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Louis Fischer Papers, 1890-1977 (bulk 1935-1969): Finding Aid

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Summary Information

Call number:	MC024
Location:	Princeton University Library. Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library. Public Policy Papers. 65 Olden Street Princeton, New Jersey 08540 USA
Size:	29.4 linear feet (50 archival boxes, 14 8x10 photo boxes, 1 11x14 photo box, 1 14x18 photo box and 2 custom boxes)
Language(s) of material:	The majority of the materials are written in English, but certain correspondence is in German, Russian, Hebrew, or French. Some of the articles are translations for foreign papers and journals.
Abstract:	The Louis Fischer Papers include correspondence, interviews, articles and notes, lectures and speeches, photographs, and audiovisual materials that document his life as a journalist, writer, and commentator on international affairs. They also include the papers of his wife, Bertha Markoosha Fischer, an author in her own right, as well as family correspondence and papers. In the latter part of his life Fischer was affiliated with of the

Institute for Advanced Study (1959-1961) and Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs (1961-1969).

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Biography of Louis Fischer

Louis Fischer was born on February 29, 1896 in Philadelphia, son of David, a fish and fruit peddler, and Shifrah (nee Kantzapolsky). He attended the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy (affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania) from 1914 to 1916, then taught public school. From 1917 to 1920 he served as a volunteer in the Jewish Legion, a military unit recruited by the British army and spent 15 months in Palestine (1919-1920). After this military service, he worked for a brief period for a news agency in New York where he met the Russian-born Bertha "Markoosha" Mark (1890?-1977). Markoosha had been in New York since late 1916, first as a pianist touring with a group of Russian musicians; then holding various secretarial and translator jobs, sometimes working for Soviet government officials.

In 1921 Markoosha went to Berlin, Germany, to work for a former Soviet employer. Louis joined her a few months later. Aiming to get journalistic experience, he started contributing to the *New York Evening Post* as a European correspondent. In early 1922 he moved to Moscow. Markoosha, who had been working as an interpreter to Soviet delegations at conferences in Genoa and the Hague, joined him in September. In November, they married. Shortly thereafter, Markoosha returned to Berlin, while Louis stayed in Moscow. Their son George was born in May 1923, followed by Victor one year later. Markoosha stayed in Berlin with the boys until 1927, when she started working for the new Jewish farm colonies in the Ukraine. It was not until 1928, after Markoosha and the boys moved to Moscow, that the Fischers lived under one roof, though Louis often traveled thereafter.

Louis had been working for *The Nation* as special European correspondent since 1923, and contributing articles to foreign papers, often selling the same article more than once. To supplement his earnings, Fischer traveled to the United States every year to give lectures on the Soviet Union. While living in Moscow, he sympathized strongly with the Soviet regime. In 1926 his first book, *Oil Imperialism: The International Struggle for Petroleum*, was published; it described the international struggle for Russian petroleum concessions. The two-volume study *The Soviets in World Affairs* (1930) followed and became a standard reference in its day. Between 1931 and 1935, he published three more books on the Soviet Union. In 1936, the year of Stalin's first purge trial, Fischer went to Spain to report on the Spanish Civil War, where he was an active supporter of the Republican anti-fascist regime, and briefly joined the International Brigades.

In 1938 Fischer decided not to return to the Soviet Union. However, Markoosha and the boys, still living in Moscow as Soviet citizens, were denied permission to leave the country until Eleanor Roosevelt personally intervened. Reunited in the United States in spring 1939, the family first settled in New York—although Louis chose to live by himself in a hotel. Very soon it was obvious that their marriage was over, but until the late 1950s Louis and Markoosha stayed in close touch, visited and wrote each other, often met with the children together, and commented on each other's manuscripts. They never divorced.

Louis encouraged Markoosha to write, and her autobiography, *My Lives in Russia*, appeared in 1944. In it, she tried to explain the life of the Russian people and the early appeal of Communism to her. She wrote articles and reviews, two novels (1948 and 1956), and in 1962 *Reunion in Moscow, a Russian Revisits Her Country*. In 1948-1949 she returned to Germany, working in displaced persons camps for the International Rescue and Relief Committee (IRRC). In 1949, because of ill health, she declined to work as a translator at the Nuremberg trials. However, she worked again for the IRRC in 1950-1951.

In 1941 Louis's *Men and Politics: An Autobiography* appeared, an account of the developments in Europe between the two World Wars, and his personal encounters with politicians, correspondents, and political activists. During the Second World War, Fischer continued to report on European politics, but he also became

interested in the cause of Indian independence. A guest of Mohandas Gandhi in 1942, he soon authored *A Week with Gandhi* (1942). He traveled to India several more times and his biography *The Life of Mahatma Gandhi* (1950) was the basis of the film *Gandhi* (1982).

Fischer's other major field of interest remained the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. His first new book after his family moved to the United States appeared in 1940 and dealt with the Nazi-Bolshevik Pact of 1939. In Communist and some left wing circles he was criticized for disloyalty to the Soviet Union. In June 1945 he broke publicly with *The Nation*, with which he had been associated for 22 years, accusing them of a 'misleading' representation of current events, and employing double standards, especially concerning the Soviet Union. He began writing for small anti-Communist liberal magazines such as *The Progressive*, as a foreign correspondent and commentator on international politics, focusing on Europe and Asia, especially Communism in the Soviet Union and China; imperialism; and the problems of emerging nations. He was one of two American contributors to *The God That Failed* (1949), an autobiographical collection of essays written by ex-Communists and disillusioned fellow travelers. Fischer took offense when he was labeled an ex-Communist, because he had never joined a Communist Party, having only been sympathetic to the Soviet cause. In a note for a biographical entry, he referred to himself as a "left-of-center liberal who favors drastic social reform to improve living conditions" and an "active anti-imperialist." He was also called a "liberal internationalist," and his critical but utilitarian-humanitarian beliefs placed him among those liberals who have been called "believing skeptics." His publications about the Soviet Union include studies of Soviet foreign relations and biographies of Stalin (1952) and Lenin (1964), the latter winning the National Book Award. (A complete list of his books can be found in the Appendix.)

Fischer's life of free-lance writing, lecturing and extensive traveling settled down with his appointment as a research associate at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in December 1958. In 1961 he became a lecturer at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School, where he taught Soviet-American relations and Soviet foreign politics, until his death on January 15, 1970.

Description

This collection consists of correspondence, interviews, articles, notes, lectures, speeches, photographs, and audiovisual materials that document Fischer's life as a journalist, writer, commentator on international affairs, and a founder of the Liberal Party (1944). The collection includes the papers of Fischer's wife, Bertha "Markoosha" Mark Fischer, as well as family correspondence and papers. General correspondence focuses on the Soviet Union, India, and Spain during the Spanish Civil War and is primarily personal in nature. Notable correspondents and interviewees include Svetlana Allilueva, Georgii Chicherin, Jawarhalal Nehru, Eleanor Roosevelt, President Sukarno of Indonesia, Josep Broz Tito, Sumner Welles, and Fischer's sons, George and Victor. Fischer's service in Palestine, early attempts at making his 1950 book on Gandhi into a motion picture, his ideas for undermining Stalin's position in Soviet public opinion, and his early life and life in Princeton are well documented. Other important correspondence documents Fischer's impressions of interviewees, his involvement in the Spanish Civil War, and relationships with publishers and the media. Writings contain Fischer's articles for magazines and lectures, speeches, reviews and notes. Interviews and conversations are with politicians and groups of people Fischer met in his overseas travel. Financial and administrative records include tax returns and appointment books. Clippings and reviews document Fischer's public life and book reviews. Miscellaneous items relate to Fischer's life and include his early research papers on the Soviet Union. Photographs and films document Fischer's early work and travel and the Fischer family, and sound recordings include Fischer's talks and interviews.

The Markoosha Fischer Papers document her life in Europe as well as her time in the United States and include family and other correspondence, writings, and personal materials. Notably, Markoosha's papers contain

material relating to her own books, which were based on her experiences in the Soviet Union and in Germany where she worked in displaced persons camps for the International Rescue and Relief Committee (IRRC) between 1948 and 1951. Her unpublished manuscripts include a full account of her experiences as a secretary and translator at the 1922 Genoa Conference, with a description of the Russian officials she met.

Series 1: General Correspondence, 1919-1970

Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1970 [bulk dates 1935-1969], contains correspondence, arranged alphabetically by last name of correspondent, with publishers, politicians, writers, ambassadors, political activists, and friends around the world. Correspondence with his wife and children can be found among the family papers (Series 9). Topics include World War II and early Cold War issues, American politics and international relations, with a special emphasis on the Soviet Union, India, and Spain during its civil war. Much of the correspondence is personal, some reflecting longstanding friendships with people whom Fischer met in the various countries that he visited, including ambassadors and their wives, journalists and politicians. Where the correspondence was not strictly personal, Fischer kept carbon copies of the letters he wrote, which can sometimes be found on the back of the letters to which he replied. Reports on his conversations with politicians or his journeys may be found here too.

The series contains correspondence with numerous people whom Fischer knew through his work, including Josip Tito, President Sukarno of Indonesia, Robert Oppenheimer, Eleanor Roosevelt, Robert Kennedy, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. Of particular note is the correspondence with George Chicherin, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, 1918-1929, which contains carbon copies of transcripts of Chicherin's detailed comments and corrections (in English) on Fischer's manuscript *The Soviets in World Affairs* (1930). (The original correspondence was donated to the Yale University Library.) Other correspondence reflects Fischer's attempts to influence politicians such as Franklin Roosevelt (about World War II strategy and India), John F. Kennedy, Dwight D. Eisenhower, United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld, Belgian prime minister Paul-Henri Spaak (about the need of a gesture towards Italy in 1948 to curb Communist influence), and Anthony Eden (discussing the casualties in Spain, 1938). In these letters, Fischer spoke his mind. He corrected Eleanor Roosevelt on a point about the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and he chided Dean Acheson for wanting to resign his post because of the low salary. Correspondence with other notable people, often perfunctory, can also be found in the general A-Z files.

