

TOP SECRET - 8 -

Copy No. 1.

After DEBYE's departure, DIEBNER was in charge of the administration for some time. He was responsible for the conversion of the institute to nuclear physics. From spring 1941 onwards, I was practically in charge and later also officially. Since that time, the bulk of our work was done on uranium and on nuclear physics in general (high tension apparatus), besides that, work was done on cosmic rays, as you will know from our book, and also work in the various departments (X-ray laboratory, low-temperature laboratory and optics) was continued on a reduced scale. As the first aim of our scientific work we had intended to build a 'Brenner' (burner) with D₂O, graphite and uranium metal. This 'burner' was to be a strong source of neutrons. In war-time, naturally, these results would have been followed by technical developments which would have aimed at a practical use of the energy. We had, however, hoped that the 'burner' could in peace-time be used for the preparation of powerful radioactive substances for chemical research at HAHN's institute and also perhaps for experiments at my institute with neutron-beams of great intensity. The quantities of D₂O, graphite and uranium at HAIGERLOCH and STADTILM would probably have been just sufficient for the construction of the 'burner'.

The first question regarding the future of the institute is whether DEBYE will return and take charge once more. We managed for DEBYE to be still in charge officially, therefore it depends only on him whether he is willing to take charge again and, if so, there would probably be no political difficulties since he is of Dutch nationality. If, on the other hand, DEBYE does not return, the question of the future subject of our research will arise. If we are to choose between the following two possibilities, either a very much reduced field of work without control or a wider one but controlled by Allied physicists, then I should certainly prefer the latter possibility for the following reasons: If there were no control, policy would probably prohibit work on nuclear physics in general. In that case, provided the line of research is not completely changed, the institute could only work on cosmic rays. And in that case any collaboration with HAHN's institute would stop. Besides, in the field of cosmic rays all possibilities would be closed to us if they involve considerable technical means, i.e. experiments with aircraft and such like. Then the institute would have to rely on working with the most modest technical means in a field in which others have already done such thorough work that the result would not justify such an effort. In that case, it might be better to switch over the institute to quite different subjects with which I have nothing to do. If, however, work on nuclear physics could be continued, at least with high tension apparatus, so that the collaboration with HAHN's institute would continue, I would certainly be prepared to put up with control. Then perhaps one might also be able to get the support of the authorities for experiments on cosmic rays so that a considerably greater technical effort becomes possible. After all, in the long run, it will be possible for physicists who are themselves interested in science to exercise a control.

The question of the location of the institute can probably be decided only when the future of the 'Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft' as a whole is being discussed. Perhaps HECHINGEN is a suitable interim solution which, however, should be replaced as soon as possible by a permanent solution. Probably there would be empty institutes in HEIDELBERG and GOETTINGEN which could be used, but no living accommodation. The institute in BERLIN is undamaged and is occupied by American troops. It is possible that the Russians had previously removed apparatus and equipment. Perhaps it would be easier in BERLIN to get our old flats back, but the specific difficulties of BERLIN are not in favour of that town.

I hope, we shall be able to discuss all these problems once more when the fundamental questions have been settled.

With kindest regards

Yours (sgd) W. HEISENBERG "

Farm Hall
13 Sep 45

Plc Brodie
Captain,
RITTNER

DECLASSIFIED
UK Note 27 FEB 92
By 53/MRM NARS, Date 2-25-92

2 October 1945

Subject: Transmittal of Farm Hall Report No. 9.

To : Major F. J. Smith, Room 5004, New War Dept. Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Transmitted herewith is Farm Hall Report No. 9,
dated 16 - 23 September 1945.

For the Military Attache:

H. K. CALVERT
Lt. Col., F.A.
Assistant to the Military Attache.

Incl:
As listed above.

TOP SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
LIK Note 24 FEB 92
By SS/MA-m NARS, Date 2-25-92

Lt. Col. Calvert for General Groves.

Ref. F.H.9.

OPERATION "EPSILON"

(16th - 23rd Sept. '45)

I. GENERAL

1. This has been a difficult week, chiefly spent in placating HEISENBERG, who had expected rather more from Professor BLACKETT than was perhaps justifiable.
2. HEISENBERG's letter to Professor BLACKETT - mentioned in F.H.8 - was delivered to Lt.Cdr. WELSH on September 17th.
3. On 20th September, I had an involuntary conversation with BAGGE, in which I tried to prepare the ground should there be, as I expected, no immediate result of the Conference supposed to take place on that day.

II. THE MEETING ON 20th SEPTEMBER

4. On 21st September, I went to LONDON at the request of the Professors to find out the result of the meeting.
5. On my return, without immediate permission to return everyone to GERMANY, a tense situation arose.
6. Professors HAHN, HEISENBERG and GERLACH impressed upon me that the vital question was really the future of Frau HEISENBERG and his children. Unless they were looked after, HEISENBERG would feel morally bound to withdraw his parole and the rest would loyally do likewise.
7. I gained a breathing space by repeating that the meeting was still in progress and that a decision was expected shortly. It is always disastrous to give a definite date, as, when nothing happens on that date, the effect on our guests is unfortunate.
8. I also agreed to try to get in touch with Professor BLACKETT through Lt.Cdr. WELSH to see whether he had made any arrangements with HEISENBERG's brother-in-law, Herr SCHUMACHER at OXFORD, to look after HEISENBERG's family.
9. HEISENBERG discussed this conversation with WEISZAECKER, WIRTZ, KORSCHING and DIEBNER that evening without, however, referring to Herr SCHUMACHER:

HEISENBERG: We were talking about my family and, generally speaking, the result of to-day's meeting was such that one still doesn't know what they want. This is certainly a plausible result, but not one, one might have wished for. There will be another meeting next week and it is hoped that a decision will be taken then.

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DIEBNER: Nobody knows what, I suppose.

HEISENBERG: Everything up to now seems to point towards the one thing that, if anything, will be decided at all, it will be decided that we should go home. But the point is that they cannot make up their minds to do that.

KORSCHING: Is this an all British Committee?

HEISENBERG: On the contrary, BLACKETT told me, I should realize that in these matters the British are very much playing the second fiddle.

WIRTZ: I think that one should turn completely to AMERICA.

HEISENBERG: That is why it is a pity that we have so little connection with leading Americans. To talk to a mere American Major is of no use.

WIRTZ: The tragedy is that we are in ENGLAND. We should either be flown to AMERICA or be sitting at American Headquarters in GERMANY. But here in ENGLAND we are right off the map.

HEISENBERG: Yes, there is something in that.

DIEBNER: What did the British hope for in bringing us here? If they don't have any influence, what does it all mean?

HEISENBERG: They obviously have some influence.

WEISZAECKER: One should nurse friendly relations with both of them. The Americans may be stronger, but Britain may have more say during the coming years in determining our fate. I have the feeling that the Americans are less interested.

HEISENBERG: At any rate, the British have a really vital interest in EUROPE, because, if they do not succeed now in making a lasting arrangement in EUROPE, they will be in for it next time. This is quite obvious.

10. On Saturday morning, HEISENBERG asked me whether I could not by-pass Lt.Cdr. WELSH and telephone to Professor BLACKETT direct. I refused, but explained that it was much better not to bother Professor BLACKETT unduly who was doubtless doing all he could and that veiled threats such ~~xxxxxx~~ as a withdrawal of parole would undoubtedly have the effect they least desired. In a conversation later on, HEISENBERG expressed his annoyance to HAHN as follows: "I can wait a bit, but it is nevertheless annoying that the Captain may not telephone to BLACKETT."

III. TECHNICAL

11. On Tuesday, 18th September, HARTECK gave a lecture on 'Atmosphere', based on the work of FOWLER and MILNE.

12. There has been nothing else of technical interest during the week.

FARM HALL
GODMANCHESTER
27 Sep 45.

P. L. Probie.
Captain,
For Major T. H. RITTNER

SECRET

To: Mr. M. PERL and Lt. Col. WELSH
 From: Major T.H. RITTNER

Copy No. 1.

Ref. F.H.10

Lt. Col. Calvert for Gen. Groves.

OPERATION "EPSTON"

(24th - 30 Sept. 1945)

I. GENERAL

1. This has been a quiet week, the guests being largely engaged in writing a memorandum concerning their own future. They all seem quite happy at present.

II. THE MEMORANDUM

2. On 24th September, Professor HAHN discussed the situation with Major RITTNER, Professor HEISENBERG, in a conversation with Professors WEISZAECKER and WIRTZ, having nevertheless already made it clear that he no longer really wished to withdraw his parole:

HEISENBERG: I have had another talk with HAHN. He will tell the Major that we are, on the whole, really very depressed and that it has become increasingly clear to us that nothing will be decided about us as soon as we had hoped, as it won't be allowed on account of higher politics, and that perhaps it would be a good thing if some kind of a limit could be fixed by which at least something could be decided about our families. Besides, he shall make it quite clear to the Major that he (HAHN) had only succeeded after tremendous trouble in persuading me to wait at least for a few days before proceeding with this parole business. I think, it is quite a good thing to continue exerting pressure in this way, although my personal feeling is that I should not withdraw my parole in the immediate future.

WEISZAECKER: Actually, I think that, to-day being the date on which they had expressly told you that you would be given some news, you are perfectly justified, in fact, it is actually your duty, to apply pressure in this direction if you want to have a basis for further negotiations.

HEISENBERG: Yes.

WIRTZ: However, we must not push matters so far that we have suddenly no alternative left.

WEISZAECKER: We must not push matters so far that we have to carry out our threat.

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3. HAHN reported his discussion with Major RITTNER to HEISENBERG, Major RITTNER having suggested, as they were getting restive, that they should write a memorandum on their political convictions and hopes for the future, but HEISENBERG did not wish to be associated politically with DIEBNER:

HAHN: The Major thought that we should put something about our political convictions into this memorandum, that is, something about the anti-Nazi convictions of our whole group.

HEISENBERG: Yes, but if we put down something in this memorandum about a general anti-Nazi attitude and DIEBNER signs it, then I could not conscientiously sign it as well. You know as well as I do that DIEBNER has joined in the Nazi-game.

4. GERLACH, in a conversation with HAHN, expressed similar doubts:

GERLACH: DIEBNER could never sign with a clear conscience that he has never taken part in war work of any kind.

5. KORSCHING, who is unmarried, in a conversation with BAGGE and DIEBNER, thought that this was not the time for making demands, but felt that, once back in GERMANY, it would be easier to get permission to work on an uranium engine:

BAGGE: I do think that this memorandum must be compiled with great care.

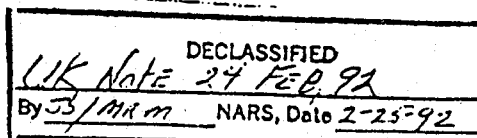
KORSCHING: The main thing is to make them send us home. Later on, things will arrange themselves. I mean, in a year's time, we can certainly build a uranium engine again, nobody will care a damn. But if we say now that we won't go unless we can build a uranium engine, they will just keep us here. We must just renounce our wish in that respect, to start with at any rate. Later on, we must just ask these people for permission again, then they are bound to say 'yes' after a while. That is also in the interest of the English. The English obviously want the Americans to keep their hands out of it. The Americans, of course, will only do that, if, for the time being, we promise that we will not work on uranium at all. If after a year we go to the English and say: "Give us permission", then they will certainly grant it, then they will have able assistance. In a year's time all this will be out of date, then it will simply be an English enterprise. Then you may have to work in ENGLAND, but there is no reason why one should not go there.

6. In a general discussion, the guests found some difficulty in composing the memorandum, as their principal desire is for something to be done for their families and not to protest their political convictions which they feel are well enough known. Nothing of interest transpired from this discussion which has not already come to light in previously monitored conversations.

7. A photostat copy of the memorandum is attached as Appendix I.

III. LETTERS

8. Letters arrived from TAILFINGEN on 25th September and, after translations had been made here - which translations were handed to Lt. Cdr. WELSH on 28th September - the letters themselves were handed to the guests on 26th September, together with letters from Prof. BLACKETT and FRANK.



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9. The letters gave general pleasure except to BAGGE who is something of a masochist and immediately thought the worst of everyone when there was no letter for him. In a conversation with DIERNER, he said: "That man was in HECHINGEN and I have had no letters. Have we really deserved that? We have told them everything and now they simply detain us. What have we done?"

10. On 28th September, letters arrived from various scientific friends which have further improved the temper of the household, and given some anxiously awaited news of the 'Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft'. These were not previously opened here.

IV. THE FUTURE

11. WEISZAECKER, a propos of nothing in particular, suggested in a conversation with HAHN and GERLACH that it would be unwise to return the party to GERMANY:

WEISZAECKER: If I were in charge of the whole question, I would certainly think it over most carefully before letting us go home.

GERLACH: I have also come to the conclusion that they probably will not let us go to GERMANY now.

V. TECHNICAL

12. On Friday, 28th September, HAHN gave a lecture on his first discoveries on uranium fission, as previously published.

13. There was nothing else of technical interest during the week.

FARM HALL,
GODMANCHESTER
3 Oct 45

P. L. Borodii.
Captain,
For Major T.H. RITTNER

TOP SECRET

Die unterzeichneten deutschen Wissenschaftler befinden sich seit etwa fünf Monaten in Haft, offenbar weil ein Teil von ihnen zu der Arbeitsgruppe gehört hat, die in Deutschland während des Krieges das Uranproblem bearbeitet hat¹⁾. Da die alliierten Behörden bisher noch keinen endgültigen Beschluss über das weitere Schicksal der Unterzeichneten haben fassen können, möchten wir darum bitten, die folgenden Gesichtspunkte in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Die unterzeichneten Wissenschaftler haben vor dem Krieg, insbesondere soweit sie auf dem Gebiet der Kernphysik gearbeitet haben, stets reine Grundlagenforschung betrieben, und zwar in der gleichen Weise, wie dies international in der Wissenschaft überall üblich war. Sie haben die brauchbaren Ergebnisse ihrer Arbeiten veröffentlicht, haben sie auf internationalen Tagungen vorgetragen, und ihre Institute waren regelmässig von ausländischen Physikern oder Chemikern besucht²⁾. Erst im Verlauf des Krieges sind in den Instituten auch Kriegsaufträge bearbeitet worden; trotzdem ist die rein wissenschaftliche Arbeit weitergegangen³⁾ und es ist uns gelungen, einen wertvollen Teil der wissenschaftlichen Tradition und des wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses durch den Krieg zu retten. Die Unterzeichneten glauben, dass der Wiederaufbau der Wissenschaft und der Universitäten in Deutschland auch im internationalen Interesse liegt, und dass man dafür sorgen soll, dass das durch den Krieg Gerettete nicht nachträglich noch verloren gehe. Die Unterzeichneten werden für diesen Wiederaufbau dringend gebraucht; sie haben den Wunsch, die Arbeit in der gleichen internationalen Weise wie vor dem Krieg fortzusetzen. Wenn die Politik zur Zeit hierin gewisse Einschränkungen verlangt, sind sie bereit, diese in Kauf zu nehmen.] Schliesslich möchten die Unterzeichneten

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darauf hinweisen, dass die völlige Trennung von ihren Familien bei den äusserst schweren Lebensbedingungen in Deutschland für diese Familien und damit für sie selbst eine sehr grosse Härte bedeutet⁴⁾.

