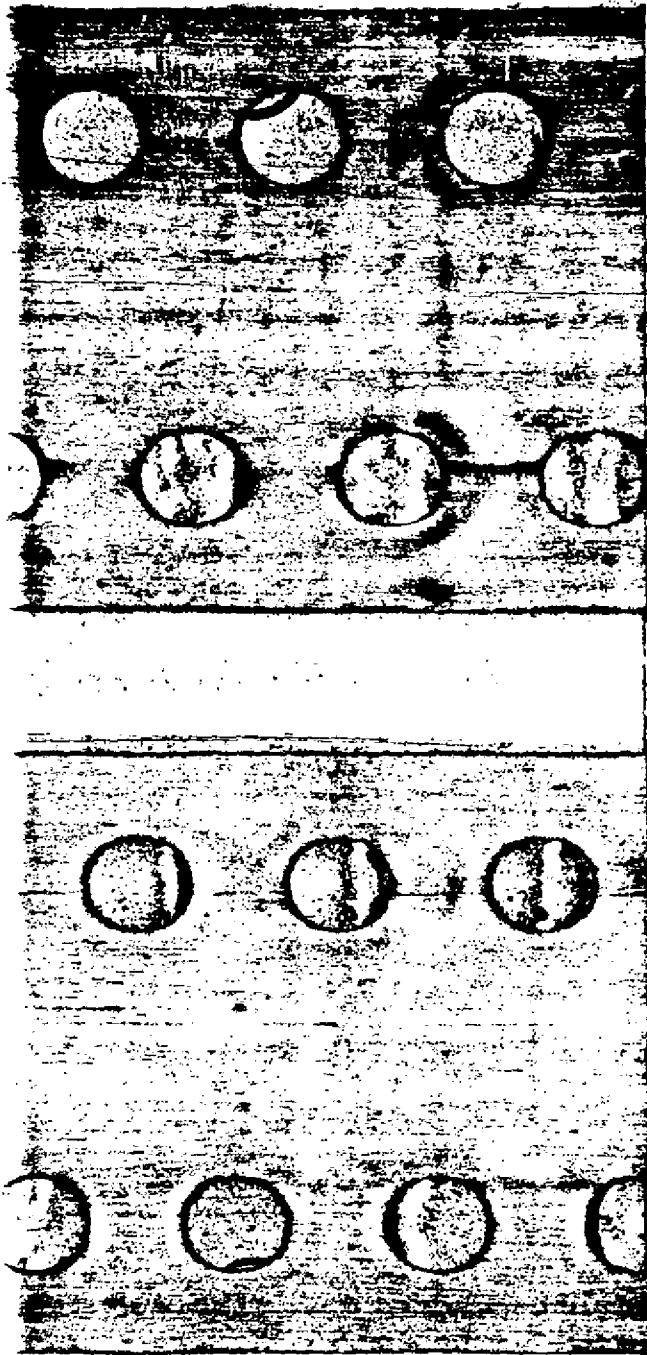
they? Are those right who tell us that in this sinful world a politician must go the way of cleverness and deceit, fraud and violence?

Even my friends put this question to me when success after success came to Hitler. Yearly his power grew. "Is he not right?" they said. "Must a politician not use these means? Look how the great men of other nations give in to him." Again and again I would say to myself and to those doubting people, "How high must the tower be from which we have to fall?" That we would have to fall was certain to me from the hour Christ entered my cell.

During the continuing hours of anxiety and fear, it was my only help that the presence of the living Christ was with me. I remember many meetings in silence with friends and many lonely hours in which a Divine Presence strengthened us and gave freshness and insight. Then there came an hour of deepest need. My eldest daughter, worn out by what she had endured for her convictions, died a very bitter death, and in the hour of her burial I went into the chapel in utter darkness of spirit. But there the presence of God surged around us. It was so strong that all felt him, even one man, irreligious and a national socialist, who said to me, "What is this? In this hour I feel such a power as I have never before felt in my life."

Was it human imagination?

That I saw him, that I heard his voice, that might have been imagination. But what cannot be imagination is the new life, the strength and the insight which his presence gave. No mere imagination, no impact out of the subconscious mind can give a father the strength to face danger to his children and remain certain and full of peace because they go the way of their conscience. No imagination can



overcome the darkness in which you live when a person you love is handled with cruelty and forced into fits of fear and despair of mind. You are hopeless; you must look on while mind and life are destroyed by suffering. Nothing which is of the imagination only can ease revulsion against the meaningless cruelty of fate. Nothing which is of imagination only can bring out of that revulsion peace: the overpowering awareness of an eternal love whose ways you do not understand, whose will you have to accept without comprehension, but whose reality you know.

I know that I experienced in terrible hours the reality that the disciples experienced in the resurrection, that Paul experienced on the road to Damascus. They saw and heard him. That may have been imagination, vision, hallucination. But his being, his reality touched them and became a new strength in them. So strong was this reality that they could cry out his message, not only without the fear that had hindered them, but also with a power that told other people of the same reality.

I think that we who have to go through terrible times of great catastrophe in the changing world have also this grace from God, that once again he makes it possible for us to see his reality clearly, more clearly than the generations before us. The word of the Epistle of John is again true: "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen . . . declare we unto you."

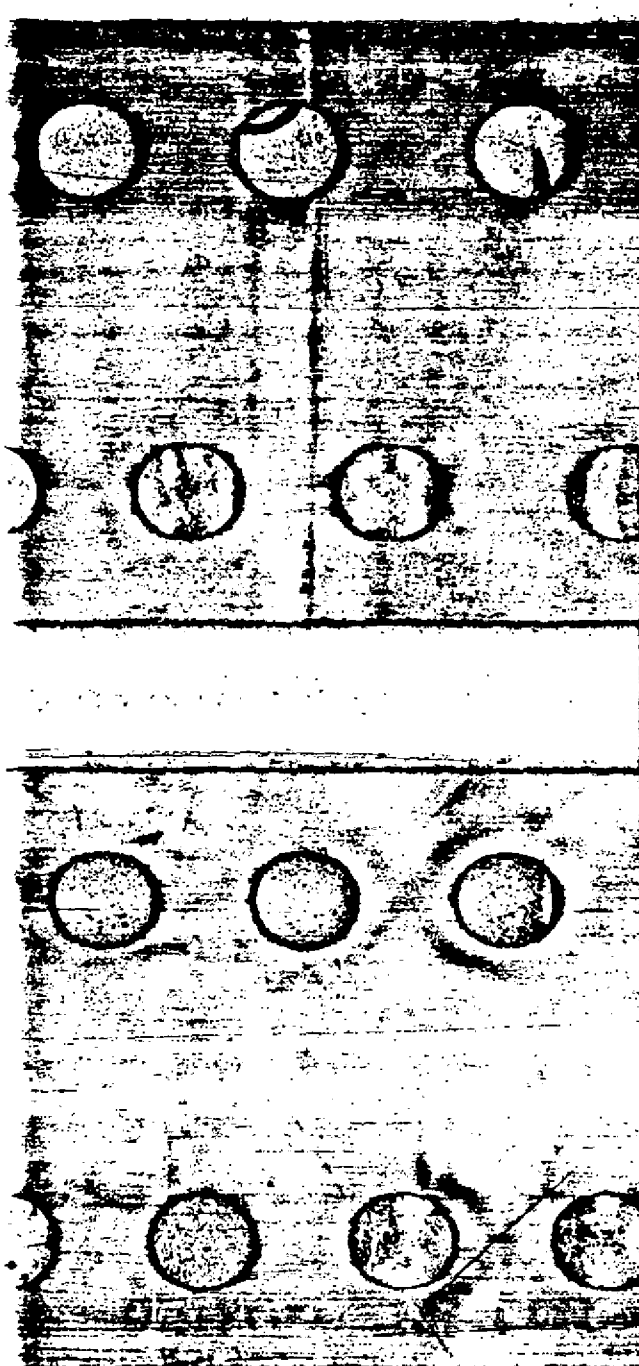
Since a different kind of beginning, the beginning of Hitler, I had felt that there was working in Nazism not the spirit of Christ but the spirit of blasphemy. Against this I worked. Now I had assurance and unshakeable peace in Christ's presence. I began in prison to set down an account of the New Testament, beginning with the *Gospel of Matthew* and the *Sermon on the Mount*. I wrote of Christ's

gospel and of seeing in it our own sufferings. There were difficulties and dangers, searchings and warnings, but it was possible to send this writing out. And it was possible in later journeys through Germany to bring it to friends, and thus to hold up Christ's spirit of resolution, faith and hope against the Hitler propaganda and terror. That Christ had given me a new work to do, a new opportunity to carry his message seemed to me then and seems to me now like another miracle. Before this it had seemed as if the ordinances of Hitler and the power of the secret police made impossible every work for peace and the message of Christ.

Was it imagination that enabled people like me to know, from the beginning of all the propaganda, that the spirit of Hitler was not of God? Why did so very many, very clever and orthodox theological thinkers, scholars, pastors and leaders of churches not recognize evil? Many churchmen and church people, liberal and orthodox, went with evil until evil went against them. Without their help Hitler would have been impossible. But they were worshippers of nation and lovers of armies first, and afterwards Christians. They had Christianity as doctrine, very elaborate, very refined, very traditional; but they had not that experience in which the living Christ, the risen Lord, gives his call and task for this day and this time—out of the same spirit in which he taught his disciples two thousand years ago.

Two thousand years ago and today

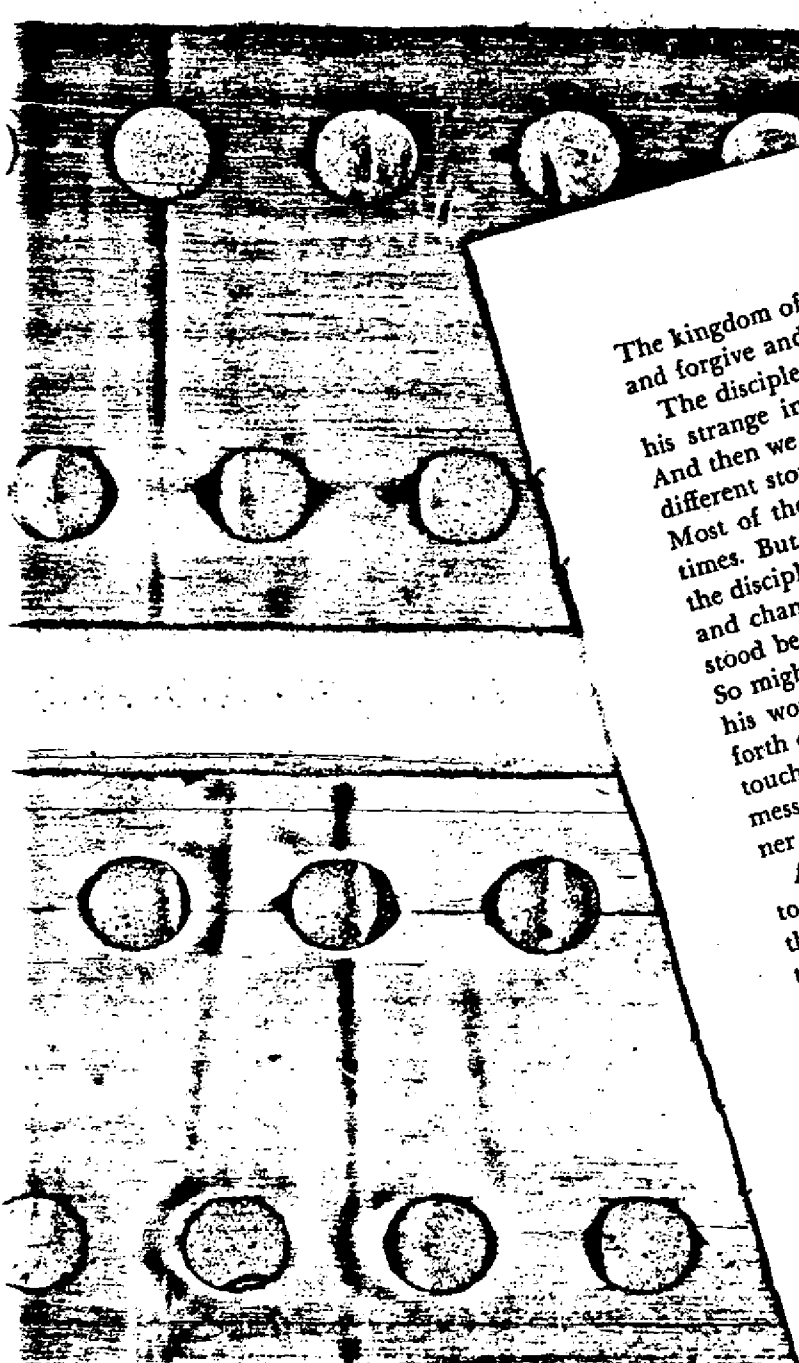
It is the great mystery of the history of men that the Eternally Creative speaks to us in the humble poor carpenter of Nazareth. We do not know very much of him. If we read the Gospels, which are only the reflection of him in the minds of unlettered people, his sentences look simple. It is as if a child had formed them. But then some of them



begin to speak to our mind, to our condition, and they challenge our inward being. And in challenging us they begin to lay a task upon us: to be perfect "even as your father which is in heaven is perfect." "Your father?" How that unfathomable mystery holds out a goal for us poor finite beings. More and more its challenging power becomes a changing power in our lives, and we begin to experience, to live some part of the creative mystery itself.

Then we read the story of his suffering and death on the cross. Helpless he is. He does not ask his followers to defend him, so they lose confidence in him and in his cause. He does not try to flee or to avoid the traps of his enemies by clever devices, and he does not deny the message which is bringing him to death. Helpless he dies, only knowing that he goes the way of him who called him, whose purpose, whose will he accepts even though not understanding it.

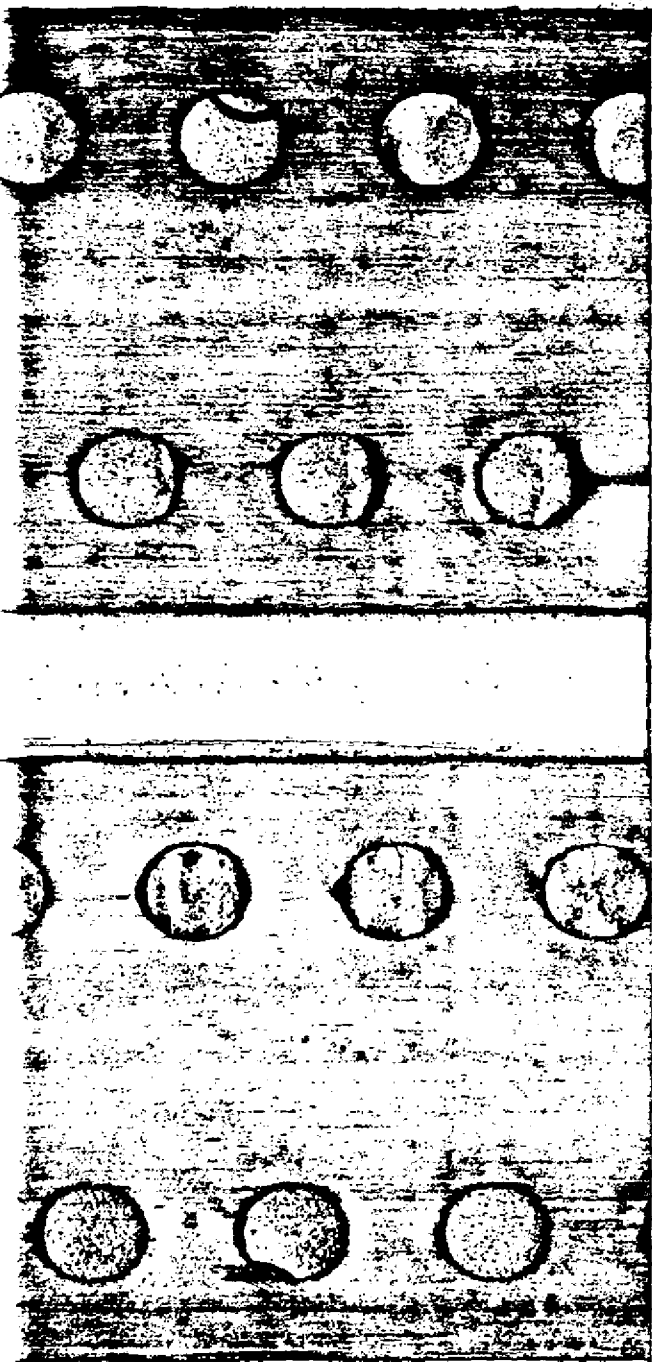
It is really a very bewildering story. But again it begins to speak to our condition and again it challenges. We begin to realize that here a very simple man, this carpenter of Nazareth, challenges the authorities of this world, this society—his time, our time—those priests and scribes, these preachers and scholars, those Caesars, these Hitlers with all their faith in soldiers and weapons, devices and money and all that is used to oppress. He challenges us, poor finite persons that we are, that we may be men, perfect, pure in heart, hungry for goodness, yearning for peace, denying of violence, and thus victorious throughout the earth. And the goal is shown to us not only for individuals but for mankind. There shall be a uniting power and changing love, by which we will be led to create the society of the meek, who are stronger than the strong; the society of the loving, who cannot be broken by force; the society of those who live in the truth that rends the power of insincerity.



The kingdom of God shall be built by those who can suffer and forgive and love, and overcome evil with good.

The disciples had fled. They were wholly discouraged by his strange inactiveness before the might of his enemies. And then we do not know exactly what happened. We have different stories and they do not give us one clear picture. Most of them seem to come from the experience of later times. But still we know that the challenge was again in the disciples' minds, that their innermost beings were roused and changed by it. They were quite certain that he again stood beside them and that his word and being met them. So mighty was the challenge that they saw him and heard his words. Visions and hallucinations? Yes. But breaking forth out of them was the live experience of the power that touched and changed their inward being. They became messengers, writing down as well as they could what man-

ner of challenge had come into them. And so it is now. In every generation, the challenge comes to those who struggle to grasp a meaning of life, even amid the ugly, greedy, acquisitive world around them. Behold today pathetic men driven on by stupid passions of greed and power to spoil their own inner purity and that of others around them. But behold, also, the fresh challenge of the carpenter who lived in the creative power of God and who died against the spirit of this world. So people are always experiencing anew the resurrection; so faith renews itself through the centuries, not through belief in outward miracles—no tale of old miracles can give you faith—but through the inward experience of a power living today. It broke in as a clear, strong security in the hardest hour of trial and suffering and made me strong, gave me peace, and made me able to work and speak in joy.