Much of the correspondence pertains to India. Fischer corresponded with many Indian politicians and activists, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Yusuf Meherally, Pyarelal, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Jayaprakash Narayan. These letters shed light on the political developments and differences in India during the period before and after independence. Some of the correspondence, such as letters from Chester Bowles, American ambassador to India, 1963-1969, contains personal and off-the-record remarks. There is original correspondence from Mohandas K. Gandhi, as well as correspondence with Gandhi's disciples and family members. The correspondence with Motilal Kothari details the early attempts to turn Fischer's biography of Gandhi into a motion picture film. (Fischer gave away the film rights.) Russian film director Sergei Mikhaylovitch Eisenstein is the subject of other correspondence. Fischer communicated with Upton Sinclair on behalf of Eisenstein concerning a conflict over payments for the Moscow-Hollywood production *Thunder over Mexico* (1933), for which Sinclair and his friends had furnished money.

To understand Fischer's early life, the correspondence with Eiga Shapiro (1918-1921) is important. Shapiro worked for the Zionist Commission in Palestine, and the original letters Fischer sent to her when he served as a volunteer in the Jewish Legion for Palestine are rich in details. Of general biographical interest is the correspondence between Fischer and his publishers and editors, as it contains copies of his own letters, and sheds light on his personal life. The correspondence with Freda Kirchway, editor of *The Nation*, is of particular importance, as it includes many details of Fischer's life before 1938. This file contains Fischer's outgoing letters, probably returned to him for reference. (Fischer's letters to Markoosha from this period were destroyed before

the family left the Soviet Union.) Correspondence with Harper & Brothers in 1956 includes Fischer's views on foreign policy that he wrote at editor Cass Canfield's request for use in Adlai Stevenson's electoral campaign.

Some of the correspondence discusses Fischer's projects and ideas. In 1945, when he publicly left *The Nation*, he corresponded with various people (including Eleanor Roosevelt) about a magazine devoted to international affairs he wanted to start with the help of Sumner Welles. (Welles later withdrew his support.) During the Second World War, because of his charisma and outspoken views on the horrors of fascism and dictatorships, the Office of War Information and the War Finance Committee asked Fischer to speak at various occasions and make radio broadcasts. Later, Fischer communicated with CIA director Walter Bedell Smith, detailing his views on how best to undermine Stalin's position in Soviet public opinion. Fischer was an active member of the Congress of Cultural Freedom, which sponsored international cultural exchanges. He was among the majority of members who voted against accepting director Michael Josselson's resignation in 1967, after it became known that the Congress's activities and sponsorships were funded by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Much of the later correspondence documents Fischer's life in Princeton, including the correspondence with his research assistant and close friend Deirdre Randall, and correspondence with academics, including former ambassador to the Soviet Union, George Kennan, who brought Fischer to work at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 1958. The two exchanged views on both scholarly and political matters: in a 1959 exchange Fischer commented on Kennan's proposals on disarmament and asked Kennan to pass on certain ideas to people "with the ear of Eisenhower" in Washington. Other Princeton correspondents include Don Wolfe, Elias Lowe, Robert Oppenheimer, and Princeton University president Robert Goheen, who consulted Fischer about the student riot of 1963. In 1967, Fischer wrote Michael Josselson about his visit to see Oppenheimer on his death bed. Fischer had a brief relationship with Svetlana Allilueva, Stalin's youngest daughter, who defected from the Soviet Union in 1967 and settled in Princeton. In fact, the correspondence series reveals that Fischer was involved with many women, and love letters can also be found in the file "unknown correspondents" (alphabetically arranged by first name, if present).

Series 2: Subject Correspondence, 1936-1969

Series 2, Subject Correspondence, 1936-1969, contains correspondence alphabetically arranged by topic that Fischer kept on countries he visited, most of his publications, and other subjects. Of special interest are the country files, grouped under the heading "international," which contain accounts of his impressions of the people he met or interviewed. Fischer wrote these accounts as letters to friends and kept a copy specifically for these files. Other correspondence relating to these visits is often included as well, primarily with people from within the country itself. This is especially the case with the files about India, which Fischer visited at least four times between 1942 and 1952. They contain correspondence from people in India not present in the General Correspondence series commenting on the domestic situation. Correspondence with people or organizations sympathizing with the cause of Indian independence, including Fischer's own project to raise money among friends for a tractor, will be found in separate subject files.

The file on Spain documents Fischer's involvement with the Spanish Civil War and his role as an intermediary with the American Section of the International Brigades in the repatriation of American volunteers. The file includes some drafts for speeches and announcements that Fischer may have ghostwritten for others and confidential correspondence with Ambassador Claude Bowes concerning the American embargo on the shipment of arms to Spain. Some correspondence in this file is in Spanish and German. The file on the Soviet Union contains correspondence concerning his 1956 visit, eighteen years after his last visit in May 1938.

The files on books and miscellaneous publications contain correspondence with both American and foreign publishers, the latter usually concerning foreign translations and copyright, especially letters to Jonathan Cape and Victor Gollancz. Correspondence with his primary publishers Duell, Sloan & Pearce, and later Harper's, and other publishers and journals can be found in the General Correspondence series. The subject files on

individual book publications contain letters from readers and literary editors. The files on *Men and Politics* (1941), *The Story of Indonesia* (1959), and *The Life of Lenin* (1964) also contain correspondence concerning research and earlier drafts of the manuscripts. Of special interest in the Lenin file is correspondence with Radio Liberty in London, which broadcast an interview with Fischer on the book in 1964 and evoked reactions from listeners in the Soviet Union, to whom Fischer responded in Russian in a later broadcast (transcripts included).

The miscellaneous publications folders, which start in 1947, include agreements and general correspondence with publishers, journals, agents, and sometimes readers, who are not found among the names in the General Correspondence series. Of special interest is the correspondence of 1947-1949, which documents conflicts with publishers in India over payments, and includes some observations of the situation in India and the decline of public interest in Fischer's columns in Indian newspapers (1947). The correspondence of 1959 includes an exchange with the *Zionist Echo* editor concerning accusations by the Israeli Minister of Development Mordechai Bentov that he was misquoted by Fischer in the book *This is Our World*. Another subject file documents Fischer's role as one of the initiators and vice-chairmen of the Liberal Party, founded in 1944. Documentation on Fischer's appointments and courses at the Woodrow Wilson School may be found in the file on Princeton University.

Series 3: Writings, 1921-1970

Series 3, Writings, 1921-1970, is arranged alphabetically by type, then chronologically and contains articles and reviews, lectures, speeches and discussions, manuscript drafts and research notes. The articles through 1945 were mainly written for *The Nation*, though early articles for Russian papers and Jewish-American journals are also found, the latter concerning the Jewish colonies in Russia and Poland. Foreign translations are included, mostly for *Reader's Digest*. Drafts of articles are included if they appear not to have been published. Annotations indicate that Fischer reworked some of his articles for his books. The lectures, speeches and discussions contain texts and printed discussions with others on radio broadcasts. Complementary information about Fischer's public appearances in lecture tours and broadcasts can be found among the press clippings in Series 6. The manuscript drafts concern a projected book entitled *The Real Russia, or Russia, Reality and Utopia* (ca. 1961), about the post-Stalin era at the time of Khrushchev in the Soviet Union. The research notes also contain some diaries and diary entries and notes on conversations. Of special interest are the typescript diaries concerning Fischer's first month in Spain (September-October, 1936), conversations with London politicians and others about World War II from July-October 1941, and a visit to India in 1942. The general notes are especially extensive for 1952 and 1958. In 1952 Fischer went on a nine-month world tour that included visits to Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. In 1958 he visited Indonesia and the Netherlands for research for his book *The Story of Indonesia* (1959). Some notes in the series concern conversations with unidentified people who are referred to with code names. There are similar notes in Series 4, Interviews and Conversations.

Series 4: Interviews and Conversations, 1928-1967

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, 1928-1967, contains records of conversations with politicians ranging in length from complete interviews to brief notes. These are arranged alphabetically by last name of the interviewee, then followed by five folders for specific overseas trips. Many of the latter records refer to people using code names. For most interviewees, Fischer wrote their real identity on the paper at a later stage. Remaining unidentified people are filed at the end of the series (see also the research notes in Series 3). The most extensive interviews are with President Tito of Yugoslavia (1952), President Sukarno of Indonesia (1958, 1960), and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, with whom he had several discussions in 1944-1945. The discussions with Welles eventually led to their plan to start a liberal international affairs journal. Conversations that Fischer had with groups of people (many in code names) during visits to London, Berlin and India can be found at the end of the series. Some records of conversations may also be found as letters Fischer sent to friends

(Series 1).

Series 5: Financial and Administrative Records, 1896-1970

Series 5, Financial and Administrative Records, 1896-1970, contains tax returns, financial records, and appointment and address books arranged by document type. The tax return files include royalty statements and correspondence with accountants. Records of Fischer's professional and social appointments can be found in his annual appointment and address books (1937-1970), which he kept in addition to regular address books (circa 1948-1970).

Series 6: Clippings and Reviews, 1926-1969

Series 6, Clippings and Reviews, 1926-1969, contains press clippings divided into two chronologically arranged subseries: one concerning Louis Fischer's public life and one comprising book reviews. Among the former are clippings containing Fischer's statements and views in lectures, speeches, broadcasts and other public activities. These clippings also include interviews with Fischer himself and biographical notes for publicity purposes and biographical dictionaries. The book reviews concern his most well known books, and include reviews of foreign translations.

Subseries 1A: Press Clippings, 1927-1969

Subseries 1B: Book Reviews, 1926-1969

Series 7: Memorabilia and Miscellaneous, 1914-1969

Series 7, Memorabilia and Miscellaneous, 1914-1969, contains various items, arranged chronologically, relating to Louis Fischer's life, including his 1914 Southern High School (Philadelphia) yearbook, where he was listed with the motto "A penny saved is a penny earned," and other miscellaneous items. Some early research papers concerning the Soviet Union are also to be found.

Series 8: Markoosha Fischer Papers, 1931-1977

Series 8, Markoosha Fischer Papers, 1931-1977, is arranged in three subseries: Correspondence (arranged alphabetically), Writings (arranged alphabetically), and Personal Materials (arranged chronologically), which document her life in Europe as well as her time in the United States. The correspondence does not include letters with her husband and sons, which can be found in Series 9, Family Papers. Some of the general correspondence is in German or Russian, including that with Nikolai Troitsky (Boris Yakovlev), director of the Russian Library in Munich and subeditor for the book *Thirteen Who Fled* (1949). Another correspondent writing in Russian is Joseph A. Rosen, for whom Markoosha worked for one year in a new Jewish settlement in the Ukraine, before settling in Moscow in 1928.