Aus diesen Gründen möchten die Unterzeichneten bitten zu erwägen, ob nicht die folgende Regelung möglich wäre:

1. Es wird den Unterzeichneten gestattet, nach Deutschland zurückzukehren und dort für ihre Familien zu sorgen.

2. Sie nehmen ihre Lehr- und Forschungstätigkeit wieder auf, wobei der Umfang ihres Arbeitsgebiets und der Ort ihrer Arbeit noch im Einzelnen (etwa im Einvernehmen mit den alliierten Behörden in Frankfurt a. M.) festzulegen ist.

3. Umfang des Arbeitsgebiets. Wenn die Wahl besteht zwischen einer sehr starken Einschränkung des Arbeitsgebiets ohne Kontrolle einerseits und weiteren Arbeitsmöglichkeiten mit Kontrolle andererseits, so ist die zweite Möglichkeit vorzuziehen. Denn erstens würde eine starke Einschränkung, zusammen mit den schon durch die Wirtschaftslage gegebenen Schwierigkeiten den Wiederaufbau wertvoller Forschungsarbeit fast unmöglich machen, zweitens würde eine Kontrolle jedes Misstrauen beseitigen und vielleicht von Wissenschaftlern ausgeübt werden können, die an der Arbeit selbst Interesse haben.

4. Arbeitsort. Die Kaiser Wilhelm-Institute für Chemie und Physik haben ihren eigentlichen Sitz in Berlin (amerikanische Besatzungszone), sie sind jetzt in Verlagerungsstätten in Tailfingen und Hechingen (französische Besatzungszone) untergebracht. Wenn aus äusseren Gründen für die Weiterarbeit weder Tailfingen-Hechingen noch Berlin in Betracht kommt, so schlagen die Unterzeichneten vor, Heidelberg, München oder Göttingen in Erwägung zu ziehen, wo es wahrscheinlich leere Institute bzw. geeignete Anlagen gibt. Die Beschaffung von Wohnraum würde hier allerdings die grössten Schwierigkeiten machen.

Anmerkungen.

1) Inzwischen sind Dr. Bopp von der gleichen Arbeitsgruppe und Prof. Schüler von den Franzosen verhaftet und nach Frankreich gebracht worden. Es wäre wohl zweckmässig, wenn auf diese Institutsmitglieder die gleichen Gesichtspunkte angewendet würden, die auf uns angewendet werden.

2) Einige der Unterzeichneten haben Institute geführt, in denen eine Reihe von englischen und amerikanischen Wissenschaftlern gearbeitet oder einen Teil ihrer Ausbildung erhalten hat. Z.B. haben wissenschaftlich gearbeitet

an dem von Prof. Hahn geleiteten Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Chemie: Dr.M.Francis, Prof. King.

an dem von Prof. Gerlach geleiteten Physikalischen Institut der Universität München: Dr.Bragg, Dr.Colby, Dr.Lane, Dr.Goudsmit, Dr.Little, Dr.R.W.Wood, Dr.Wulff.

an dem von Prof.Heisenberg geleiteten Institut für theoretische Physik an der Universität Leipzig: Dr.Eckart, Dr.Houston, Dr.Jahn, Dr.Feenberg, Dr.Podolski, Dr.Slater, Dr.Uehling, Dr.Nordsieck, ferner die später nach Amerika oder England ausgewanderten: Dr.Bloch, Dr.Weisskopf, Dr.Halpern, Dr.Placzek, Dr.Teller und Dr.Peierls.

3) Die Arbeiten des Kaiser Wilhelm-Instituts für Chemie über die Spaltungsprodukte des Urans sind auch während des Krieges fortgesetzt und in vollem Umfange veröffentlicht worden. Das Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Physik hat noch 1943 ein Buch über die Kosmische Strahlung herausgegeben. Ausserdem wurden verschiedene Arbeiten aus dem Gebiet der theoretischen Physik, über magnetische, elektrische und optische Probleme veröffentlicht.

4) In diesem Zusammenhang ist zu berücksichtigen, dass die Familien der Unterzeichneten zum Teil ihre eigentliche Wohnung durch Luftangriffe verloren haben und in Notquartieren wohnen. Die derzeitigen Lebensbedingungen in Deutschland, besonders in der französischen Zone, machen es einer Frau, die Kinder zu betreuen hat, fast physisch unmöglich, auch für Lebensmittel- und Brennholzvorräte für den Winter zu sorgen. Wahrscheinlich sind die Familien wegen unserer Abwesenheit auf den Winter überhaupt nicht vorbereitet. Ausserdem erhalten sie zum Teil sicher keinerlei Zahlungen mehr. Die Unterzeichneten glauben auf Grund ihres persönlichen Verhaltens in den vergangenen Jahren die Erwartung aussprechen zu dürfen, dass man ihre Familien nicht im Winter in Deutschland verkommen lässt.

H. Hahn. M. v. Lane W. Heisenberg, K. Heisenberg,

V. Harkness L. Gerlach K. Wirtz G. Bagg
C. F. Weizsäcker G. Röntgen

26.9.45.

To: Mr. M. PERRIA and Lt. Cdr. WELSH
From: Major T.H. RITTNER

Ref. F.H.11

TOP SECRET

OPERATION "EPSILON" (1st - 7th October 1945)

I. GENERAL

1) All interest this week centres on a meeting between Professors HAHN, LAUE and HEISENBERG with various British scientists at the Royal Institution on Tuesday, 2nd October, and a letter which HEISENBERG has written to Professor BLACKETT as a result.

II. THE MEETING

2) In addition to the various British scientists, HEISENBERG also met his brother-in-law, Herr SCHUHMACHER, who apparently gave him an encouraging report about conditions in the British zone, and whom HEISENBERG is most anxious to meet again in the near future. He has asked for this second interview as he thinks, SCHUHMACHER will be able materially to assist him in selecting a site for the future Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft.

3) On returning from the LONDON meeting, HEISENBERG gave the following account of what had taken place:

" BLACKETT has told me the following: the Americans have decided that we should return to GERMANY. They have made a condition, however, that we are not to return to the French zone. BLACKETT has expressly told me that he does not believe that we are to join our families at home in order to fetch them from HECHINGEN, but he thinks, it is more probable that the families will be brought to us from HECHINGEN. The Americans do not appear to raise objections against our going to the British sector. In accordance with a very detailed report, which my brother-in-law gave me, conditions seem to be best in the English sector at present. GOETTINGEN, HAMBURG and BONN came under discussion. The idea is that some central organisation is to be set up which will somehow arrange the reconstruction of German science. GOETTINGEN was mentioned in this connection, as, first of all, the Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft has been evacuated to GOETTINGEN and, secondly, the Academy is there and, thirdly, on account of the university. The only snag about GOETTINGEN is the proximity of the Russian sector and BLACKETT thought that the Americans would not consider GOETTINGEN for that reason. The plan now seems to be that the Allies want to agree on a place where to send us. It will naturally be a tremendous task for any Allied organisation to endeavour to obtain an institute and accommodation for us, to get us there and to have our families and furniture brought along as well, but, fundamentally, that would be the only solution to make this plan attractive for us. The second alternative would be that the furniture will be left there and only our families brought along. In that case, only a few flats would be vacated for us. I have the impression that the Americans consider this latter alternative as the easier one and actually intend to carry it out. But I think that we can still exert some influence in this matter and I almost feel that we shall be able to choose between our families staying in HECHINGEN until a move on a larger scale will

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By 53/MRM	NARS, Date 2-25-92

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be possible and us remaining detained in the meantime on the one hand, and being united with our families as soon as possible but not being able to take our furniture along on the other hand. According to what BAGGE told me, it will probably be fairly easy to arrange for those, whose homes are already in the American sector, simply to join their families now. When talking of my own family, I sort of asked whether there was a chance for me to return to my family. BLACKETT considered this very probable. As we stand at present, we can influence matters considerably as they themselves don't know yet what they shall do. All this, naturally, within the scope of what they have said."

III. LETTER TO PROFESSOR BLACKETT

4) Later that evening HEISENBERG suggested writing a letter to Professor BLACKETT outlining their wishes for the future on the strength of matters discussed during the meeting. The following is a report of the conversation which took place:

HAHN: Well, what do you think we should decide upon now?

HEISENBERG: I feel, we should do the following: I should simply write another letter to BLACKETT to-morrow or the day after in which I shall put on record firstly what has been discussed in the meeting this afternoon and secondly what we shall now have discussed amongst ourselves. We should decide upon a strategy in accordance with which we can make suggestions to these people, as I feel that at present we have a fair amount of influence on what will be done. For instance, I think we could get a decision through that within the next few days an Englishman, an American and one of us is to go to GERMANY in order to inspect the various places to which the institutes could be moved, and they, together, will then make a report on the possibilities. Perhaps even a programme could be worked out as to what this commission should do in GERMANY.

HARTECK: To judge from my experience, it is always better if several people go, say two or three.

HAHN: I doubt whether they will let three of us roam about, but perhaps we could get them to agree to two.

HEISENBERG: I should say that something could be achieved in this direction as this would not contravene the condition imposed by the Americans to the effect that we are not to leave here until something definite has been decided upon. It is, after all, an obvious and reasonable demand that somebody should travel about to find out things.

HAHN: But the French zone would be out of bounds during such trip.

HEISENBERG: I should say, the places to visit would be MUNICH, HEIDELBERG, GOETTINGEN, BONN and HAMBURG.

BAGGE: HEIDELBERG has not been mentioned anymore earlier on. Why not?

HEISENBERG: Actually only because we would rather steer clear of the American zone of occupation at present which, after all, is very much in the interests of the British just now.

WEISZAECKER: The only ones who have really got a vital interest in the well-being of GERMANY are the British apparently. By the way, I think that the results of the conference this afternoon have been unexpectedly positive.

WIRTZ: Yes, but I think that, if the institutes or even some of

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WIRTZ (Contd.): their members could not join us from the French zone, these positive results are rather doubtful.

WEISZAECKER: Of course, but these are difficulties of which we have known already.

LAUE: I should think that the English place more importance on general questions than on our institutes.

HEISENBERG: Yes, that is the difference between BRITAIN and AMERICA. The Americans place more importance on people and the uranium bomb and the English are more interested in science in general.

WEISZAECKER: That is all well and good, but, as we are pawns in this game, we must stress that to be able to work is the main thing for us.

GERLACH: It would be unthinkable to waste us on scientific education.

WEISZAECKER: The only thing we can do is to work ourselves in a place where we are in a position to talk with these people. But we cannot be made into just an official administrative body.

HEISENBERG: That is surely not the intention of the English.

5) Having slept on the matter, the drafting of the letter was discussed again on the morning of the 3rd October. In this discussion it appears that the meeting at the Royal Institution has greatly encouraged the guests, even to the point of dictating their own terms. WEISZAECKER's diplomatic cunning is especially worthy of note:

HEISENBERG: The key to the whole problem seems to be that we cannot work in any place in GERMANY without our institutes. It is, therefore, vital that, if we are to be moved, all the institutes and at the same time all our furniture and everything belonging to the families must be moved as well. We must make it clear to BLACKETT, therefore, that the Allied authorities cannot avoid negotiations with the French under any circumstances. The most important point of the letter to BLACKETT must, therefore, be: "Negotiations with the French will have to be taken up to get their agreement on the institutes moving from HECHINGEN and TAILFINGEN to another place yet to be decided upon." Then it is to be hoped that, once these negotiations have been successfully concluded, we will be allowed to join our families in HECHINGEN and TAILFINGEN. The official reason for this could be that we are to prepare the move. But I don't know whether one should stress this point already now as this probably belongs to a later stage.

WEISZAECKER: I suggest, we keep on telling the English that we wish to leave here but, at the same time, keep on making suggestions which are difficult to comply with. And whilst these suggestions are pending, we are kept here and that will serve as a further moral pressure until our suggestions have been carried out. But if we now make suggestions which can be easily complied with but are not worth very much to us, then they will be accepted immediately and then these unsatisfactory conditions will last for years. BLACKETT will encounter tremendous difficulties now. Mr. BEVIN will say: "How can you expect me to do such a thing with the French at this stage, it is quite out of the question." Then BLACKETT will say: "The only famous

TOP SECRET

WEISZAECKER (Contd.): German scientists who have never been Nazis are sitting about here and not even their families are cared for", and thus, again, BEVIN will be obliged to do something. But if they tell him: "They are in GODESBERG or URFELD and everything is taken care of", then BEVIN will say: "Good, then let us wait for five years."

LAUE: The fact that we are in ENGLAND, however, is favourable as the English simply will have to take an interest.

WEISZAECKER: The English are responsible for us now and we must make use of that.

HAHN: From month to month we have stiffened our attitude towards them and just through that our situation has improved.

WIRTZ: The firmer we are, the more results we will get.

WEISZAECKER: Strategically, it is a wonderful situation for us, if they have to refuse us something, as we can then say: "Alright, but then give us this or that." But, if from the start we suggest something which they don't have to turn down, as it is easy to carry out and yet is not of much use to us, then we shall have to do everything for ourselves.

6) The final letter to Professor BLACKETT was handed to me on the 4th October and was given to Lt. Cdr. WELSH the following day. The following is a translation of the letter:

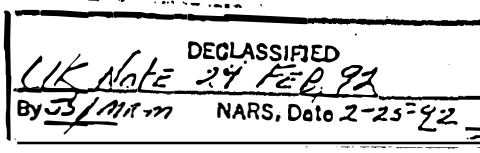
"Dear BLACKETT,

We were very grateful for the manner in which our discussions in LONDON were carried on and the subjects discussed and, on the strength of these, we have once again amongst ourselves discussed the pending questions in detail. Perhaps it will be useful if I report to you on this.

After what we have been told by you and your colleagues, we appear to be bound to the following conditions: The Allied authorities agree on the whole to our return to GERMANY.. However, for the time being, a return to the French zone of occupation is not intended, but rather the scene of our activities is to be shifted to a place within the Anglo-American zone of occupation, such place to make it possible to resume work in accordance with the former scientific tradition and thus be suitable as starting point for the re-building of science as a whole.

Bearing these conditions in mind, the following difficulties have to be pointed out: The resumption of our work is completely dependant on our institutes. Our removal to a larger town with a university will only prove useful if our institutes with all their equipment and their members - who are at present still working in HECHINGEN and TAILFINGEN - are also moved to that town. Such removal, under the conditions prevailing at present in the zone of occupation, will necessitate the authority of the French Government which, as you know, has taken a lively interest in the work and equipment of the institutes. I, therefore, believe that negotiations about the future of the institutes cannot be avoided between the Anglo-American and French authorities. It can be rightly added in favour of such a removal into the Anglo-American zone that these institutes are actually stationed in BERLIN-DAHLEM, i.e. the American sector, and that WUERTEMBERG only represents a temporary place of evacuation of the DAHLEM institutes. Furthermore, it can be stressed that these institutes represent the private property of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft, which is at present administered from GOETTINGEN, and that these institutes are not the property of the German state.