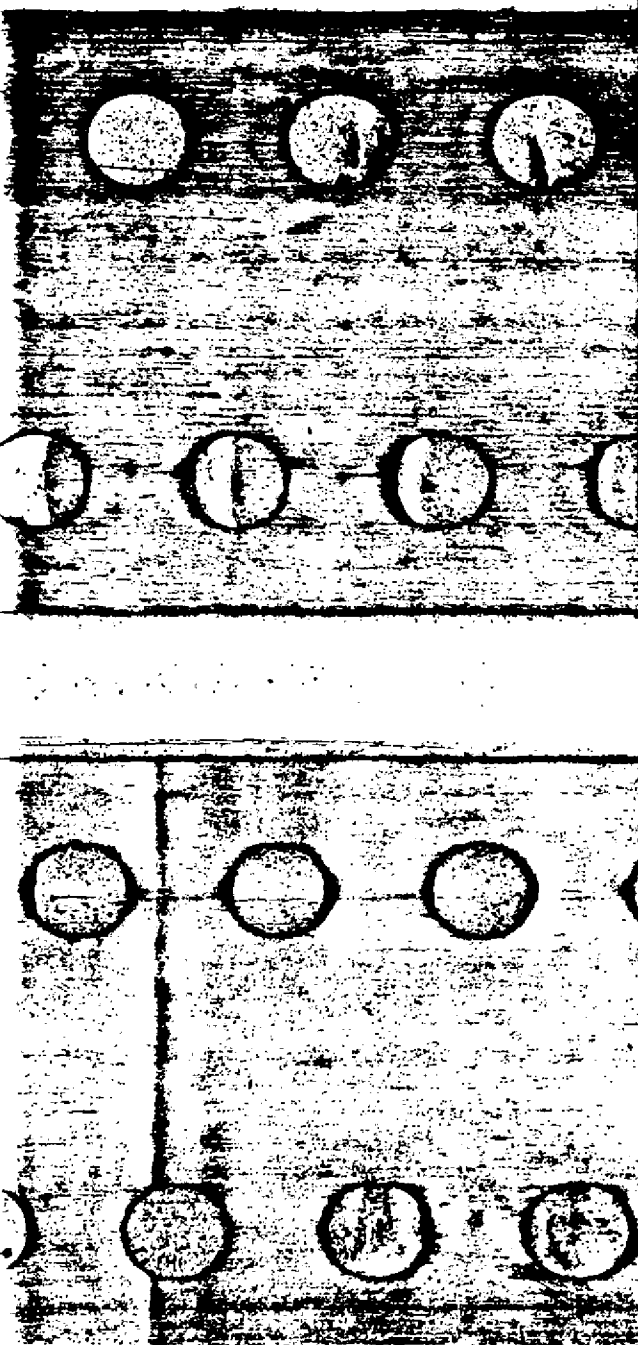


He stood before me. He stands before mankind, asking us all; asking the nations and the leaders of nations, the statesmen and the simple people, whether they will destroy themselves or whether they will give themselves to the grip of his power and find thereby a new life in which love, not greed or lust for power, is the new dynamic.

The iron yoke

In the summer of 1947 I spent six weeks in Switzerland visiting my son whom I had not seen for twelve years. It was the first time I had been outside bewildered Germany since 1932. Then I returned home with a new eye for everything. When I travelled on the crowded trains or streetcars, I saw with a new sharpness the expressions on the faces around me. I see them now: the offended faces, saying, "How can such hard things happen to me, a respectable law-abiding person?" The hard faces, saying, "I will win again what I have lost. I have no time to care for others." Then there are the empty faces, the unfulfilled eyes of this man or this woman, who goes on doing his daily task and earning his living, no longer seeing meaning or hope. There are blank faces, too, behind which stand evil secrets, things that a man hides from himself while still he finds no rest. There are faces which say, "I will be happy and forget." These faces I see more and more as things improve and as more and more people try to begin a happy life of forgetfulness of past suffering, past despair. But where is there strength, where real life in forgetting?

I see these faces now, and sometimes among them I see a face on which it is written that this man, this woman overcame suffering and despair, that behind the face is serenity, a conscience at rest and yet awake to love, truth, helpfulness.

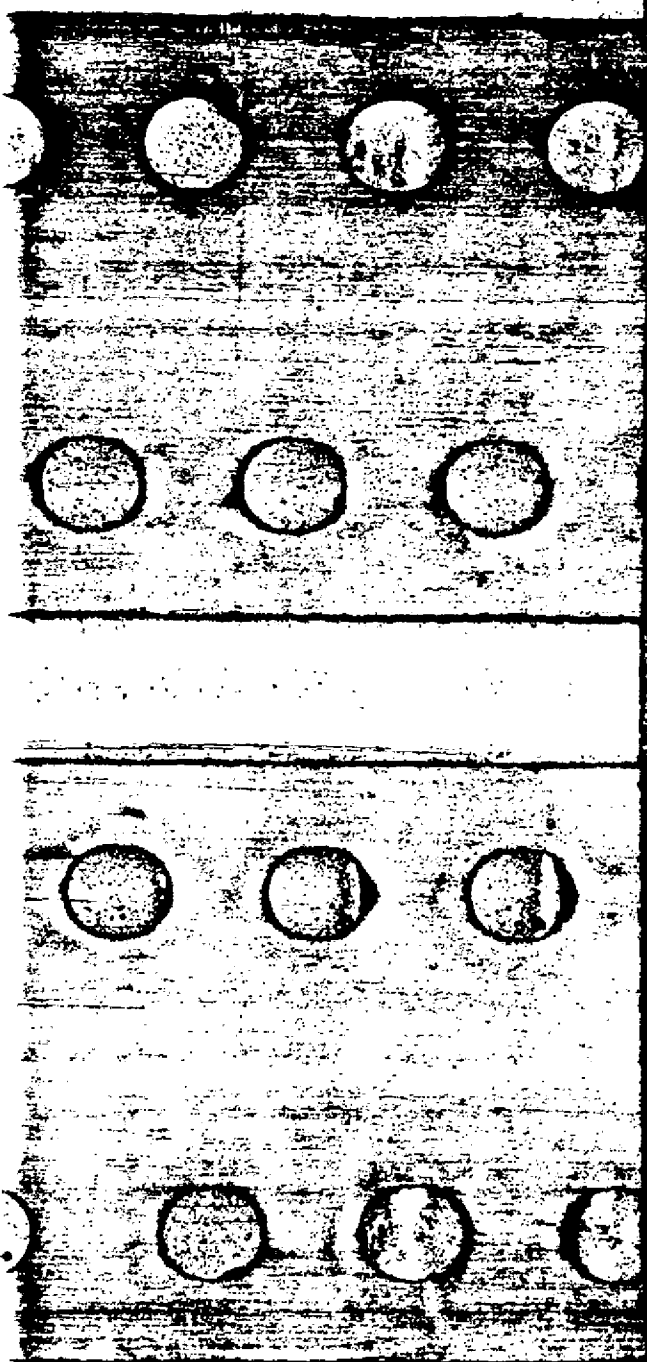


But when I see all the faces, I suspect that many of them, particularly in Germany but perhaps in other places, say, "I am offended." I long and pray to give them this one thing: that they may be able to accept their fate, accept their suffering—not trying to flee, to evade, to forget, to hide it from themselves—simply to accept.

Millions suffer terribly. Millions had to die, had to give sons and daughters, their hope for life and future. Is one person alone to be spared? Can he wish to be spared? To the empty eyes, I would say, "Look around. Quite near is a man, a woman, a child, a human being suffering as you suffer; try to be a comrade to them, help if you can help and, if you cannot, be full of that sympathy that gives strength. See, in so doing you will overcome helplessness and emptiness and a new meaning will come to you. For in that helpful love you will experience the changing power of the eternal God."

And to those out of whose eyes speak hidden fears and secrets, I would say, "Accept, accept and look at what you have done in an evil hour. Accept it and take the challenge of him who calls to a new life and a deep changing of heart." I say it again because it cannot be said too often, "Accept your fate, your suffering, accept it as a call out of the power of God, who challenges both in happiness and suffering, challenges us to overcome evil and suffering in truth and love."

To those of my own nation who try to forget, I would say, "We have not the right to forget the disaster to which we brought the whole world and to which we brought ourselves. Forgetting means that we do not overcome ambition, servility, love of arms; the tragic background of so much in our nation, the tragic block to the great possibilities we still possess." We are in the situation of Jeremiah,



who said to his nation, "Thus saith the Lord; Thou hast broken the yoke of wood; but thou shalt make for them yokes of iron." We have to bear the iron yoke and we have to bear it with our nation. All who try to put it off from their own necks only put it on the necks of their neighbors.

I stood against that evil which was in Hitler. But I have to bear my part of the suffering of my nation. I take that part, forgiving those of my own people who made it so hard, and forgiving also those of other lands who made it harder than it need have been. That man has no need to forget who knows what forgiveness is. Through it something of the redeeming power of the cross comes into his life. Out of suffering and scarcity we create fellowship and peace and happiness for our children and grandchildren.

You, what will you do? Live on in selfishness, forgetting the experiences of the war, shifting the burden from your shoulders to the shoulders of others, creating antagonism, hatred, strife, war again and again? Or will you take your yoke on your own shoulder, not asking whether you—or others—made it heavy, and change it to a cross?

Despair

The winter of 1941 was very cold. Hitler was at the height of his power; France was conquered, victorious German armies were fighting in Russia. Two young men came to me. They had sometimes attended our meeting for worship. More I did not know of them. They asked me whether I could come with them. They brought me to a large dining room of a private house where a score or more of young people were assembled, some officers, some soldiers, some civilians, some women, too. One of them said, "All of us have been enthusiastic followers of Hitler. We volunteered for the army. Now we have just had leave and we have to return

to our different places in the army. This is our last meeting together, and we do not know whether we shall see each other again. But during these days at home we have all realized that we no longer have faith in Hitler. We see that his whole propoganda is a lying and deceiving device to hold him and his party in power. And now we have no hope. Can you say something to us that will give us hope?"

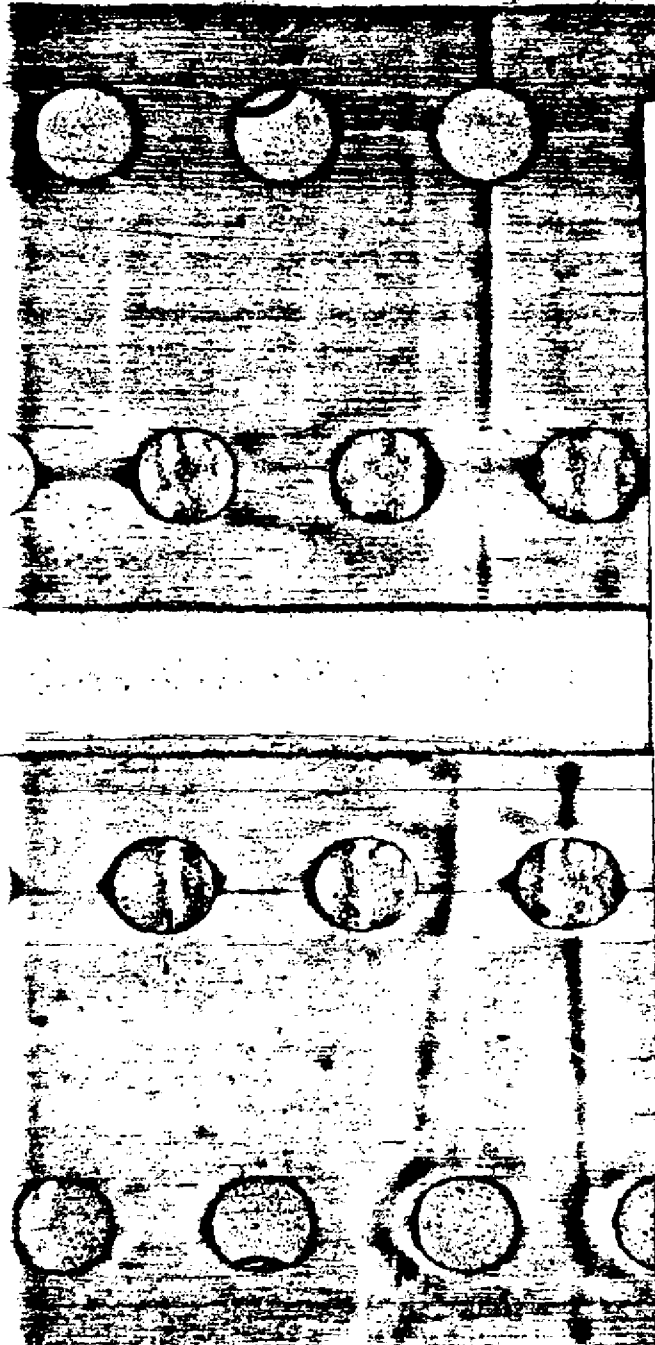
It could have been a trap of the secret police, but it was necessary to speak.

They had been roused by clever passionate propoganda to a blind fanaticism for which the "nation" was the last ideal, the only value in the world worth dying for. They had been taught, and they had accepted, that it was right to lie for the nation, to deceive, to trick, to kill. Then, slowly and terribly the suspicion had risen that this last ideal might itself be an untruth, a means of deceit—a lie fostered to support the power and egotism of men who lived in might and splendor while others went out to die. Helpless and empty, these young people were going out to fight, perhaps to die. What could I tell them?

"For outward greatness and happiness, I can not give you any hope or faith," I began. "We are rushing to a catastrophe for our nation greater than we can imagine."

Then I told them of a letter from a refugee, who wrote out of very hard experiences, "We had not thought that our way would be so hard. But if we had to choose again, we would choose the same way."

"What a difference," I said. "Hitler and your cause in splendid success and you lose faith and hope. And here a refugee, in distress, writing, 'We would choose the same way again.' For this man and his conscience the nation is not the highest measure. He knows about man and the value of a man. He knows of a world of truth and justice



which is higher than man, and which a man can realize in his work, and, by his work, in mankind. He obeyed a call. So in his distress he has hope and faith.

"In your very despair, this call is here for you today. You will have to go through more hard experiences. If you come back from the war, you will find a broken-down country: like you, full of hopelessness and misery. Then the question will be whether there is a higher strength in your life. Do you belong to those who in their egotism lament their misery and poverty and seek to find a way out only for themselves? Or do you belong to those who see a way of help for others, who see that outward power and armies are unnecessary to great things? If you do, you will have a great work to do, and your life will have strength and meaning.

"It may be that some will not come back, that some have to die in war. If they have only despair and hopelessness, their life is lost in a lost cause. But if they are able to hear the message of hope and give it on to a single friend in his own despair, then life is in them and works on after them, a part of that eternal life which can never be extinguished.

"In Jesus the faith in success to which millions succumb is challenged. This world, which seeks salvation and life in selfishness, in cleverness, in power and money, splendor and pride—this world is challenged.

"The meek . . . shall inherit the earth.'"

Can there be happiness?

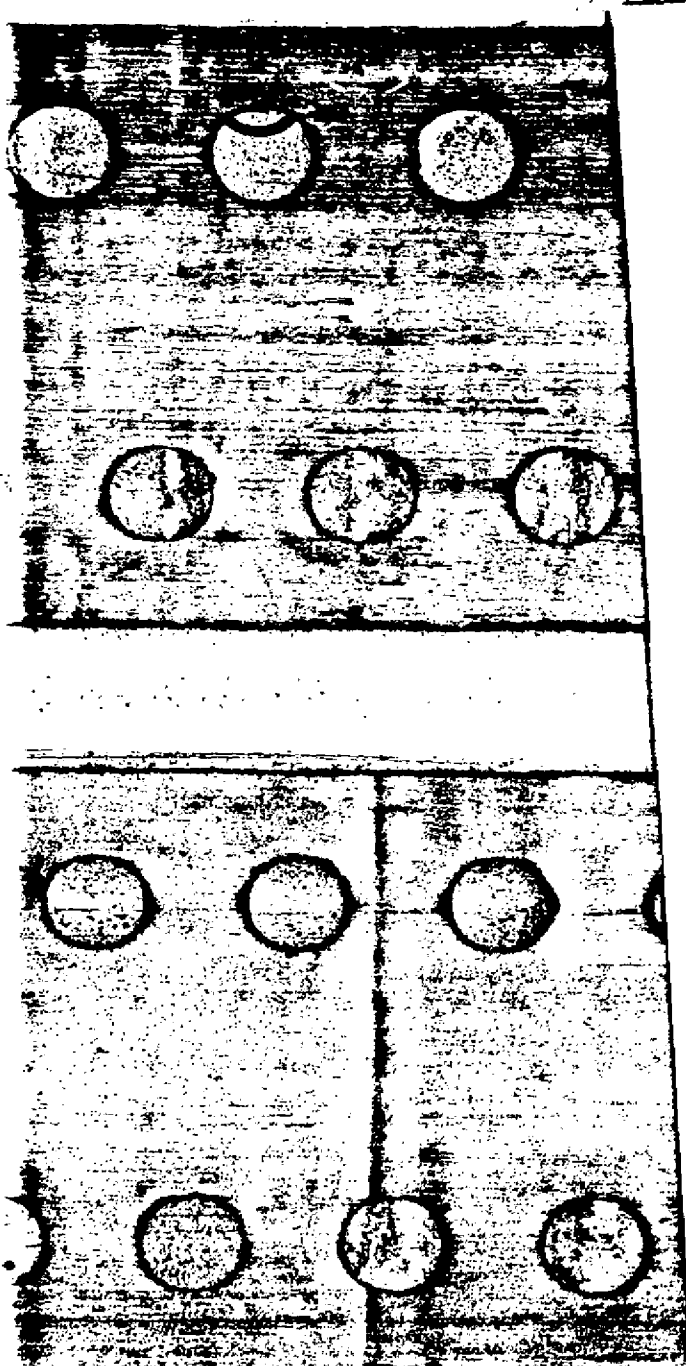
When I live through beautiful spring days or a summer such as we had this year, or when I have the opportunity to live in a happy family with children, I often think of the young mother who lost her child one winter, and when

spring came, cried out bitterly, "My child cannot see it." There are millions in this world today in whom this cry and all the happiness of nature in the spring pains, making despair harder to bear. Have we any right to enjoy anything, to be happy with our families when we know of the millions in despair?

I not only say that we can enjoy; I say that we must find again the strength to enjoy—but not by forgetting what we have lost or what others have lost, certainly not by forgetting our shortcomings and our sins. There is another, stronger way.

There was a time when beauty and happiness only deepened my own despair and pain. The spring and summer of 1933 were good to look upon. But my children were scattered, my family destroyed, my life's work broken. My friends were in danger; some had fled; others had been imprisoned; many had been killed. And around me was the sight of families and the beauty of that spring and I fled the behind sparkling life made fate seem doubly cruel.