There is some correspondence with Eleanor Roosevelt, through whose intervention Markoosha and her sons were able to leave the Soviet Union. Correspondence of Paul and Hede Massing, friends from Berlin and Moscow who moved to the United States in the 1930s, is also present. George and Victor Fischer stayed with the Massings for one-and-a-half years (1931-1933), and their letters in Series 9, Family Papers, complement those found here. During the McCarthy era, Hede Massing was convicted of spying for Moscow.

Of particular interest is the correspondence from the Wloch and Wolf families, other German communists who

had moved to Moscow during the Nazi regime. Elsa Wolf was Markoosha's best friend in Moscow. Erna Wloch and her children, Lothar and Margot, disappeared in 1942 after the news that her husband, a victim of the Stalin purges of 1937, had died. However, both families turned up in Berlin after the war, and their correspondence covers the immediate post-war period. Erna Wloch, who died in 1946, wrote Markoosha about mutual women acquaintances and their fates under the Nazi regime. The Wolf and Wloch correspondence contains many references to and letters from the boys, Lothar Wloch and Konrad ("Koni") and Markus ("Mischa") Wolf, who were good friends with Markoosha's sons. By 1980, Konrad, who had become a respected filmmaker and head of the Academy of Arts in East Germany, was planning a film about their boyhood friendship, but died before he could complete it. His brother Markus ("Mischa") Wolf, chief of the East German foreign intelligence service, finally wrote a book on the topic: *The Troika* (1989).

There is disappointingly little correspondence from Markoosha's Menshevik sister Theresa Rubinstein, who served as secretary of a Russian socialist group in Germany before the First World War and with whom Markoosha lived prior to the war. (They also lived together in Copenhagen during the war.) Theresa later moved to New York. Nina Rubinstein, her daughter, was very close to Markoosha in her later years.

The Writings subseries contains material relating to Markoosha's own books, which were based on her experiences in the Soviet Union and in Germany (where she worked for the International Rescue and Relief Committee (IRRC) between 1948 and 1951). Her unpublished manuscripts contain three chapters excluded from her *My Lives in Russia*. The first two describe her childhood in Lithuania, her youth in a Swiss "finishing school," her time at Lausanne University, and the years afterwards, when she lived with her sister, Theresa. Of particular interest are her anecdotes concerning the Russian revolutionary exiles she met in this period, including Karl Radek, Alexandra Kollontai, Yuri Larin, and Maxim Gorki. Her third chapter, covering the period 1916-1922, contains a full account of her experiences as a secretary and translator at the 1922 Genoa Conference, with a description of all the Russian officials she met. In addition to these early chapters, there is an account of the period from July 1938 to January 1939, originally intended to be published as a sequel to *My Lives in Russia*. In it, Markoosha describes the Soviet secret police's attempts to recruit her after she had applied for a visa to the United States.

The unpublished manuscripts also contain drafts and notes for a third novel, *Anya*. Her first novel, *The Nazarovs* (1948), described four generations of a Russian family between 1892 and 1942 and the perspective of each family member on that time span. *The Right to Love* (1956), dealt with three love affairs in the post-war ruins of Berlin. In *Anya*, Markoosha addressed the Jewish question in the Soviet Union. For all four books, including her last, *Reunion in Moscow* (1962), there is a file with correspondence from the publisher (Harper's), readers and friends, and book reviews (many from scrapbooks).

The Personal Materials subseries contains memorabilia, clippings and publicity (mainly for Markoosha's lecture series), financial records and correspondence (mainly royalty statements) and appointment and address books. Among the memorabilia is a typescript copy of poems by Boris Pasternak.

Subseries 1A: Correspondence, 1931-1977

Subseries 1B: Writings, 1940-1967, undated

Subseries 1C: Personal Materials, 1940-1977

Series 9: Family Papers, 1922-1978

Series 9, Family Papers, 1922-1978, is divided into two subseries: Family Correspondence (arranged by

correspondent) and Miscellaneous Family Papers (arranged chronologically). The large majority of the family correspondence subseries is the correspondence between Louis and Markoosha, and between both of them and their sons George and Victor and their families. Because Louis and Markoosha lived very separate lives, letters written to them both were often forwarded to each other, or sent in duplicate. Letters from Louis, Markoosha, or one of the children to all family members are filed among the Louis-Markoosha correspondence; letters to or from both sons are kept among George's correspondence. The family papers concern the death of Louis and Markoosha Fischer (including estate papers) and some administrative papers.

The correspondence between Louis and Markoosha before her emigration does not contain letters from Louis apart from one in 1933 (a copy he kept); Markoosha destroyed his letters before she left the Soviet Union. Markoosha's letters for this period are an account of her daily life, the children, her jobs, health, financial situation, and news about their friends in Moscow or Berlin. Markoosha used this correspondence as a reference when she wrote *My Lives in Russia*. After her and her sons' emigration in 1939, the correspondence between Louis and Markoosha reflected their marital estrangement. As they did not live together, they wrote about themselves, their relationship, their writing, their children, and their financial problems, including Markoosha's need for financial support, which caused many tensions.

The first few years after the family moved to the United States seem to have been overshadowed by Markoosha's attempts to come to terms with the state of her marriage and to set up her own life as a writer and lecturer in the shadow of her husband. She lived at the farm they bought in Quakertown, Pennsylvania (next to the Massings), and was visited by Louis and their sons George and Victor, who by September 1942 had both left home. In 1944 Markoosha received her first lecture contract, and Louis sent her advice on how to maximize the publicity for her just-published book. By this time they wrote each other on a daily basis and on quite friendly terms. In addition, Markoosha filed his correspondence and press clippings, and did some typing for him.

Of particular interest is the correspondence from in the years 1948-1952, which Markoosha spent primarily in Europe. During the first year she worked for the IRRC at displaced persons camps in Germany. Part of the correspondence is about the work for the book *Thirteen Who Fled*, thirteen personal stories of disaffected Russian émigrés. It was a Fischer family project: Louis was the editor, Markoosha the intermediary between him and the subeditor Nikolai Troitsky (Boris Yakovlev), and Victor and his wife Gloria were translators. After this year Markoosha spent time in Italy writing, before returning to the United States in spring 1950. Markoosha's letters are manifold and lively, but Louis wrote very little in this period. He did encourage his wife to write and be creative, rather than to work for the IRRC. However, she did decide to return to work for the IRRC once more, in Paris. After returning to the United States in 1952, Markoosha went through emotional difficulties. She sold the family farm that summer, lived in various places, and came down with health problems, such that in 1954 doctors told her that she should not strain herself in any way. Louis, however, kept encouraging her to write. From 1956 on, their correspondence was strained and soon virtually nonexistent.

There is significant correspondence from George and Victor Fischer and their families to their parents, especially Markoosha. Of special interest is the correspondence of the boys' years in the Army, where George became a captain and was sent to Europe, presumably because of his knowledge of Russian. The correspondence documents their subsequent careers and family lives. Victor married Gloria Rubinstein while in the Army in 1944, and began a career in town planning and urban development. In 1951 they moved to Alaska where Victor became involved with politics and the movement for Alaskan statehood. Their children Greg, Yonni and Joe were adopted between 1957 and 1959. George followed a career in Russian studies and political science, and became professor at Brandeis, Cornell, Columbia and City University of New York. He married twice: Kitty Hoag in 1948, and Elinor (Nell) Halsted in 1958. George and Nell had two children, Sara and Mark.

The folders containing other than family correspondence consist primarily of George's correspondence

concerning his father's death, papers, and estate. Among the correspondence with non-family members are some letters from Svetlana Allilueva to George after his father's death, 1970-1972.

Subseries 1A: Family Correspondence, 1929-1977

Subseries 1B: Miscellaneous Family Papers, 1922-1978

Series 10: Photographs, circa 1890-1977

Series 10, Photographs, circa 1890-1977, contains photographs arranged into four groups: photos relating to Louis Fischer; photos relating to Markoosha Fischer; family photographs; and others. Besides some photographs of his parents and school classes, the early Louis Fischer photographs are predominantly of his service in Britain's Jewish Legion 1917-1920. The period 1922-1938 includes images of the Soviet Union, photos with fellow foreign correspondents in Moscow and Eisenstein's film crew, cartoons of Fischer (1931), and photographs of Fischer in Spain and at the Geneva conference in 1938. The photographs for the period 1939-1946 include many photographs of Fischer with Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Photos from 1958 include a visit to Indonesia and the Rhodes conference.

The Markoosha Fischer photographs include images of her family, her youth and childhood, her work at the International Rescue and Relief Committee, including photos of the displaced persons camp in Schleissheim, and her friends and travels in that same period, as well as of a visit to the Soviet Union in 1960. The majority of photographs depicting her are family photographs. They include early photographs of Louis and Markoosha together and cover the Berlin and Moscow period (1922-1939), some photographs of the boat trip to the United States, and family scenes at the farm in Quakertown, Alaska, and elsewhere, including reunions with Erna, Margot and Lothar Wloch.

The photographs of other individuals, which do not contain any of the Fischers, have partly been used as illustrations for Fischer's books. They include many shots of Gandhi and Nehru, Stalin, Philippine secretary and later President Ramon Magsaysay (circa 1950-1957), Soviet officials and scenes, including the early 1920s, and Franklin Roosevelt's trip to Yalta in 1945. The last box contains oversize photographs, including some portraits of Louis Fischer, Alexander Kerensky, Joseph Stalin, Fischer with Tito, and pages of a family photo album (1925-1939). The latter include Moscow scenes, as well as a photo of the Open Road Group arriving in Moscow.

Series 11: Audiovisual and Oversize Items, 1921-1970

Series 11, Audiovisual and Oversize Items, 1921-1970, contains primarily sound recordings, including talks and interviews that Louis Fischer gave during his life, some disc mailers of family and friends, and his memorial service in 1970. There are two black and white films, including one of family scenes in Moscow circa 1935. All items in this series are individually described in the folder list.

Arrangement

Organized into the following series:

Series 1: General Correspondence, 1919-1970

- Series 2: Subject Correspondence, 1936-1969
- Series 3: Writings, 1921-1970
- Series 4: Interviews and Conversations, 1928-1967
- Series 5: Financial and Administrative Records, 1896-1970
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- Series 10: Photographs, circa 1890-1977
- Series 11: Audiovisual and Oversize Items, 1921-1970

Access and Use

Access

Collection is open for research use.