/5



TOP SECRET

Quite independent of the result of these negotiations with the French authorities, one should start immediately to look for a suitable place to which to move the institutes. In the discussions, which we had amongst ourselves on this question, various arguments were put forward which, if such place has to be in the English sector, were more in favour of HAMBURG than of BONN. The decision as to the sector itself will hardly depend on us. In any case, we were all agreed that it would be most desirable if two people of our lot here and perhaps also members of the institutes in HECHINGEN and TAILFINGEN were given an opportunity to inspect for themselves the respective places of work, the possibilities for accommodation etc., before the removal of the institutes is finally decided upon. In order to commence work in this direction immediately, we should like to ask you whether the following decisions cannot be brought about:

- 1) A commission comprising suitable persons of the Allied authorities and two members of our party here (perhaps WIRTZ and I) will be asked to find a suitable place for the institutes and to make a report on their findings. The following should be part of the task set this commission: Visit to the various likely towns (MUNICH, HEIDELBERG, GOETTINGEN, BONN, HAMBURG) and contact with the respective authorities. The headoffice of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft and several members of the HECHINGEN and TAILFINGEN institutes would also have to be contacted. The commission would also have to solve the problems of finance and supplies.
- 2) At the same time, the Anglo-American authorities will start negotiations with the French authorities on the subject of the intended move of the institutes.
- 3) As, for instance, GERLACH (MUNICH) and HARTECK (HAMBURG) could give valuable assistance to the Commission in their work in MUNICH and HAMBURG, there should be no objections if such members of our circle who have their families or institutes in the Anglo-American sector were to return to GERMANY immediately - perhaps under the condition that they don't leave their respective sectors.

If this scheme would prove useful in its main points, I should imagine my own activities to be as follows: I would return to GERMANY at the earliest possible date with the group mentioned under 3), that is, to start with, I would return to URFELD in order to try and attend there to the most dire needs. Then, perhaps a few days later, I would be at the disposal of the commission who could perhaps start their work in MUNICH and fetch me there. After completion of our trip, I could return to ENGLAND for a further conference or I could await the final decision in URFELD and then commence with the removal myself. On the whole, it would be - probably also for deciding on a starting point - advisable for me to have frequent opportunities to discuss these questions with you, but I don't know, of course, to what extent transport could be made available for such purpose.

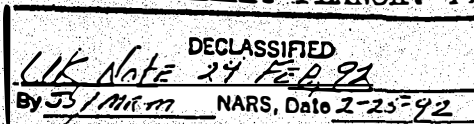
As regards the question for a starting point, we are all agreed here that, as far as natural science is concerned, the Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft would be a suitably central organisation and that, for historical and philosophical subjects, it should be the Kartell Der Deutschen Akademien. Connection with the universities could be maintained from both these places.

Once again, many thanks and kindest regards,

Your (sgd) W. HEISENBERG "

IV. OTHER LETTERS

- 2) Letters, from H. ~~Heisenberg~~ PLANCK. Professor WESTGREN.



TOP SECRET

Professor Liese MEITNER, from LAUE to Geheimrat PLANCK and Professor Liese MEITNER and from WEISZAECKER to his wife, were handed to Lt. Cdr. WELSH on the 6th October, translations having been made.

V. The FLY IN THE OINTMENT

8) BAGGE, true to his character, made the following comment to HAHN: "If we go to BONN now, what should I do there alone? Then I shall be sitting alone in a furnished room and have all the trouble of getting my own food."

VI. TECHNICAL

9) There were no lectures and no matters of technical interest during the week.

FARM HALL,
GODMANCHESTER
8th October 1945.

P. L. Rittner
Captain,
For Major T. H. RITTNER

Filo No. Maj. Britt

Letter x

No. of Copies

Date of Document

Cable _____

31 Oct. '45

Report

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From

Drawing

Col. Calvert

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To

Maj. Britt

Inclosures or Attachments 3

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Gen. Groves : 11/8/45::

11. Valses 11-14

Col. Comandante :

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ENG FORM 1352
1 JUNE 45

DECLASSIFIED
11K Note 24 FEB 92
By SS/AMM NARS, Date 2-25-92

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1. GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.
LONDON, ENGLAND

31 October 1945

Subject: Farm Hall Reports No. 12 and 14 - HEISENBERG and HAHN.

To: Maj. A. E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Dept. Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

1. Inclosed herewith is copy No. 1 of Farm Hall Reports No. 12 and 14 and Appendix to Farm Hall Report No. 9.

2. In regard to paragraph 3 of page 1, Farm Hall Report No. 12 wherein HEISENBERG and HAHN complained that nothing was being done about their families, you are advised, the following action has been taken: On 30 October 1945, a cable was dispatched from this office to General SIBERT advising him that General MONTGOMERY was reluctant to accept the guests under the conditions first laid down. These conditions, as you know, were that the guests would be returned to some location in the British sector, preferably a university town; that, while they would not be physically confined, it would be necessary for them to obtain special permission for leaving such location. General MONTGOMERY stated that if these men were to be under his custody, the only conditions he would accept them under were that they would be confined and under close surveillance. General SIBERT was asked, in the above mentioned cable, that until the decision came down on these men, if the theater would assume responsibility for the protection of dependent members of their immediate families. This is similar to Project Overcast which was described in our cable 65971 of 11 October. The only two scientists General SIBERT would have to provide for are those in the American sector who are Prof. Werner HEISENBERG and Prof. W. GERLACH. As of this writing we have received no reply from General SIBERT, however, it is believed that the theater will assume responsibility of these two families.

For the Military Attache:

H. K. Calvert

H. K. CALVERT,
Lt. Col, CE,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

Inclosures - 3
as above

TOP SECRET

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For the Military Attache:

ST
JEN
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H. R. CALVERT,
Lt. Col, CE,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

Inclosures - 3
as above

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LHK Note 24 FEB 92	
By J3/MRM	NARS, Date 2-23-92

Ref: F.H.12.

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "EPSILON"

(8th - 14th October '45)

I. GENERAL.

1. This has been a quiet week, but the guests are showing increasing signs of restiveness.

2. Captain SPEER, U.S. Army, arrived on Monday, 8th October, a relief as welcome as it was necessary.

3. On Tuesday, 9th October, first WEISBERG and then HAHN approached us, complaining that nothing was being done about their families and that their own detention was altogether immoral. The usual threat of a withdrawal of parole was brought up and, as usual, we were able to prevent this for the time being.

II. TECHNICAL

On Tuesday, 9th October, HAHN gave a lecture on previously conducted experiments in chemistry and fission, carried out by STRASSMANN and GOETTE.

There was nothing else of technical interest.

W. E. WESTER
14 October 1945

W. E. Wester
Captain,
for Major T.H. RITTNER

To: Jt. Com. ...

From: Major T. H. RITTER

Ref: F.H. 111

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "EPSILON"

(14th - 21st October 1945)

I. GENERAL

1. Another quiet and uninteresting week, in which the main emphasis has been on our guests' worries about their families.
2. WIRTZ suggested to me on Sunday, 21st October, that, as he and some of the others did not expect that they would be allowed to return to GERMANY for some considerable time, it would be a good idea to bring their families over here.

II. FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. There is at meal times an increasing tendency among the guests to cavil at the behaviour of the occupying powers in GERMANY, the Russians and French being considered particularly wicked.
4. The general attitude seems to be that the German war was a misfortune forced on the Germans by the malignancy of the Western Powers, who should by now have forgotten that it had taken place (the guests seem to have done so) and that the United Nations should all be largely concerned to set GERMANY on her feet again.
5. Both WIRTZ and LOESCHNER have argued that the Japanese war was engineered by President Roosevelt who deliberately allowed the attack on PEARL HARBOR without giving the due warning he was in a position to give. In any case, Commodore PERRY's first expedition to JAPAN was the prime cause of the war which was, therefore, the responsibility of the Americans.

III. LITTLE HITLERS

6. DIERNER is considered something of a Nazi by his hosts. The compliment is apparently returned as can be seen in the following conversation between BAGGE and KORSCHING:

BAGGE: Tell me, what is DIERNER so excited about?

KORSCHING: He is quite rightly annoyed about our Nazi-nationalist English guards.

IV. TECHNICAL

7. There was nothing of technical interest during the week.

BARN HALL
25th October 1945Pl. made
Captain,
for Major T. H. RITTER

Copy No. 1.

(Production of Heavy Water.)

1. On 23rd September HARTWICK described to HARRIS a method of producing D₂O which he and SURSS had discovered and which is considered more economical than any other method known to them.
2. As adequate facilities for translation were not available at FARM HALL, this has been done in LONDON.
3. The, translated, conversation was as follows:

HAHN: Well, then the hydrogen exchanges -

SECRET

HARTECK: With the water and is driven out again later. It is as if for example you take 20 per cent out and 80 per cent is normal, then you carry out the exchange. It is just a question of economy.

HAHN: How much does it affect it if you have 5 tons of ammonia? How long must you distil this fractionally so as to get reasonable enrichment at the bottom?

HARTECK: One step is 2.4 per cent. YOU would have to have a column about 80 metres high if you want to get twelve-fold enrichment.

HAHN: For one step -

HARTECK: No, the important thing is how many KW. hours must you expend in order to get 1 gm. of heavy water.

HAHN: I believe yours is cheaper. I would like to know just you work it. Would you put 12 columns side by side?

HARTECK: No, one giant column. Diameter about 2 metres, height 80 metres. It works like this: If I have cold water and hot water, say, at 5° and 20°, then I have got an evaporator at 20° and condenser at 5°.

HAHN: And in what form is the ammonia?

HARTECK: Liquid ammonia.

HAHN: Under a certain pressure then?

HARTECK: Yes, at 9 or 10 degrees it has its pressure of 4,000/0 or so. That's the best.

HAHN: Then you get a few atmospheres on it?

HARTECK: Several Atmospheres. In a column with so many bends you have a pressure drop of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres. You can estimate that straight away. And this fall of pressure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmos. corresponds to several degrees difference of temperature. And then it boils down to this: I can heat with hot water and cool with cold water. But I can however, have a heat pump; that is, a refrigerator, and if I have this, then I need continuously 2000 KW. To make 5 tons per annum. For one gramme one needs 3 to 4 KW. heat. That is, if you use a heat pump. If you use hot and cold water, it is very much less and of course costs very much less. I only got that worked out after we had designed the column.

The procedure is cheaper. It seemed so to everybody the spoke to about it according to any means of estimating. Yet apparently these people work with graphite-blocks and not with heavy water. But perhaps heavy water has difficulties, if it picks up neutrons and becomes radioactive. And if one has in fact played about for far too long with the thing, like I have, and has a definite solution, it is not at all good, to be stopped in such a way. Don't you think so?

HAHN: Yes, I agree.

HARTECK: Now the question is, in Germany apparently we cannot do more.

HAHN: Certainly not with heavy water.

HARTECK: What I would really like, would be, if I could have a talk with one of the physical chemists, that is Rideal or H.S. Taylor. If they have not already got this process, then I certainly would not show up badly.

HAHN: Agreed. You talk to them then and they say to you, "Yes, we know that long ago", and they go out and take out the patent afterwards, or they would use the process.

HARTWICK: Oh, a patent application is all the same to me. But all the same one would at least like to be able to collaborate a bit or to come a bit more in contact with the scientific people. We became so discreet in Germany. It is a pity that we put so much time into the thing and this is the result. We have built several columns and the I.G. constructed—

HAHN: You would really like Taylor or Rideal to come here? They do not let anybody come in here, that is the shame of it.

HARTWICK: But this you could say to the people, that ~~all~~ of all that has been done so far you got the impression that the process that we have for heavy water is better than what they have by an appreciable factor. So it is rather an act of friendship on our part in the special case of heavy water. I do not want to press myself on these people but it is about half a year since we are here and you could not say we were running after them. The Major can say to the Commander that I would very much like to see RIDEAL on such and such a matter.

HAHN: That you had a method whereby you were convinced that you could prepare heavy water 2 to 3 times as cheaply as by previous processes.

HARTWICK: I won't exaggerate but you can certainly say 3 times. The Director said if it was set up and you could sell heavy water at 20 pf. per gm. you could do quite good business. There is nothing in writing that you could show. In my notes I have only "According to the new process from the Institute for Physical Chemistry—Method for Heavy Water— an apparatus will be built at a cost of 1.2 million marks to be capable of producing 5 tons of D₂O." Otherwise there is no word about it. Right from the highest levels it was admitted that that was naturally quite unreasonable last February. The vapour pressure of ammonia had not even been measured and then you need an exchange apparatus; that is in fact the point, that one fractionates not only the ammonia but that one continuously exchanges it with water. These are in fact the two dodges.

HAHN: Now then at the bottom you have your ordinary ammonia which you gradually enrich.

HARTWICK: Yes, indeed.

HAHN: What happens to it?

HARTWICK: This ammonia flows into the second column and the second column is set vertically in the interior of the first column. Then in the second you set a third inside. The first is round about 2 metres diameter, the internal one is perhaps 40 cm. and the innermost 15 cm. Can I draw it for you? This is the first column the big one. That is, we will say, normal, that is perhaps 30% impoverished and here three-fold. It exchanges here with water and comes here again against the counter current. Then here comes the three-fold— here we have the column inside, then the lower material comes up here, that is three-fold. In reality it may be much more here, it is already ten-fold. So here it is ten-fold and here it is round about 80-fold.

HAHN: For what reason then?

HARTWICK: Because it then goes on being fractionated. That runs down and the gas rises. Then they both go through again. Here the 80-fold and here the 800-fold.

HAHN: What happens to the light fractions? Are they always carried off by the water?

HARTWICK: Yes, they act on each other and here the light one, that is simply the counter current, the ammonia flows in here, water in the opposite direction and it is only a few seconds before they have come into equilibrium and then the water which flows away, with of course all the ammonia in it, has to be boiled. And the remainder which I have, that is already let us say 10%, that is simply burnt, it plays no more part. Now we have 20% water with which I can do what I like.

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*Ph. Br.olia.
capt.
24 x 45*

TOP SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1. GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.
LONDON, ENGLAND

6 November 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents

TO: Major A.E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department Building, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed herewith are two TOP SECRET documents:

- (1) Farm Hall Report No. 16, Copy No. 1, covering the period of 22 - 28 October 1945, and
- (2) Minutes of the Joint Anglo-American T.A. Intelligence Organization, 31 October 1945.

For the Military Attache:

2 Incls: As above

H.K. Calvert

H.K. CALVERT
Lt.Col., C.E.

Assistant to the Military Attache

TOP SECRET

To: Mr. M. ...
From: Major T.H. RITTNER

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

200
SECRET

Ref: F.H. 16

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "EPSILON"

(22nd - 28th October '45)

I. GENERAL

1. Yet another quiet week. The guests are becoming apathetic, no longer bothering to hold colloquia and, according to WIRTZ, none of them now troubles to do any scientific work.

II. CONSERVATISM

2. The guests do not easily accept new ideas. On Thursday, 25th October, I mentioned that Professor OLIPHANT had said that uranium was not the only possible source of atomic energy. This suggestion was greeted with derision, but, on showing them the relevant article in 'Picture Post' for Saturday 27th October, it was generally agreed that there was something in the suggestion.

III. LETTERS

3. All the guests and orderlies have written letters for eventual delivery to their next-of-kin. These, together with duplicate translations, were delivered to Lt. Cdr. WELSH on Tuesday, 23rd October. A letter from von LAUE to his son in AMERICA was handed to Lt. Cdr. WELSH on Friday, 26th October.

IV. MONITORING

4. The monitoring service, which is continuous during the guests' normal waking hours, has produced nothing at all this week.