But then came the experience of Christ's presence, and it became stronger and stronger in my being. And out of it came again the challenge of him who was happy with children, who calls us to enjoy the lilies of the field and the birds of the air. More and more it came to me that all joy and happiness are great gifts of God, his greetings, showing us something of the goal which will be achieved when love and truth are victorious on earth. In the beauty of nature, in the lively innocence of children, in the joys and pleasures of young people, I felt more and more a hidden presence. All joy is holy.

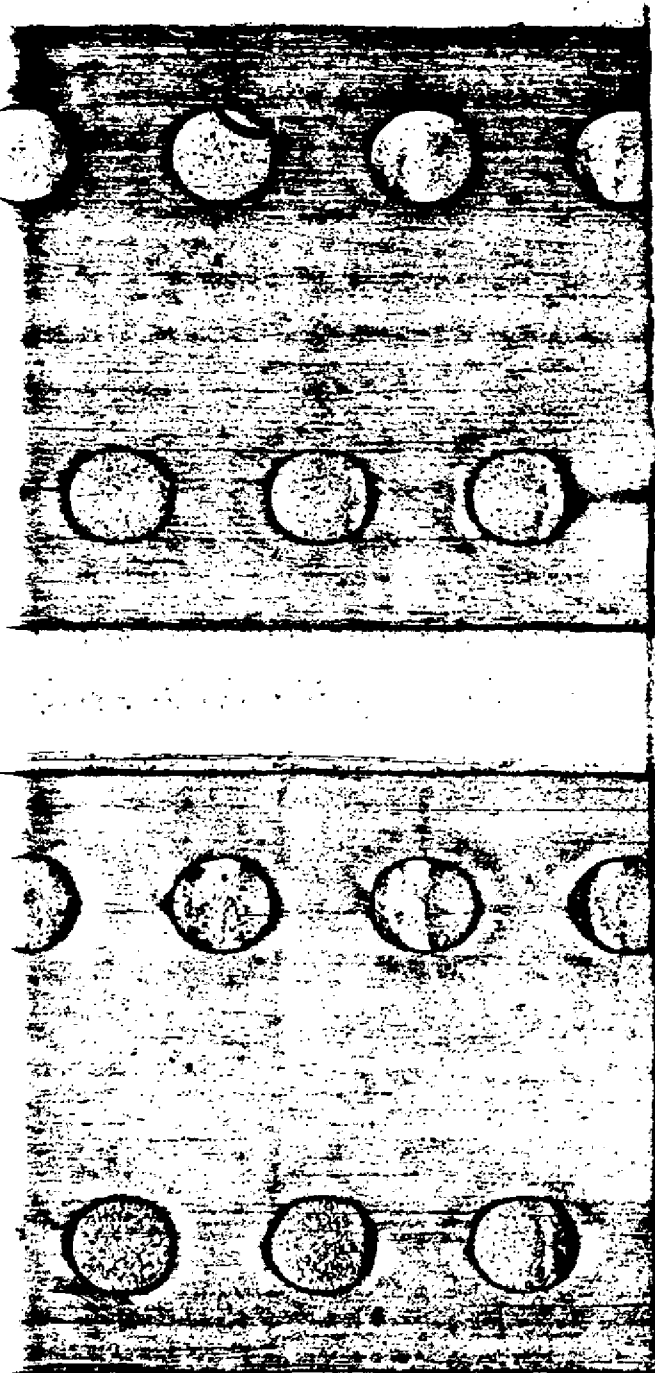


Because he violates what should be holy, man brings suffering into this world. He loses and then destroys the reverence owed to all life, all happiness, all real joy. Can we not save these for ourselves so that our suffering will be a means of saving them for others? Only now perhaps we know what joy really is, only now, taught by bitter suffering, when we see the deep holiness of all life. Even when we do not have joy for ourselves, we can reverence it in others.

Do not, therefore, close your eyes before the sufferings of your neighbors. Do not fear that it will destroy your happiness if you live in sympathy with them. This indeed brings something like a shadow into your life, and at the first moment you feel you cannot endure it; so you try to forget it. No. Hold it fast; take it into your life. Bring it into touch with your own happiness and joy. All that is only superficial will vanish, but the real happiness of family, of art and song, of nature and friendship and devotion—all will grow and become more real until they become that holiness in which they are a part of God's presence in our lives.

Love's great help

My daughter had died. Her husband was a refugee. We did not know where he was. All my other children were scattered through the world. I was alone with the boy of four years who had lost his mother. It was a time of helpless darkness out of which only the miracle of which I have told could have saved me. Life was so full of pain that every happiness seemed sin. But what would become of the boy? Must I not live for him? And if I lived for him, should I be a sad empty-hearted grandfather, never happy and never bringing happiness? Oh, I knew that a child will not

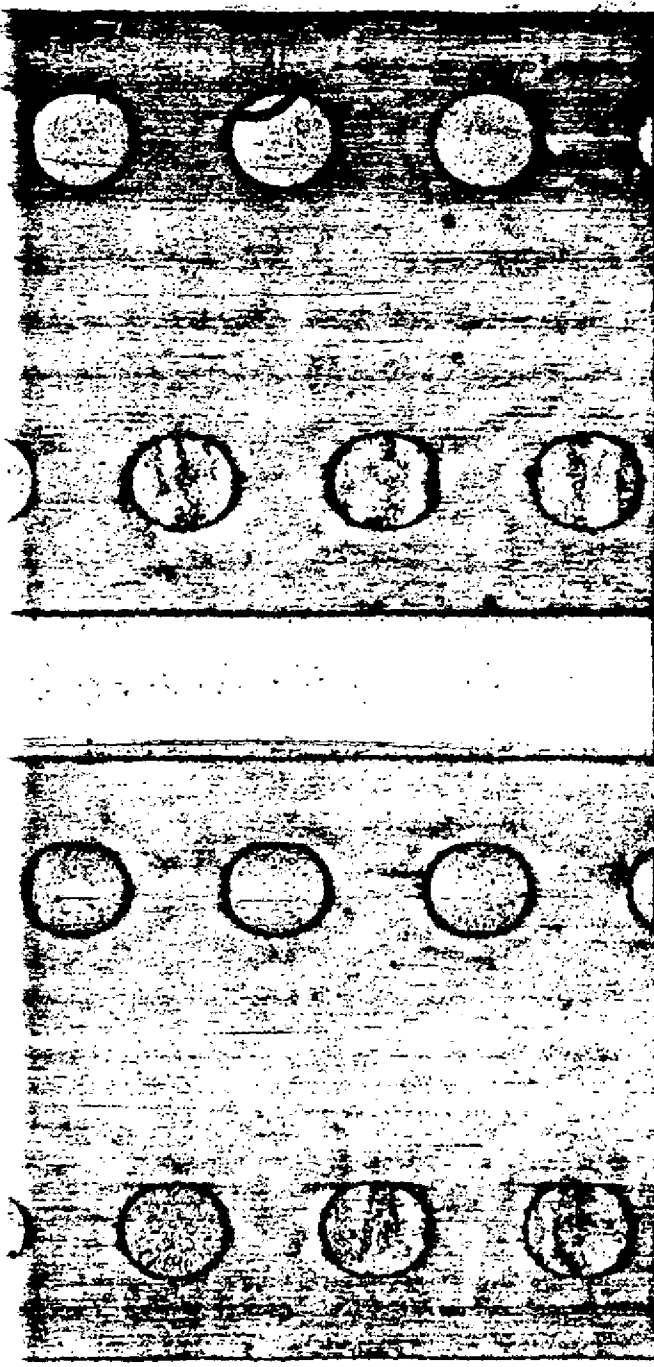


talk, will not even sit beside you if he does not find happiness. But God gave me love for this boy, and I could be happy with him, more and more happy, and through him alive to the joy of other people.

Is not failure to enjoy other people's happiness a very real source of hatred and unrest? There is envy, because you feel the success of other people's work or the handsomeness of their children or the peace of their home—or even the helpful spirit by which they try to make you happy. An important truth: if we can share other people's joys and happiness, we find an important link uniting us with them. If we cannot, we will be separated from them—even if we do mighty works to help them in their need.

It is a great thing to help others, to comfort them in sadness and to strengthen them in deep suffering. I often say to people who cannot overcome their suffering: try to find a person to whom you can bring help and strength in his life. Christ's love then will greet you and strengthen you. But the same is true, perhaps more true, of sharing joy. It is possible only if the joy of others is your joy. How good is the experience of man in deep suffering, when, look, he sees before him the chance to bring a small bit of joy to a child.

When people have to go through really deep sorrow, when something of the fundamentals of their lives is destroyed, they feel as if they walk and live under a great glass bowl. They see and hear other people, but they seem separated from them by an intense pain that others, even the most sympathetic, cannot feel. But if love works its great miracle, it reaches through the invisible wall. You do not forget what you lost, but sometimes you think that now for the first time you feel the innermost reality and beauty of joy, the creative power which comes to you out of it.



Thus to men and women struggling amid the hard sorrows of life, there is given something of the charm which Jesus means when he says, "Become as little children." It is the secret of serene old men and women who have come through a life full of sorrow and hard work, and who perhaps have to go on in more pain and more toil. Suffering and joy are in a miraculous way connected with each other in this world of God.

Can these things be?

How desperately people ask, "How can God be love, when all still happens that has happened in the world of men—and will go on happening in time to come?"

The same world with the same history cries out to me in a clear voice, "God is love."

If God is love and you hate your brother, you live without God. You live without the one creative power of life. Do you wonder that you live in a world of death? Three or four thousand years ago, a poet said:

Thou sendest forth thy spirit; they are created.
Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled.
Thou takest away thy breath, they die,
And return to their dust.

When men and whole generations of men and whole nations and civilizations seek their life from wealth and power and oppression and injustice, when they live without love in greed and hate, they separate themselves from God and return to their dust.

When nations and civilizations have to die, as in the times we live in, a stream of death and terror runs over the earth. It is not because God is far away, but because man

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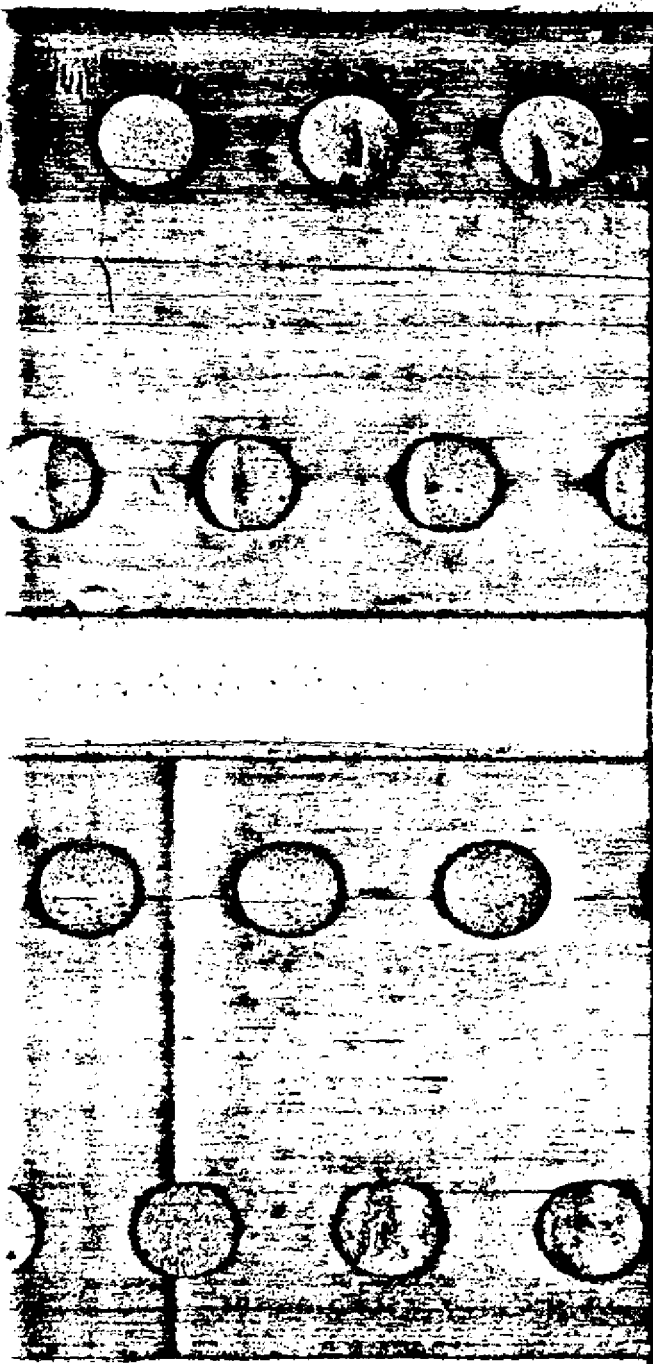
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in his hatred and selfishness does not reach out to him, does not reach out to the creative power around him, even within him. God asks more from us than to be small, narrow, selfish, respectable people going the way of money-getting and traditional righteousness. He asks us to be strong upright people who dare to give happiness and life for him and for his kingdom. He created man out of the animals by making him hear this call, and as long as we hear it, so long do we live as men, and his strength is in us. When we do not hear this call, we are living in nothing better than narrow selfishness. Great achievements and discoveries become mere instruments of this selfishness. Hatred and antagonism grow. Man and his civilization begin to die in all the torments of death.

God's love is in this, that he gave us a great goal. The challenge of God's love may therefore be a terror for man. We have to decide whether we pass through this terror into peace and certainty of life's meaningfulness or whether we shrink from it into destruction. Just as those who crucified Christ had to decide, so we also have to decide: whether we shall hear his challenge and seek the way of truth, love and brotherhood, or whether we will again crucify him in all his suffering brothers and sisters—and return to our dust.

Christ re-crucified

Sometimes we wonder why in the books, letters and testimonies of Jesus' time and immediately after, there is no mention of him. For the great men of Rome and Greece the happenings in Galilee and Jerusalem were as the news of the lynching of a Negro in an unknown township of the South is to people nowadays. They read, shudder a little and forget. And if a destitute Negro is lynched, or if a

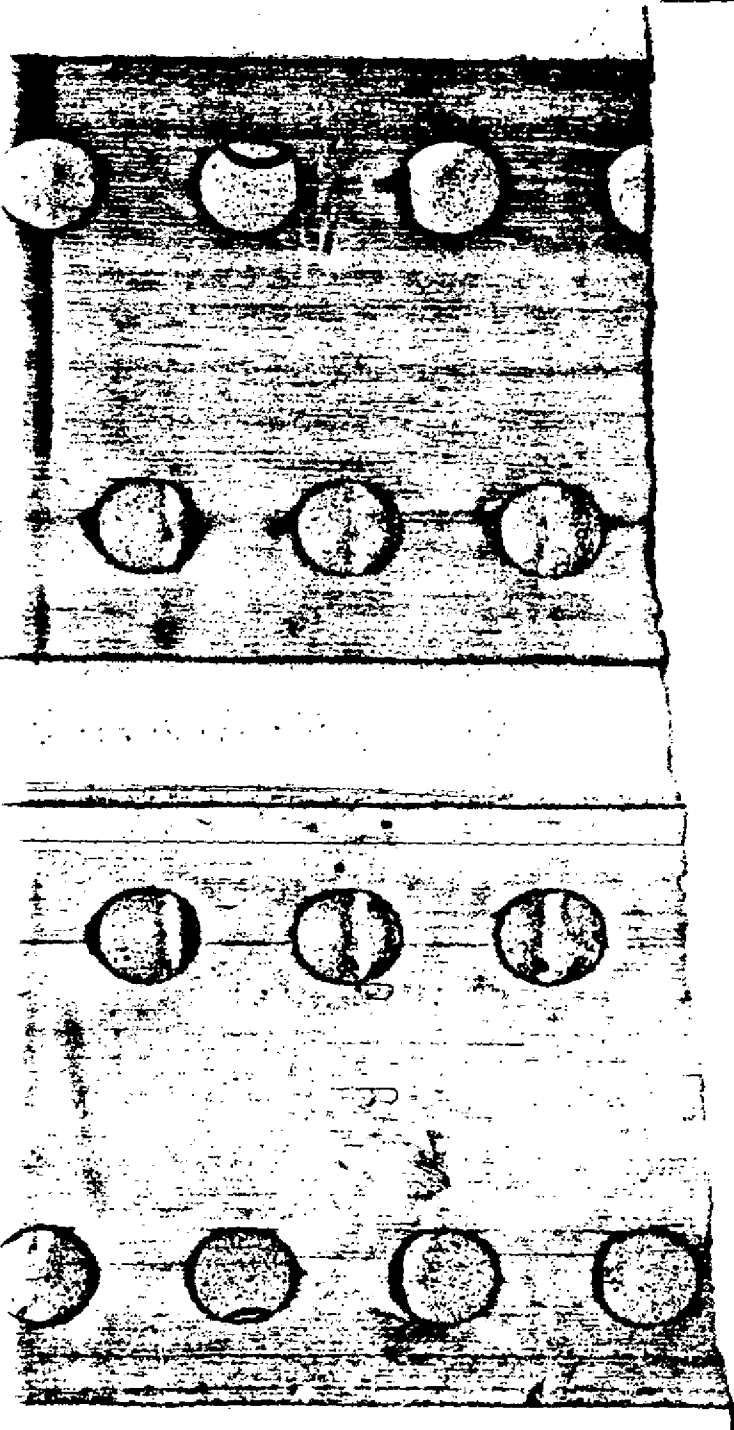


hungry child dies in China, or if a drunken man stumbles through the slums of Philadelphia, or if a rich man supports a Hitler or otherwise oppresses freedom and truth, sacrificing righteousness to profits: then in each of these events is Christ's challenge: how much of God may there have been in this your brother, your sister, whom you killed, starved, denied education and constructive living, or drowned in luxury?

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. . . . Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

There are many in whom Christ's challenge mingles in a strange way with the traditional, inherited faith in force. Such people try to help their suffering brothers by fighting against those who oppress them. And there are other ways of trying to join obedience to Christ with obedience to tradition. There are the churches who try to speak his message clearly, and yet tremble to offend the easy-going, the comfortable and the influential. There are the millions of men who mingle the challenge they hear with an egoistic longing for a more comfortable life and for materialistic striving. But at the same time there is the growing number of those, very often trembling like the disciples, who are forced by a divine challenge to stand and struggle and work and speak, bringing people to a clear understanding of Christ's way and to a clear decision between him and tradition, injustice, self-deceit and force.

We must know, all of us, that we are fighting against him insofar as we hinder any of our brothers from finding his own constructive life. And we know that we stand for him—again, all of us—insofar as we stand for the rights of others, for understanding and peace and truth and justice, and—most important of all—insofar as we are pre-



pared to sacrifice our comfort and our privilege for the lives and rights of our brothers.