Restrictions on Use and Copyright Information

Single photocopies may be made for research purposes. Permission to publish materials from the collection must be requested from the Curator of the Public Policy Papers. Any copyright vested in Louis Fischer has passed to Princeton University; researchers are responsible for determining any other copyright questions.

Acquisition and Appraisal

Provenance and Acquisition

The papers were donated by George and Victor Fischer in 1970, following the wishes of their father. The papers of Markoosha Fischer, including family papers, were added after her death in 1977.

Processing and Other Information

Preferred Citation

Identification of specific item; Date (if known); Louis Fischer Papers, Box and Folder Number; Public Policy Papers, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

Works Cited

Processing Information

This collection was processed by Helene van Rossum in 2000, with the assistance of Desmond Dorsey '99, Bev Prewitt '02, Lindsey Tripp '04. Finding aid written by Helene van Rossum in 2000.

Encoding

Machine-readable finding aid encoded in EAD 2002 by Techbooks and Cristela García-Spitz on December 23, 2006.

Descriptive Rules Used

Finding aid content adheres to that prescribed by *Describing Archives: A Content Standard*.

Subject Headings

These materials have been indexed in the [Princeton University Library online catalog](#) using the following terms. Those seeking related materials should search under these terms.

- Allilueva, Svetlana, 1925- -- Correspondence.
- Chicherin, G. (Georgii?), 1872-1936 -- Correspondence.
- Chicherin, G. (Georgii?), 1872-1936 -- Interviews.
- Fischer, Markoosha.
- Fischer, George, 1923- -- Correspondence.
- Fischer, Viktor, 1924- -- Correspondence.
- Gandhi, Mahatma, 1869-1948.
- Lenin, Vladimir Ilich, 1870-1924.
- Nehru, Jawaharlal, 1889-1964 -- Correspondence.
- Nehru, Jawaharlal, 1889-1964 -- Photographs.
- Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1884-1962 -- Correspondence.
- Soekarno, 1901-1970 -- Interviews.
- Stalin, Josphe 1879-1953.
- Tito, Josip Broz, 1892-1980.
- Welles, Sumner, 1892-1961 -- Correspondence.
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- Great Britain. Army. Jewish Legion.
- Congress for Cultural Freedom.
- Liberal Party (U.S.)
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- Communism -- Soviet Union.
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Contents List

Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1970

Series Description

Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1970 [bulk dates 1935-1969], contains correspondence, arranged alphabetically by last name of correspondent, with publishers, politicians, writers, ambassadors, political activists, and friends around the world. Correspondence with his wife and children can be found among the family papers (Series 9). Topics include World War II and early Cold War issues, American politics and international relations, with a special emphasis on the Soviet Union, India, and Spain during its civil war. Much of the correspondence is personal, some reflecting longstanding friendships with people whom Fischer met in the various countries that he visited, including ambassadors and their wives, journalists and politicians. Where the correspondence was not strictly personal, Fischer kept carbon copies of the letters he wrote, which can sometimes be found on the back of the letters to which he replied. Reports on his conversations with politicians or his journeys may be found here too.

The series contains correspondence with numerous people whom Fischer knew through his work, including Josip Tito, President Sukarno of Indonesia, Robert Oppenheimer, Eleanor Roosevelt, Robert Kennedy, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. Of particular note is the correspondence with George Chicherin, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, 1918-1929, which contains carbon copies of transcripts of Chicherin's detailed comments and corrections (in English) on Fischer's manuscript *The Soviets in World Affairs* (1930). (The original correspondence was donated to the Yale University Library.) Other correspondence reflects Fischer's attempts to influence politicians such as Franklin Roosevelt (about World War II strategy and India), John F. Kennedy, Dwight D. Eisenhower, United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld, Belgian prime minister Paul-Henri Spaak (about the need of a gesture towards Italy in 1948 to curb Communist influence), and Anthony Eden (discussing the casualties in Spain, 1938). In these letters, Fischer spoke his mind. He corrected Eleanor Roosevelt on a point about the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and he chided Dean Acheson for wanting to resign his post because of the low salary. Correspondence with other notable people, often perfunctory, can also be found in the general A-Z files.

Much of the correspondence pertains to India. Fischer corresponded with many Indian politicians and activists, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Yusuf Meherally, Pyarelal, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Jayaprakash Narayan. These letters shed light on the political developments and differences in India during the period before and after independence. Some of the correspondence, such as letters from Chester Bowles, American ambassador to India, 1963-1969, contains personal and off-the-record remarks. There is original correspondence from Mohandas K. Gandhi, as well as correspondence with Gandhi's disciples and family members. The correspondence with Motilal Kothari details the early attempts to turn Fischer's biography of Gandhi into a motion picture film. (Fischer gave away the film rights.) Russian film director Sergei Mikhaylovitch Eisenstein is the subject of other correspondence. Fischer communicated with Upton Sinclair on behalf of Eisenstein concerning a conflict over payments for the Moscow-Hollywood production *Thunder over Mexico* (1933), for which Sinclair and his friends had furnished money.

Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1 ... (Continued)

To understand Fischer's early life, the correspondence with Eiga Shapiro (1918-1921) is important. Shapiro worked for the Zionist Commission in Palestine, and the original letters Fischer sent to her when he served as a volunteer in the Jewish Legion for Palestine are rich in details. Of general biographical interest is the correspondence between Fischer and his publishers and editors, as it contains copies of his own letters, and sheds light on his personal life. The correspondence with Freda Kirchway, editor of *The Nation*, is of particular importance, as it includes many details of Fischer's life before 1938. This file contains Fischer's outgoing letters, probably returned to him for reference. (Fischer's letters to Markoosha from this period were destroyed before the family left the Soviet Union.) Correspondence with Harper & Brothers in 1956 includes Fischer's views on foreign policy that he wrote at editor Cass Canfield's request for use in Adlai Stevenson's electoral campaign.

Some of the correspondence discusses Fischer's projects and ideas. In 1945, when he publicly left *The Nation*, he corresponded with various people (including Eleanor Roosevelt) about a magazine devoted to international affairs he wanted to start with the help of Sumner Welles. (Welles later withdrew his support.) During the Second World War, because of his charisma and outspoken views on the horrors of fascism and dictatorships, the Office of War Information and the War Finance Committee asked Fischer to speak at various occasions and make radio broadcasts. Later, Fischer communicated with CIA director Walter Bedell Smith, detailing his views on how best to undermine Stalin's position in Soviet public opinion. Fischer was an active member of the Congress of Cultural Freedom, which sponsored international cultural exchanges. He was among the majority of members who voted against accepting director Michael Josselson's resignation in 1967, after it became known that the Congress's activities and sponsorships were funded by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Much of the later correspondence documents Fischer's life in Princeton, including the correspondence with his research assistant and close friend Deirdre Randall, and correspondence with academics, including former ambassador to the Soviet Union, George Kennan, who brought Fischer to work at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 1958. The two exchanged views on both scholarly and political matters: in a 1959 exchange Fischer commented on Kennan's proposals on disarmament and asked Kennan to pass on certain ideas to people "with the ear of Eisenhower" in Washington. Other Princeton correspondents include Don Wolfe, Elias Lowe, Robert Oppenheimer, and Princeton University president Robert Goheen, who consulted Fischer about the student riot of 1963. In 1967, Fischer wrote Michael Josselson about his visit to see Oppenheimer on his death bed. Fischer had a brief relationship with Svetlana Allilueva, Stalin's youngest daughter, who defected from the Soviet Union in 1967 and settled in Princeton. In fact, the correspondence series reveals that Fischer was involved with many women, and love letters can also be found in the file "unknown correspondents" (alphabetically arranged by first name, if present).

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Randall, Deirdre, 1957-1969	10	1-4

Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1 ... (Continued)

Randolph, A. Philip, 1945	10	5
Random House, 1940-1941, 1961-1963	10	6
Rau, Kripa, 1956-1957	10	7
Raymond, Jack, 1966-1968	10	8
Reader's Digest, 1941-1966	10	9-10
Reston, James, 1955	10	11
Reuther, Victor G., 1946	10	12
Rimano, Richard, 1944	10	13
Roberts, Owen J., 1946-1949	10	14
Rockefeller Foundation, 1948, 1958-1962	10	15
Rodman, Samuel (Shy), 1930, 1949, 1960	10	16
Romulo, Carlos P., 1958	10	17
Ronen, Omry, 1966-1968	10	18
Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1938-1946, 1969	10	19
Roosevelt, Franklin D., 1939-1943	10	20
Roosevelt Library, Franklin D., 1969	10	21
Rothberg, Harvey, 1961-1969	11	1
Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, 1941	11	2
Rubenstein, Frank J. and Mary, 1950-1969	11	3
Rubin, Morris H. (The Progressive), 1947-1952, 1967	11	4
Ruml, Beardsley, 1945	11	5
Rusk, Dean, 1959-1968	11	6
S, 1927-1969	11	7
Salisbury, Harrison E., 1964, 1968	11	8
Samuel, Maurice, 1940, 1964-1966	11	9

Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1 ... (Continued)

Sarper, Selim, 1952, 1960	11	10
Schlesinger, Arthur M. Jr., 1962-1967	11	11
Schulte, Luise, 1950-1953	11	12
Schwarz, Solomon and Vera Aleksandrova, 1961-1966	11	13
Scott, John, 1956-1958	11	14
Servan-Schreiber, Jean-Jacques and Madeleine, 1950-1951	11	15
Shapiro, Eiga, 1918-1921	11	16-18
Sheean, Vincent and Dinah, 1928-1940, 1951	11	19
Sigmond, Ida and Harry, 1936-1969	12	1
Sinclair, Upton, 1933-1953	12	2
Singh, J.J., 1942-1969	12	3
Smith, Walter Bedell, 1951-1953	12	4
South Philadelphia High School, 1962-1965	12	5
Spaak, Paul-Henri, 1948, 1960	12	6
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Spivak, Lawrence E., 1945	12	8
Stalin, Joseph V., 1933-1938	12	9
Stanton, E.F. and Josie, 1952-1961	12	10
Steffens, Ella Winter, 1930	12	11
Stettinius, Edward R., Jr., 1944	12	12
Strachey, John, 1941, 1945, 1962	12	13
Strang, William, 1951, 1966-1969	12	14
Strauss, Russell and Pat, 1938-1969	12	15
Streit, Clarence, 1948, 1953, 1968	12	16
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Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1 ... (Continued)