WARM HALL
GORDON MANCHESTER
31st October 1945

P.L.C. Brodie
Captain,
for Major T.H. RITTNER

5

Description

Letter x

Cable

Report

Drawing

Other _____

No. of Copies

SO x CC

PC TC

Date of Document

14 Nov. '45

From

Col. Calvert

To

Maj. Britt

Inclosures or Attachments Epsilon Report No. 16

Charged to : Date :: To File By : Date :: Read By(Initialed : Date :

: :: : :: by anyone reading : :

: :: : :: this document) : :

Gen. Groves :11/21/45::

ENG FORM
1 JUNE 45 1352

DECLASSIFIED
 11K Note 24 FEB 92
 By 53/AMM NARS, Date 2-25-92

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.
LONDON, ENGLAND

14 November 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

TO: Major A.E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department
Building, Washington, D.C.

1. Enclosed is Copy No. 1 of Farm Hall Report No. 16, covering the period of 29th October - 4th November.
2. For your information there has been some muddle with the numbering of these Farm Hall reports. There is no No. 13 and two 16's.

For the Military Attache:

1 Incl: As above

H.K. Calvert - by D.D.S.
H.K. CALVERT
Lt.Col., C.E.
Assistant/Military Attache
to the

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

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1 Incl: As above

H.K. CALVERT
Lt.Col., C.E.
Assistant Military Attache
to the

TOP SECRET

To: Mr. M. Bennett, Lt. Col. Walsh

From: Major T.H. Rittner.

Ref. PH 16.

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION 'EPSILON'.

(29th Oct. - 4th Nov.)

I. GENERAL.

1. Capt. SPEER, U.S. Army, left on October 29th.
2. A visit from Dr. FRANK, on Friday 2nd November was the highlight of the week.

II. WEREWOLVES.

3. A paragraph in the 'Daily Express' for Tuesday 30th October, suggesting that HAHN might work at DIDCOT provoked him to say that it was monstrous to write so, and so to provoke the WEREWOLVES.

III. THE FUTURE.

4. In the late evening of 31st October HEISENBERG, HARTECK and KORSCHING discussed their future, in the following conversation; they thought the BRITISH more likely to find a use for them than the AMERICANS.

5. INTERVIEW:

HARTECK: Do you think that the offer of the RUSSIANS to the GERMAN scientists has any influence on our remaining here?

HEISENBERG: I would say: There is a party quite high up near Mr. TRUMAN and this party says: "One must lock up those GERMANS for years, because wherever they are, they are a danger. If they are just anywhere, they can go over to the RUSSIANS, and even if they don't want to, the RUSSIANS can kidnap them." And then there is another party who says: "That is a quite impossible approach. Firstly they are Anti-Nazis. Secondly they are upright scientists. Thirdly this whole secrecy is nonsense in any case. We must make use of these people, in order to build up science again in GERMANY." This second party has now obviously achieved a principal concession from the opposition-party: The fact that we are to go back to GERMANY. But now the opposition-party says: "If you are so insistent on that point, then you must arrange everything beforehand that they can on no account get somehow kidnapped by the RUSSIANS." I should think that if we get back to GERMANY at all, this factor will perhaps even get us into a favourable position in GERMANY. For they will say to themselves: "Firstly we have got to put up guards, of course, so that they don't get kidnapped. Secondly, however, we also have to offer them such good terms, that they will willingly stay with us."

/2

HARTECK: But it would be too much trouble for them to have the main party messing around in MUNICH and me in HAMBURG.

HEISENBERG: Yes, that's just it. That's the great difficulty. I can't see yet how they want to do it. Of course, it is possible that at some point this opposition party up there will also say that they are no longer interested and will then say: "After all they don't know very much about the secrets, and fundamentally, the RUSSIANS already know everything." Nevertheless I would still think that in any case it would be unpleasant for them if we went to the RUSSIANS.

HARTECK: Anyway, have they got enough people?

HEISENBERG: The ENGLISH or the AMERICANS?

HARTECK: The ENGLISH. I have an idea that the AMERICANS have an abundant supply of people, and the ENGLISH simply have too few.

HEISENBERG: Yes, I can imagine that the ENGLISH would say: "Well, that's quite good. Let's take these people to ENGLAND." I should think that there is perhaps one party here who want that. But I believe that the AMERICANS wouldn't allow that either because they say, and they are justified to some extent: "The ENGLISH won't give them a huge salary, and especially they won't employ all of them. Then, let's say, there are Nazis among them and they certainly would incline more towards RUSSIA than towards ENGLAND. And if they are at large, who can stop them from simply going to the RUSSIAN Embassy in LONDON and saying: "We put ourselves at the disposal of RUSSIA." I don't know whether the AMERICANS would allow that. Now the fact is that the AMERICANS are not so greatly interested in the ENGLISH starting a gigantic atom factory over here in the near future.

HARTECK: But can they prevent that at all?

HEISENBERG: No, they can't stop them from doing any amount of atomic research over here. But they can stop them from employing us over here ~~and~~ saying: "This is an inter-allied affair. You are looking after these GERMANS but we want to have a say in what is to be done with them."

HARTECK: The AMERICANS can draw from a huge number of institutes. This is not the case in ENGLAND.

HEISENBERG: They have not such an abundance of people.

HARTECK: And if they are joined by a dozen or so people, that would be quite nice.

KORSCHING: But I too believe the AMERICANS will be against it. People of whom one doesn't know how far one can trust them - I mean there are certainly enough people who are going to say: "One might trust Professor HEISENBERG and perhaps Professor HEISENBERG, but one doesn't know exactly what the others are like."

HEISENBERG: Yes, a couple of us are Party Members. That will naturally cause a certain amount of difficulties. One must realize that there are certainly some high-ups in AMERICA who will say, and quite rightly so:

FROM THEIR POINT OF VIEW

13

HEISENBERG:
(contd)

"The easiest way out would be if these ten GERMANS were dead." The AMERICANS don't need us at all. There is no doubt that they can do it better than we can. They are not at all interested in seeing that the ENGLISH are assisted by us. It is quite nice if the ENGLISH are some years behind. And under no circumstances must they go to the RUSSIANS. But naturally these people aren't the only ones who have a say in these matters. Particularly as these people are being strongly attacked by the AMERICAN scientists for other reasons.

HARTACK: after all, I must say if one knows the RUSSIANS and the Nazis, these people here are really very decent to take so much trouble with us.

HEISENBERG: The ENGLISH say: from their point of view, the AMERICAN policy to smash Europe to pieces is just as logical as the corresponding RUSSIAN policy, but from the ENGLISH point of view it is the worst thing that could happen, because the ENGLISH must still control Europe. And therefore for the ENGLISH it is of the utmost importance to reconstruct Europe, and for that purpose we are useful to the ENGLISH. It is quite clear that they could use us, because up to now they haven't got a large number of trained young people. They could even use us in GERMANY. Again they might say: "Let these people work in GERMANY on this problem, and let them promise to let us have any new results first, and only produce what we tell them to." This control plan might well be quite acceptable to them.

KORSCHING: That would mean that the people concerned would not publish anything.

HEISENBERG: No, it is like that. It would mean that one could, of course, not publish these technical details any more, but one could publish the purely scientific matters on which one could work just as well. I would prefer to run the Institute on a purely scientific basis. One could easily tackle problems which, even from the point of view of nuclear physics, still tend to the side of pure science, for instance cosmic rays. In this respect I am for waiting until these people have decided what to do with us. The trouble is that up to now they are completely at loggerheads. There are some who are extremely friendly towards us, and on the other hand there are these obstinate people, these AMERICAN HEYDRICHs AND KALTENBRUNNERS who say: "What? The best thing these GERMAN scientists can expect from us is to stay locked up." I think the ENGLISH have got every reason to wish for the help of GERMAN science, because in a manner of speaking this is going to be their sphere of influence and they'll get something out of it. On the other hand it doesn't matter to the AMERICANS.

that is to assist German science

IV. Dr. FRANK's VISIT.

6. The contemplation of Dr. FRANK's visit aroused the usual pleasure that is given by contacts with the outside world.
7. It was not thought to be anything but a social call, and HEISENBERG answering a question of KORSCHING, did not propose any special plan of campaign for the day:
8. KORSCHING: How shall we behave when FRANK comes?

HEISENBERG: The best thing is just as usual.

9. Dr. FRANK had long talks with WIRTZ, who was the hero of the day, but nothing new was said, at least in the House.
10. There was little reaction to the visit, but in conversation with HAHN WIRTZ thought Dr. FRANK had worked hard to be able to visit them at all. HEISENBERG detected the haze of Party Politics:
11. WIRTZ: FRANK said the whole business of our detention is purely political.
HAHN: If it had nothing to do with physics we would not be here.
WIRTZ: He himself says what is being done is, of course, all quite nonsensical. The wrong people are detained, nearly everything that can be known has already been published etc and he laughs about TRUMAN and these people, but he says there is nothing one can do at the moment. I mean actually he has achieved quite a lot by the fact that he comes here, after BLACKJETT has apparently been excluded for the time being. FRANK, as he says himself, is conservative, while BLACKJETT is not.
HEISENBERG: There you are, it is, after all, that party-business.
12. LAUE's reaction, to HAHN, is to show the first signs of impatience, but HAHN recommends waiting until Mr. ATLEE returns from the U.S.A.
13. LAUE: But now at least something must happen, after all we can't sit here for ever.
HAHN: We must wait until ATLEE comes back from the conference with TRUMAN before doing anything further.
14. KORSCHING suggested to BAGGE a secret separatist movement in which the younger scientists should dissociate themselves from the older, as the former have nothing to do with the Atom bomb. KORSCHING would write about this to Lt. Col. WELSH offering to give their word to abandon nuclear physics, provided they may continue to work in some other sphere. They also decided to await Mr. ATLEE's return from the U.S.A.

V. FRENCH SCIENCE.

15. The article in 'The Times' (London) of Saturday 3rd aroused no comment other than angry resentment at the French having removed scientific equipment from Germany, and some scorn for the reported French achievements during the occupation.

Farm Hall,
Godmanchester.
5th Nov. 45.

Plc. Brack.
Capt.,

for Major T.H. Rittner.

W. D. A. G. O.
Form No. 0116-A
2 March 1944

HEADQUARTERS ARMED SERVICE FORCES
MEMO ROUTING SLIP

To the following in order indicated:

16-28089-2

	(Name or title)	(Organization)	(Building and room)	(Initials)
1	General Jones			(Date)
2	Col. E. Jones			5
3	Mr. G. Jones			16 Nov.

From:	(Name)	(Organization)	(Building and room)	(Date)
	Major Pitt			16 Nov.
				(Telephone)

Description	No. of Copies	Date of Document
Letter		
Cable		16 Nov. '45
Report <u>X</u>	SO <u>X</u> CC	From
Drawing		Col. Calvert
Other	PC TC	To
		Maj. Britt

Charged to	Date	To File By	Date	Read By(Initialed	Date
				by anyone reading	
				this document)	
Gen. Groves	11/27/45				

ENG FORM 1352
1 JUNE 45

DECLASSIFIED
11K Note 24 Feb 92
By 53/MRM NARS, Date 2-25-92

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND

16 November 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document
TO: Major A.E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department
Building, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed is Copy No. 1 of Farm Hall Report No.
17, covering the period of 5 - 11 November 1945.

For the Military Attache:

1 Incl.

H.K. Calvert - by [signature]
H.K. CALVERT
Lt.Col., C.E.
Assistant to the Military Attache

Disposition recd. 11/27/45

TOP SECRET

16 November 1945

Initial of Document

A.E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department
Building, Washington, D.C.

is Copy No. 1 of Farm Hall Report No.

period of 5 - 11 November 1945.

to the Military Attache:

H.K. CALVERT
Lt. Col., C.E.
Assistant to the Military Attache

TOP SECRET

To: Mr. F. H. [unclear]
From: Major W. [unclear]

SECRET

Ref: F.H. 17.

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "WERSILOM"
(5th - 11th Nov. 1945)

I. GENERAL

1. The week began with HEISENBERG proposing drastic action and ended with a very successful and pacifying visit from Lt. Cdr. BUSH.

II. HEISENBERG'S PLANS

2. In conversation with HAHN on 5th November, HEISENBERG discussed the possibility of taking some action to clarify their own position and future. HAHN agreed that things were becoming impossible:

3. HEISENBERG: I don't know whether it would not be a good thing after all for one of us to return his parole and career.

HAHN: I consider that to be a dangerous undertaking, because then people would have good reason for saying: "We have treated them well and now they are obstinate. Therefore, we shall now treat them badly." Perhaps one should speak with the Captain again, at any rate about the sinking spirits of several of us, and then I should say to him: "Listen, some of our people have just about reached the end of their tether -" he can see that for himself. I am staying in bed for a day and that sort of thing and that GEBLACH gets fits of hysteria; he can hear that when GEBLACH suddenly gets a fit in the kitchen and starts shouting at the staff. I can tell him that, in the long run, it will not be possible anymore to calm people down again and again.

HEISENBERG: I think, what they are doing is so very unnecessary. I simply cannot understand why they don't tell us what is going on.

HAHN: Shall we go there together, perhaps the day after to-morrow?

HEISENBERG: I just think that talks with the Captain are somehow futile, they don't help. He listens to us and then passes it on to the Commander, already with certain reserves. Then they have a talk about it, air their feelings a bit as to how unpleasant the whole thing is and with that things have really come to an end as already the Commander does not pass this on to a higher authority anymore. Perhaps, if we are very lucky, the Commander tells the competent Colonel or General who is sitting here in LONDON. It is impossible(?) that it will ever reach AMERICA where negotiation could be made.

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 1.

HANN:

Then let us tackle the problem in such way that we really ask for a visit of the American Colonel. We shall never see the superior of the Commander, he keeps him away from us.

4. Speaking to WIRTZ on November 6th, HEISENBERG elaborated three possible means of forcing a decision. WIRTZ, as usual, tried to exert a restraining influence:

5.

HEISENBERG: I should like to have your opinion about three possibilities I have thought of. The first one is that we should make an application for an interview with Sir John ANDERSON. The second plan would be that I withdraw my parole. I have thought of the following rather daring plan: Let us assume, I had no further obligation on account of my parole. Then I could run away one day and could go to the Danish Embassy. I would ask them for shelter and could then establish contact with BOHR, or the Danish Embassy could do that, and from there I could then somehow negotiate independently through BOHR. I would tell them that I am quite prepared to return into English or American captivity, but only under certain conditions. These conditions we would have to think out. To start with, we would want to know how the negotiations about our future are progressing, we don't want to be treated as stupid schoolboys. Secondly, we would want to have contact with our families or something of that nature. The third plan would be that we have a general discussion here in which we would decide that we shall all withdraw our parole on, say, the 1st December. In that case, HANN could go to the Captain and tell him that the utmost he was able to achieve with us was that we would wait until the 1st December, but it had already been decided to withdraw the parole on that date and he should ask at the same time that a note to that effect should be made on our written parole right now: 'terminates on 1st December' or something like that. These are the three possibilities. How would you feel about them?

WIRTZ: Well, to start with at any rate, I would not be against making an application to be received by Sir John ANDERSON.

HEISENBERG: In my opinion, I don't think, this has any chance for success.

WIRTZ: Well, I don't think much of anything connected with escape. I can't tell you exactly why, but - (int.)