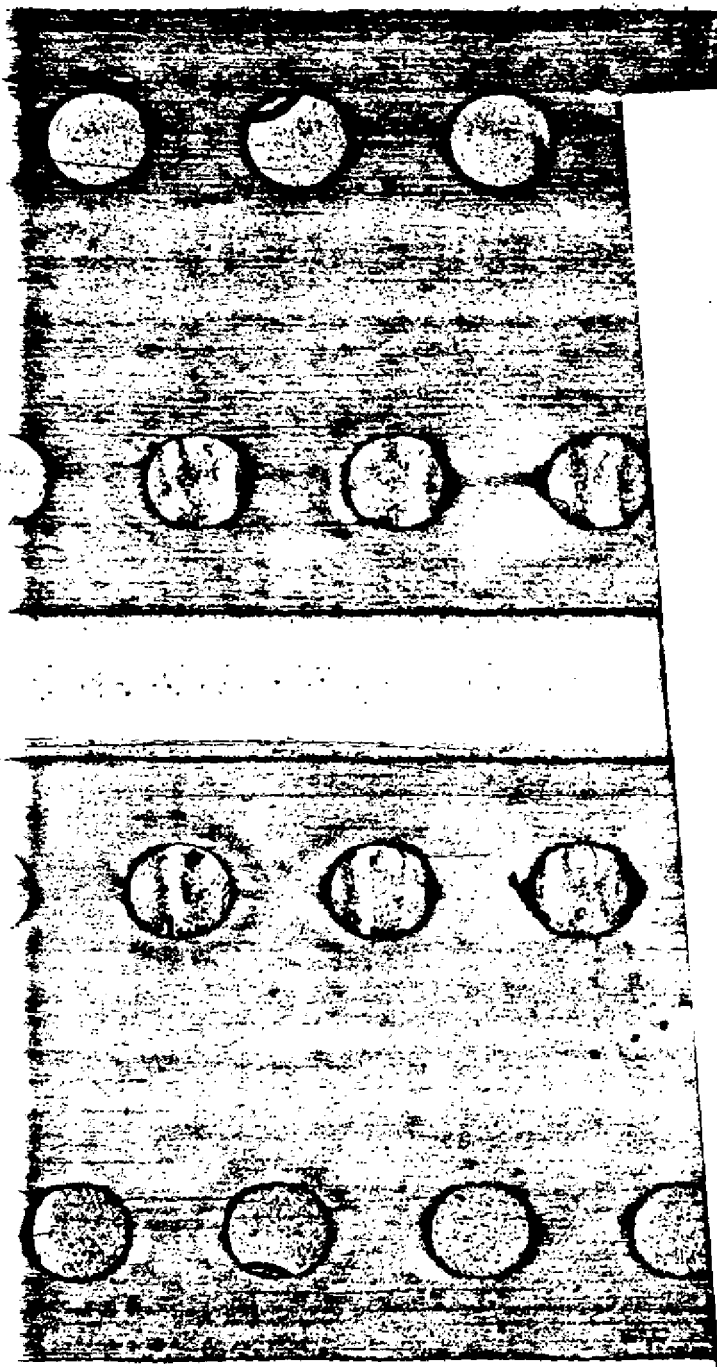
Experience and authority

Again and again men have tried to tell us various things about God: how he is and what he is and how he created the world and how Jesus became his revelation. Men have put together their accounts out of the Bible or out of their heads, and again and again we have to recognize that God is too great a mystery for us to comprehend. He is dwelling in the Light unto which no man can approach. The creative mystery of the world cannot be known through man-made doctrines and teachings. God put in the midst of history a simple man, pure in heart and strong in truth, giving in him the message of what we shall be and what mankind will be.

And behind this man stands the history by which God taught a nation to come to an understanding of a great goal roused in the inward being of its prophets and leaders. In this history the Bible tells us of Abraham, who had to go out from his father's house in a higher search; of Moses, who had to take the shoes from off his feet; of Isaiah, who saw God in the Temple; of Ezekiel, who saw him by the river Chebar; of all the prophets and poets, who denounced unrighteousness and sang redemption.

What all these men saw of God and can tell of him is the image of the eternal mystery in the human mind. We know that they experienced his challenge to them and his call to their people; we know that the continuing reality of his self-revealing leads to Jesus.

So we read the Bible, not to construct doctrines about God or laws about society, but to experience with men and women before us the way God spoke to them. We hear his



message and we hear how the word—the terrifying challenge—came to them and how they obeyed, had to obey, and how the word became an overpowering force in their lives. We do not have to dispute with men about doctrines, and we do not have to argue whether this or that church or this or that religion is right; none of that matters. What matters is that people heard the word and tried to live obedient to the light of truth, hope and love in which the living God showed himself.

I like the song "Lead kindly light amid the encircling gloom." When I sing it I feel that the man who wrote it stands before the eternal Light and seeks guidance as I seek it. This man was a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. He became a Roman Catholic because he could not find peace and rest in his faith without the ancient sacred authority of the church behind it and behind his experience of God and Christ.

Very often people say to me, "How can you dare to stand so entirely alone? We need the authority of the Bible and the authority of the church. Our own unaided experience does not give us the strength to risk our lives going on the hard way." But I had to go my way alone. When I was a young pastor, Christ showed me the spiritual distress and loneliness of the German laboring people, people who could not hear the message of Christ because the church defended the oppression under which they suffered. So I had to stand against the majority of the churches and the church people. When I was in distress and did not see what to do, the living Christ was there, and he showed me the next step, the one step needed.

I had to go through many struggles against church authority, tradition and prejudice. No words of the church, no explanations of theologians made my way clear. He

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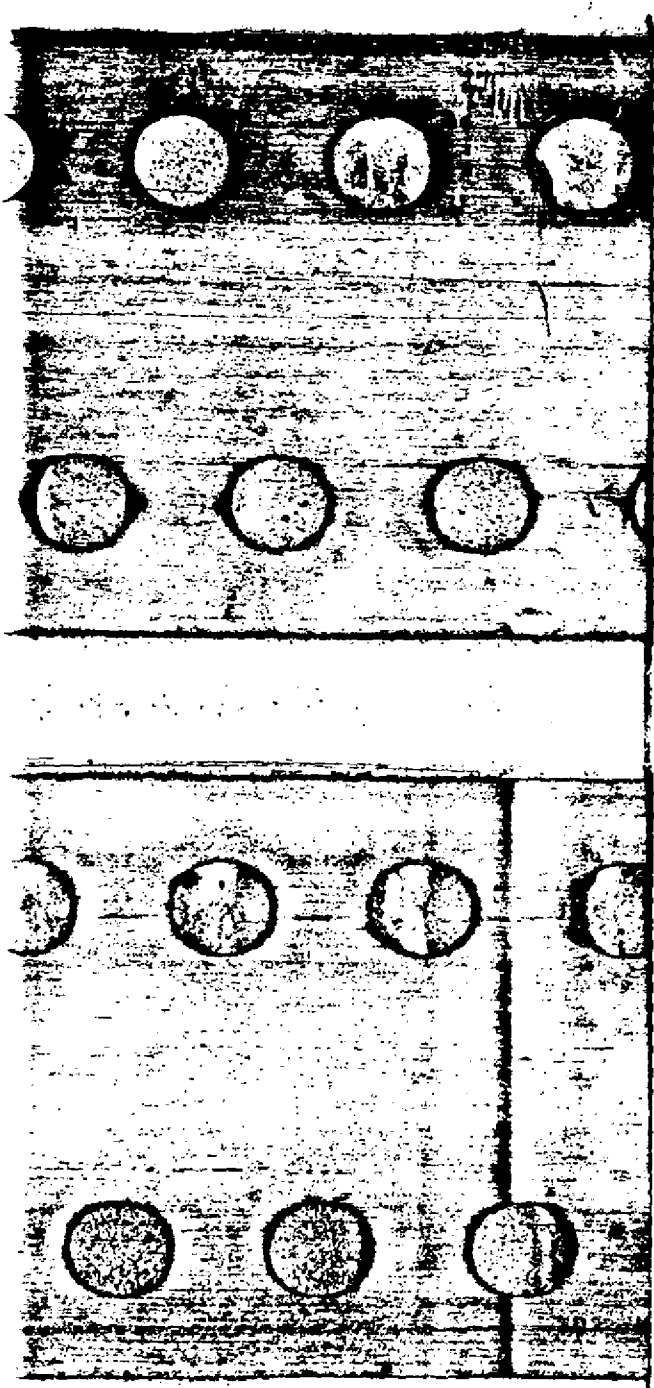
himself spoke to me. Jesus of Nazareth became the message
of God for me today. He taught me to accept my cross; he
made me certain of his resurrection; he made me strong to
stand alone. After a life of hardship, lonely struggling and
difficulties, came the real decisive question, whether I could
stand when all the foundations of life seemed to break and
death was imminent.

Not the church, not the poor pastor who visited me in
prison, not anything of authority was my help, but the
living Christ. He made me clear that his goal is the truth.
He made me certain that for me and my children it was
better to take suffering than to deny conscience. He makes
me certain again today when, in disappointment, I some-
times ask, "For what did we suffer if the people are again
going the wrong way?"

I do not deny that people like Newman, the cardinal,
can find the reality of Light where I did not find it. I do
not deny fellowship to those who follow Christ in other
words and doctrines, and who feel called to other tasks. But
I often think that very many do not come to the full reality
of God because, before they find it, they rest in authority.
In catastrophe everything is changing. For millions of
people the traditional words and doctrines and images of
God are meaningless. How can we bring them the message
if we ourselves are bound up in tradition and cannot show
them God's presence, as it came to us, in words that make
them understand?

We will never come to a full strength in God if we do
not acknowledge the sin of our lives. But, for many good
Christians, faith is so bound up with tradition that they
never realize the deep sinfulness of custom. Luther, for
instance, was so dominated by inherited feelings of reverence
for mighty men and princes that he never realized the ego-

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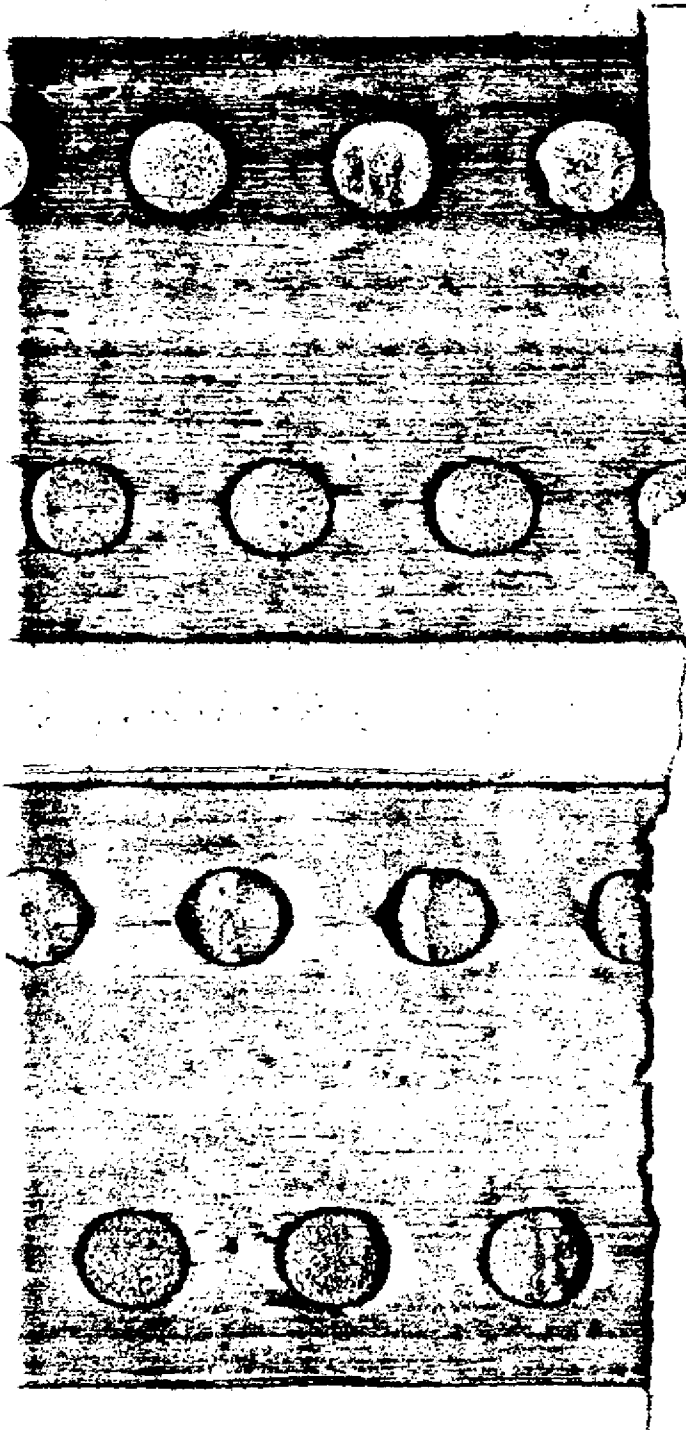
tism of the princely revolution that destroyed Germany and made his own work an instrument for enslaving subject peoples.

Again and again the churches have been the last to see the injustices of tradition. Capitalist organization and technical development brought growing welfare for millions while at the same time it created slavery for other millions. The churches have been very slow. It is hid from their eyes that tradition is not sufficient to give truth and insight, that once more we must stand before God alone and hear his voice.

There are millions who are full of peace and strength because they have found God in tradition and authority. There are millions whose lives go on without consciousness of new need. But there are also millions who have lost the ability to live in old ways. The ethics of the past have become lies to them, its laws injustice, its faith deception. And there are those who see this fact, this need, and are called to seek a new foundation for man's life and work. They are those people to whom God says today, "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee."

He leads them through despair and loneliness and doubt and error and even through sin and helplessness and darkness. But he gives them new visions, new thoughts, new outlooks—and perhaps the power by which eternal truth again overwhelms the inward being of the millions. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

At the end of a talk I gave in a German town, a man of perhaps fifty years came to me saying, "I must speak to you in private." We went aside, and he said to me with tears in his eyes, "For many years I have longed, Sunday by Sunday, to go to church to hear the old hymns and to serve God,

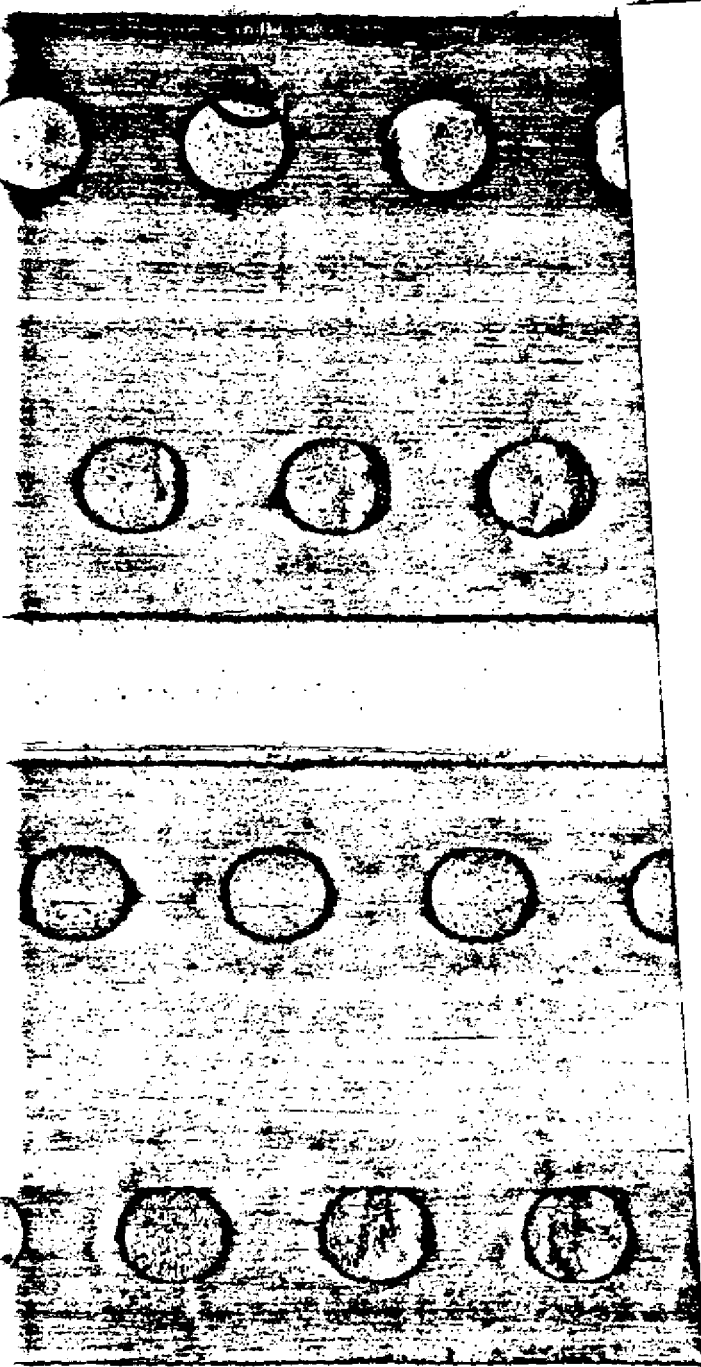


but it has become impossible for me. When I come near the church, I see standing in the door the field chaplain who was with us in the war, and I hear again the words he said to us in 1914 when we were young men waiting for our first attack. He said, 'Shoot them, beat them, kill them. Win the attack.' So I cannot go into the church."

When the man had left I asked who he was, and I was told that he was a well-known man, chairman of the Communist party of that district. In that moment I knew that the living Christ stood behind this man when he spoke to me, and that in this man is a challenge to all Christ's followers. Here is a man who cannot go into the church, cannot come to the worship of God because between him and the church is the war cry of a Christian pastor.

He is one of millions who cannot hear the message. This man, longing for what is eternal, went to the Communist Party. He longs for a world of justice, of peace. He lives in a world of hatred and privilege and oppression. In the Communist Party he hears a loud voice promising him a world of justice, peace and love in which property and economic antagonism can no longer set men against men. He is aware of the message of Christ that violence and hatred are not the right way. But at the same moment he sees Christians prepare for war to defend their privileges and their domination. And then, sad at heart perhaps, he hears alike from Christian pastors and Communist leaders the same hopeless teaching: man is such a wretched, such a sinful, such a greedy being that his passions will never be overcome. Always he will fight before giving up domination, privilege, nationalist ambition.