Sukarno, H., 1956-1961	12	18
Sullivan, Janet, 1944-1946	12	19
Summerskill, Edith, 1938-1951	12	20
Swing, Raymond Gram, 1942-1954	12	21
T, 1925, 1941-1969	12	22
Taft, Robert A., 1945	12	23
Tagore, Rathindranath, 1950	12	24
Taylor, Harold, 1951, 1965	12	25
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Trew, H. Gwynne, 1925-1926	12	34
Troitsky, Nikolai A. ("Boris Yakovlev"), 1948-1963	12	35
Tucker, Robert C., 1962-1963	12	36
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Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1 ... (Continued)

Vayo, Julio Alvarez del and Luise, 1938-1957	12	43
Veerarasharam, P.V., 1962-1963	12	44
Verlag, Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1964-1966	12	45
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W, 1929, 1939-1969	13	1
W. Colston Leigh, Inc., 1951-1965	13	2
Wake Up America (Program), 1943-1945	13	3
Walker, Agnes (Knickerbocker), 1942-1969	13	4
Walsh, J. Raymond, 1945-1946	13	5
Walsh, Richard J., 1943-1953	13	6
War Finance Committee, Treasury Department, 1943-1944	13	7
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Washington Post, 1961	13	9
Washington, University of, 1957-1958	13	10
Watumull, Ellen Jensen and G.J., 1948-1967	13	11
Webb, Beatrice, 1935	13	12
Weisgal, Meyer W., 1955	13	13
Welles, Sumner, 1941-1946	13	14
White, William Allen, 1940-1943	13	15
Wilkinson, Ellen E., 1929-1941	13	16
Willen, Joseph, Pearl, and Debbie, 1941-1959	13	17
Willen, Paul, 1950, 1952	13	18
Willkie, Wendell L., 1943	13	19
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Series 1, General Correspondence, 1919-1 ... (Continued)

Winant, John Gilbert, 1946	13	21
Wodak, Walter, 1956-1969	13	22
Wofford, Harris, 1946-1969	13	23
Wolfe, Bertram D. and Ella, 1962-1969	13	24
Wolfe, Don M. and Mary, 1962-1969	13	25
Woodman, Dorothy, 1946-1947, 1959-1960	13	26
Wright, Richard, 1950	13	27
Writers' War Board, 1944-1954, 1964	13	28
Wyatt, Woodrow, 1946-1947, 1957-1961	13	29
Y, 1941-1958	14	1
Yager, Helen, 1953	14	2
Yale University Library, 1946-1961	14	3
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Unidentified (first names A-N), 1930-1969	14	5
Unidentified (first names O-Z and unsigned), 1937-1969	14	6

Series 2, Subject correspondence, 1936-1969**Series Description**

Series 2, Subject Correspondence, 1936-1969, contains correspondence alphabetically arranged by topic that Fischer kept on countries he visited, most of his publications, and other subjects. Of special interest are the country files, grouped under the heading "international," which contain accounts of his impressions of the people he met or interviewed. Fischer wrote these accounts as letters to friends and kept a copy specifically for these files. Other correspondence relating to these visits is often included as well, primarily with people from within the country itself. This is especially the case with the files about India, which Fischer visited at least four times between 1942 and 1952. They contain correspondence from people in India not present in the General Correspondence series commenting on the domestic situation. Correspondence with people or organizations sympathizing with the cause of Indian independence, including Fischer's own project to raise money among friends for a tractor, will be found in separate subject files.

The file on Spain documents Fischer's involvement with the Spanish Civil War and his role as an intermediary with the American Section of the International Brigades in the repatriation of American

Series 2, Subject correspondence, 1936-1 ... (Continued)

volunteers. The file includes some drafts for speeches and announcements that Fischer may have ghostwritten for others and confidential correspondence with Ambassador Claude Bowes concerning the American embargo on the shipment of arms to Spain. Some correspondence in this file is in Spanish and German. The file on the Soviet Union contains correspondence concerning his 1956 visit, eighteen years after his last visit in May 1938.

The files on books and miscellaneous publications contain correspondence with both American and foreign publishers, the latter usually concerning foreign translations and copyright, especially letters to Jonathan Cape and Victor Gollancz. Correspondence with his primary publishers Duell, Sloan & Pearce, and later Harper's, and other publishers and journals can be found in the General Correspondence series. The subject files on individual book publications contain letters from readers and literary editors. The files on *Men and Politics* (1941), *The Story of Indonesia* (1959), and *The Life of Lenin* (1964) also contain correspondence concerning research and earlier drafts of the manuscripts. Of special interest in the Lenin file is correspondence with Radio Liberty in London, which broadcast an interview with Fischer on the book in 1964 and evoked reactions from listeners in the Soviet Union, to whom Fischer responded in Russian in a later broadcast (transcripts included).

The miscellaneous publications folders, which start in 1947, include agreements and general correspondence with publishers, journals, agents, and sometimes readers, who are not found among the names in the General Correspondence series. Of special interest is the correspondence of 1947-1949, which documents conflicts with publishers in India over payments, and includes some observations of the situation in India and the decline of public interest in Fischer's columns in Indian newspapers (1947). The correspondence of 1959 includes an exchange with the *Zionist Echo* editor concerning accusations by the Israeli Minister of Development Mordechai Bentov that he was misquoted by Fischer in the book *This is Our World*. Another subject file documents Fischer's role as one of the initiators and vice-chairmen of the Liberal Party, founded in 1944. Documentation on Fischer's appointments and courses at the Woodrow Wilson School may be found in the file on Princeton University.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Awards, 1951-1965	14	7
Conferences: Congress for Cultural Freedom, Rhodes, 1958	14	8
Conferences: Status of Soviet Jews, 1963	14	9
Conferences: Miscellaneous, 1945-circa 1949	14	10
India: American and international opinion, 1942-1969	14	11-12
India: Tractor fund for village, 1949-1955	14	13-14
India League of America, 1948-1950	14	15
International journeys and correspondence: Burma, 1957-1958	15	1
International journeys and correspondence: England, 1962	15	2
International journeys and correspondence: France, 1950-1951	15	3

Series 2, Subject correspondence, 1936-1 ... (Continued)

International journeys and correspondence: Germany, 1951-1959	15	4
International journeys and correspondence: India, 1942-1969	15	5-7
International journeys and correspondence: Indonesia, 1958-1967	15	8
International journeys and correspondence: Italy, 1952	15	9
International journeys and correspondence: Japan, 1952	15	10
International journeys and correspondence: Pakistan, 1961	15	11
International journeys and correspondence: Philippines, 1952	15	12
International journeys and correspondence: Poland, 1957	15	13
International journeys and correspondence: Soviet Union, 1956	15	14
International journeys and correspondence: Spain, 1936-1939, 1949	16	1
International journeys and correspondence: Turkey, 1952	16	2
International journeys and correspondence: Yugoslavia, 1952	16	3
Liberal Party, 1944-1965	16	4
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Publications: Dawn of Victory, 1942	16	6
Publications: Empire, 1944-1945	16	7
Publications: Gandhi and Stalin, 1947-1949	16	8
Publications: Gandhi, His Life and Message for the World, 1953-1957	15	9
Publications: The Great Challenge, 1946-1947	16	10
Publications: The Life and Death of Stalin, 1951-1953	16	11
Publications: The Life of Lenin, 1960-1968	17	1
Publications: The Life of Mahatma Gandhi, 1949-1952	17	2
Publications: Men and Politics, 1940-1942	17	3
Publications: Russia's Road from Peace to War, 1969	17	4
Publications: Russia, America and the World, 1961	17	5

Series 2, Subject correspondence, 1936-1 ... (Continued)

Publications: The Story of Indonesia, 1958-1960, 1965	17	6
Publications: This is Our World, 1956-1957	17	7
Publications: A Week with Gandhi, 1942-1943	17	8
Publications: Miscellaneous, 1947-1959	17	9-12
Publications: Miscellaneous, 1960-1969	18	1-6
Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, 1939	18	7
Spanish Refugees, 1941	18	8
Speeches: American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1962	18	9
Speeches: Riddle of India, 1943	18	10

Series 3, Writings, 1921-1970**Series Description**

Series 3, Writings, 1921-1970, is arranged alphabetically by type, then chronologically and contains articles and reviews, lectures, speeches and discussions, manuscript drafts and research notes. The articles through 1945 were mainly written for *The Nation*, though early articles for Russian papers and Jewish-American journals are also found, the latter concerning the Jewish colonies in Russia and Poland. Foreign translations are included, mostly for *Reader's Digest*. Drafts of articles are included if they appear not to have been published. Annotations indicate that Fischer reworked some of his articles for his books. The lectures, speeches and discussions contain texts and printed discussions with others on radio broadcasts. Complementary information about Fischer's public appearances in lecture tours and broadcasts can be found among the press clippings in Series 6. The manuscript drafts concern a projected book entitled *The Real Russia, or Russia, Reality and Utopia* (ca. 1961), about the post-Stalin era at the time of Khrushchev in the Soviet Union. The research notes also contain some diaries and diary entries and notes on conversations. Of special interest are the typescript diaries concerning Fischer's first month in Spain (September-October, 1936), conversations with London politicians and others about World War II from July-October 1941, and a visit to India in 1942. The general notes are especially extensive for 1952 and 1958. In 1952 Fischer went on a nine-month world tour that included visits to Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. In 1958 he visited Indonesia and the Netherlands for research for his book *The Story of Indonesia* (1959). Some notes in the series concern conversations with unidentified people who are referred to with code names. There are similar notes in Series 4, Interviews and Conversations.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Articles, 1921-1926	18	11-12
Articles, 1927-1936	19	1-5

Series 3, Writings, 1921-1970 ... (Continued)

Articles, 1937-1946	20	1-6
Articles, 1947-1954	21	1-5
Articles, 1955-1970	22	1-6
Lectures, speeches and discussions, 1926-1956	23	1-6
Lectures, speeches and discussions, 1957-1969	24	1-2
Manuscript drafts, circa 1961	24	3
Notes, including note books on Poland, 1922-1927	24	4
Notes, 1928-1931	24	5
Notebooks on Soviet Union, circa 1927-1933	24	6
Notes, 1932-1939	25	1
Notes: Spanish diary Sep 18-Oct 16, 1936, 1936	25	2
Notes, 1940-1946	25	3
Notes: London diary Jul 19 - Oct 8, 1941, 1941	25	4
Notes: India and Gandhi diary May 24 - Jul 14, 1942, 1942	25	5
Notes, 1947-1955	26	1-5
Notebooks: Yugoslavia, 1953, 1955	27	1
Notebooks: Germany 1953, Czechoslovakia 1956, 1953, 1956	27	2
Notes, 1956-1959	27	3-5
Notes, 1960-1969, undated	28	1-4

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, 1928-1967

Series Description

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, 1928-1967, contains records of conversations with politicians ranging in length from complete interviews to brief notes. These are arranged alphabetically by last name of the interviewee, then followed by five folders for specific overseas trips. Many of the latter records refer to people using code names. For most interviewees, Fischer wrote their real identity on the paper at a later stage. Remaining unidentified people are filed at the end of the series (see also the research notes in Series 3). The most extensive interviews are with President Tito of Yugoslavia (1952),

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, ... (Continued)

President Sukarno of Indonesia (1958, 1960), and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, with whom he had several discussions in 1944-1945. The discussions with Welles eventually led to their plan to start a liberal international affairs journal. Conversations that Fischer had with groups of people (many in code names) during visits to London, Berlin and India can be found at the end of the series. Some records of conversations may also be found as letters Fischer sent to friends (Series 1).