HEISENBERG: Too forceful, you think. My impression would be that at best we could force an issue now, but we would have to pay for it later on. In any case, those circles who now detain us here would be so badly disposed towards us for all time that, in the end, the result would be detrimental after all. I should say that the only chance for lasting success would be, after we have achieved something temporarily that those people who are badly disposed towards us will definitely disappear from American politics and will be replaced by people like GROSSHEIM who mean well. But it is a very risky game and there is a very good chance that, if we do make such a daring coup, the opposition will bring forth all its hatred of the Germans and they will say: "Well, on the whole, they have after all, all tried to help the Nazis, they may not have achieved an atomic bomb, but had they done so, they would have naturally given it to HITLER" and so forth.

/5

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 1.

6. Discussing the matter with WIRTZ, WEISZACKER showed the same caution:

7. WEISZACKER: If we really must have an outlet for our bad humour and our worries, then I would much rather insult the Captain (BRODIE) three times during the course of a meal than compose just one document which might do us harm for years to come.

WIRTZ: Yes, one must not shoulder responsibilities - as WEISZACKER apparently is willing to do - only to vent one's own feelings and thereby causing great harm.

WEISZACKER: HAHN is also in the mood for action now, but when he does something, it will be sensible.

III. Lt.Cdr. WELSH's VISIT

8. Lt.Cdr. WELSH came down on 10th November and had long and satisfying talks with various members of the company, particularly WIRTZ.

9. WIRTZ repeated his conversation with Lt.Cdr. WELSH to WEISZACKER and then said:

10. WIRTZ: My object this evening was to let him know that we understand his difficulties, but it is very valuable to us to have regular contact with him.

WEISZACKER: I quite agree.

11. On 11th November, HAHN also expressed his satisfaction with the visit:

12. HAHN: I am very glad that the Commander was here again and that we could put our views before him.

WIRTZ: I think, if the Commander were to discuss things with us often and as thoroughly as yesterday he did with me, it would be much easier for us to put up with all this.

HAHN: I quite agree.

IV. TECHNICAL

13. Colloquia are again in fashion which indicates an improvement in morale.

14. On 6th November, BACCH gave a lecture about the chemical properties of the transuranic elements, based on work by WEISZACKER.

15. On 9th November, WIRTZ lectured on the subject of chemical reactions of elements.

16. There was nothing else of technical interest during the week.

V. ADMINISTRATION

17. During my absence from WARM HALL on 8th and 9th November, Mr. OATES was very kindly brought over from PARIS to take my place. He stayed until the 11 November.

WARM HALL.
15th November 1945

P.L.C. Brodie
Captain,
for Major W.H. DIMPNEY



REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
TOP SECRET
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WLN/rt

Office of the Military Attache
American Embassy
26 November 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Major A. E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosed is Copy No. 1 of Farm Hall Report No. 18,
covering the period of 12 - 18 November 1945.

For the Military Attache:

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt., C.E.,

Assistant to the Military Attache.

1 Incl.
As above



TOP SECRET

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As above

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt., C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET

To: Mr. H. P. ...
 From: Major T. H. ...

SECRET

Ref. F.H. 18

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "EPOSITION"

(12th November - 18 November 1945)

I. GENERAL

1. This has been a quiet week with no noticeable signs of discontent.
2. The announcement of an award of a NOBEL prize to HAHN in the 'Daily Telegraph' for Friday 16th November was the highlight of the week.

II. HEALTH

3. On Monday, 12th November, LAUE, HEISENBERG and GUERLACH visited the doctor, who considered that their various troubles were principally nervous. The subsequent improvement tends to confirm this.

III. HEISENBERG's FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

4. At the request of Colonel CALVERT, I took to LONDON on Saturday 17th November forms of power of attorney for Mrs. HEISENBERG, one in English and one in French; the former being in the normal English form, the latter home-made. These were handed to Lt. WARNER.

/2

5. On the 13th November I delivered a list of promising young German physicists, compiled by HEISENBERG, to Lt. Cdr. WELSH.

6. WIRTZ expressed disapproval of the compilation of the list in a conversation with DIENNER:

7.

WIRTZ:

To be quite honest, I would have nothing to do with that business. It's wrong, I wouldn't give any names. I should have time enough to see that these people did not suffer when I got back to GERMANY. I do not mind dealing with the Commander, but I don't trust him. I have another reason for not doing it: After the coming war with the Russians, if GERMANY is occupied by RUSSIA, they will say: "Who gave lists to the English?" They will find the lists somewhere in GERMANY and then one would be in a fearful hole.

DIENNER:

Have you discussed this with HEISENBERG?

WIRTZ:

No. It makes me uncomfortable when our fellows give them such lists.

8. Both HAHN and HEISENBERG also had scruples, but readily believed that no harm was intended.

V. NOBEL PRIZE

Copy No. 1.

9. The 'Daily Telegraph's' announcement of the award to HAHN of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry caused general pleasure and also deep misgivings as no official confirmation was forthcoming. It was even thought that some unaccountable malice was responsible for our withholding the news. However, great efforts were made in LONDON to try to verify the report and, as the source seemed reasonably reliable, the award was duly celebrated with songs, speeches, baked meats and some alcohol. Proceedings started very badly with an unfortunate speech by von LAUE, at the end of which, both he and HAHN, were in tears to everybody's great discomfort, particularly mine, as I was sitting between them. However, the united efforts of the rest of the party restored our normal good spirits.

10. I hope to obtain copies of the better songs and speeches and to publish them later in the form of an appendix to this report. They will, of course, be of no operational interest.

11. LAUE told HAHN HYTE that there was a good reason for the award of the prize.

12.

LAUE: You have not got the NOBEL prize as a consolation for we ten German scientists who are shut here, but I think that is their reason for giving it to you now instead of waiting till next year which was probably their original intention.

13. HAHN said that, if he were allowed to go to SWITZERLAND to receive the prize, he would not be able to give his word to say nothing about his detention here.

14.

HARTACK: They (Allies) cannot make you give your word not to say where you have been and with whom.

HAHN: Out of the question!

HARTACK: They won't make you give your word, but they will say: "Of course, we are delighted to send you to SWITZERLAND, but please don't say with whom you are."

HAHN: I should tell them: "I have not for years been in a country at peace. I used to like my glass of wine. I have friends in SWITZERLAND, such as Professor QUENDEL(?) who has a very good cellar. I cannot guarantee, you know what old German students are, not to get a bit tight in a friendly way. I obviously can't give you my word for what might happen then."

VI. THE FUTURE

15. GORLACH told HAHN that he would on no account go to AMERICA.

16.

GORLACH: I would not go to AMERICA for all the tea in CHINA. I considered it thoroughly, because it is so often said that that might be a possibility.

HAHN: As soon as one can do anything in GERMANY, of course, it is our duty to be there. Personally, I shall do no more work, but I will perhaps nevertheless be able to help or advise someone or other now and then.

GORLACH: Conditions in GERMANY make no difference whatsoever. To be there is the most important thing in the world.

Copy No. 1.

17. GEPLACH has, for the past week or two, been in a particularly nervy state, but in the last few days has been a little quieter.

VII. TECHNICAL

18. There were colloquia on Tuesday and Friday, both of which were continuations of that begun last week on "Molecular structure of various chemical compounds."

19. There was nothing else of technical interest during the week.

MAJOR HALL
COMMISSIONER
20th November 1945

P. H. Brodie
Captain,
for Major T. H. BRODIE

DECLASSIFIED

UK Note 24 FEB 92

By 55/mim NARS, Date 2-25-92

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND

HMC/rr

28 November 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document:

TO: Major A. E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosed hcrewith is Copy No. 1 of Farm Hall Report No. 19,
covering the period of 19th - 25th November 1945, also inclosed is
an appendix to Farm Hall Report No. 18, which was forwarded to your
office 26 November 1945.

For the Military Attache:

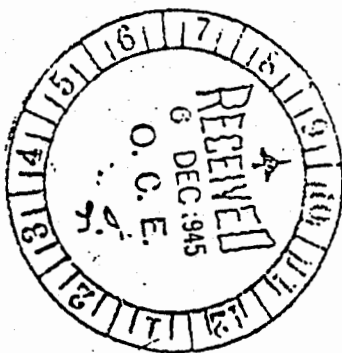
2 Incls:

Incl 1 - App FH #18
2 - FH #19

H. K. Calvert

H. K. CALVERT,
Lt. Col., C.E.,

Assistant to the Military Attache.



De 23

TOP SECRET

AIR
MAIL

TOP SECRET

HKC/rr

28 November 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Major A. E. Britt, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
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office 26 November 1945.

For the Military Attache:

2 Incls:
Incl 1 - App FH #18
2 - FH #19

H. K. CALVERT,
Lt.Col., C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET

11 December 1945

Subject: "Operation Epsilon" (19th to 25th November 1945).

MEMORANDUM to Major General L. R. Groves.

1. As requested by you, submitted herewith is a short report on Farm Hall Report 19 and appendix to Report 18.

2. The main activity of the week concerns HAHN's Nobel Prize. The guests are querulous and impatient, which is expected to culminate in a minor crisis in a week or so. Only conversations of HAHN, HEISENBERG, and WIRTZ were reported and are summarized below:

HAHN: Wishes confirmation of Nobel Prize Award and to reply to Swedes at least indirectly. Is generally politely restrained, but WIRTZ and HEISENBERG egged him to make an indignant request for information and permission to write Sir Lawrence BRAGG on the theory that denial would prove that they were being detained as war criminals. He was temporarily calmed although given little encouragement concerning correspondence.

HEISENBERG: Advised HAHN to write Sir John ANDERSON on Nobel Prize and proposed threatening to withdraw parole to force action. Feared WIRTZ's proposed letter demanding reunion with families would be held against them by "American militarists who are already at loggerheads with scientific opinion" as evidence of Nazi arrogance, but thought family angle would help their case with local authorities.

WIRTZ: Urged HAHN to take strong stand on Nobel Prize matter. Believed group should make written protest before Christmas voicing indignant resentment at being detained on theory that this would annoy the military and force them to take action. Wants more information in order to plan action to arouse sympathy. HEISENBERG agreed. Believes that in future scientists must be organized for political action, but has no specific proposals.

SHULER

TOP SECRET

2nd Copy
destroyed 9 Oct 47
R.W.C.

DECLASSIFIED
UK Note 24 FEB 92
By J3/mrm NARS, Date 2-25-92

Ref: M.H. 19

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "EPSILON"
(19th - 25th Nov. '45)

I. GENERAL

1. A rather more interesting week, the lack of confirmation of HAHN's NOBEL prize and general impatience with their present condition are making the guests querulous and, on past form, should lead to another minor crisis within the next week or so.

II. NOBEL PRIZE

2. On Wednesday morning, 21st November, HAHN asked me if it were not possible to get confirmation of the award to him of the 1944 NOBEL prize for chemistry and I told him, which was true, that I was doing what I could. HAHN felt that, at the least, the Swedes would think his silence discourteous.

3. In the evening he discussed the matter with HEISENBERG in the following terms:

4.

HAHN: If a letter from SWEDEN has arrived for me, which they won't give me until the Commander's return, it must seem rude if I don't reply to it.

HEISENBERG: It is really nonsense that the Captain relies on the papers for confirmation of the award. It is not his business to contact the Swedish correspondent of the 'Times' or someone like that, but what he should do is to approach his superiors in order to get them to make enquiries with some higher authorities.

HAHN: Well, he did say he would make some further enquiries, but I can't tell him very well where to go for them.

HEISENBERG: I think you could mention some of the higher-placed people whom we know, such as BLACKETT, who is bound to know the facts.

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 1.

HAHN: Yes, I could do that. I suppose Sir John ANDERSON has not returned from CANADA yet?

HEISENBERG: Well, he is really on too high a level for the Captain to approach him. In any case, I would mention some of those names or he should ask that American Colonel. (Pause) After all, a whole week has already gone.

HAHN: There must eventually be a communication from SWEDEN as well. It would just not do for them to keep that from me.

HEISENBERG: Well, it might be that these people have said that, for the time being, nothing should be done until an official decision has been made on a high level. It could be that they have waited for the return of ATTLEE and Sir John ANDERSON.

HAHN: In any case, I could have another talk with the Captain before he goes to town again. On the other hand, I don't want to trouble him too much after I have talked to him only this morning. I know he is doing his best

5. On Thursday HAHN discussed the matter further with HEISENBERG and WIRTZ who tried to egg him on to take a strong line with me. WIRTZ in particular likes to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

6. WIRTZ: The Captain is lying to you. He knows perfectly well that letters for us are in LONDON and everything else. Only nothing is being done about it as the Commander is still away.

HAHN: He told me that. He does not know whether the letters are already in LONDON. The day before yesterday, he told me that he thought the letters had not yet arrived but he said that, in any case, they would have to remain there until the Commander's return which will be some time in the middle of next week.

WIRTZ: I do think we should compile a statement about this whole case.

HAHN: I could tell him that I am of the opinion that, in a matter which concerns me so directly, they should give me permission to write to Sir Lawrence BRAGG if they have no means of finding out for themselves.

HEISENBERG: I would even ask whether you could not write to Sir John ANDERSON.

HAHN: That is out of the question.

WIRTZ: I think we should clearly show our resentment and a deterioration of morale. That depresses the Captain more than anything else.

HAHN: I shall tell him: "We are most surprised that, in a matter such as this, we cannot get any definite news although anybody should easily be able to understand that we are most curious about it." I want to write that to BRAGG as well. It is possible that they won't allow me to send that letter, but then we would know for sure that we are considered as war criminals after all.

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TOP SECRET

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HARRIS:

I would be even more to the point. The only thing that has ever impressed the Commander and the Captain was that occasionally we have shown our resentment.

7. On Friday, 23rd November, HAHN came to see me in the afternoon, having obviously worked himself into a state of courageous fury. He was red in the face and was shaking all over even when he first came into the room. He said that he wanted to write to Sir Lawrence BRAGG for confirmation of the award, that it was monstrous to keep him in doubt and that, in fact, our guests here are treated worse than war-criminals in that they had no proper communication with their families and are detained without even a charge being brought against them. I tried to say that I had no objections to his writing such a letter, but that I did not think that the chances of it being delivered were particularly bright. HAHN, however, was hardly in a mood to consider my replies and left the room abruptly.

8. Allowing himself half an hour to cool off, he discussed the interview with HARRISBERG, who produced his usual theory about the withdrawal of parole. They also seemed to think that a firm line with me would best serve their purpose:

9.

HARRISBERG:

That would be quite useful. Do go for him for a change. After all, he could approach some other people in this matter. There must be someone to take the Commander's place when he is away, that is obvious.

HAHN:

Well, I can't do a thing at the moment.

HARRISBERG:

I don't agree, but, in any case, it is perfectly right that you have gone for him. He must be made to realize that things can't go on in this way.

HAHN:

Let us not talk about this to the others. I shall just be frigidly polite to the Captain.

HARRISBERG:

I feel we should not put up with just everything from these chaps. This constant reference to the Commander is perfectly ridiculous. There must be someone to take his place, that is obvious. When Captain BRODIE goes to LONDON, he goes to see somebody! He has also been able to arrange everything about the power of attorney for my wife. Probably the Commander, before leaving, has specially impressed on him not to do a thing in his absence.

HAHN:

But I have said quite a lot.

HARRISBERG:

That is good. And he hasn't said anything in particular at all, not even what is going to happen to you?