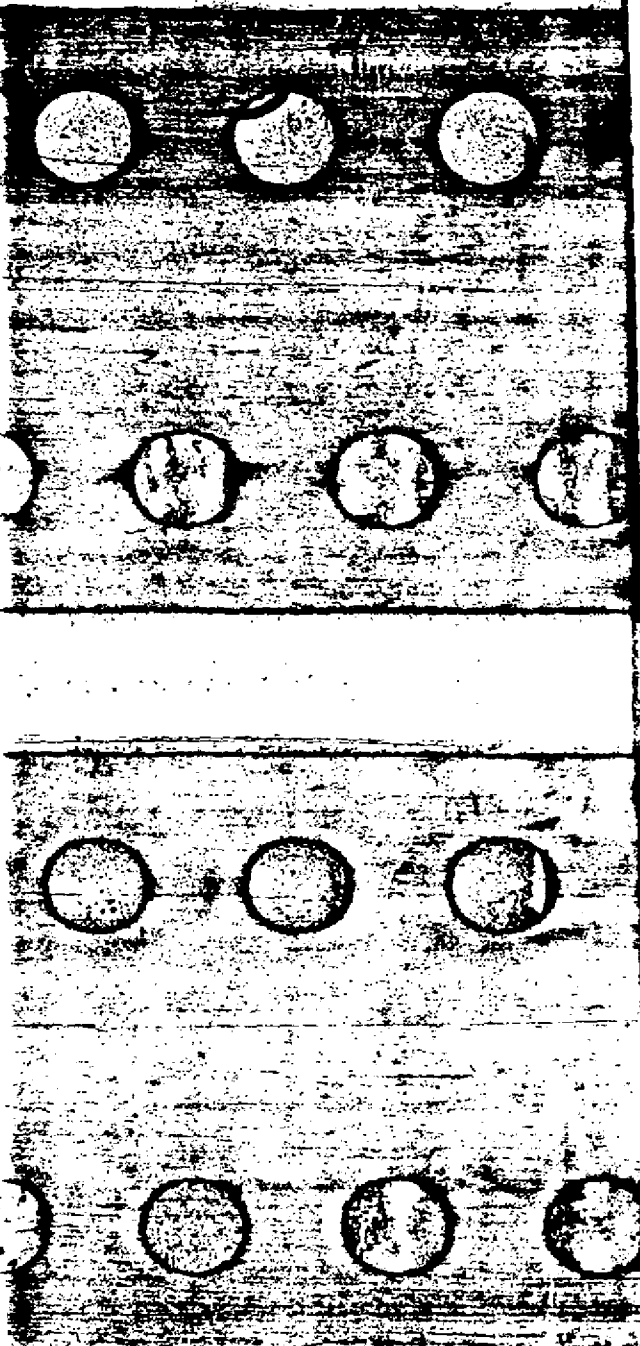
From both sides the same gospel of despair: in this world you must fight, fight even for the highest purposes. Christians believe that they have not only the right but also the



duty to use things like the atomic bomb to realize ideals. And oppressed men conclude that they have not only the right but the duty to fight in the same way for their ideals. Both are so strongly dominated by unhappy experiences with other men, so involved in distrust, that they cannot see the human being in their opponent—the human being who would have no ideals or longing for love and fellowship were not the image of God in his innermost being. Such men dare not trust in the power of God. They have not the courage to speak to that of God in man, that of God in their antagonists. That is why they are helpless to overcome hatred.

Distrust of man is the essence of the outward history of man. History shows clearly that man defends privilege violently and tries violently to free himself from oppression. But for Christians can that be the reality of man and history? I hear the cry of Jesus out of the mouth of that Communist. I hear his challenge from all the helpless men and women who see no hope for themselves except in force and fighting. But I see great danger when such helpless, faithless people call themselves Christians. Jesus did not ask his followers to fight for him. He did not ask his heavenly Father to send him twelve legions of angels. He went to the cross and suffered, certain that suffering love would overcome the world. And yet Christianity identifies itself with one opposing power or another, not seeking justice but following tradition.

Let us hear the challenge of Christ. There may be hard disappointment and bitter suffering on the road he points to. He never promised quick or easy victory. Only by our suffering can we overcome prejudices bred in millions of people by the inability of Christians to speak to their times. Mahatma Gandhi led a great nation along his way of



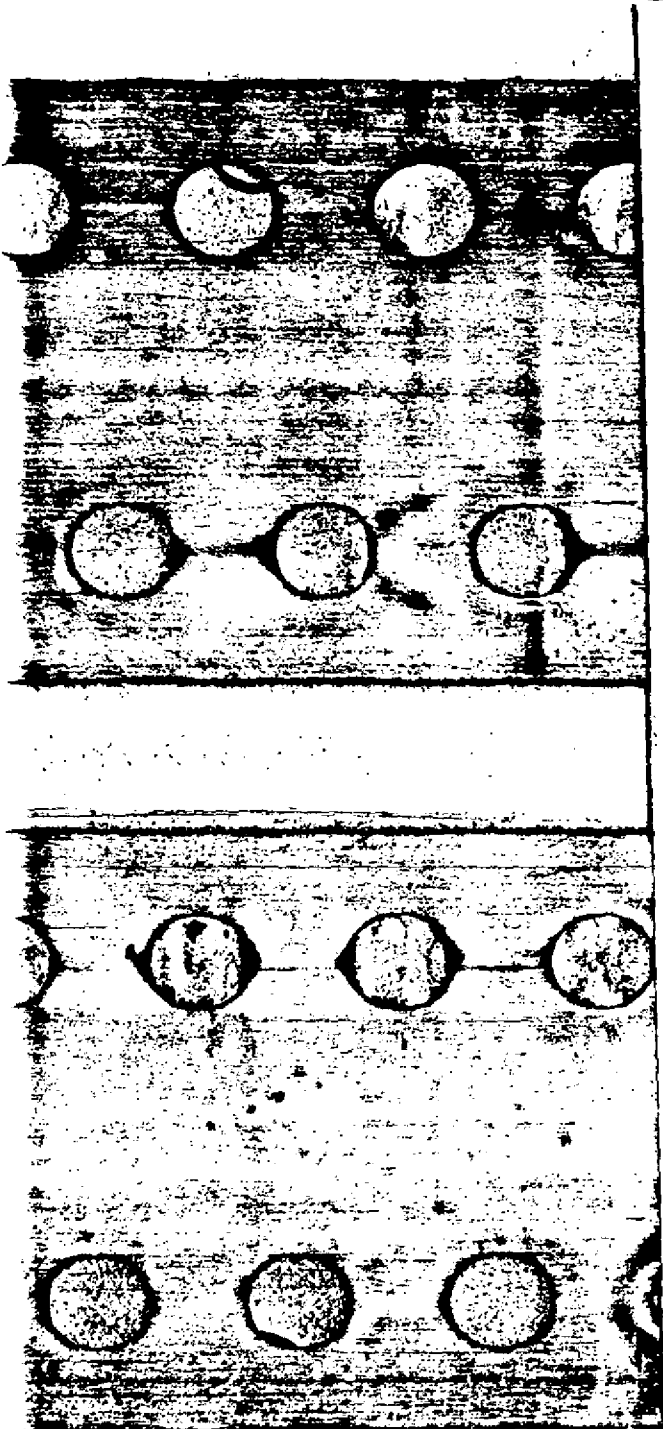
truth and came to a great creative success. When will the Christian conscience be strong enough to unite those who call themselves after Jesus in the building of a world of brotherhood? When will we be ashamed to call Christian those who trust in the sword?

Is God real? Are we real?

There were many good Christians, among them pastors and church leaders, who told me when Hitler came to power, "I cannot lose my position since I must care for my children, and they have to continue their education." Or they said, "My son cannot lose his calling. He must say, 'Heil Hitler.' What will he do if he loses his job?" They all thought that material existence was more important than conscience. What was their God? They had an idea of God, but the reality to which they trusted their lives was money and the getting of money.

I speak of Germany. There are today good Christians, pastors and church leaders, who in sermons, articles and pamphlets excuse themselves and their nation. From all history they search out the evil deeds of others and point to every mistake and injustice of other nations. "Look," they say, "they are no better than we are." When they speak of the terrible guilt which the German nation brought on itself during the last century, they look at others and compare themselves. They do not stand before God, and they do not try to bring their nation to stand before God. It seems to me that one of the decisive tasks of Christians in Germany is to bring people to realize the reality of God. If God is reality, then I know that I will never find a good way in the future, not happiness, not strength, until I find his forgiveness and his spirit to begin anew.

So long as God is an idea in which we believe only with



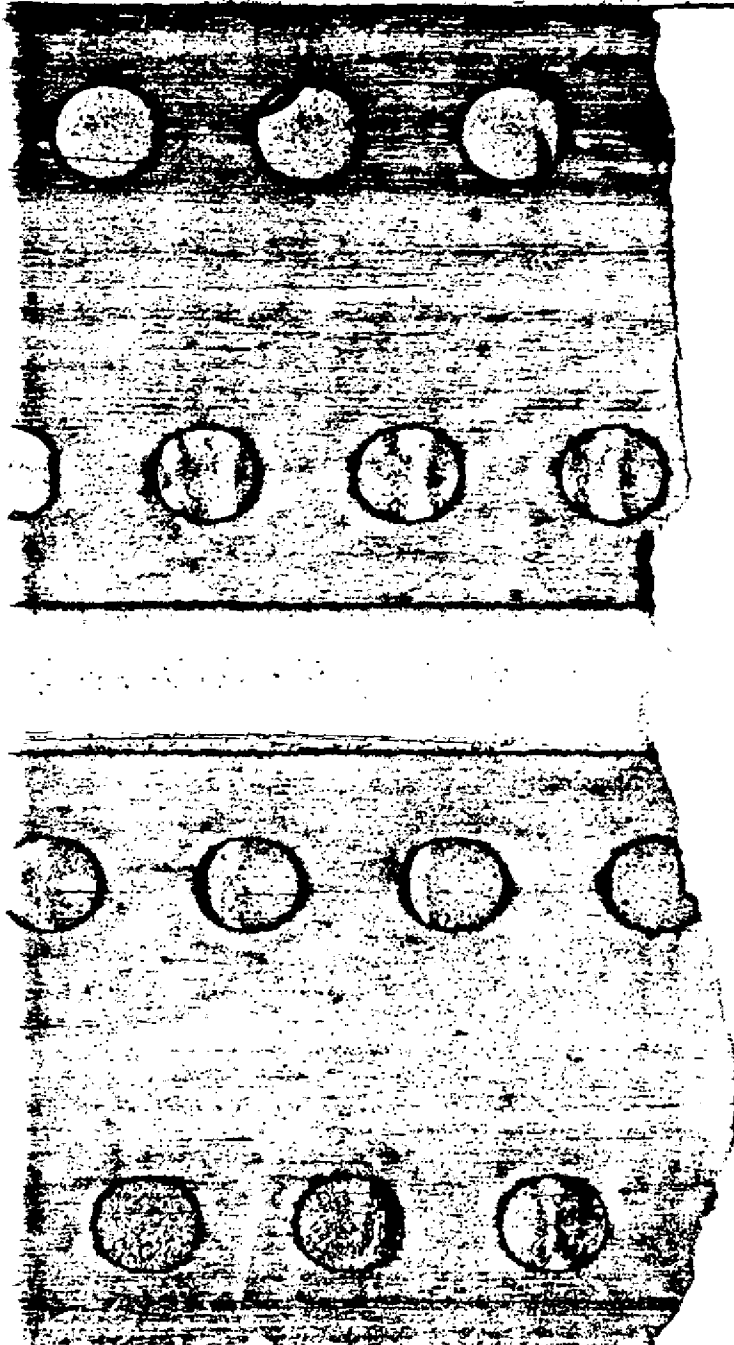
the mind, whilst in real life our chief aim is earning money and winning influence and power, we will never overcome the inward weakness that is servility. We will never overcome that outward weakness, nationalism, so long as it is more important to defend the honor of a nation against accusation than to find the right relation to God in our conscience. And it may be that what is true of Germany is true of all mankind.

When we think of the future of our nations, do we trust in God or do we trust in weapons and armies and all the clever arts which have nothing to do with him? Is he real to us at all if, in important problems of life, we do not trust in him? What does it mean, this trusting in God? I think it means that we are certain that spiritual power is life's precious foundation. It means that we are called as nations and as individuals to take a great task, to lose our lives and to find the life and power which overcomes distrust and hatred and cowardice.

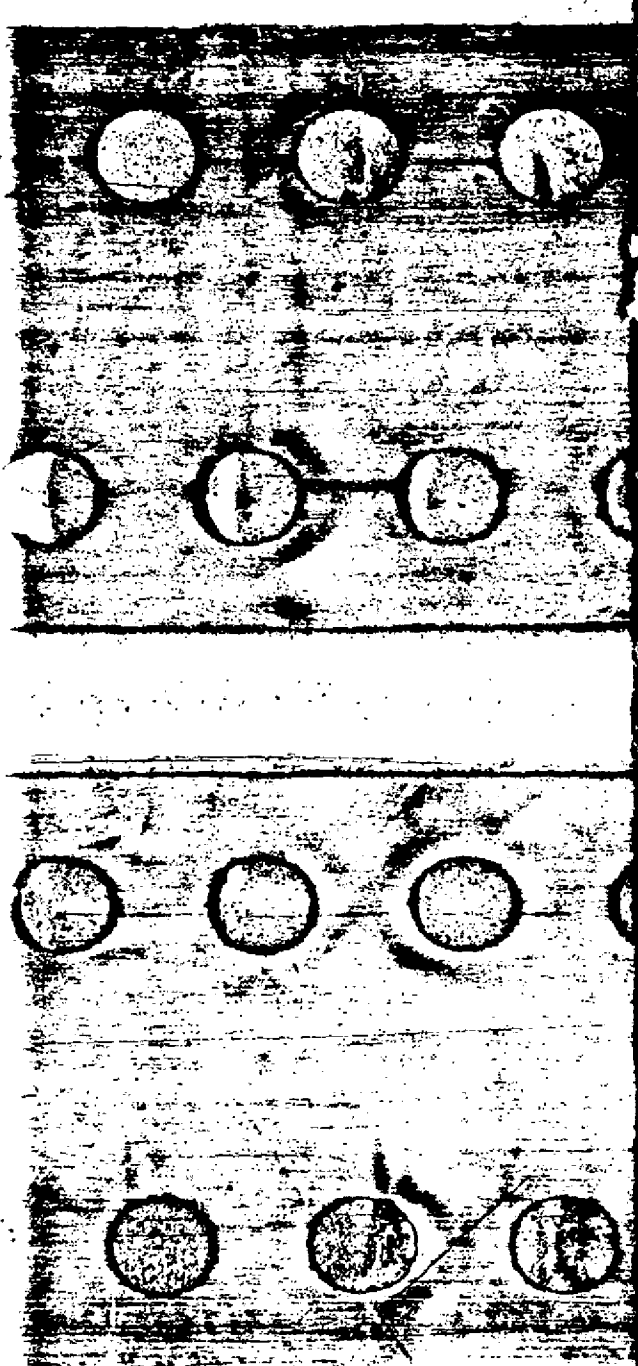
We look back to those whom catastrophe destroyed, those who could not live out their lives, those who gave them because they could not submit to that which was against their consciences. They gave their lives because they had heard Christ's challenge. They had to obey. Something of his eternity lived in them and made them forever his fellow workers, even though we cannot realize it now.

For now, when outward improvement comes, guilt and suffering are zealously forgotten. It seems as if poor and empty people will again win leadership and as if the nations will again run the way of momentary power and success. It is utter darkness if out of the catastrophe not only individuals but whole nations go on as poor and empty of spirit as before.

But the challenge of the living Christ is behind catastro-



phe; it is in it, beside it, through it. We had to suffer and risk our lives, and we have again to suffer and risk our lives in confronting more catastrophe. But by hearing his voice, hearing it in the midst of ruin, obeying his voice, taking our task in suffering, forgetting ourselves and becoming his instruments—thus we become real. His victory comes into our lives because we try to do his work. Eternity is in our lives overcoming fear and hatred, and giving us this great vision: that we are Christ's fellow workers on earth, united with him in his eternal being.



Pendle Hill is a center for religious and social study, maintained by members of the Society of Friends. Publications are printed on matters related to the current life and thought of the center. Authors of earlier pamphlets have included Howard H. Brinton, Henry J. Cadbury, Gerald Heard, Rufus M. Jones, A. J. Muste, Arnold J. Toynbee, and Elizabeth Gray Vining. For further information consult:

THE PUBLICATIONS SECRETARY,
PENDLE HILL,
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What I Shall Think about on Christmas Day 1949

By EMIL FUCHS

FIRST I shall think of the grand experiences I had this year, visiting the United States for nine months and, for shorter periods, England, Holland, and Switzerland. I was able to fly over the ocean, return in a boat, travel through the United States and in England, Holland, Switzerland. I saw something of the grand majesty and overwhelming beauty of this earth, so mighty in our eyes and yet such a tiny particle of matter and energy in this mysterious universe.

I thought back to the time when, as a boy, I traveled for the first time in a railway train wondering how such speed could be possible; the first time in an auto; the first time I switched on an electric light; or when I heard the voice of a friend through the telephone. In awe I realized how much energy and how many new possibilities for living man receives during his lifetime out of the creative mystery of the universe. That changed the world and continues to change the world of mankind. We feel this changing—we small creatures—like an earthquake which makes us fear, fear the changing society, fear man in his terror struggling like despair for security.

During the night in the airplane I slept quite well. In the morning they told us that we had been 12,000 feet high and had flown at a marvelous speed. I realized how much confidence I had placed in those men in the little cabin up forward and in the men who had constructed this small machine which gave us such security. How many times a day we trust in this reliability of man, in his responsibility. It works in every machine we use. Why are we still so full of fear of each other?

On Christmas Eve I shall think gratefully of another gift which I found during this time. I have an eye to see the strong sense of responsibility in those men of the airplane. Traveling in the United States, I could see many, many people there full of such responsibility—yes—more than responsibility: full of sympathy and neighborly helpfulness, doing hard work for themselves and for others. We in Europe hear very much about many external conditions of

life in the United States, about their plutocracy and technology. We do not know very much about the real people of the United States, those millions of hard-working, intelligent and conscientious people full of sympathy and friendliness. I am so glad I could see this quality, so that I can tell about it in Europe for out of that hope comes the confidence in men which overcomes fear and distrust. How sad it is that so many people, who had the opportunities I had, have not the eye to see the majesty and beauty of this earth nor the eye to see the spiritual beauty and strength in man. Without this eye we will not find the possibilities for constructive endeavor in mankind.

Returned to Germany, I feel how much I need this eye; oh, how fervently I wish I could give German people this eye. They need it so very much. It was a great surprise coming back here to see the astonishing progress being made in every external condition of life. But one thing is not better; indeed, it became worse during my absence. People are much more divided, much more in fear; they feel much more insecure. Reconstruction is going on not as a cooperative undertaking of people full of neighborly spirit and friendship; it is going on under the pressure of competition. Competition in cramped Europe and still more cramped Germany, where scarcity still prevails, means a desperate race for your part in the improvement. In their fear and distrust people think that they must use every possibility to go on to reach success, even dishonest means. There are few who dare to go on in clear responsibility and who trust in efficiency and moral responsibility. Because of fear and distrust they do not see the honest ways and their honest neighbors and the possibilities of cooperation and friendship. They run and run, and lose love and hope and joy and courage; and through growing fear, growing competition and struggle people are being divided into classes by hate and jealousy.