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Abdulgani, Ruslan, 1958	28	5
Acheson, Dean, 1947, 1954	28	5
Adenauer, Konrad, 1966	28	5
Aiyar, C. P. Ramaswami, and Sundaram, 1948	28	5
Armstrong, Hamilton Fish, 1943, 1944	28	5
Atlee, Clement R., 1946	28	5
Ba Swe, U, 1952	28	5
Bannerjee, P. K., 1954	28	5
Benés, Edward, 1943	28	5
Berle, Adolph A., 1944, 1948	28	5
Boothby, Robert, 1959	28	5
Buck, Pearl; Balmer; Jay Lovestone and unidentified, 1943	28	5
Budberg, Moura, 1966	28	5
Chatterjee, Gen., undated	28	5
Ciechanovsky (Polish Ambassador), 1943	28	5
Clay, Gen. Lucius D., 1954	28	5
Cleveland, Harlan (See: Averell Harriman), 1962	28	5
Cot, Pierre, 1940	28	5
Culbertson, Ely, 1944	28	5
Desai, Morarji, 1960	28	6

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, ... (Continued)

Deshmukh, Sir Chintaman D., 1954	28	6
Djilas, Milovan and Boris Kidrich, 1952	28	6
Djuanda, H., 1958	28	6
Douglas, William O., 1951	28	6
Drum, Shagrir, undated	28	6
Erhard, Ludwig, 1966	28	6
Fontaine, Andre, 1964	28	6
Frankfurter, Felix, 1941, 1948	28	6
Gandamana, Pik, circa 1957	28	7
Gandhi, Mohandas K., 1942-1947	28	7
Gaus, 1928	28	7
Goldberg, Arthur J., 1966	28	7
Grant, Heber J., president Mormon Church, 1943	28	7
Halifax, Lord, 1942-1944	29	1
Hampton, Colonel Thomas K., 1945	29	1
Harifah, Ambassador, 1958	29	1
Harriman, Averell, and Harlan Cleveland (1962), 1947, 1952, 1962	29	1
Hatta, Mohammed, 1958	29	1
Helb (New Delhi), 1958	29	1
Henderson, Loy W., 1941, 1943, 1956	29	1
Henry-Hays, Gaston, 1941	29	1
Hillman, Sidney, 1944	29	1
Honig, Pieter, 1958	29	1
Hoyer-Millar, Frederick, 1959	29	1
Hull, Cordell, 1942-1944	29	1

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, ... (Continued)

Jackson, Robert H., 1945, 1947-1948	29	1
Jessup, Philip, 1954	29	1
Jinnah, Mohammed Ali, 1942	29	1
Johnson, Louis, 1942-1943	29	1
Kennedy, Robert, 1964	29	2
Khan, Ayub, 1961	29	2
Kirkpatrick, Lord Ivone, 1951, 1959	29	2
La Follette, Robert, 1943	29	2
Lancaster, W.W., 1944	29	2
Lee, Jenny, 1954	29	2
Lin, Yu-tang, 1944	29	2
Linlithgow, Lord, and P.R.S.Mani, 1942	29	2
Lokanathan, P.S., 1954	29	2
Magsaysay, Ramón, 1952	29	2
Mahindra, K. C., and Naoroji, 1943-1944	29	2
Mahtab, Krishna, 1952	29	2
Mayor, Lord (sic), undated	29	2
McCloy, John J., 1954	29	2
McLeish, Archibald, circa 1943	29	2
Mikolajcyk, 1958	29	2
Morrison, Herbert, 1946	29	2
Narasimhan (Deputy to U Thant), 1966	29	2
Nasution, Gen. Abdul Harris, 1958	29	2
Nayar, Sushila, 1955	29	2
Nehru, Jawaharlal, undated	29	2

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, ... (Continued)

Niles, David, 1944	29	2
Nishijima, 1956	29	2
Nyein, U Kyaw, circa 1958	29	2
Ogata, Taketora, 1952	29	2
Okazaki, Katsuo, 1952	29	2
Oppenheimer, Robert and Kitty, 1964	29	2
Phillips, William, 1944	29	3
Pontrjagin, Academician, and Meshchenko, 1964	29	3
Poole, DeWitt, 1944	29	3
Prietro, Indalecio (?), circa 1938	29	3
Pyade, Moshe, 1952	29	3
Quaroni, Pietro, 1946	29	3
Quezon, President, 1943	29	3
Rajchman, Ludwig, 1941, 1943, 1947	29	3
Rankovich, Alexander, 1952	29	3
Rau, Sir Benegal, 1951	29	3
Roem, Sugono, 1958	29	3
Rossoni, Edmondo, 1935	29	3
Ruml, Beardsley, 1945	29	3
Rusk, Dean, 1959	29	3
Santosa, Maria Ulfah, 1958	29	4
Schumaker, Kurt, 1951	29	4
Shuster, George N., 1951	29	4
Sjahrir, circa 1958	29	4
Smit, Dr. C., 1958	29	4

Series 4, Interviews and Conversations, ... (Continued)

Smith, Walter Bedell, 1952	29	4
Soony, T.V., Ludwig Reichman and unidentified, 1942	29	4
Spaak, Paul-Henri, 1946, 1964	29	4
Stettinius, Edward R., Jr., 1944	29	4
Subandrio, 1958	29	4
Sukarno, President H., 1958, 1960	29	4
Thant, U, 1965-1966	29	5
Tito, Josip Broz, 1952	29	5
Van Mook, H.J., 1958	29	6
Vinogradov (Soviet Ambassador) and Dubinin, 1964	29	6
Vukmanovich-Tempo, Svetozar, 1952	29	6
Wallace, Henry, 1942, 1943	29	6
Welles, Sumner, 1941-1945	29	6
Wilkie, Wendell, 1942, 1944	29	6
Winant, John Gilbert, 1942, 1946	29	6
Zahir, Boesjra, circa 1958	29	6
Zhanin, Vitaly Alexeyvich, 1965	29	6
Visit to Berlin, 1953	29	7
Visit to India, 1942, 1952	29	8
Visit to Indonesia and the Netherlands, circa 1958	29	9
Visit to London, 1951	29	10
Visit to Paris, 1946	29	11
Unidentified people (in code names), 1941-1967	29	12

Series 5, Financial and Administrative Records, 1896-1970

Series 5, Financial and Administrative Records, ... (Continued)

Series Description

Series 5, Financial and Administrative Records, 1896-1970, contains tax returns, financial records, and appointment and address books arranged by document type. The tax return files include royalty statements and correspondence with accountants. Records of Fischer's professional and social appointments can be found in his annual appointment and address books (1937-1970), which he kept in addition to regular address books (circa 1948-1970).

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Birth certificate, 1896	29	13
Certificates and reports on teaching and army career, 1916-1920	29	14
Passports and related documents, 1920-1967	29	15
Tax returns and related correspondence and papers, 1942-1968	30	1-3
Appointment and address books, 1937-1953	30	4-7
Appointment and address books, 1954-1970	31	1-4
Two address books, circa 1948-1960	31	5

Series 6, Clippings and Reviews, 1926-1969

Series Description

Series 6, Clippings and Reviews, 1926-1969, contains press clippings divided into two chronologically arranged subseries: one concerning Louis Fischer's public life and one comprising book reviews. Among the former are clippings containing Fischer's statements and views in lectures, speeches, broadcasts and other public activities. These clippings also include interviews with Fischer himself and biographical notes for publicity purposes and biographical dictionaries. The book reviews concern his most well known books, and include reviews of foreign translations.