HAHN:

No, nothing at all.

HARRISBERG:

I always think the first thing to do would be for all of us to withdraw our parole. In that case he could not wait for the Commander either, he would have to act.

HAHN:

I don't think that will serve any purpose, Mr. HARRISBERG, since these people are so very set on their plans. That would only make matters worse. In any case, he knows my opinion now and perhaps he

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By 3/ARM NARS, Date 2-25-92

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HAHN:
(Contd.)

will think it over and, when he is at his office next time, he might talk to somebody sort of semi-officially, or at least when the Commander does return, that rogue will tell us something.

HEISTERBERG:

(bitterly) By that time it will be Christmas and, besides, the celebrations in STOCKHOLM will be over. I think we must apply pressure.

HAHN:

Well, let us see first whether he hits on an idea.

10. I, after a further half hour, sent for HAHN and discussed everything with him rather more calmly and was able to satisfy him for the time being that I really was trying to get him the information he required but that there were certain difficulties in my way and so on. After this he decided apparently to exercise a little more patience.

11. I think HAHN is prepared to wait for about a week before 'going for' me again.

III. GENERAL INFORMATION

12. On Sunday morning, 25th November, WIRTZ and HEISTERBERG had conversations expressing their dissatisfaction. To begin with, WIRTZ said we were making enemies of them and suggested a written protest as follows:

13.

WIRTZ:

The result of our long detention may well be that we shall be filled with a desire for revenge. I mean, if they kept us here another two years, I might well say: "My sole object in life is to drop an atomic bomb on LONDON." I think that around about Christmas we should make some sort of demarche with the object of re-uniting us with our families. Otherwise we shan't get it done in the next ten years. We should have to say: "We admit, there are arguments which justify the ~~anti~~ detention of German nuclear ~~scientists~~ physicists, firstly because they are nuclear physicists and secondly because GERMANY has to some extent justified such measures. But it must be said on the other hand that we were neither Nazis nor particularly for the war and that we are civilians (int.)"

HEISTERBERG:

The American militarists who are already at loggerheads with scientific opinion would get this letter. They would not accept any argument of ours but would merely say something like this: "There you are, the usual Nazi arrogance. They pretend they have some rights. They have none, we'll show them!"

WIRTZ:

It could hardly be called arrogance, when we say: "We have been shut up for seven months without trial although we are not war-criminals or prisoners of war and it is particularly hard in that our families are left helpless."

HEISTERBERG:

I agree.

14. Discussing the best tactics to use in order to put an end to their detention, HEISTERBERG and WIRTZ complained that they don't know enough about what is being done about them. WIRTZ has frequently said that they would all be very much happier if they knew what was going on. This conversation suggests that something more than happiness was what he was after:

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LIK Note 24 FEB 92
By 53/AMM NARS, Date 2-25-92

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15.

HEISENBERG:

We must find some dodge to alter our position.

WIRTZ:

Yes, the most important thing for us would be to find out what is being done about us. If we only knew, we could settle everything to our own advantage in three weeks. We have had plenty of experience of that sort of thing in HITLER's GERMANY. All our contacts with our detainers so far have been failures. This Nobel prize business is not our cue. Our cue is that your mother has died or your children are starving.

HEISENBERG:

All my fights were on that score. HAHN's NOBEL prize is really also a personal problem which is certainly very important. If he gets it, his whole future life is changed, but I agree one's family is really more important. The whole trouble in this business between us and the militarists is that they are able to arrange that we know nothing of what is going on so that every move we make is a mistake. The worst of it is that we have nobody at hand, neither Captain BRODIE nor Major RITTNER nor Commander WISH. to give us the tip when to do what.

16. Their appreciation of their situation seems somewhat misguided in that they think the big decisions lie with them and they feel they should stress the family problem as being the most likely to influence us:

17.

WIRTZ:

The only chink in the Commander's armour is the difficulty in which our families are placed, because these things, in the long run, will make him unpopular with the rest of the scientific world. So I should say: "Let us keep stabbing at it."

HEISENBERG:

I quite agree.

WIRTZ:

That is the sort of headline we want to see: "Poor little anti-Nazi toddlers" or something like that. That would finish them.

IV. OTHER MATTERS

18. The guests are inclined to see themselves as exerting great political influence in the future. They fairly frequently come back to the idea that in the future government will be by scientists and not by politicians. Apparently the programme is not yet defined:

19.

WIRTZ:

Scientists should be able to form a political organisation but there is much more to it than being an expert in one line. It is not only a matter of organisation, but there must be a definite programme. Even our own political ambitions are more than vague. We are always saying, just as HITLER used to: "First power and then the details", but clear concrete plans we just haven't got.

V. SUMMARY

20. HEISENBERG gave a lecture on Thursday, 22nd November on 'The Structure of organic compounds, their symmetry etc.

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21. There was nothing of technical interest during the week except the above colloquium.

FARM HALL
GODMANCHOSTER.
26 Nov 45

Plc Brodie.
Captain,
For Major T.H. BROWN

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LIK Note 24 FEB 92

By SS/mrm NARS, Date 2-25-92

To: Mr. H. P. [unclear] and [unclear]
From: Major T. H. RITTNER

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Ref: App/WH18

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OPERATION "QUESTION"

(Appendix to F.H. 16.)

I. SPEECHES IN HONOUR OF HAHN

1. Attached are copies of various speeches, jokes, songs etc. composed by the guests to celebrate the news of the award to HAHN of the 1944 NOBEL prize for chemistry.
2. These have not been translated as they would lose too much of their character in process.
3. They are not of operational value but are passed on for interest's sake only.

FARM HALL
GODMANCHESTER
26 Nov 45

P. K. Brodie.
Captain,
for Major T. H. RITTNER

Tischrede, gehalten in Fernhall, Göttingen am 16.11.1945 zur
Feyer der Verleihung des Nobelpreises an Otto Hahn,

VON H. v. LÄMP.

Lieber Otto Hahn!

Je laenger sich unsere Detainung hinzieht, um so schlechter werden unsere Sitten; jetzt gibt es sogar schon Tischreden. Aber ich muss Dir heute ein kleines Geheimnis verraten.

Vor zehn oder mehr Jahren schenktest Du mir Dein Bild. Ich liess es rahmen und haenge es in mein Instituts-Arbeitszimmer; dort in Hechingen haengt es heute noch - hoffentlich. Auf seine Rueckseite schrieb ich: Otto Hahn, geb. 8. Maerz 1879, aufgenommen 1933 (was wenigstens einigermassen stimmen duerfte). Solche biographische Notizen schreibe ich naemlich auf alle Bilder von Bekannten, damit diese auch ueber mein Leben hinaus einen gewissen Wert behalten, und damit sich nicht die Goettinger Geschichte wiederholt, bei der Bilder von Gauss und Bessel verwechselt wurden. Aber hinter Deinem Bild steht ausserdem noch ein Distichon:

Gaben, wer haette sie nicht? Talente, Spielzeug fuer Kinder!
Erst der Ernst macht den Mann, erst der Fleiss das Genie.

Dies dichtete einst Theodor Fontane auf Adolf v. Menzel zu dessen 70-ten Geburtstag. Wenn ich die Gelehrten ueberblicke, deren Lebensweg ich einigermassen zu kennen glaube, so finde ich keinen, auf den es so gut passte, wie auf Dich. Denn - um nur einen Punkt zu erwaeonen - zu Schnellanalysen von rasch zerfallenden radioaktiven Stoffen, die Du so oft ausgefuehrt hast, reichen Gaben und Talente nicht aus; vielmehr muss noch eine Ausbildung der angeborenen Faehigkeiten hinzutreten, die tiefen Arbeitsernst und ungeheuren, lebenslaenglichen Fleiss erfordert. Aber weil Du Beides hast, so laesst sich die Reihe Deiner Entdeckungen auch einer Kurve vergleichen, die auf hohem Niveau - mit der Entdeckung des Radiums, die Du in dieser Gegend machtest - beginnend ueber die Entdeckung des Mesothoriums (alias Megatheriums) dauernd ansteigt, um in der Entdeckung der Uran-Spaltung ein Maximum, aber kein Ende, zu finden. Und als aeussere Krooenung Deines Lebenswerkes hast Du

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nun heute die schoenste Ehrung erfahren, die dem naturwissenschaftlichen Forscher zu Teil werden kann, den Nobel-Preis. Ich glaube, man kann Dir in keiner besseren Form dazu gratulieren, als mit jenem Verslein.

Aber meine Rede waere arg unvollstaendig, wollte ich nicht noch einer anderen Persoenlichkeit gedenken: Deiner Frau. Auch Sie muss ja die Nachricht erhalten haben; wie widerstrebende Empfindungen moegen da heute Abend auf sie einstrahlen! Aber ich hoffe doch, ueberwiegen wird bei ihr schliesslich die Freude, die stolze Freude, die Gattin eines solchen Mannes zu sein.

Meine Herren! Wir erheben unsere Glaeser und trinken auf das Wohl von Otto und Edith Mahn.

Sie leben hoch!

ANSKUDT AFR 'Times' vom 17. November 1945.

Prof. Dr. Otto Hahn, German radiologist, has been awarded the 1944 Nobel prize for chemistry. It has been stated in official circles, that Otto Hahn has been detained since the end of the war. No further comment was available.

Uebersetzung aus 'Sunday Pictorial' vom 18. November 1945.

NOBEL ATOM ACE MYSTERY. WHERE IS OTTO HAHN?

Die neueste Atombombe ist die Nachricht aus Stockholm, dass Hitler's Atomexpert, Prof. Otto Hahn aus Berlin, den Nobelpreis fuer Chemie erhalten hat. Wie wir aus zuverlaessiger Quelle erfahren, hat die schwedische Akademie gleichzeitig mit der Preisverleihung einen Preis ausgeschrieben fuer diejenige Person, die zweckdienliche Angaben ueber den gegenwaertigen Aufenthaltsort Otto Hahns machen kann. Zahlreiche Loesungen sind eingegangen und harren der Bearbeitung. Die naechstliegende Annahme war, dass Otto Hahn vom U-Boot 530 gleichzeitig mit Hitler und Eva Braun in Patagonien abgesetzt worden ist und dort an der Herstellung neuer und besserer Atombomben arbeitet. Diese Vermutungen haben sich jedoch bisher nicht bestaetigen lassen; eine andere Quelle bringt jetzt die aufsehenerregende Mitteilung, dass Otto Hahn vor wenigen Tagen in Tel Aviv gesehen worden ist, wo er offenbar mit anderen dort lebenden Frankfurtern und Dahlemerne ueber die Weiterfuehrung seiner Arbeiten beraten will. Der Bedarf an Fachleuten fuer Spaltung scheint dort aber nicht mehr gross zu sein, und eine sichere Bestaetigung seiner Anwesenheit in Tel Aviv liegt bisher nicht vor.

Um zuverlaessige Nachrichten ueber den Aufenthaltsort O. Hahns zu erhalten, haben wir unseren Sonderkorrespondenten nach Deutschland entsandt; dieser hat zunaechst das kleine wuerttembergische Staedtchen Taifingen besucht, in dem Otto Hahn in den letzten Kriegsjahren seine Atomspaltungen durchgefuehrt hat. Da die Familie des Professors offenbar in der letzten Zeit mehrfach die Wohnung gewechselt hat, gelang es unserem Korrespondenten erst nach langer Muehe, bis zu einer kleinen, bescheidenen Wohnung vorzudringen, in der ihm zwar nicht Prof. Hahn, wohl aber seine reizende Schwiegertochter empfing

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und freundlich bewirtete. Leider konnte aber auch diese junge Dame keine weiteren Angaben machen, ~~da~~ dass der Professor im April von amerikanischen Truppen weggeführt worden sei und sich wahrscheinlich in England oder Amerika aufhalte. Nach längeren erfolglosen Reisen, die unseren Korrespondenten nach Heidelberg, Versailles und ins Maastal bei Luettich führten, stiess er auf ein Geruecht, dass Otto Hahn in England in einem kleinen Staedtchen Godmanchester zusammen mit anderen Marcriminals unter schaeerfitem Arrest gehalten wurde.

Ein Besuch in Godmanchester zeigte denn auch, dass dort ein roter Backsteinbau mit schwer vergitterten Fenstern durch Geheimpolizisten in Civil und Soldaten in Uniform so scharf bewacht war, dass jede Annaeherung waehrend des Tages voellig unmoeglich schien. Unser Korrespondent versuchte daher, waehrend der Nacht sich ueber die benachbarten Wiesen an den rueckwaerts gelegenen Gefaengnishof anzuschleichen, und es gelang ihm, in der ersten Morgendaemmerung einen mit Stacheldraht umwundenen eisernen Zaun zu erreichen, von dem er einen Rasenplatz hinter dem Gefaengnis ueberschauen konnte. Hier bot sich ihm ein merkwuerdiger Anblick: Eine nackte Gestalt mit muedem Gesichtsausdruck lief ununterbrochen an einem Rosenbett auf und ab, auf und ab, dem Eisbaer im zoologischen Garten vergleichbar. Auf einen leisen Anruf unseres Korrespondenten zuckte die Gestalt zusammen und rannte mit einem Schrei des Entsetzens in wilder Flucht in das Haus. Wer diese bemitleidenswerte Gestalt war, hat sich bisher nicht mit Sicherheit ermitteln lassen. Ein Schnappschuss, den unser Korrespondent noch eben nehmen konnte, fuehrte zu einer schlechten Aufnahme, auf der einige Wissenschaftler, um Rat gefragt, tatsaechlich die Kuege Otto Hahns erkennen wollten. Sic transit gloria mundi. Aber auch diese Feststellungen haben keine Sicherheit ueber den Aufenthalt Otto Hahns gebracht.

Wir sind daher noch anderen Geruechten nachgegangen, die behaupten dass Otto Hahn in England gut untergebracht sei und dort an seinen Memoiren schreibe, die er unter dem Titel: 'Von Oxford Street nach Farm Hall' in Buchform herauszugeben gedenkt. Dieser Hinweis auf Oxford Street hat uns zu einer Umfrage in den Kaufhaeusern und Geschaeften dieses Viertels veranlasst. Dabei stiessen wir auf eine

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ältere, würdig aussehende Matrone, Leiterin der Verkaufsteilung eines Bekleidungshauses, die sich an Prof. Hahn gut erinnern konnte. Sie erzählte mit einem glücklichen Lächeln (happy smile) ueber die Zeit ihrer Bekanntschaft mit Otto Hahn, aber sie war nicht in der Lage, naechere Einzelheiten aus dieser Zeit mitzuteilen (she was not in a position, to tell the more intimate details of this time). Irgendein Anhaltspunkt fuer den gegenwaertigen Aufenthaltsort Otto Hahns liess sich also auch hier nicht gewinnen. WHEN THE WHEREABOUTS OF OTTO HAHN WILL BE SOLVED, NOBODY KNOWS.

FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG

VEREINIGT MIT DEM

FRANKFURTER GENERALANZEIGER.

Von GOETHE bis HAHN.