How I long to give them the eye to see the good will and sympathy in their neighbor, to help them and him to overcome fear and dis-

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The Madonna of Milan in Cologne Cathedral.

trust. The people who are lucky enough to have the happy eye are the only hope of overcoming this attitude and making possible cooperation and saving understanding for Germany, Europe—and all mankind.

When you read these words I may be living in Leipzig, in Germany's Russian Zone, lecturing on Christian Ethics to the students of the university. They called me to this professorship and I accepted the call because I saw in it a great opportunity for a man who has the gift of the happy eye. I think I was called to take my stand there where fear and distrust divide people in the most decisive way and create the world's most difficult problem. I felt I should try to find out why this great Communistic movement appeals so strongly to people in need in so many parts of the world. What are the shortcomings of Christianity in dealing with it, and what are the possibilities for a better understanding and perhaps a creative cooperation between the divided parts of mankind? I do not know what a single man can do in such a mighty problem. I will try to see reality, to find the truth. The outcome of it is not in my hands.

There was One in the world who had the happy eye and the real strength to live in this world of distrust, hatred and selfishness as one seeking and finding good will, love and responsibility in men and women, making them free from fear and distrust for a life of love and helpfulness. He brought freedom from fear which is the root of every antagonism and entanglement of men.

On Him I will think on Christmas Eve as the most precious thing I have to think on. He also gave to me the happy eye and growing freedom from fear, gave me hope and joy. Gandhi translated some Indian prayers into English. In one of them the praying man says to God: "Thou art the truth, the wisdom and the joy." When the happy eye removes fear and distrust of man and destiny as well as that narrow selfishness which keeps us from being friends and good neighbors, it makes it possible for us to work for peace and unity. It leads us to that truth and wisdom which are the real creative powers of life. They create in us that strength by which the old message becomes true again for us and mankind:

Fear not: for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.
(Luke 2:10)

Hark the herald angels sing . . .

February 24, 1950

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Mr. Robert M. W. Kempner
112 Lansdowne Court
Lansdowne, Pennsylvania

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Dear Mr. Kempner:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 12, 1950, and the two articles enclosed therewith.

I do want you to know that I am most appreciative of your thoughtfulness and continued interest in keeping me advised of matters coming to your attention which you feel to be of interest to this Bureau.

You may be assured that if you receive any additional data concerning matters involving our national security, I shall be happy to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

EJVL:hc:de

NOTE: Kempner is a former special employee of the Philadelphia Field Office. He went to Germany in connection with the War Crimes Trials and recently has returned to the U. S. Kempner, since leaving the Bureau, has, on occasion, furnished information. WAB

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- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
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- Mr. Mohr _____
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British Press Can't Comment On Fuchs Case

Law Forbids Discussion of Charges Pending Trial; Guilty Plea Is Expected

By Stephen White

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The revelation of transmission to the Russians of atomic information has been literally a one-day sensation here. Newspapers last evening had room for little else beside the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British physicist charged with divulging such information to the Soviet Union. Today not so much as a reference to the case could be found in the press.

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

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

To Protect Accused

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

Dr. Fuchs, although he has now appeared twice at Bow Street police court—his case was set down yesterday to be heard by the central criminal court at the session beginning Feb. 20—cannot be said to have had a trial as yet. His first appearance, on Friday of last week, was at a proceeding to show why he should be held. At his appearance in court yesterday, the prosecution offered evidence to show that the government had an honorable case against him.

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

Extent of Peril Veiled

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

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

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

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The theory here is, first, that physics in the hypothetical sense has always been more advanced in other countries than here; that sharing information in this area actually would enhance the interests of the United States; that when it came to translating pure science into the actuality of a machine, no one could compete with this country.

As to this "applied" science, the scientists agree with everybody else that it should be closely held.

Chafe at Restrictions

For this reason, the scientists continue to chafe at the restrictions put around them by the Atomic Energy Commission on "pure" as distinguished from "applied" science.

They consider, as their friends put it, that the best security is "in achievement and not secrecy."

The defenders of classical security have their side. They feel anxiously that scientists as a group, in search of knowledge, are not inclined to think much about national frontiers in this sense.

It is in this state of affairs—a state of profound disagreement on a profound subject between men all interested in the survival of their country—that the Fuchs case engages so many in Congress.

The feeling that the Fuchs case ought now to bring much more secrecy thus collides frontally with another conviction that it should bring less.

This latter argument is based on the assumption that the Russians now have about everything in the way of information that the United States has, and thus that we should now begin to circulate, rather than to restrict, "pure" scientific data in the hope that a mental cross-fertilization would give the United States better and better pure information with which to feed what is held, in this group, America's almost unique ability to put such information to practical use in the shortest time.

Surveillance Will Increase

The prospect is that the restrictions complained of by the scientists in the Atomic Energy Commission—the locks, the keys, the surveillance—will increase rather than diminish.

Congress, in the absence of an informed debate upon a new departure, will, in this case as in others, tend to the status quo. And no really informed debate can be held; each side is equally powerless to have its full say. The scientists cannot concretely illustrate their case without running the risk of compromising security, and the security personnel are similarly affected.

In spite of all this, there has not thus far risen in Congress any general demand—as some in the pro-civilian control forces had first feared—for returning the atomic weapon to full military control, as it was during the late war, Civilian direction, which is now three years old, appears to have become an imbedded practice in Congressional thinking.

FUCHS CASE POSES SECURITY DILEMMA

While Congressmen Demand More Safeguards, Scientists Are Insisting Upon Fewer

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Fuchs case has brought new complexities to an already harshly difficult question: What is the best security in atomic-hydrogen bomb development?

Security, in the military phrase, means in this case a state of affairs that, as nearly as may be possible, denies to a possible enemy any and all information concerning one's own most valuable weapons and promotes as well as possible the production of that weapon.

Security, in its overriding meaning to the civilian atomic scientists, usually is simply that state of affairs in which one's own weapons are kept better than the other fellow's.

The arrest in London of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born naturalized British atomic scientist, as an accused spy was greeted in Congress at first rather generally with a conclusion to this effect:

Dr. Fuchs had access to the most vital of the United States atomic-hydrogen secrets, including, in some connections at least, indispensable secrets dealing with actually assembling a weapon—a fact vouched for in the very highest quarters. He had this access, in one degree or another, as far back as 1943.

Russians Helped in Race

The Soviet Union, against all known probability, had brought off, in September of 1949, an atomic explosion two, five to ten years before the United States had expected it. Thus Dr. Fuchs is presumed to have helped the Russians in their race.

Those in Congress who follow the line of the scientists accepted very few of these postulates—that Dr. Fuchs, without question, was in the inner ring of the atomic development. They contended, however, that physical data were the issue the week over. Iron Curtain or no; that the Russians might have got their essential information from any number of sources; that the Fuchs case, serious as it was, did not argue for more secrecy, but rather less.

The responsible scientific view with which this was associated is that abstract or "pure" science knows no frontiers and that the United States might be better off if it relaxed, rather than constricted, atomic secrecy in this field.

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Washington Whirl

BY AUSTINE

Wire-Tapping Helps Capture Spies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Wonder if the FBI will tell how greatly wiretapping has helped them to trap some rats? . . . I understand that Dr. Emil Julius Claus Fuchs might still be handing over information to the Russians if it had not been for the FBI's wire-tapping.



AUSTINE

The reviled wire-tapping—declared inadmissible as evidence in American courts.

The reviled wire-tapping — declared an invasion of personal and private rights.

The FBI has had to play down how much information they obtained from wire-tapping.

One scientist visited a Communist agent on the west coast where he delivered the early secrets of the A-bomb formula . . . His traitorous conversation was recorded word by word, including his dictation of formulas and scientific data to the Soviet's man.

The FBI had wired the auto of a Soviet consulate official in San Francisco, during the FBI's investigation of the A-bomb espionage ring on the west coast.

The high Soviet official thought he was completely safe when he was out on the road with his contacts. Actually there was a mike in his car.

Many of the FBI's earliest and most ticklish tappings were carried out by a man now on the Hill.

Six foot, two inches, of broad-shouldered former G-Man, Rep. Harold Velde, elected to Congress by the people of Illinois, once specialized in radio installation (wire-tapping) for the FBI.

Like many espionage experts and intelligence officials he considers wire-tapping "essential for internal security."

His wire-tapping has come in handy as a member of the un-American activities committee.

He believes: "Wire-tapping should be admitted as evidence . . . With the authority of the attorney general, of course, and only in internal security cases . . . I don't think it invades anyone's personal rights . . . But wire-tapping is a very touchy subject, as far as voting goes . . . People are more interested in personal privacy than in the security of the country.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
February 17, 1950

Handwritten signature/initials

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

RE: FOOCASE
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Dear Sir:

^{Air. 325}
Remy cable 370, dated 2/16/50.

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Very truly yours,

Lish Whitson

Lish Whitson
Special Agent

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SAC, NEW YORK

March 1, 1950

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DIRECTOR, FBI

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Reference Batal February 17, 1950.

Enclosed herewith for the New York, Newark and Chicago offices are

[Redacted] For the Boston and Washington Field Offices.

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Enclosure

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Newark (Encl.)
Chicago (Encl.)
Washington Field (Encl.)

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Los Angeles, California
February 15, 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Mr. Hoover:

Congratulations for your wonderful work in connection with the spying by the English scientist. If only the Government had advised you of the British group working on the bomb! It is this lack of cooperation by the Administration that causes such terrible things to occur. I sincerely hope every last culprit, regardless of identity, involved in the case will be apprehended.

Is it any wonder the Communists and their friends are so anxious to destroy your organization? We will never allow that to happen!

Thank you sincerely, and with best wishes,

Yours very truly,

1406 W 11th Place

James Tuleam

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Miss Irene C. Nelson
1406 West 11th Place
Los Angeles, California
65-58805-473
Dear Miss Nelson:

Your letter of February 15, 1950, has been received and I want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning the effectiveness of the FBI's investigative performance.

You may be sure that your confidence in our organization's activities pertaining to the safeguarding of our internal security is sincerely appreciated, and I hope our efforts always merit your high regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NJC:loh

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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65-58805-474 att

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

54125
March 1, 1950

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit the following message to: SACs, NEW YORK
BOSTON
WASHINGTON FIELD

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY SUBJECT'S U.S. CONTACT HE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY
FURNISH TO BOSTON FOR REVISIONS TO HEINEMAN; ALL AVAILABLE PHOTOS

[REDACTED]

WHO IMMEDIATELY REVIEW ITS FILES TO DETERMINE
WHETHER ALL PHOTOS THIS CATEGORY HAVE BEEN FURNISHED BY AND IF NOT
WILL IMMEDIATELY FORWARD SAME TO BOSTON. EXPEDITE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EJVLshc

ROOVER

CC: WFO (RSM)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

65-58805

CC: 65-57449

11-6-86
CLASSIFIED BY: 342/pw/cls
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

RECEIVED
MAR 1 3 30 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
RECORDS SECTION

Classified by 2395
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR - 1 1950

COPIES DESTROYED
R. 85 NOV 16 1960

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED
EX. 8
165-58805-47
MAR 3 1950

SENT VIA

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT Fuchs

FILE NO. 65-58805

VOLUME NO. 9

SERIALS

476
526

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

File No: 65-58405
Section 9

Re: Philip Tyne
Memo dated 1/12/50

Date: 10/95
(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	
476	3/2/50	HQ Let to Atty. Gen.	8	2	b1
477	3/1/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	3	3	
478	2/16/50	Ladd Memo to Director	1	1	
478	3/4/50	HQ TT to NY	1	1	
479	2/12/50	Mohr Let to Tolson	2	2	b7c
480	3/4/50	BS TT to HQ	1	1	
481	3/2/50	HQ TT to London	1	1	b1
482	2/14/50	Coyne Let to HQ w/enc	1/4	1/4	
482	2/17/50	HQ Let to Congress	1	1	
483	2/18/50	AT Rpt to HQ	10	10	b1 b2 b7D
483	3/2/50	HQ Let to NY	1	1	b1
484	2/17/50	HQ Callgram to London	1	1	b1

35 29 6 0 0
w/ rel deny w/ presume proper

File No: 65-58805
Section 9

Re: Klaus Fuchs
M. J. S. G. V. M. S.

Date: 10/80
(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	
485	2/21/50	Fletcher Memo to add	1	1	
485	2/23/50	HQ Let to London	1	1	
486	2/7/50	London Let to HQ	1	1	
486	2/17/50	Whitson Memo to Fletcher	1	1	
487	2/12/50	Engert Memo to Tracy	1	1	
488	2/28/50	NY TT to HQ	1	1	
488	3/3/50	HQ TT to BS	1	1	b1
489	3/2/50	HQ Let to CIA	8	2	b1
490	2/22/50	SF TT to HQ	3	0	b1
491	2/14/50	Dawsony Memo to J. J. S. G. V. M. S. w/enclos	1/18	1/18	
492	3/2/50	news paper Article	1	1	
493		changed to another file	1	1	

39 30 9 0 0 0
no rel deny ref preserved prepoc

File No: 65-58805
Section 9

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Investigation V. Moore

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	
494	3/3/50	Ladd Memo to Director	2	2	b1
494	3/3/50	HQ TT to ^{Ottawa &} London	2	2	b1
495	2/9/50	BS Let to HQ	1	1	b1
496	3/6/50	NK Let to HQ	2	2	b1 b7C
497	2/28/50	London Let to HQ in/avals	1/6	1/0	b1
498	3/6/50	HQ Let to Atty Gen	9	2	b1
499	3/8/50	HQ TT to BS	1	0	b1
500	3/8/50	HQ TT to BS	1	1	b1
501	3/7/50	HQ Let to Army	5	5	
502	3/4/50	Ladd Memo to Director	1	1	
503	3/6/50	Ladd Memo to Director	1	1	
504	3/2/50	HQ Let to AEC	8	2	b1

40 20 20
no rel deny ref presumed proper

File No: 65-58805
SECTION 19

Re: Klaus Fuchs
Agreed with V. M. ...

Date: 10/50
(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	
505	3/2/50	HA Set to Special Consultant to President	8	2	b1
506	3/3/50	HA Set to Army	9	2	b1
507	3/3/50	BU Set to HA	3	3	b1
508	3/6/50	CG Set to HA	2	2	b2 b7D
509	3/3/50	CG Set to HA	1	1	b1
510	3/3/50	CG Set to HA	1	1	b1
511	3/4/50	MP Set to HA	1	1	
512	3/4/50	BA Set to HA w/enc.	1/2	1/2	
513	3/4/50	CG Set to HA w/enc.	2/3	2/3	b1
514	3/3/50	CG Set to HA	1	1	b1
515	3/3/50	CG Set to HA w/enc	2/3	2/3	b1 b7C
516	3/6/50	CG Set to HA w/enc	2/3	2/3	b7C

44 31 13 0 0
no ml deny if presumed prep

File No: 65-58205
Section 9

Re: KLAIS, Fuchs
Intercept U. P. ...

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	
517	3/3/50	CG Set to HQ w/encl.	2/2	2/2	b1
518	3/2/50	CG Set to HQ	2	2	b1
519	2/24/50	OM Set to HQ	2	2	
519	3/1/50	HQ Set to OM	1	1	
520	3/3/50	Belmont Memo to Ladd	1	1	
521	2/24/50	London Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
522	3/3/50	NY Set to HQ w/encl	1/2	1/2	
523	3/4/50	London Cable to HQ	1	1	b1
524	3/6/50	Ottawa Radiogram to HQ w/encl	1	1	b1
525	2/27/50	Whitson Memo to Fletcher	2/1	2/1	b7C b2
526	2/28/50	HQ Set to AL	1	1	

20 19 1
no rel deny ref presumed papers

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 2, 1950

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3856 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 3, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
16-2075

70

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

b1

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

(RS)

b1

[REDACTED]

Classified by 3022/ent/lak
Declassify on: OADR 12/29/86

b1

TOP SECRET

65-58805-476

[REDACTED]

b1

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

EJVI/mp

Called O.G.'s office
at 4:56 pm re answer
4-2-50 JAL

MAILED 3
TOP SECRET
COMM-FBI

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 5 24 PM '50

512

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58805-476112-7

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~TOP SECRET~~ 139032 40T

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

The foregoing information is being furnished to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Honorable Sumner T. Pike, Acting Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, and Rear Admiral Koscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense; Brigadier General Carter E. Clarke, Army Security Agency; The Intelligence Division of the Army; The State Department; The Office of Naval Intelligence and The Director of Special Investigations of the Department of the Air Force.

~~TOP SECRET~~

This is for your confidential information.

~~TOP SECRET~~ 139032 40T

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD
FROM : A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: FOOCASE

~~SECRET~~

DATE: March 1, 1950

Classified by 2553 JAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-26-75

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

At 8:07 a.m. today, Lish Whitson called from London and talked with Special Agent E. T. Turner. He advised that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs pled guilty this morning to all four counts of the indictment and was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years.

Whitson stated there had been some question as to the wording of the first count of the indictment regarding the location in England, but that it had been established that this referred to Birmingham rather than Bambury.

The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in his summary traced Fuchs' history and characterized him as one of the leading mathematical physicists. He stated that at an Alien Tribunal at the outbreak of war, Fuchs was held as a bona fide refugee from Nazi persecution. Nevertheless, in 1940, he was interned as an enemy alien and transferred to Canada for internment. On his release, he went to Glasgow University and then to Birmingham University to work on nuclear physics. On June 18, 1942, he signed an oath of secrecy in connection with his nuclear physics work for the British Government. In July, 1942 he became a citizen of Great Britain but nevertheless his allegiance to Communism remained supreme.

Then the Attorney General read an excerpt from Fuchs' statement indicating that when Fuchs learned the purpose of his work he established contact with the Russians. The Attorney General pointed out contact was established through a foreign Communist.

Classified by *[handwritten]*
Declassify on: OADR 12/29/80

The Attorney General then read another excerpt which he had previously read at the Bow Street hearing concerning the two compartments in Fuchs' mind. He also read a portion from the statement relating to Fuchs having furnished to the Soviets what he knew, but later at Harwell he began to sift the information. The Attorney General pointed out that in the summer of 1943, Fuchs went to the United States, was in the United States approximately eighteen months, and continued contact with Russian agents. He returned to the United Kingdom in 1946 and after his return, received one hundred pounds as a symbolic payment to show subservience to the Communist cause.