Press Clippings

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Press clippings, 1927-1947	32	1-6
Press clippings, 1948-1969	33	1-6
Proofs and drafts: biographical entries, 1940-1964	33	7

Subseries 2, Book Reviews ... (Continued)**Subseries 2, Book Reviews**

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
<i>Dawn of Victory</i> , 1942	34	1
<i>Empire</i> , 1943-1944	34	2
<i>The Essential Gandhi</i> , 1962	34	3
<i>Gandhi and Stalin</i> , 1947-1948	34	4
<i>Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World</i> , 1954	34	5
<i>The God that Failed</i> , 1950	34	6
<i>The Great Challenge</i> , 1946-1947	34	7
<i>The Life and Death of Stalin</i> , 1952	35	1
<i>The Life of Lenin</i> , 1964-1965	35	2-3
<i>The Life of Lenin</i> , foreign translations, 1966-1967	35	4
<i>The Life of Mahatma Gandhi</i> , 1950-1951	36	1
<i>Machines and Men in Russia</i> , 1932	36	2
<i>Men and Politics</i> , 1941-1942	36	3-4
<i>Oil Imperialism</i> , 1926-1928	37	1
<i>Russia Revisited</i> , 1957	37	2
<i>Russia's Road from Peace to War</i> , 1969	37	3
<i>Soviet Journey</i> , 1935	37	4
<i>The Soviets in World Affairs</i> (1st edition), 1930-1931	37	5
<i>The Soviets in World Affairs</i> (2nd edition), 1951	37	6
<i>The Story of Indonesia</i> , 1959	37	7
<i>Thirteen Who Fled</i> , 1949	37	8
<i>This is Our World</i> , 1956	37	9

Subseries 2, Book Reviews ... (Continued)

<i>A Week with Gandhi</i> , 1942-1944	37	10
<i>Why Recognize Russia?</i> , 1931	38	1
Miscellaneous books, 1940, 1968	38	2

Series 7, Memorabilia and Miscellaneous, 1914-1969**Series Description**

Series 7, Memorabilia and Miscellaneous, 1914-1969, contains various items, arranged chronologically, relating to Louis Fischer's life, including his 1914 Southern High School (Philadelphia) yearbook, where he was listed with the motto "A penny saved is a penny earned," and other miscellaneous items. Some early research papers concerning the Soviet Union are also to be found.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Yearbook, Southern High School, Philadelphia, 1914	38	3
Research materials concerning Soviet Union, 1918, 1926-1928	38	4
Various memorabilia, 1919-circa 1969	38	5
Miscellaneous items, 1941-1969	38	6
"Gigantismachiya", sculpture design by Ernst Neizvestnii, undated	38	7

Series 8, Markoosha Fischer Papers, 1931-1977**Series Description**

Series 8, Markoosha Fischer Papers, 1931-1977, is arranged in three subseries: Correspondence (arranged alphabetically), Writings (arranged alphabetically), and Personal Materials (arranged chronologically), which document her life in Europe as well as her time in the United States. The correspondence does not include letters with her husband and sons, which can be found in Series 9, Family Papers. Some of the general correspondence is in German or Russian, including that with Nikolai Troitsky (Boris Yakovlev), director of the Russian Library in Munich and subeditor for the book *Thirteen Who Fled* (1949). Another correspondent writing in Russian is Joseph A. Rosen, for whom Markoosha worked for one year in a new Jewish settlement in the Ukraine, before settling in Moscow in 1928.

There is some correspondence with Eleanor Roosevelt, through whose intervention Markoosha and her sons were able to leave the Soviet Union. Correspondence of Paul and Hede Massing, friends from Berlin and Moscow who moved to the United States in the 1930s, is also present. George and Victor Fischer stayed with the Massings for one-and-a-half years (1931-1933), and their letters in Series 9, Family Papers, complement those found here. During the McCarthy era, Hede Massing was convicted of

Series 8, Markoosha Fischer Papers, 1931 ... (Continued)

spying for Moscow.

Of particular interest is the correspondence from the Wloch and Wolf families, other German communists who had moved to Moscow during the Nazi regime. Elsa Wolf was Markoosha's best friend in Moscow. Erna Wloch and her children, Lothar and Margot, disappeared in 1942 after the news that her husband, a victim of the Stalin purges of 1937, had died. However, both families turned up in Berlin after the war, and their correspondence covers the immediate post-war period. Erna Wloch, who died in 1946, wrote Markoosha about mutual women acquaintances and their fates under the Nazi regime. The Wolf and Wloch correspondence contains many references to and letters from the boys, Lothar Wloch and Konrad ("Koni") and Markus ("Mischa") Wolf, who were good friends with Markoosha's sons. By 1980, Konrad, who had become a respected filmmaker and head of the Academy of Arts in East Germany, was planning a film about their boyhood friendship, but died before he could complete it. His brother Markus ("Mischa") Wolf, chief of the East German foreign intelligence service, finally wrote a book on the topic: *The Troika* (1989).

There is disappointingly little correspondence from Markoosha's Menshevik sister Theresa Rubinstein, who served as secretary of a Russian socialist group in Germany before the First World War and with whom Markoosha lived prior to the war. (They also lived together in Copenhagen during the war.) Theresa later moved to New York. Nina Rubinstein, her daughter, was very close to Markoosha in her later years.

The Writings subseries contains material relating to Markoosha's own books, which were based on her experiences in the Soviet Union and in Germany (where she worked for the International Rescue and Relief Committee (IRRC) between 1948 and 1951). Her unpublished manuscripts contain three chapters excluded from her *My Lives in Russia*. The first two describe her childhood in Lithuania, her youth in a Swiss "finishing school," her time at Lausanne University, and the years afterwards, when she lived with her sister, Theresa. Of particular interest are her anecdotes concerning the Russian revolutionary exiles she met in this period, including Karl Radek, Alexandra Kollontai, Yuri Larin, and Maxim Gorki. Her third chapter, covering the period 1916-1922, contains a full account of her experiences as a secretary and translator at the 1922 Genoa Conference, with a description of all the Russian officials she met. In addition to these early chapters, there is an account of the period from July 1938 to January 1939, originally intended to be published as a sequel to *My Lives in Russia*. In it, Markoosha describes the Soviet secret police's attempts to recruit her after she had applied for a visa to the United States.

The unpublished manuscripts also contain drafts and notes for a third novel, *Anya*. Her first novel, *The Nazarovs* (1948), described four generations of a Russian family between 1892 and 1942 and the perspective of each family member on that time span. *The Right to Love* (1956), dealt with three love affairs in the post-war ruins of Berlin. In *Anya*, Markoosha addressed the Jewish question in the Soviet Union. For all four books, including her last, *Reunion in Moscow* (1962), there is a file with correspondence from the publisher (Harper's), readers and friends, and book reviews (many from scrapbooks).

The Personal Materials subseries contains memorabilia, clippings and publicity (mainly for Markoosha's lecture series), financial records and correspondence (mainly royalty statements) and appointment and address books. Among the memorabilia is a typescript copy of poems by Boris Pasternak.

Correspondence

Correspondence ... (Continued)

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
A-Z, 1939-1975	39	1
Andreichin, Ilsa, circa 1957	39	2
Bychkov, Ida and Vladimir (Volodye), 1975	39	3
Emerson, Gloria, 1971	39	4
Halsted, Isabella (Ibby), 1958-1977	39	5
Harper & Brothers, 1952-1961	39	6
Hindus, Maurice, 1941	39	7
International Rescue and Relief Committee, 1950, 1952	39	8
Lerner, Max, 1947	39	9
Massing, Paul and Hede, and Herta, 1933-1944, 1959-1976	39	10
Minischki, I., 1952	39	11
Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1939, 1948	39	12
Rosen, Joseph A., 1940-1948	39	13
Rubinstein, Teresa and Nina, 1931	39	14
Troitsky, Nikolai ("Boris Yakovlev"), 1949-1955	39	15
Wloch, Erna, 1945-1946	39	16
Wloch, Margot, Lothar and Eva, 1946-1952, 1971-1976	39	17
Wolf, Elsa ("Meni"), and Konrad ("Koni"), 1939-1948, 1973-1976	39	18
Unidentified, 1946-1976	39	19

Writings

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
<i>My Lives in Russia</i> (1944), 1940-1948	39	20
<i>The Nazarovs</i> (1948), 1946-1952	39	21

Writings ... (Continued)

<i>The Right to Love</i> (1956), 1949-1956	39	22
<i>Reunion in Moscow, a Russian Revisits her Country</i> (1962), 1959-1967	40	1
Articles, reviews and letters to the editor, 1942-1951, 1966	40	2
Unpublished manuscripts: "Childhood" and "Youth", circa 1944	40	3
Unpublished manuscripts: "Moscow, Jul 1938-Jan 1939", undated	40	4
Unpublished manuscripts: "Anya", undated	40	5
Unpublished manuscripts: "Anya", undated	40	6
Unpublished manuscripts: "Anya" (notes), undated	40	7

Personal Materials

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Memorabilia, 1940-1958 and undated	40	8
Clippings and publicity for lecture series, 1941-1958	40	9
Financial documents and correspondence, 1948-1958	40	10
Appointment and address books, 1973-1977	40	11

Series 9, Family Papers, 1922-1978**Series Description**

Series 9, Family Papers, 1922-1978, is divided into two subseries: Family Correspondence (arranged by correspondent) and Miscellaneous Family Papers (arranged chronologically). The large majority of the family correspondence subseries is the correspondence between Louis and Markoosha, and between both of them and their sons George and Victor and their families. Because Louis and Markoosha lived very separate lives, letters written to them both were often forwarded to each other, or sent in duplicate. Letters from Louis, Markoosha, or one of the children to all family members are filed among the Louis-Markoosha correspondence; letters to or from both sons are kept among George's correspondence. The family papers concern the death of Louis and Markoosha Fischer (including estate papers) and some administrative papers.

The correspondence between Louis and Markoosha before her emigration does not contain letters from Louis apart from one in 1933 (a copy he kept); Markoosha destroyed his letters before she left the Soviet Union. Markoosha's letters for this period are an account of her daily life, the children, her jobs, health, financial situation, and news about their friends in Moscow or Berlin. Markoosha used this

Series 9, Family Papers, 1922-1978 ... (Continued)

correspondence as a reference when she wrote *My Lives in Russia*. After her and her sons' emigration in 1939, the correspondence between Louis and Markoosha reflected their marital estrangement. As they did not live together, they wrote about themselves, their relationship, their writing, their children, and their financial problems, including Markoosha's need for financial support, which caused many tensions.

The first few years after the family moved to the United States seem to have been overshadowed by Markoosha's attempts to come to terms with the state of her marriage and to set up her own life as a writer and lecturer in the shadow of her husband. She lived at the farm they bought in Quakertown, Pennsylvania (next to the Massings), and was visited by Louis and their sons George and Victor, who by September 1942 had both left home. In 1944 Markoosha received her first lecture contract, and Louis sent her advice on how to maximize the publicity for her just-published book. By this time they wrote each other on a daily basis and on quite friendly terms. In addition, Markoosha filed his correspondence and press clippings, and did some typing for him.

Of particular interest is the correspondence from in the years 1948-1952, which Markoosha spent primarily in Europe. During the first year she worked for the IRRC at displaced persons camps in Germany. Part of the correspondence is about the work for the book *Thirteen Who Fled*, thirteen personal stories of disaffected Russian émigrés. It was a Fischer family project: Louis was the editor, Markoosha the intermediary between him and the subeditor Nikolai Troitsky (Boris Yakovlev), and Victor and his wife Gloria were translators. After this year Markoosha spent time in Italy writing, before returning to the United States in spring 1950. Markoosha's letters are manifold and lively, but Louis wrote very little in this period. He did encourage his wife to write and be creative, rather than to work for the IRRC. However, she did decide to return to work for the IRRC once more, in Paris. After returning to the United States in 1952, Markoosha went through emotional difficulties. She sold the family farm that summer, lived in various places, and came down with health problems, such that in 1954 doctors told her that she should not strain herself in any way. Louis, however, kept encouraging her to write. From 1956 on, their correspondence was strained and soon virtually nonexistent.