In unserer Reihe "Grosse Frankfurter" umspannen wir heute zwei Jahrhunderte Frankfurter Geschichte mit einem erlauchten Zwillingenpaar: unsere Stadt dankt einerseits Goethe, den Spalter des Herren, andererseits zugleich, um der Sache eine neue Wendung zu geben, Hahn, den Spalter der Atome, zu ihren rechnen. Gehen wir ueber die Lebensschicksale des Aelteren der beiden, die den meisten unserer Leser bekannt sein duerften, rasch hinweg, und richten wir unsere Blicke auf die neue Saecule im deutschen Chemikervolke, Otto Hahn. 1879 in unserer Stadt geboren, verehren wir in ihm den Entdecker des Mesozoikums, den Erfinder der Hahnenkammeneinheit und des Cocktails, den Gruender mehrer Sportklubs und langjaehrigen unermuedlichen Leser unserer Zeitung. Er ist Ehrenvorsitzender des Vereins fuer Sparsamkeit und Gewerhefleiss und Inhaber verschiedener Patente fuer die Erhoechung der Lebensdauer von Rasierklingen, Zigaretten und Anekdoten. Dem Fass seiner Verdienste hat er aber erst unlange die Krone der Uranspaltung ins Gesicht geschlagen. Wie wir von der Sekretuerin der Liga fuer Koerperkultur erfahren, soll er dabei ein neues Verfahren zur Faellung strahlender Koerper angewandt haben. Er stand sozusagen gewissermassen mit dem einen Bein fest zwischen den Stuehlen der Tatsachen, mit dem anderen aber griff er nach der goldenen Leiter des Ruhms. Mit ihm sonnt sich seine Vaterstadt im bunten Abglanz

der verdienten Ehrung, die ihn soeben ereilt hat, und moechten wir wie ein Vogel an mehreren Orten zugleich sein, um sowohl dem Jubilar unsere aufrichtig gemeinten Glueckwunsche zu Fuesen legen als auch unsern Lesern einen Augenzeugenbericht von dem jaechststen und groessten Weltereignis geben zu koennen. +

+ Wir verweisen darauf, dass im Feuilleton dieses Blattes von der berufenen Hand von Wilhelm Westphal die wissenschaftliche Verdienste Otto Hahns gewuerdigt werden, waehrend wir im Wirtschaftsteil einen Beitrag aus der geschaeetzten Feder unseres Sonderkorrespondenten P.H. ueber die finanzielle Bedeutung des Nobelpreises bringen. (Red.)

W I R T S C H A F T S T I L der F R A N K F U R T E R Z E I T U N G
Nobelpreis und Atomkernenergie.

Otto Hahn, der Entdecker der Uranspaltung, hat den Nobelpreis fuer Chemie erhalten. Die erste Frage, die sich dem unbefangenen Beobachter aufdraengt, lautet: Steht die Goldsumme, die er erhaelt, in einem angemessenen Verhaeltniss zu der Summe, die er der Menschheit durch seine Entdeckung geschenkt hat?

Der Nobelpreis betraegt heute etwa 6.000 Pfund Sterling. Das waeren unter der Voraussetzung des Goldstandards RM 120.000. Die Unsicherheit aller Waehrungsverhaeltnisse legt es nahe, einen anderen Wertmasstab zu waehlen, der auf den elementaren menschlichen Beduerfnissen basiert. Setzen wir den Preis eines Pfundes Zucker zu 40 Pfennigen an, so erhaelte Prof. Hahn den Gegenwert von 150.000 kg Zucker. Diese Zahl ist mit der Energieausbeute, die seine Entdeckung zur Verfuegung stellt, deshalb noch schwer zu vergleichen, weil man das Uran nicht essen kann. Wir fuehren deshalb den Zucker und das Uran auf das gemeinsame Mass der Kalarie zurueck. Ein kg Zucker enthaelt etwa 4000 Kcal; der Nobelpreis betraegt demnach rund 600 Millionen Kilokalorien.

Andererseits koennen aus einer Tonne Uran 235 nach Hahn etwa 10¹³ Kcal freigemacht werden. Die Gesamtmenge des Urans auf der Erde ist nur schaezungsweise bekannt. Wir nehmen an, dass der hundertmillionste Teil der Materie der Erdoberflaeche aus Uran besteht. Setzen wir voraus, dass das Uran bis in eine Tiefe von 1km ausgebeutet wuerde, so erhalten wir, da die trockene Erdoberflaeche rund 100 Mil-

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lionen Quadratkilometer betraegt, 100 Kubikkilometer ausbeutbare Materiek, von der ein Kubikkilometer Uran ist. Das sind, da das spezifische Gewicht von Uran rund 20^4 ist, 20 Milliarden Tonnen Uran. Etwa der hundertste Teil des Urans ist Uran 235, so dass wir 200 Millionen Tonnen Uran 235 haetten. $2 \cdot 10^8$ to Uran 235 zu je 10^{13} Kcal geben $2 \cdot 10^{21}$ Kcal. Die $6 \cdot 10^8$ Kcal des Nobelpreises sind davon der dreibillionste Teil oder der Bruchteil $3 \cdot 10^{-13}$. Diese Zahl hat man vermutlich gewaehlt, weil sie gerade der Radius eines Atomkerns ist.

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MOOSEJAW - HERALD, 16.11.45.

Recent Nobelpreisträger for Chemistry ist famous Dr. Otto Hahn. His name ist nicht unbekannt in Moosejaw, wie wir erfahren. In the remarkable year 1905, aus offiziell nicht bekannten reasons, unterbrach er hier eine seiner importanten Welt-voyages fuer einige days, - (not exactly known how many) -, und, first of all, besuchte einen hiesigen Friseurladen. Der Friseur erinnert sich lebhaft, dass Hahn gemass der Landessitte eine Kopfwäsche unter Verwendung von 14 fresh eggs verlangte. Er erinnert sich ferner very well, dass der Kopf von Professor Hahn was very geeignet fuer die Spaltung der Eier und er findet es sehr einleuchtend, dass er spæter sich auch der Spaltung von Atomkernen zugewendet hat.. One of the most important problems fuer die Mitbuerger von Moosejaw ist die question, why Dr. Hahn seine voyage hier interruptete. Der Friseur hat eine dunkle Erinnerung, dass nicht ein wissenschaftlicher, sondern mehr ein privater Anlass vorlag, und dass der Verbrauch von 14 Eiern mehr eine Vorbereitung war for that purpose. (Note of the editor: Already at that time Canada and especially Moosejaw have been famous for Pin-Ups and other beautiful girls).

Zusammenfassung und Schlussansprache auf der Nobelfeier:

In der Tat und so war es denn auch. Der alte Mann bekam seinen Hut wieder, die Feuerwehr holte das Grammophon vom Dach. Hojoho! riefen die Matrosen, und der Kapitæn schwang sich jubelnd von Mast zu Mast. Im Hintergrund sah man einen Minjaehrigen muehsam sein Jahr abdienen. Der kleine Scheich von Kubaen aber warf den Kaese zum Fenster hinaus, hob die Duschbruederschaft mit seiner Schwiegermutter auf und reiste ploetzlich ab, nicht wissend, wer dies nun Zufall oder Absicht, kluge Ueberlegung oder Heuchelei.

In der hier mitgetheilten Geschichte wurden die unterstrichenen Adjektive in der von den Festteilnehmern zugerufenen Reihenfolge an fuer sie freigelassenen Plaetzen eingesetzt. Den Zurufern war dabei Inhalt und Anordnung des Stoffes unbekannt. Fuer den Inhalt verantwortlich: Seine Majestaet, der Zufall!

Die einwandfreie Geschichte der unbrauchbaren

Kernphysiker seit ihrer ueberfluessigen

Detainung.

Am 27. April starteten die unwiderstehlichen Vertreter des durchwachsenen KWI.f.Chemie in Taifingen und des masslos traurigen KWI.f.Physick in Hechingen zu einer sneassen Autofahrt in die sauere Detainung. Durch krumme Staedte, vorbei an unendlichen Mengen von groben Panzern, zog die duestere Reisegesellschaft westwaerts, bis sie am Nachmittag im uebertriebenen Heidelberg eintraf. Sie waehnte sich schon am Ziele. Ihrer stummen Fahrt, aber sie sollte erst im Laufe der schnicken Zeit bemerken, dass dies nur die erste Haltestelle auf einer langen Reise war, die sie damit antrat. Das naechste Ziel war Reims, wox sie wenige Tage spaeter eintraf und zunaechst mal das Ende des Kri. gesabbertete. Aber dann ging smart weiter. In einem blauen Flug von Reims nach Versailles zog sie hinwer ueber Nordfrankreich, um nur fuer einige Tage in einem himmlischen Chateau zu hausen, das ganz darauf eingerichtet war, die idiotischen Atomphysiker ueberheitzt zu empfangen. Hier geschah etwas Unerwartetes. Nachdem sie die erste Nacht und den ersten Tag auf eisig kalten Britischen und Feldbetten verbracht haben, kam Verstaerkung. Der jammervolle Herr Heisenberg und der ebenso fabelhafte Herr Diebner trafen ein. Trotzdem jedoch missfiel es den Detainten, so lange in Chesnay zu bleiben und so beschlossen sie aufgereizt von da nach Vesinet zu uebersiedeln, zumal sich ihnen ein neuer Aufenthaltsort gewisse kuemmerliche Chancen boten, mit ihren lebhaechtigen Familien in Verbindung zu treten. Inzwischen war es Ende Mai geworden und weil man ja doch die raetselhafte Abwechslung liebte und weil man in vielen 100-Runden Laeffen um die dumme Villa Argentina diese gefrag-sige auch schon gut kannte, packte man abermals die gewachsenen Koffer und reiste nach Fagaveal. Man kam damit den rucksichtsvollen Wuenschen unserer alkoholischen Detainer auch sehr entgegen, zumal man inzwischen auch den scharlosen Herrn freundlichst und angebrannt eingeladen hatte, sich an dieser scheinheiligen Fahrt zu beteiligen, was er bereitwilligst und mit geistvollem Gesicht auch tat. Im laesternen Fagaveal schliesslich erfuhr der inzwischen schon auf neun uebelriechende Personen angewachsene wohlgeschmeckende Kreis der Atomisten seine letzte und endgueltige Erweiterung, als sich ihm auch noch der hoshafte Herr Gerlach zugesellte. ---Reisefreudig wie man war, hielt man es in Fagaveal aber nicht lange aus. Man wollte weiter. Ja, und nach einigem schoenerlichen Zogern begab man sich - stets im besten und schoercklichen Einvernehmen mit den uns eigentuemlichen Behoerden wie im traebinoesen Kluge in das nun historisch gewordene mischelaechtige Godmanchester. - Hier verbringen nun alle in lehrenwerter Stimmung seit ihrem laecherlichen Eintreffen am 3. Juli 1945 ihre ohbeinigen Tage. Die zehn Detainten sind seitdem eifrig bemueht, sich diesen blumigen Aufenthalt so verweren wie moeglich zu gestalten und weil die Charaktere der Beteiligten nicht gerade in allen Punkten uebereinstimmen, erfolgt die Freizeitgestaltung auf verschiedene Weise. Da ist zunaechst der kuehne Senior unseres Kreises, der bescheidene Herr Prof. Hahn. Er bearbeitet - wenn man hier aus der Schule plaudern darf - seine von ihm so getauften Memoroiden, sofern er nicht gerade in einem kleinerischen 10km Lauf die verschlossene Bewunderung seiner haarstreuenden Genossen von Farm Hall erregt. Aber nicht nur das ist's, was alle Leute seiner Umgebung von ihm zu erzahlen wissen. Wenn er nicht noch ganz andere Dinge auf dem Kerbholz haetter - von denen wir noch reden muessen - so muss doch berichtet werden von seinen gefressigen Cocktails, die er in seiner zarten Guete zum besten gibt, von den sieben gespaltenen Eiern auf seinem leuen Haupt in Mossejaw, von der zufiefat erfundenen Lady in der Oxford Street, von den Berliner Fangkuchen und von den verlorenen 300 Talern bei einer Bahnfahrt und von der praesidialen Wendung, die Tischgespraeche nehmen koennen, aber nicht muessen, wenn er nur Unterhaltung beitraegt. Man koennte vieles von den anderen mittelmaechtigen Herren dieses Kreises erzahlen, was fuer spaetere & enerationen von Detainten

als grundlose Anleitung zum wildromantischen Zeitvertreib beitragen koennte. Wir muessen uns aber kurz fassen. Immerhin sind die mol-
lerten Verdienste des uebermuuetigen Herrn v. Laue ganz unbestritten, der es verstanden hat, fuer das von ihm geleitete trockene Kolloquium seit einem halben Jahre woechentlich zwei eifoermige Vortragende zu bekommen und so zur schleimigen unseres gewuerzten Aufenthaltes ganz wesentlich beizutragen. Unser anmutiger Herr Gerlach hingegen vertreibt sich die Zeit mit der ganz heldenhaften Beschaeftigung mit den humoristischen Erscheinungen des Magnetismus, ausserdem traegt er zur duetischen Verschoenerung unserer Zimmer bei, indem er sich zum verzuckerten Vorsatz gemacht hat, pro Tag etwa 20 Blumenvasen zu betreuen. Wieder anders sieht die sentimentale Freizeitgestaltung bei unserem froschaehnlichen Herrn Heisenberg aus. Von der loecherigen Quantentheorie und der Kernphysik kam er zur diekhaechingen Supraleitung. Die ist aber jetzt schon fertig. Er war im ersten Augenblick ganz bekuenntert, weil er nichts mehr zu tun hatte, aber seitdem er den gewuerzten Trollen liest, leidet er nicht mehr supra, sondern nur noch ein ganz klein wenig, aber auch dies wird ueberwunden, weil der immer freundliche und zweideutige Herr Hardeck, ihm da stets mit einem gemischten Wort in snortfreundige Laune versetzt. Und wenn das nichts hilft, versteht es Herr Hardeck, die atemlose Stimmung dadurch zu heben, dass er uns vorrechnet wie langhaxert es uns geht, indem er den Kaloriengehalt unserer Vertrauensseligen Speisen bestimmt. So koennte man noch von vielen Leidensgenossen reden, von unseren feuchtfroehlichen Detainern selbst, an ihrer Spitze unser unrasierter Capt. Brodie, vom luesternen Weissaecker mit seinen schmippischen Schnottelweimen, vom erhabenen Wirtz und seinen erhebenden Miweissen, vom launischen Dichter und seinen gutmue-
tigen Witzen und vom hochmuuetigen Korsching mit seinem pathetischen Barte. Aber wir muessen damit schliessen. Denn wennauch das Leben allein schon durch diese Dinge bei den hohlen Detainten sehr interes-
sant ist, wirklich aufregend ist es geworden, seit Herr Heisenberg heute im 'Daily Telegraph' entdeckte, dass unser gruenschnaehlicher Prof. Hahn zum gottvollten Nobelpreistraeger bestimmt wurde. Wir suchen katostrophal nach den richtigen Adjektiven, um diesen genialen Sachverhalt kolossal zu beschreiben. Unsere sonst so alluebertreffende Stimmung hat ploetzlich unerreicht strenge Hoehen erklimmen und wir koennen wieder unlaublich in die unerschuetterliche Zukunft blicken und in diesem Sinne beglueckwuenschen wir unseren nichtendenwollenden Meister zu dieser nebligen Ehre!

Farm Hall, Godmanchester, am 16. November 1945.

Die Detainten.

THE WACHHAUER

Nobel-Prize Song.