DECLASSIFIED BY *[handwritten]*
ON 12/29/80

The Attorney General then told the Court that LAST FALL information had come from the United States suggesting there had been a leakage of information from the British Atomic Energy Mission in America while Fuchs was here.

The Attorney General then read another part of Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs began to have doubts as to Soviet policies, and after he found out his father was going to the Eastern Zone of Germany, he informed the Security Officer of this fact.

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65-58805-477

R 35 NOV 16 1960

ETT:tlc

n. 8

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General then read another fragment from Fuchs' statement to the effect that Fuchs was then faced with two alternatives: one, he could tell the truth and stay in Harwell; or two, he could conceal his activities and leave Harwell. The Judge interrupted at this point and asked what were the two alternatives and how were they presented to Fuchs. The Attorney General replied that they were alternatives Fuchs placed in his own mind.

The Attorney General pointed out that Fuchs' statement was free and voluntary and, further, that Fuchs had cooperated with officers of the British Government and had said he wished to give as much assistance as he could to correct the damage he has done.

The Attorney General told the court that it was not in the public interest to disclose the extent of Fuchs' cooperation. He pointed out that Fuchs' disclosures to the Russians from 1942 on were undoubtedly of greatest assistance to Russia in Fuchs' particular field. He then pointed out that Fuchs' confession was made while he was a free man; that when he was arrested, he was charged immediately and tried as soon as possible. He pointed out that this was quite different from the types of justice meted out in other countries (referring to the Soviet bloc). The Court then commented that it was his recollection Fuchs was arrested on February 2, charged on February 3, given a hearing on February 10, and brought to trial on March 1, the first possible day he could have been tried.

The Attorney General's opening statement was concluded at that point and Derek Curtis-Bennett, the attorney for Fuchs, called the MI-5 interrogator, W. J. Skardon, to the stand and obtained the following information. Skardon talked to Fuchs on December 21, 1949, and on other dates to the time that Fuchs made his written confession in January. The statement made by Fuchs was free and voluntary. The British Government had no evidence to use in prosecution before Fuchs' confession. Fuchs has furnished additional information since his arrest. Fuchs had stated that he was cooperating in an effort to right the wrong he had committed. Skardon then was dismissed from the stand and Curtis-Bennett began his argument which was as follows: (1) the statement by Fuchs was made freely by a free man, not under arrest; (2) Fuchs was under no sort of pressure from any quarter at the time of his statement; (3) Fuchs is a scientist of considerable ability; (4) Fuchs joined the Communist Party in Germany because it fought Nazism; (5) when Fuchs was educated at Leipzig, Kiel, Bristol and Birmingham Universities, he hoped to become a scientist in order to re-build a Communist Germany; and, (6) Fuchs became a British subject in 1942 but never a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Fuchs never made a secret of his Communist Party sympathies or association with Communist Party members.

Curtis-Bennett said that it is on the record at the Home Office that at the time of his naturalization, he was a refugee from the Nazis because he was a Communist. At that time the Attorney General interrupted and said that there is no evidence that Fuchs was an active Communist in the United Kingdom. Curtis-Bennett then stated that anyone knowing Marxist ideology knows that Communists act the same anywhere.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
SECRET

The Court then interrupted and said that he was not particularly interested in a psychological study of Fuchs' state of mind, but told them to go ahead with the argument. Curtis-Bennett then stated that Fuchs had originally told the Russians only those things which were the products of his own brain, but while he was in America, he had divulged not only the products of his own brain but also the products of the brains of others. He pointed out that during the period covered by the first three counts of the indictment, Russia was a friend and ally; that at the time of the fourth count in 1947, Fuchs went right on doing the same things in the same way. He pointed out that scientists do not have flexible minds and that Fuchs had been in a dreadful state of mind from the spring of 1949 until he finally confessed. Curtis-Bennett then went over the same ground covered by the Attorney General concerning Fuchs finding out that his father was in the Soviet Zone and mentioned the discussions between Fuchs and Skardon. He pointed out that Fuchs recognized that the authorities were suspicious of his activities in the United States. He stated that at the time Fuchs gave his confession, there was no other evidence on which he could be prosecuted and that Fuchs, himself, had provided the whole case for prosecution.

Curtis-Bennett stated that Fuchs' whole attitude changed as a result of association with British people and British scientists. That concluded his argument.

The Court then asked Fuchs if he had anything to say. Whitson stated that Fuchs speaks very broken English with a German accent and the gist of his statement was to the effect that he wanted to thank the court and everyone concerned for a fair trial. The Court then stated that he had considered four points: (1) Fuchs had imperiled the right of asylum to any new refugees because the government could not tell when another Fuchs was coming in; (2) Fuchs had betrayed not only his own intellect, but also the secrets of other men's brains and had caused suspicion to fall on innocent people; (3) Fuchs' actions might have imperiled relations between Great Britain and the United States of America; and, (4) Fuchs' actions had caused great damage to both Great Britain and the United States of America.

The Court said that the crime with which Fuchs was charged was only thinly different from high treason; that the Court was affixing a penalty not so much for punishment but to safeguard the country. The Court stated that the maximum sentence "I can give you under the official Secrets Act is fourteen years, and I, therefore, sentence you to fourteen years."

Whitson stated that he was going to MI-5 this afternoon and pick up everything which he has already advised the Bureau he would obtain and send to the Bureau. He will telephone any further information that can be telephoned and will cable what cannot be telephoned. He will have a transcript to mail to the Bureau in the next pouch or air mail registered the first thing tomorrow morning. This will be the Scotland Yard transcript and the regular court reporter transcript will not be ready until Friday morning at which time Whitson will obtain this transcript and send it to the Bureau. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

ACTION: The above is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 16, 1950

FROM : *AMN* D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: *O* FOOCABE

Tolson	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Nease	
Parsons	
Quinn	
Tracy	
Harbo	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Reference is made to memorandum of February 12, 1950, from Mr. Mohr to Mr. Tolson relating to a captured German document containing the name of the subject Klaus Fuchs. You inquired as to what type of Division inspection was made by the Division heads to permit a Supervisor to hold this material for such a long period of time.

Beginning in 1945, material was first received from the British by Mr. Cimperman which had been initially received as a result of study of captured German documents. Thereafter, it is recalled a great bulk of this material was received in the Bureau through the Army authorities at Washington. An Agent of the Washington Field Office was assigned to go over the documents in the possession of the Army and to pick out material that appeared to be of particular interest to the Bureau. This material was received on a continuing basis up into the year 1948. The various documents were brought into the Bureau, photostated and the originals returned to Army authorities. Thereafter, translations were made from the photostats and were turned over to Supervisor W. K. Harvey up to the time of his resignation in the late summer of 1947. This material became delinquent, in that it was not being handled on a current basis due to the shortage of personnel. After the resignation of Mr. Harvey, this material was reassigned, the delinquent handling of the material was corrected, and in early 1948, it was handled on a current basis.

Corrective administrative procedures have been set up to avoid similar delinquency in the handling of incoming material, such as a weekly report on the number of delinquent items in each section of the Division and an assignment card system, reflecting the responsibilities for the handling of material on the part of the individual supervisors.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/29/86 BY 3042out/lyp

#27
tlc:mer

*I hope so. Here again
Executive officials had
not planned nor met
their responsibilities.
All Great Directors
take note because we
can't tolerate such slip-
shod methods.*

RECORDED - 33
65-58805-478

EX - 8

EA
PERS. FILES

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

March 4, 1950

Transmit the following message to: SACs, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD
BOSTON

ROUTINE

RECORDED - **FOCUSE, ESP-R**
65-58805-478

REBUTEL FIRST INSTANT AND NY TEL SECOND INSTANT. NY AND WFO
REQUESTED FURNISH BUREAU WITH THREE COPIES PHOTOS OF RUSSIAN
OFFICIALS MENTIONED REFTELS.

EX-8

EJVL:hc

HOOVER

65-58805
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**
DATE 12/29/80 BY 3022 pwt/tdw

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

Handwritten signatures and initials:
JML
FR
RB
JL

SENT VIA

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

SECRET

DATE: 2/12/50

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: PREPARATION OF BRIEF ON
EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS was

DECLASSIFIED BY 3022/ML/1/80

To: Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Pennington	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Quinn	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
To: Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reference is made to Mr. Fletcher's memorandum to the Director dated February 9, 1950, concerning Fuchs in which he refers to a translation of a captured German document which contained the name of Fuchs' father and subject Klaus Fuchs. The Director asked when we got this document.

By letter dated June 15, 1945, Mr. Cimperman sent to the Bureau a roll of film containing the content of two books on the NKDV and the OGPU which had been obtained by the OSS and which had been furnished to Cimperman on a personal and confidential basis. The books contained lists of names of individuals of interest to German intelligence and had been presumably prepared in the spring of 1941 prior to the German invasion of Russia. The list pertained to members of the Russian intelligence, Russian officials, and a large number of Germans believed by the German intelligence to be in Russia and closely identified with German communist activity and considered to be traitors to the Reich. On Page 51 of this document (page 163 in translation in Bureau file 61-3499-154, Vol. 1) appears the following notation: (S)(X)(U)

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Fuchs, Klaus, student of philosophy, Dec. 29, 1911, Russelsheim, RSHA IVA2, Gestapa Field Office, Kiel (S)(X)(U)

The symbols, RSHA IVA2, apparently refer to German intelligence records and from analysis of the general document place Klaus Fuchs in the character of a former German communist of relatively important character. (S)(X)(U)

RECORDED - 3 65-58805 - 479

After printing, photographs of this material were sent on July 6, 1945 to the Philadelphia Office for translation. The Philadelphia Office returned the translated material in several installments, the latest transmission being dated March 27, 1946. The returned material, unindexed, was retained in the office of former Special Agent Supervisor William Harvey, [redacted] until November 1946 when it was collected together by Harvey's successor, Supervisor E. W. Turner, who sent it to the Records Section for indexing and filing. Fuchs' name was cross indexed in the Records Section on February 20, 1948, which was the actual date of completing the whole indexing project on the captured German document, which involved the indexing of over 5,000 names.

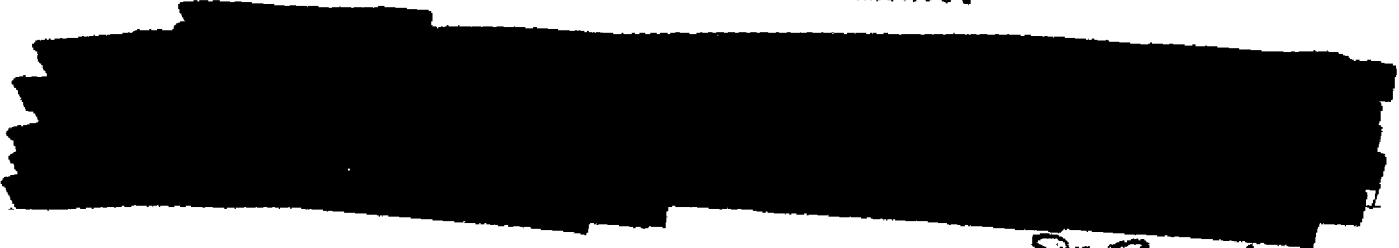
It is not felt that this was an unusual length of time for the completion of a project of this size which was one of many similar projects. - You will recall that there was a vast volume of captured German material which was obtained by the Bureau. You will recall we had

Don't think it should fall from November to Feb 20
index 5000 material that kind of Div.
Inspection is made by Division heads to permit a conference

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

a Special Agent assigned for a considerable period of time to reviewing material obtained from captured German documents.



von J. Prohn
67C

~~SECRET~~

7:00 PM - 3:44
Handwritten notes

SECRET
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FROM BOSTON
WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 *from Boston*
A 12-50 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Classified by *3012/1/4*
Declassify on: *12/29/86*

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE R. DR. CLARENCE HERRING, HARVARD HISTORY FACULTY MEMBER, RESIDING AT SIXTYTHREE FOSTER ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TODAY ADVISED AS FOLLOWS -- HERRING RECEIVED THIS MORNING A LETTER FROM EDMUNDO O-GORMAN, SUBDIRECTOR OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. LETTER STATED THAT MEXICAN SECRET POLICE HAD INTERROGATED O-GORMAN CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ROBERT HEINEMAN AND HEINEMAN-S VISIT TO MEXICO IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. O-GORMAN STATED THAT MEXICAN SECRET POLICE INFORMED HIM THAT HEINEMAN CARRIED A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM HERRING IN ORDER THAT HEINEMAN MIGHT DO WORK AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES, MEXICO CITY. O-GORMAN STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL EVER HAVING MET HEINEMAN OR HAVING SEEN SUCH A-LETTER AND REQUESTED HERRING TO CONFIRM OR DENY ABOVE AND, IN ADDITION, TO FURNISH ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION IN HARVARD RECORDS CONCERNING HEINEMAN. O-GORMAN STATED HE MADE THIS UNUSUAL REQUEST IN VIEW OF HIS DESIRE TO COOPERATE WITH MEXICAN SECRET POLICE WHO, HE STATED, WERE WORKING AT THE DIRECTION OF THE FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C. HERRING ADVISED THAT HE HAD NEVER WRITTEN SUCH A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION AND THAT HE DID NOT PERSONALLY KNOW HEINEMAN, ALTHOUGH THROUGH HIS WIFE HE HAD MET KRISTEL HEINEMAN. HE FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE KNEW THAT ROBERT HEINEMAN HAD FAILED HIS PH.D. EXAMINATION AT HARVARD AND WAS NOW A GRADUATE STUDENT AT HARVARD. HERRING IS SO ADVISING O-GORMAN AND IS MAKING NO REFERENCE TO HIS CONTACT WITH THIS OFFICE. THE FOREGOING IS PROVIDED BUREAU AND N.Y. FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSES.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346228

RECORDED
INDEXED - 33
MAR 8 1950

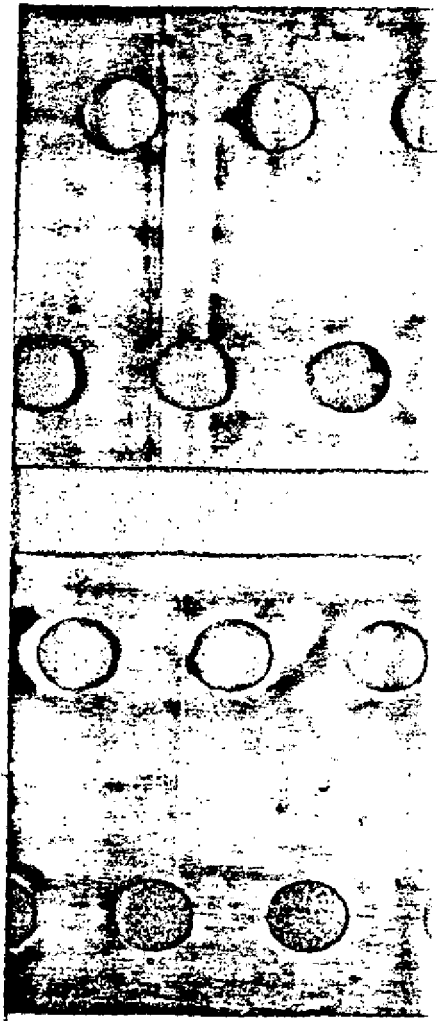
65-58805-480

Classified by *1551/1/48*
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
20-20-85

PSR 2 WA
BCR
CLASSIFIED BY *1/16*
EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
AP/14

SECRET

cc: Mr. Belmont



To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

March 2, 1950

LEGAL ATTACHE
JAMES J. MOY

URGENT

CABLEGRAM

ATTN: LISH WHITSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7W

FOOCASE, ESP-R

REURCABLE THREE NINE EIGHT FEB. TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

GRAM'S CITY MAP BOSTON BEING OBTAINED AND WILL BE FORWARDED.

SUGGEST POSSIBILITY UTILIZING SANBORN MAPS IN ENGLAND WHICH ARE

IN COMMON USE IN INSURANCE COMPANIES, NUMBER OF WHICH WITH HOME

OFFICES IN LONDON OPERATE IN BOSTON. ONE SUCH COMPANY IS COMMERCIAL

UNION INSURANCE CO. THESE MAPS HAVE PAGES THREE FEET BY THREE FEET,

EACH COVERING APPROXIMATELY THREE SQUARE BLOCKS.

Classified by *3042 PWT/ldw*
Declassify on: OADR

12/29/86

428



HOOVER

EJVL:hc
65-58805

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b1

RECEIVED
MAR 2 4 20 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CC: Foreign Service Desk

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED - 33 8

65-58805-48

EX-8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA Cable 3/2/50 12:38 P

Per 7W

BRIEN MC MAHON, CONGR.
CHAIRMAN

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, SA.
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
MILLARD E. TYGINSER, MD.
BOURKE B. NICKENLOPHER, IOWA
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
EDDIE D. MILLINIA, COLO.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.

WILLIAM L. BORDEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD BERENSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

CARL T. DURHAM, N. C.
VICE CHAIRMAN
CHET HOLIFIELD, CALIF.
MELVIN PRICE, ILL.
PAUL J. KILDAY, TEX.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
W. STERLING COLE, N. Y.
CHARLES M. ELSTON, OHIO
CARL HINGHAM, CALIF.
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, PA.

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
(CREATED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 348, 79TH CONGRESS)

February 14, 1950

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending you three letters that recently
came into my office which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Brien McMahon
Chairman

① *Vandenberg*
② *Bridges*
③ *Stansley*

④ *Kolpak*
⑤ *Rosen*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/86 BY 3062 ewt/lhp

1/12/50
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
1/13/50
1/15/50
1/17/50
acknowledged
2-17-50
TRJ

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

165-588 25-482

Red
MAZ

file admin
5-18-50
ewt

RECORDED COPY FILED
121-22590-10582
65-59117-1

36 Buchanan
Anchorage Harbor
Anchorage, Alaska

Feb. 4, 1950

Honorable Senator *W. A. Steiwer*
Chairman Atomic Energy Commission
U. S. Senate
Wash. D. C.

REC'D FEB 6 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/29/86 BY 3042 PWT/ST

As Chairman of
the above named Commission, you might
be interested in some information I
came upon while in the U. S. Army
toward end of year, 1943.

*no action
necessary*

I met a soldier in
mess hall at Ft. Lawton, Seattle, Wash.
About November of 1943 who was Russian
in appearance, partly grey of hair and
about fifty (50) years of age. He took me

over 3

enclosure 65-58805-482

2.

into his confidence and said he came from Chicago, Ill., was Adjutant to Leon Trotsky and was with him in Mexico when he was ambushed and killed. He, however, escaped and came eventually to the U. S. He then told me that Stalin would stop at nothing and the ultimate aim of his work was the overthrow of the U. S. Govt. as their conqueror. He mentioned Radio-Activity, Guided-missiles & German Warfare as the means of doing so. He claimed his family was wiped out in Russia and was in dread fear of the O.G.P.O. now operating in this country, this being one of the reasons he was in the army. He could not see why we were not more wary of Russia.

over 5

He said they were deft and resourceful in their conduct and vast operations. He had written and sundry material concerning these facts. I made contact with my personnel officer but he fell short of his job and turned the man away without any further satisfaction. Our unit was preparing to go overseas at the time, so we were in advanced stages of preparation, so this might have been the Officer's reason. However, I felt the man was on the right track and so reported same on July 26, 1947 to the NY Office of the F. B. I.