There is significant correspondence from George and Victor Fischer and their families to their parents, especially Markoosha. Of special interest is the correspondence of the boys' years in the Army, where George became a captain and was sent to Europe, presumably because of his knowledge of Russian. The correspondence documents their subsequent careers and family lives. Victor married Gloria Rubinstein while in the Army in 1944, and began a career in town planning and urban development. In 1951 they moved to Alaska where Victor became involved with politics and the movement for Alaskan statehood. Their children Greg, Yonni and Joe were adopted between 1957 and 1959. George followed a career in Russian studies and political science, and became professor at Brandeis, Cornell, Columbia and City University of New York. He married twice: Kitty Hoag in 1948, and Elinor (Nell) Halsted in 1958. George and Nell had two children, Sara and Mark.

The folders containing other than family correspondence consist primarily of George's correspondence concerning his father's death, papers, and estate. Among the correspondence with non-family members are some letters from Svetlana Allilueva to George after his father's death, 1970-1972.

Family Correspondence

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
between Louis and Markoosha, 1929-1939	41	1-2

Family Correspondence ... (Continued)

from Louis to Markoosha, 1939-1941	41	3
from Markoosha to Louis, circa 1939-1941	41	4
between Louis and Markoosha, 1942-1947	41	5-9
between Louis and Markoosha, 1948-1953	42	1-5
between Louis and Markoosha, 1954-1969, undated	43	1-4
between George and Victor and their parents, 1929-1939	44	5
between George and his parents, 1940-1944	44	6-8
between George and his parents, 1945-1947	44	1-3
between George and Kitty and his parents, 1948-1949	44	4-5
between George and Kitty and his parents, 1950-1954	45	1-5
between George and his parents, 1955-1957	45	6-8
between George and Nell and his parents, 1958-1964	46	1-7
between George and Nell and his parents, 1965-1977	47	1-3
between Sara and Mark Fischer and Markoosha, 1967-1977 and undated	47	4
between Victor and his parents, 1940-1943	47	5-7
between Victor and Gloria ("Glovit") and his parents, 1944-1969	48	1-11
between Victor and Gloria ("Glovit") and Markoosha, 1970-1977, undated	49	1-3
from Greg, Yonni and Joe Fischer to Markoosha, 1959-1977	49	4
from grandchildren to Louis, 1967-1969 and undated	49	5
between George and Victor, 1943, 1973-1976	49	6
between George and Victor and non-family members, 1946-1974	49	7

Miscellaneous Family Papers

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Fischer family: Certificates of marriage, birth and naturalization and related papers,	49	8

Miscellaneous Family Papers ... (Continued)

1922, 1923, 1939, 1941

George Fischer: publications, 1948-1966	49	9
Victor Fischer: records re his military service, 1943-1944	49	10
Victor Fischer: papers re Alaskan statehood and miscellaneous, 1953-1954	49	11
Victor Fischer: Report on a visit to the USSR for the ISEGR (Alaska), 1974	49	12
Louis Fischer: obituaries re his death and memorial service tributes, 1970	50	1
Louis Fischer: papers re his cremation, 1970	50	2
Louis Fischer: letters of condolence re his death, 1970	50	3
Louis Fischer: correspondence re the Fischer Estate, 1970-1977	50	4
Louis Fischer: correspondence re the 'The Road to Yalta' (posthumous), 1970-1977	50	5
Louis Fischer: correspondence re the donation of the Fischer Papers to Princeton University Library, 1970-1977	50	6
Louis Fischer: correspondence re the maiden and married name of Tatjana Leschenko, 1973-1978	50	7
Markoosha Fischer: last will and testament and related papers, 1965, 1971-1977	50	8
Markoosha Fischer: correspondence re her medical condition and death, 1970, 1976-1977	50	9
Markoosha Fischer: financial records and notes re her health and death, 1974-1977	50	10
Markoosha Fischer: letters of condolence concerning her death, 1977	50	11

Series 10, Photographs, circa 1890-1977**Series Description**

Series 10, Photographs, circa 1890-1977, contains photographs arranged into four groups: photos relating to Louis Fischer; photos relating to Markoosha Fischer; family photographs; and others. Besides some photographs of his parents and school classes, the early Louis Fischer photographs are predominantly of his service in Britain's Jewish Legion 1917-1920. The period 1922-1938 includes images of the Soviet Union, photos with fellow foreign correspondents in Moscow and Eisenstein's film crew, cartoons of Fischer (1931), and photographs of Fischer in Spain and at the Geneva conference in 1938. The photographs for the period 1939-1946 include many photographs of Fischer with Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Photos from 1958 include a visit to Indonesia and the Rhodes conference.

Series 10, Photographs, circa 1890-1977 ... (Continued)

The Markoosha Fischer photographs include images of her family, her youth and childhood, her work at the International Rescue and Relief Committee, including photos of the displaced persons camp in Schleissheim, and her friends and travels in that same period, as well as of a visit to the Soviet Union in 1960. The majority of photographs depicting her are family photographs. They include early photographs of Louis and Markoosha together and cover the Berlin and Moscow period (1922-1939), some photographs of the boat trip to the United States, and family scenes at the farm in Quakertown, Alaska, and elsewhere, including reunions with Erna, Margot and Lothar Wloch.

The photographs of other individuals, which do not contain any of the Fischers, have partly been used as illustrations for Fischer's books. They include many shots of Gandhi and Nehru, Stalin, Philippine secretary and later President Ramon Magsaysay (circa 1950-1957), Soviet officials and scenes, including the early 1920s, and Franklin Roosevelt's trip to Yalta in 1945. The last box contains oversize photographs, including some portraits of Louis Fischer, Alexander Kerensky, Joseph Stalin, Fischer with Tito, and pages of a family photo album (1925-1939). The latter include Moscow scenes, as well as a photo of the Open Road Group arriving in Moscow.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>
Louis Fischer, circa 1890-1921	51
Louis Fischer, 1922-1934	52
Louis Fischer, 1935-1938	53
Louis Fischer, 1939-1946	54
Louis Fischer, 1947-1957	55
Louis Fischer, 1958	56
Louis Fischer, 1959-1969	57
Markoosha Fischer, 1909-1951	58
Markoosha Fischer: album re her work at the IRRC, 1948-1951	59
Markoosha Fischer and family life, 1922-1930s, 1960	60
Family life, 1930s-1939	61
Family life, 1939-1958	62
Family life, 1958-1977	63
Individuals and groups not including Louis Fischer or family members, 1920s-1960s	64
Oversize photographs and family album 1925-1938, 1925-1965	65

Series 11, Audiovisual and Oversize Items, ... (Continued)

Series 11, Audiovisual and Oversize Items, 1921-1970

Series Description

Series 11, Audiovisual and Oversize Items, 1921-1970, contains primarily sound recordings, including talks and interviews that Louis Fischer gave during his life, some disc mailers of family and friends, and his memorial service in 1970. There are two black and white films, including one of family scenes in Moscow circa 1935. All items in this series are individually described in the folder list.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Film: 35mm film of family scenes, Moscow, circa 1935	66	1
Audiotape, 7" reel to reel, "The God that Failed" no. 1, circa 1950	66	2
Audiotape, 7" reel to reel, "The God that Failed" no. 2, circa 1950	66	3
Audiotape, 7" reel to reel, Interview Radio Liberty 9/28/1964, 1964	66	4
Audiotape, 7" reel to reel, Talk at Stephens College 3/14/1966, 1966	66	5
Audiotape, 7" reel to reel, "Akron University" 3/13/1966 no. 1, 1966	66	6
Audiotape, 5" reel to reel, "Akron University" 3/13/1966 no. 2, 1966	66	7
Audiotape, 5" reel to reel, labeled "L.F. 10:25", undated	66	8
Film: 16mm Paris (?), undated	67	1
Audiotapes, 3" reel to reel, Victor Fischer's family, Alaska, Dec 1966	67	2
Audiotapes, 3" reel to reel, Victor Fischer's family, Alaska, Jan-Feb 1967	67	3
Audiotapes, 3" reel to reel, Victor Fischer's family, Alaska, Feb-Apr 1967	67	4
Audiotapes, 3" reel to reel, Victor Fischer's family, Alaska, Apr-Nov 1967	67	5
Audiotapes, 3" reel to reel, not identified, undated	67	6
33 1/3 LP: Richard Crossmann on <i>The God that Failed</i> 1/2, circa 1950	68	1
33 1/3 LP: Richard Crossmann on <i>The God that Failed</i> 3/4, circa 1950	68	2
33 1/3 LP: Interview Radio Liberty (in Russian) 9/28/1964, 1964	68	3
33 1/3 LP: Interview re <i>Russia's Road from Peace to War</i> , June 1969	68	4

Series 11, Audiovisual and Oversize Items, ... (Continued)

Audio tape, Interview re <i>Russia's Road from Peace to War</i> , June 1969	68	5
33 1/3 LP: Louis Fischer's Memorial Service 1/23/1970, 1970	68	6
Sound scribe disc mailer: unknown contents, 1944	68	7
Sound scribe disc mailer: unknown contents, 1944	68	8
Sound scribe disc mailer: Louis Fischer to Helen Savadge, 1948	68	9
Sound scribe disc mailer: Carlo Perron; Nino (?), April 4, 1948	68	10
Sound scribe disc mailer: Martin Agronsky, April 1948	68	11
Sound scribe disc mailer: George and Victor Fischer, April 4, 1948	68	12
Sound scribe disc mailer: George and Kitty Fischer, April 4, 1948	68	13
Sound scribe disc mailer: Markoosha, George and Louis Fischer, May 5, 1948	68	14
Sound scribe disc mailer: Gershon Agronsky, Jan 25, 1949	68	15
Sound scribe disc mailer: Address to Liberal Party "There will be peace" (?), May 26, 1949	68	16
Certificate of National Book Award, 1964	68	17
Photo of Farewell Luncheon to Jewish Journalists by Chaim Weizmann, April 6, 1921	68	18