

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN

File Number: 61-7099

Section: 1



THE WOMAN PATRIOT CORPORATION
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COPY OF CHARGES FILED AGAINST ADMISSION
OF ALBERT EINSTEIN TO THE UNITED STATES

Honorable A. Dana Hodgdon, Chief
Visa Division, Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEC 2 - 1932

REC 1 1932
November 19, 1932

Dear Sir:

It is respectfully requested, in view of the mandatory Alien Exclusion Laws of the United States, and the laws making it a felony for any person knowingly to assist or permit certain classes of inadmissible aliens to enter the United States, that the American Consul General at Berlin, or Geneva, or any other American consular office at which application by Professor Albert Einstein for a passport visa may be made, be instructed to refuse and withhold such passport visa to Professor Einstein; or, if such passport visa has been issued, to suspend or revoke the same, in accordance with the laws and facts hereafter set forth and charged, under the requirement of Federal law making it a duty of citizens under penalty of the law, to make known to proper authorities certain facts within the knowledge of such citizens.

1. MANDATORY PROVISIONS OF LAW IN THIS CASE

The mandatory provisions of law to which attention is invited, and the duty of the Department of State to enforce them, were clearly set forth in the reply of the State Department, through Honorable William R. Castle (then Chief of Western European Affairs, now Undersecretary of State) to lawyers for Countess Michael Karolyi. The material parts of that State Department ruling, dated November 14, 1925, follow:

"...The case...is governed by the laws relating to the admission of aliens to this country. Your attention is directed particularly to the following laws and subjects:The Act of October 16, 1918...as amended by the Act of June 5, 1920...."

"The Department's action was taken pursuant to the duties imposed and the authority conferred by these laws; and it is, therefore, unable to comply with your request that a visa be granted to Countess Karolyi."

It is submitted that as the law has not been changed in this respect since the refusal of a passport visa to Countess Karolyi; and since the mandatory Alien Exclusion Laws are deemed more applicable to Professor Albert Einstein than they were to Countess Karolyi (whose visa was refused, in fact, rather under the discretionary Passport Control Act of May 22, 1918 as amended by the Act of March 2, 1921, as set forth by the then Secretary of State, now Chief Justice Evans Hughes, in the Karolyi case) the "duties

"believe that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws."

Sec.13(e): "No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted...unless such alien is admissible as a non-quota immigrant...or is not an immigrant."

Sec.23: "BURDEN OF PROOF. Whenever any alien attempts to enter the United States the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to establish that he is not subject to exclusion under any provision of the immigration laws."

The Act of February 5, 1917, provides:

Sec.16: "Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry."

Procedure under the section last quoted is under the immigration inspectors of the Labor Department. But it is clear from this section, as well as from Sec.2(f) and Sec. 23 of the Immigration Act of 1924, that Congress determined that "the burden of proof shall be upon such alien" and that neither consular officers nor immigration inspectors have authority to waive or neglect to enforce this mandate of the law.

This legal requirement is also emphatically stated by the Supreme Court of the United States:

"...in order to safeguard against admission of those who are unworthy or who for any reason fail to measure up to required standards, the law puts the burden upon every applicant to show by satisfactory evidence that he has the specified qualifications...and when doubts exist...they should be resolved in favor of the United States and against the claimant...And when, upon a fair consideration of the evidence adduced...doubt remains...the United States is entitled to the benefit of such doubt and the application should be denied." (United States v. Rosika Schwimmer, 279 U.S. 650).

That Supreme Court decision related to requirements of the naturalization laws. But the similar, if not more severe requirements of the immigration laws regarding the "burden of proof" make this principle clearly mandatory in considering application of "any alien" to enter the United States.

CERTAIN CLASSES OF ALIENS "SHALL BE EXCLUDED"

The Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1920, require:

"That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

"Anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States...or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government...or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government," etc. (Sec.3, Act of Feb.5, 1917).

"(a) Aliens who are anarchists;

(b) Aliens who advise, advocate or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that advises, advocates, or teaches, opposition to all organized

"the teachings or doctrines described in subdivisions (c) and (d) of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act, and Sec. 3 of the Act of February 5, 1917.

Albert Einstein gives, loans or promises money or something of value (including his own prestige, leadership and labor) and collects money for and promises money to be used for advising, advocacy or teaching of the doctrines above enumerated, which, according to law "shall constitute the advising, advocacy or teaching of such doctrine" and "shall constitute affiliation" with such organization, society or group.