You might inquire of me.

WAO 4

H.

Hoover, head of the F.B.I. if he followed through on this source or contact me at my home.

Respectfully yours,
John E. McLaughlin
John McLaughlin

65-58855-472

February 17, 1950.

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

65-58805-482

3629

EX - 8

Honorable Brian McMahon
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brian:

I want to thank you for your letter dated February 14, 1950, enclosing three letters of possible interest to this Bureau.

I assure you that they will receive appropriate attention.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/86 BY SP-10/BJL/STP

Miss

Handwritten notes:
4/13/50
E. J. T. N.

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 17 5 07 PM '50
FEB 17 5 47 PM '50

RECEIVED
FEB 17 4 38 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

58 MAY 15 1950

Handwritten initials: JH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~TOP SECRET~~

FILE NO. 100-4298

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/18/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/6,8/50	REPORT MADE BY LESTER G. DAVIS
TITLE "CHANGED" EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, Was			CHARACTER OF CASE APPROPRIATE AGENCY AFB ESPIONAGE & R <i>Class</i>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE - STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL *6/19/78*

T-1, of known reliability, furnished information re several individuals who contacted GERHARD N. WOLLAN Dahlonega, Ga., during January, 1950.

- P -

Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-20-73

REFERENCE: Teletype from Bureau, 2/9/50

DETAILS: The title of this report is being marked "CHANGED" as per instructions from the Bureau in referenced teletype. This case was formerly carried as "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Was, [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R". **TOP SECRET**

This is not correct
discontinue

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished the following names and addresses of individuals who contacted GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, Dahlonega, Georgia, during January 1950:

- Mrs. J. C. RAMSLEIER, 1735 Monroe Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.
- An individual connected with the American Music Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.
- An individual whose address is 115 W. Chestnut Street, Glenwood, Minnesota.
- J. RAMSNER, Jonesboro, Illinois.
- An individual connected with the Mills Music Company, 1019 Broadway, New York.
- An individual whose address is 1047-N. McKinley Road, Arlington, Virginia.

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35 NOV 16 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John C. Balf...</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-58805-483
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 4 - New York (2-65-15185) (1-65-15136) (1-100-950668) (See page 2)	RECORDED - 124 INDEXED - 124 Classified by 3042... Declassify on: OADR <i>12/09/64</i>

PROPERTY OF FBI - This report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

NO DISSEMINATION BASED ON **TOP SECRET**

bl

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-4298

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

Mrs. C. E. ~~MAYER~~, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

~~JOHN WILEY & Sons~~, New York, New York.

An individual whose address is 1475 Grant Street,
Bellingham, Washington.

Mrs. CLARA ~~WOLLAN~~, Glonwood, Minnesota.

C. E. ~~MAYER~~, 2305 NE 56th Street, Portland, Oregon.

An individual whose address is 20 W. 40th Street, New York, NY

THEODORE ~~BRENDT~~, Decatur, Georgia.

WILLIAM L. ~~PUNKHOUSER~~, M. D., 33 Ponce de Leon Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

An individual connected with the Perry Sales Company, Chicago,
Illinois

Dr. BERNARD R. ~~NEBEL~~, Geneva, New York.

An individual connected with Dallas Jones Productions, 159 E.
Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

An individual connected with the American Math Society, 531 W.
116th Street, New York, NY

An individual whose address is 2023 E. 71st St., Brooklyn, NY

WILLIAM C. ~~BERNSTEIN~~, M. D., 234 Lowery Hcd. Ave. Bldg., St.
Paul, Minnesota

ROSE & BERNICE ~~CRITO~~, Miami Beach, Florida

C. E. ~~MAYER~~, 401 S. Ellor, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

THEODORE S. ~~ABREGENT~~, Poster, 161 McClean Street, Atlanta, Ga.

For the information of offices who have not previously received copies of reports in this case, GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN is an Associate Professor of Mathematics at North Georgia College, a Division of the State University System, Dahlonega, Georgia. He was born June 27, 1910, at Glonwood, Minnesota, and is of Norwegian descent.

COPIES:

- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - St. Louis
- 2 - ~~St. Paul~~ *Minneapolis*
- 2 - Springfield
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - Seattle
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- 2 - Buffalo
- 2 - Miami
- 3 - Atlanta

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

~~TOP SECRET~~

Confidential Informant T-2 furnished [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

from T-2

According to T-2. ~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

The Bureau advises that ~~GERHARD WOLAN~~ WOLLAN is the most logical suspect as being identical with [REDACTED]. The Bureau advises that this case should be reported in all communications, except reports, under the caption: "FOCALISE; ESPIONAGE - R".

~~TOP SECRET~~

A check of the indices of the Atlanta Office, of the names of the individuals who contacted WOLLAN during January, 1950, was made with negative results.

It is noted that an individual connected with the American Music Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950. A check of the indices of the Atlanta Division reflects that the American Music League is carried in Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 79th Congress, Second Session, as being a league that prints verses of sixteen songs, more than half of which are exact reprints from song books published and used by the Communist Party and its affiliates. The Atlanta Division, however, is in possession of no information indicating the American Music Corporation is identical with the American Music League.

It is noted that JOHN WILEY & Son, contacted WOLLAN during January, 1950. A review of the indices of the Atlanta Division reflects that Confidential Informant T-3 advised that one JOHN HENRY WILEY was a Negro merchant seaman, Z #69959-D1, and that his name appeared on a list with other known members of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party although informant was unable to definitely advise whether WILEY was active in the Communist Political Association. The Atlanta Division is in

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

~~TOP SECRET~~

possession of no information indicating that the individual in contact with WOLLAN is identical with the JOHN HENRY WILEY mentioned above.

On February 8, 1950, arrangements were made with Confidential Informant T-1 to report any known contacts of GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN during February 1950.

A composite description of GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, as furnished T-4, as well as obtained from records of North Georgia College, Dahlonega, Georgia, is as follows:

Name:	GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, Aka GUS WOLLAN, GUS GERHARD
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	39
Born:	June 27, 1910, Glenwood, Minnesota
Height:	5' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6'
Weight:	182-190
Build:	Slender
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown, blond, graying
Complexion:	Fair
Marital status:	Married Wife: HELEN HAYES WOLLAN
Relatives:	Two sons Father: GUSTAV WOLLAN, deceased Mother: CLAR LARSON WOLLAN Glenwood, Minnesota Sister: KATHERINE HUNT Seattle, Washington Brother: OTTO WOLLAN Seattle, Washington Brother: ROLF S. WOLLAN England

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

~~TOP SECRET~~

Occupation

Physicist; chemical engineer;
mathematics professor.

Selective Service
(1940)

Order #165, Registered at LB 186,
Kings County, Brooklyn, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

-5-
~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~LEADS~~

ALL OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES OF THIS REPORT SHOULD HOLD COVERAGE OF LEADS IN ABEYANCE PENDING SPECIFIC ADVICE FROM THE BUREAU AS TO WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE COVERED.

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Will ascertain the reputation of the American Music Corporation. An individual connected with this company was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will likewise ascertain the reputation of the Perry Sales Company, an individual of which company was in contact with GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the reputation of Dallas Jones Productions, 159 East Chicago Avenue. It is to be noted that an individual connected with this company was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual residing at 401 Ellis Street, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of Mrs. C. E. MAYER.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of C. E. MAYER, 401 S. Eller St. It is noted that there was listed a C. E. MAYER, 2305 NE 56th St., Portland, Oregon, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

~~ST. PAUL DIVISION~~

Minneapolis

AT GLENWOOD, MINNESOTA.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual whose address is 115 West Chestnut Street, and who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of Mrs. CLARA WOLLAN.

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT JONESBORO, ILLINOIS.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of J. RAMSMIER. It is to be noted that one J. C. RANSMER, 1535 Monroe Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, was also in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950, and the individual whose address was given as Jonesboro, Illinois, may be identical or related to the individual whose address was given as Atlanta.

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual whose address is 1047 North McKinley Road, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

SEATTLE DIVISION

AT BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual whose address is 1475 Grant Street. This individual was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

PORTLAND DIVISION

AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of C. E. MAYER, 2305 NE 56th Street. It is to be noted that an individual by the same name, whose address was given as Cape Girardeau, Missouri, was in contact with WOLLAN.

BUFFALO DIVISION

AT GENEVA, NEW YORK.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of Dr. BERNARD R. NEBEL, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

MIAMI DIVISION

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of ROSE and BERNICE PRITO, who were in contact with WOLLAN in January 1950.

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the Mills Music Company, 1619 Broadway, a representative of which company was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of JOHN WILEY & SON, who have been in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual whose address is 20 West 40th Street, who has been in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the reputation of American Math Society, 531 West 116th Street, a representative of which company has been in contact with WOLLAN in January 1950.

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of Mrs. J. C. RANSMEIER, 1735 Monroe Drive, NE, Atlanta, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of WILLIAM L. FUNKHOUSER, M.D. 33 Ponce de Leon Avenue, NE, Atlanta, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of THEODORE S. ADREMENT, Poster, 161 McClean Street, who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 100-4298

AT DECATUR, GEORGIA

~~TOP SECRET~~

Will ascertain the identity and reputation of THEODORE ABRENDT who was in contact with WOLLAN during January 1950.

AT DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA

Will report results of mail cover placed on GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN on February 8, 1950.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~
TOP SECRET

AT 100-4298

~~TOP SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

- T-1 CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, Postmaster, Dahlenega, Georgia
- T-2 [REDACTED] (S) as reflected in report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, JR., New York, dated 12-16-49, bearing title "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Wa, [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R". ~~TOP SECRET~~ b1
- T-3 A highly confidential source of information, [REDACTED] as reflected in the report of SA THEODORE S. CRUISE, San Francisco, dated 8-7-44, in the case entitled "JOHN HENRY WILEY, SECURITY MATTER C", in which the San Francisco Division was origin. b2 -b7D
- T-4 Is Selective Service System, 516 West 34th Street, New York City, as reflected in report of SA LAWRENCE D. TALBOT, New York, dated 8/22/49, bearing title, GERHARD NORVAL MOLLAN, Was, Security Matter - C", in which Atlanta was origin.

~~TOP SECRET~~
TOP SECRET

SAC, NEW YORK

March 2, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOCASE
ESPIONAGE - R

3578

65-58805-483

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Lester G. Davis, dated February 18, 1950, at Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "Reil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was., Espionage - R."

Inasmuch as the photograph of Gerhard N. Wollan has been displayed to Kristel and Robert Heiggen without identifying him as the Unknown Subject, the extensive investigation called for by the leads set out in referenced report does not appear to be warranted. Therefore, these leads may be disregarded.

In the event that the Atlanta Office considers the coverage of these leads desirable in its investigation of Gerhard N. Wollan, they should be set forth in its next investigative report in the Wollan Case.

CC: Atlanta (100-4298)

- Chicago
- St. Louis
- Minneapolis
- Springfield
- Richmond
- Seattle
- Portland
- Buffalo
- Miami

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 4/19/78

EJVL:hc

65-58805

RECEIVED REA
MAR 2 4 1950
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEARCHED BY 3042...
INDEXED BY 18/29/50

Classified by 2305 WAG/DUN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-RU-75

MAILED 18
MAR 3 1950
COMM - FBI

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-WVIT 8204
MAR 3 11 05 AM '50
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

60 MAR 13 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEBRUARY 17, 1950

CABLEGRAM - URGENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAMES A. GIMPERMAN
LEGAL ATTACHE
THE AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

ATTENTION: LISH WHITSON

77
DESIRE WHITSON ATTEND TRIAL AND IN CAMERA PROCEEDINGS IN ADDITION TO
OFFICIAL UNITED STATES OBSERVER. IS THIS POSSIBLE. ADVISE IMMEDIATELY.
MATTER BEING TAKEN UP WITH STATE DEPT HERE.

NOOVER.

BF:LB/M:clw

#420

[REDACTED] (c)

Classified to 3000 BUT/who b1
Declassify on: OADR
12/29/83
Y/S

of Focus

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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65-58805-484

- To: _____
- Ladd _____
- Clare _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent Via Cable 2-17-50 8:22 P.M. Per Sec

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *[initials]*
 FROM : MR. FLETCHER *[initials]*
 SUBJECT: FOOCASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 21, 1950

~~SECRET~~

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

PURPOSE

To advise you of the circumstances under which a set of Fuchs' fingerprints were received by the Identification Division on October 19, 1949. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

FACTS

By letter dated February 7, 1950, Special Agent Lish Whitson forwarded from London, England, a photostatic copy of Fuchs' fingerprints which had been obtained from Scotland Yard. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

These fingerprints were searched through the records of the Identification Division with the result that an applicant fingerprint card received from the FBI at El Paso, Texas, on October 19, 1949, was located. These fingerprints were taken October 14, 1944, as an applicant for "staff member." ~~SECRET~~ (u)

In the course of this investigation the El Paso Field Division was requested to obtain any available information concerning Fuchs at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The report of Special Agent J. Jerome Maxwell, El Paso, dated October 20, 1949, reflects that the file on Fuchs at Los Alamos contained a fingerprint card dated October 14, 1944. This card was furnished to the investigating agent and forwarded to the Bureau by separate communication. There is no indication in the report of Special Agent Maxwell that any action had been taken on the fingerprints of Fuchs at any time since they were taken on October 14, 1944, until they were obtained in the course of this investigation and forwarded to the Identification Division. *[initials]*

RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing is for your information, and there is attached hereto a reply to the letter of Special Agent Lish Whitson dated February 7, 1950. ~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

EJVL:hc *[initials]*
 65-58805

Classified by *[signature]*
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12/29/86

RECORDED - 124 / 65-58805 - 485

Encl.

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
 30 *[signature]*

MAR 8 1950

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 R 55 NOV 16 1960

12/29/86

~~SECRET~~

[Handwritten initials and marks]



States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~
American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
February 7, 1950

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Handwritten notes:
Fletcher
Vasson

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: EMIL FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

Attached is a photographic copy of the fingerprints of Subject FUCHS which were obtained from Commander L. J. Burt (Special Branch) of New Scotland Yard. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

Arrangements have also been made to obtain copies of Subject's photograph but same will not be available until tomorrow, at which time they will be immediately transmitted to the Bureau via next courier pouch. These fingerprints have already been searched against the records maintained by New Scotland Yard and it has been determined that Subject does not have any previous criminal record. I would appreciate being advised whether the Bureau has a criminal record on him. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

Handwritten:
See 50 Lg. attached
London
2-23-50
EJVL

Very truly yours,

L. Whitson

Lish Whitson
Special Agent

Handwritten:
Johnston
F. Counts

Classified by 3042 [unclear]
Declassify on: OADR
12/29/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
Enclosure
JAC:CPJ
65-721

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 124
65-58805-486
MAR 4 1950

Handwritten:
Declassified
12/29/86

DECLASSIFIED BY 33642 [unclear]

ON 12/29/86

Classified by [unclear]
Exempt from GDS, Category [unclear]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

COPIES DESTROYED
R 35 NOV 16 1960

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher
FROM : Mr. Whitson
SUBJECT: FOOCASE

~~SECRET~~

DATE: February 17, 1950

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

on Tracy

no

PURPOSE

To obtain a search of the subject's fingerprints through the identification records of the Bureau.

DETAILS

There is attached a letter dated ^{Feb 7} January 7, 1950, which attaches a photographic copy of the subject's fingerprints as obtained by Scotland Yard at the time of his arrest in London.

ACTION:

It is recommended that these fingerprints be made a part of the identification records and that an immediate search of the identification records be conducted to ascertain if there is any information contained therein concerning the subject. That information should be transmitted to the Espionage Section in order that it may be appropriately furnished to interested authorities.

~~SECRET~~

RAC:EFW

Attachment

Classified by *3042 PWR/wh*
Declassify on: OADR
12/29/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*Handled
Shimshin
2/20/50
RAC*

Classified by *3855 WAB/DVN*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2, 3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-20-75

DECLASSIFIED BY *3042 PWR/wh*
ON *12/29/86*

RECORDED - 120 *165-58805-486*

52 MAR 15 1950

EX-8

~~SECRET~~

no

Office Memo

um • UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TRACY

FROM : G. J. Engert

SUBJECT: EMIL FUCHS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 21, 1950

~~SECRET~~

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the letter of February 7, 1950, transmitting [photograph copy of the fingerprints of Klaus Emil Fuchs]. This letter was addressed to the Bureau from Special Agent Whitson at London, England. Reference is also made to the memorandum addressed to Mr. Fletcher, dated February 17, 1950, requesting the Identification Division to search the fingerprints of Fuchs. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

The fingerprints of Fuchs were searched in the fingerprint files of Identification Division and the following fingerprint record was located. ~~SECRET~~

An applicant fingerprint card received from the FBI, El Paso, Texas, on October 19, 1949. The fingerprint card was treated as a criminal inquiry. Also noted that a copy of any record was to be sent to the FBI in New York. Fingerprint card indicates that prints of Fuchs were taken October 14, 1944, as an applicant for "staff member." His place of birth was indicated as Russelsheim, Germany; his citizenship as British; and his date of birth as December 29, 1911. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

No other information appears in the fingerprint file concerning Fuchs.

CJE:fw

29

Classified by 3042 PWT/ufc
Declassify on: OADR
12/29/86

Classified by 2355 WAB/vvn
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-26-75

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 124

165-58805-487
EW

EX-8

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/ufc
ON 12/29/86

60 MAR 13 1950

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1950

TELETYPE

y

Am
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 2 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK

28 4-51P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

John Palmer
St. Henry
Whitson
Van

FOCCASE, ESP-R. REBOSTEL TWENTY SEVENTH INST, NINE FORTY THREE PM.
SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER AUTHORIZING ROBERT WEINERMAN TO COME TO NYC TO
ACTUALLY VIEW EUGENE LOUIS FISHER, ARNO BRASCH AND OSCAR J. WAGG IN
VIEW OF HIS STATEMENTS RE THEM AS POSSIBILITIES. SUTEL.

*Tel to Boston 3-3-50
EJVL*

END ACK PLS

WA NYC R 2 WA

BS NY R 1 BS

DISCT:

RECORDED - 124

INDEXED - 124

65-58805 - SCHEIDT
488

10 MAR 7 1950 Letcher

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11.6.86 BY 3042/pla/clg

UNRECORDED COPY FILE