(Melodie: Studio of Weiner Reis')

Detained since more than half a year
Sind Hahn und wir in Form Hall hier.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

The real reason nebenbei
Ist weil we worked on nuclei.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Die nuclei waren fuer den Krieg
Und fuer den allgemeinen Sieg.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Wie ist das moeglich, fragt man sich,
The story about seems wunderbarlich.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Die Feldherren, Staatscheffe, Zeitungsknaben,
Ihn everyday im Munde haben.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Even the sweethearts in the world (B)
Sie nennen sich jetzt: Atom-girls.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Verliert man jetzt so seine Wetten,
So heisst's, you didn't split the atom.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Ein jeder weiss, das Unglueck kam
Infolge splitting von Uran.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Die energy macht alles waermer,
Only die Schweden werden reicher.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Auf akademisches Geheiss
Kriegt Deutschland einen Nobel-Preis.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

contd./2

(The Nobel-Prize song contd.)

In Oxford Street, da lebt ein Wesen,
Die wird das heut' mit Thraenen lesen.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Es fehlte damals nur ein atom,
Haett er gesagt: I marry you, madam.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Dies ist nur unsre erste Feier,
Ich glaub die Sache wird noch teurer,
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
So ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

Und kommen wir aus diesem Bau,
We hope, we'll be quite lucky now.
Und fragt man, wer ist Schuld daran,
Stets ist die Antwort: Otto Hahn.

File No. Col. Shuler

Letter x
Cable
Report x
Drawing
Other

SO 1 CC

PC TC

7 Dec. '45

From

Lt. Warner

To

Col. Shuler

Inclosures or Attachments Farm Hall Report #20

Gen. Groves

ENG FORM 1352
1 JUNE 45

DECLASSIFIED
UK Note 24 Feb 92
By JS/MAm NARS, Date 2-25-92

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND

WLF/rr

7 December 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Colonel W. R. Shuler, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

1. Inclosed herewith is copy #1 of Farm Hall Report #20, covering the week from 26th November to 2nd December 1945.

2. On 4 December 1945, Colonel Calvert and myself visited the guests at Farm Hall and spent the evening with them. Their morale seemed considerably improved over the last time either of us saw them. Professor Hahn had requested previously permission to go to Stockholm to receive the Nobel Prize award. This permission was denied him, but in lieu thereof he was permitted to write a letter stating that he would be unable to receive this award, at least for the present time. This letter, of course, was in full compliance with all security measures.

3. The guests will probably be returned in a group by the first of next year to the British Army of the Rhine Headquarters and then be discharged individually.

For the Military Attache:

W. L. Warner

1 Incl:
FH Rpt #20
Copy #1

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt, C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET

AIR
MAIL

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LIK Note 27 FEB 92	
By 53/NA m	NARS, Date 2-25-92

WLN/rr

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For the Military Attache:

1 Incl:
FH Rpt #20
Copy #1

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt, C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET

To: Mr. E. BRODIE and Lt. Cdr. WELSH
 From: Major T.H. RITTER

Ref: W.H.20.

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "REPOSITION"
 (26th Nov. - 2nd Dec. 1945)

I. GENERAL

1. This week started badly with disappointment over the last lot of letters sent home and ended more cheerfully with a further mail and a successful visit from Lt.Cdr. WELSH.

II. INCIDENTS

2. On Wednesday, 28th November, I informed the guests that the American authorities in FRANKFORT had not been able personally to deliver the letters to their families, which had been sent from here on Tuesday, 23rd October, and that, therefore, no answers could be expected.

3. This caused general gloom and annoyance.

4. HAHN, in conversation with HEISENBERG and von LAUE, expressed his disappointment as follows:

5. HAHN: I am so disgusted about this letter business. Perhaps it is not BRODIE's fault, it may be a dirty trick of the Commander. Now suddenly we are calmly informed that there is no courier. It is such a dirty trick to lie to us. If I went to the Captain now, I would - (very agitated) - no, I must not!

6. Colonel CALVERT, however, agreed to arrange a two-way mail in time for Christmas. This somewhat lightened the gloom, the guests reacting characteristically; for instance, the following conversation between HAHN, WIRTZ and BAGGE:

7. HAHN: BRODIE made efforts to have the letters delivered by the Americans via PARIS.

WIRTZ: BRODIE does not take any trouble; the American Colonel proposed that to him. They are a dirty lot of scoundrels.

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 1.

HAHN: I would not say that it is the Captain's fault.

WERTZ: All these fellows, including BRODIE, behave badly. That is the crux of the matter.

HAHN: Captain BRODIE cannot help that.

RAGGW: He reports regularly about us to the Commander.

HAHN: I am sure of that; therefore it is no use abusing him in the Captain's presence. That only makes the Commander more furious.

WERTZ: Unfortunately, we don't abuse him at all.

8. Letters were duly written and taken to LONDON on Thursday, 29th November.

III. WEISBERG'S FAMILY

9. I was able to tell WEISBERG on Tuesday 27th November that Colonel CALVERT had met his wife and to reassure him about her welfare, since when WEISBERG has been much relieved and more cheerful.

IV. Lt. Cdr. WELSH'S VISIT

10. Lt. Cdr. WELSH came down on Saturday, 1st December, for the night and cheered everybody considerably. The crisis forecast last week now seems much more remote.

11. Von LAUE was particularly pleased to get a letter from his son in the U.S.A. which he carried about proudly.

12. The results of the visit were thought satisfactory as the following conversations show:

13. HAHN: He did give us a lot of useful information after all.

WEISBERG: The remarkable thing is that he really does know all these people like BOHR and so on.

14. WEISBERG: The conversation at breakfast this morning with the Commander was extremely pleasant.

GEBLACH: I thought, he was more friendly than usual last night.

WEISBERG: I think, he was quite satisfied himself. The visit may not have been 100% valuable, but, nevertheless, I should say 50%. He really did say a lot that was useful.

15. There were no adverse comments.

V. TECHNICAL

16. On 27th and 30th November WEISBERG gave lectures on the subject of 'Molecular structures from a mathematical point of view'.

17. There was nothing else of technical interest during the week.

WARR HALL

2 December 1945

P. L. Brodie
Captain
for Major T. H. RITNER

DECLASSIFIED
UK Note 24 FEB 92
By 31/MRM NARS, Date 2-25-92

Top Secret

Description

Date of Document

SO x CC

~~18 Dec. 20 Dec.~~
From

SO x CC (

From

[illegible]

Lt. Warner

PC TC

To

Col. Shuler

* * * * *

Charged to	:	Date	::	To File By	:	Date	::	Read By(Initialed	:	Date	:
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Gen. Groves : 2 Jan.

ENG FORM 1358
1 JUNE 45

DECLASSIFIED
11K Note 24 Feb 92
By JS/AMM NARS, Date 2-25-92

TOP SECRET
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of the Military Attache
American Embassy
18 December 1945

WLW/kwk

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents

TO : Colonel W. R. Shuler, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D.C.

Inclosed herewith for your information is Copy No. 1 of
Farm Hall Report No. 21, covering the period of 3rd - 9th December
1945.

For the Military Attache:

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt., C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

1 Incl:
a/s

TOP SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
UK Note 27 FEB 92
By 53/MMM NARS, Date 2-25-92



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Assistant to the Military Attache.

1 Incl:
a/s

TOP SECRET

Mr. H. ...
From: Captain P.T.C. RHOE

Ref. F.H.21

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION HESTION
(3rd - 9th Dec. 1945)

I. GENERAL

1. In spite of the visit from Lt.Col. CALVERT and Lt.Cdr. WELSH on 4th December, this has been a very quiet week without difficulties or happenings of interest.

II. THE VISIT

2. Lt.Col. CALVERT and Lt.Cdr. WELSH came down on Tuesday, 4th December to persuade HAHN to write a letter to SWEDEN accepting the NOBEL Prize awarded to him but regretting that he did not think that it would be possible to go to STOCKHOLM himself. HAHN was not at all keen to write without saying that he was prevented from visiting STOCKHOLM by his detention at the hands of the Anglo-Americans. However, he was eventually persuaded to write as required.

III. THE FUTURE

3. In the early morning of 5th December WITTE, in conversation with WEISZACKER, gave vent to his now usual anti-British spleen, and WEISZACKER expressed a more definite opinion than usual:

WITTE: From what I have seen in ENGLAND during these months, I should not like to settle down here on my own free will or to volunteer for work here, no matter what conditions in GERMANY may be. It might be different, of course, if they were to offer me some terrific position in MANCHESTER or somewhere, but I would never actually apply for it.

WEISZACKER: No, for that sort of thing one could only consider AMERICA or RUSSIA.

5. There is at present a fairly general tendency to regard the British as the authors of all their discomforts and the Americans as their one hope of salvation.

TOP SECRETIV. TECHNICAL.

Copy No. 1.

6. DIRMER, on 7th December, used the work of BALDWIN and KOCH of the university of ILLINOIS to hold a lecture on 'Kern-Photoeffekte
7. There was nothing else of technical interest during the week.

WARM HALL
GODMANCHESTER
10th December 1945

P. L. Brodie
Captain

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UK Note 27 FEB 91

By JS/MRM

NARS, Date 2-25-92



~~TOP SECRET~~
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WLN/hs

20 December 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Colonel W. R. Shuler, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosed herewith is copy #1 of Farm Hall Report #22, covering
the week from 10th December to 16th December 1945, forwarded for your
information.

For the Military Attache:

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt, C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

1 Incl:
FH Rpt #22
Copy #1

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

WLN/hs

20 December 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Colonel W. R. Shuler, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

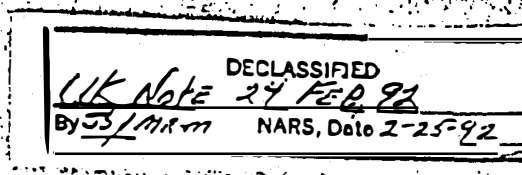
Inclosed herewith is copy #1 of Farm Hall Report #22, covering
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1 Incl:
FH Rpt #22
Copy #1

W. L. WARNER,
1st Lt, C.E.,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET



SECRET

Ref: P.H. 22

Copy No. 1.

OPERATION "WESITOM"
(10th - 16th Dec. 45)

I. GENERAL

1. Nothing of interest has happened this week, either in direct contact with the guests or in the monitoring service, although they are entering upon one of their periodic fits of gloom.

II. LETTERS

2. The promised courier from GERMANY is eagerly though rather sceptically awaited. The effect, if the letters from the guests' wives do not arrive before Christmas, will be extremely disagreeable.

III. DR. ING. HANSEN

3. At the request of Lt. Col. CALVERT, I asked HAHN and finally everybody else whether they knew anyone of this name. Nobody did.

IV. TECHNICAL

4. HEISLER, on 11th December, gave a lecture on the absorption of light by molecules.

WARM HALL
GODMANCHESTER
17th December 1945

Ph.C. Butler
Captain.

File No. Shuler

Description

No. of Copies

Cable

Copy #2

17th - 30th Dec. 45

Report

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From

Drawing

Dean

Other _____

PC TC

To

Shuler

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Gen. Groves : 1/18/46 ::

ENG FORM 1 JUNE 45 1358

DECLASSIFIED
By UK Note 24 Feb 92
By SS/Min NARS, Date 2-25-92

TOP SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
1, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.
LONDON, ENGLAND

EPD/rr

10 January 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Colonel W. R. Shuler, Room 5004, New War Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosed herewith for your information is copy #2 of Farm Hall
Report #23 and #24, covering two weeks from 17th - 30th December 1945.

For the Military Attache:

1 Incl:
FHRpt #23/#24


EDGAR P. DEAN,
Lt. Colonel, AUS,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

EPD/rr

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TOP SECRET

LIK Note	DECLASSIFIED
By 53/111111	24 FEB 92
	NARS, Date 2-25-92

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EPD/rr

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For the Military Attache:

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FHRpt #23/#24

EDGAR P. DEAN,
Lt. Colonel, AUS,
Assistant to the Military Attache.

TOP SECRET

To: Mr. M. PERRIN and Lt.Cdr. WELSH
 From: Captain P.L.C. BRODIE

Ref: FH 23/24

Copy No. 2.

OPERATION "EPSILON"
 (17th - 30th Dec. 45)

I. GENERAL

1. This report covers two weeks, including the Christmas period 22nd - 27th December, when Lt.Cdr. WELSH nobly relieved me.
2. There was nothing to report before the arrival of Lt.Cdr. WELSH; the guests, however, were considerably cheered by the news of their impending return to GERMANY, which the Commander conveyed to them, and this, together with Christmas celebrations, produced a general feeling of good will.

II. CHRISTMAS

3. Lt.Cdr. WELSH brought Lt.Col.DEAN and Lt. WARNER down for the night on 22nd December. Our guests were gracious enough to speak well of the Colonel:
4. WIRTZ: His quiet thoughtfulness made a very deep impression on me. Compared to him we are a lot of hysterical children.
- HEISENBERG: A fine type!
5. Lt.Cdr. WELSH brought the gratifying news of our guests' impending departure to GERMANY. WIRTZ, however, made a last and not very earnest attempt to keep his querulous colours flying:
6. WIRTZ: Who knows, he may have just made this up so that he will have a pleasant Christmas here.
- The Company: Rubbish!
- 7.— The news of the return had a good effect on the guests' opinion of us all:

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 2.

8.

WEISZAECKER:

To be quite honest, I would not have minded being here another six months. They have looked after us marvellously.

HEISENBERG:

If one had only known that we were to go back after a certain time, there would have been absolutely nothing to complain about.

(And a ragged broadside from:)

WIRTZ:

There is one solid comfort; the Commander and BRODIE are going to fly with us, so at least they don't intend to have us crash.

9. About their eventual dispersal in GERMANY they have the following ideas:

10.

WEISZAECKER:

I am convinced that you (HEISENBERG) and HAHN will get away at once and most of us not too long thereafter.

HEISENBERG:

I am not yet sure.

WIRTZ:

I think, WEISZAECKER is right and I should add HARTECK. The problem is, of course, what is going to happen to people like DIEBNER. We know what sort of man he is, but I don't think, we should just drop him.

HEISENBERG:

I agree. He has behaved himself very well recently.

WEISZAECKER:

It ought to be possible to do something for him. He is not a physicist in the real sense of the word, but as it seems that we shall be able to work again, we shall need somebody to get hold of apparatus, to look after it and so forth. We could very well use him for something like that.

HEISENBERG:

That is roughly my idea.

11. Werewolves still lurk in the background and the guests are anxious to avoid giving an impression in GERMANY that they have done anything for us.

12.

WIRTZ:

It would be a mistake, when we get back to GERMANY, to say how marvellous everything has been.

HEISENBERG:

Yes, but, of course, there is a danger of that happening with people like LAUE. That should be avoided at all costs, but, on the other hand, we must do justice to the British who really have treated us extremely well.

WIRTZ:

We should say that we were physically very well treated and mentally wretchedly.

III. LETTERS

13. Letters arrived in time for Christmas Day which gave very great pleasure to everybody.

13

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 2.

**IV. WIRTZ HAULS DOWN HIS COLOURS
OR****HE WHO FIGHTS AND RUNS AWAY, LIVES TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY**

14.

WIRTZ:

There is a lot to be said for the Commander after all, no matter how much we may have cursed him. In any case, it may be wise to be in his good books. We never know when we may have another use for him.

**FARM HALL
GODMANCHESTER
31st December 1945**

P. H. C. Brodie
Captain.