If the above charges are true, Albert Einstein must be held inadmissible to the United States under each and all of the subdivisions of the mandatory laws excluding certain classes of aliens from this country, above set forth.

While the "burden of proof" by law is clearly upon Albert Einstein to establish beyond reasonable doubt that not one of the mandatory restrictions of the law applies in his case, the prima facie proof of all the above charges may be established by an investigation by the Visa Division of the State Department, and by careful examination of Professor Einstein by the consular officers, and will be submitted hereafter, by the undersigned, when compilation of documentary evidence on these points now being made is completed.

It is to be noted that admissions of an alien concerning himself, or his beliefs, are on an equal footing with actual convictions in foreign courts for the purpose of determining his right to enter the United States. (See Sec. 3, Immigration Act of 1924). He is required by the same law (Sec. 7) to state whether he is or is not a member of "each class of individuals excluded from admission...under the immigration laws"; and is subject to a \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment for knowingly making any false statement in his application under oath.

The admissions of Albert Einstein concerning his "illegal" and "revolutionary" objectives and affiliations are matters of public record, but appear hitherto to have been unnoticed by consular officers or immigration inspectors who have granted visas and entry to Einstein for several former transitory visits to the United States.

But now he is seeking to become a permanent or semi-permanent resident of the United States, and in any case, Sec. 2 of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act of October 16, 1918, as amended, is applicable to the classes of aliens excluded by that act, "irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States" and such aliens may even be deported "at any time after entering the United States" if found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter, a member of "any one of the classes enumerated." (Ibid.)

Previous transitory admissions to the United States, therefore, give no alien any exemption from the mandatory provisions of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Laws, if and when they are found applicable to such alien---and the "burden of proof" rests upon such alien in any application for passport visa or admission, regardless of previous visas or admissions to the United States as a temporary visitor.

Respectfully submitted

Harriet A. Frothingham

(Mrs. Randolph Frothingham)
President, The Woman Patriot Corporation.

Honorable A. Dana Hodgdon, Chas. F.
Visa Division, Department of State

November 22, 1932

Dear Sir: The attached memorandum of evidence in proof of charges filed with you yesterday that Albert Einstein is inadmissible to the United States....is herewith respectfully submitted.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harriet A. Frothingham

(Mrs. Randolph Frothingham)
President, The Woman Patriot Corporation.

MEMORANDUM OF EVIDENCE THAT ALBERT EINSTEIN IS INADMISSIBLE

First, to prevent confusion (such as has often manifested itself in regard to alien exclusion cases, even among lawyers) it is to be recalled that an alien seeking admission to the United States is asking a favor and seeking a high privilege, that may be granted only upon such terms, conditions and restrictions as the United States may deem desirable.

No alien is compelled to enter the United States. If he does not like American terms of admission, he can stay out. And if he does not meet American terms of admission, our Government can keep him out, without any injury to his person or property, or denial of his liberty, and altogether without any trial by court or jury under the strict rules of evidence that safeguard the person or property of one charged with an offense, from unjust punishment or loss. Many governments, notably Great Britain, simply tell an alien that they don't want him, and that ends the matter, without even a right of the alien to ask them why!

The alien seeking admission is not on trial before a court of law; he is not in jeopardy of his life, liberty or property; he is under no compulsion at all to appear at our gates. And likewise, the two sets of American officers, in two different departments of Government, that Congress has directed to guard the gates, need not open them until and unless each is satisfied, "beyond reasonable doubt" that the alien is worthy of a high privilege--which millions of aliens throughout the world are denied.

The "burden of proof" is upon the alien; not upon the Government. The United States, not the alien, is legally entitled to the benefit of all doubts. The "final determination of facts" is entrusted to administrative officers, not to a jury. Administrative officers are "not obliged to believe" the testimony of an alien in his own behalf, and "more over, even if it consists in finding an essential fact without adequate supporting evidence, is not a denial of due process of law" in these alien exclusion cases. (See decision by Mr. Justice Brandeis in *Tisi v. Tod*, 264 U.S. 134; also *Nishimura Ekiu v. U.S.*, 142 U.S. 651, 660).

It is not necessary to prove the alien guilty of any criminal or other offense, or of any overt act. It is enough if his beliefs, opinions or affiliations show him to be among any one of the several classes of aliens that "shall be excluded from admission into the United States."

An executive officer, moreover, "is not bound to observe the strict rules of evidence enforced by judicial tribunals" in excluding or deporting aliens. (See *Kjar v. Deak*, 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, decided Oct. 18, 1932, No. 4834).

"In every case where an alien is excluded" the decision of administrative officers "if reversed to the admission of such alien, shall be final...." (See 37 Stat. 737-738).

Congress has been diligent in establishing barriers against the entry of undesirable aliens. It has entrusted the keys of our gates to two separate sets of officials, either of which may decline to open them---the consular officers of the State Department, who may refuse visas, and the immigration inspectors of the Labor Department, who may refuse admission notwithstanding the alien's possession of a visa. Finally, Congress has made it a felony for any person knowingly to assist or permit the classes of aliens excluded by the statutes here cited, to enter the United States. (Sec. 165, Title 8, U.S. Code).

Having thus established the legal fact that ALBERT EINSTEIN is seeking a high privilege; that the UNITED STATES, not Albert Einstein, is entitled to the benefit of all doubts (particularly of all loyal officials in the employ of the Government of the United States) the following memorandum of evidence is submitted as sufficient, when confirmed by reference to the published documents cited, to sustain the charges heretofore filed, and to require that any passport visa to Albert Einstein be refused or revoked.

2. PROOF THAT ALBERT EINSTEIN IS AMONG CLASSES EXCLUDED

(a) ALBERT EINSTEIN is a member of or affiliated with at least three organizations or groups that believe in, advocate, teach and publish anarchist and communist doctrines, namely:

(1) The World Congress Against Imperialist War---characterized even by European Socialist leaders as "a Communist plot"---in which 800 Communist delegates took part, and in which:
 "Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies and Willi Munzenberg, Communist deputy to the German Reichstag, put forth most effectively and dramatically the Communist program of action against war." (See The New Masses, November, 1932, p.10, col.2).

ALBERT EINSTEIN is on the "World Committee" of the above Communist Congress, his name heading the list of German members, followed by that of CLARA ZETKIN, Willi Munzenberg and other notorious Communist leaders. (See the Daily Worker, official American Communist organ, Oct.11, 1932, p.4, col.5).

The "Manifesto" of the above Congress declares that "each of us" and "all together" they have pledged and sworn themselves:

"...to fight with all our force and with all the means at our command against imperialist capitalism....
 "against armaments, against war preparations, and in consequence against the governments ruling us." (New Masses, November, 1932).

"They stressed the fact that war as a colossal mass movement cannot be prevented by the sacrifices of individual conscientious objectors no matter how courageous and well-motivated these persons might be. They advocated mass anti-war activities in the armies and navies, in munition plants and among transport workers who could triple [cripple?] the production and delivery of munitions." (Ibid. p.10).

In short, both Communism and sabotage were openly urged at this so-called "World Congress Against Imperialist War."

ALBERT EINSTEIN's membership on the "World Committee" of this Communist organization is in itself sufficient to exclude him from admission to the United States. Nor is it necessary to prove that he "had knowledge of the contents of the programs...or any one of them. It is sufficient if the evidence showed that he was a member of, or affiliated with, such an organization as contemplated by the statute." (See Kjar v. Doak, supra, p.6).

ALBERT EINSTEIN was also one of the leaders of the World Congress of the Anti-Imperialist League---a subsidized affiliate of the Communist International---that met at Frankfurt, Germany, July 20, 1929, and his picture was featured among the leaders of that Communist Congress, by the Berlin Communist organ, "Illustrierte Arbeiter Zeitung."

(2) The Workers International Relief. This organization is a well-known affiliate and creature of the Communist International. The contribution of money, "or anything of value to any organization" of this class, constitutes affiliation, under the statute, with the Workers International Relief, and therefore with its affiliate, the Communist International. (See Kjar v. Doak, p.6).

ALBERT EINSTEIN, March 1, 1931, wrote to the Workers International Relief, American Section:

"The work of your organization has the highest importance in a country in which the individual is so insufficiently protected."

That Einstein's indorsement had commercial value is not only self-evident (as even Bernard Shaw and Leon Tretzky regularly collect money for mere press interviews) but as a matter of fact, Einstein's indorsement was deemed of such great "value to the organization" that it was the first and principal thing mentioned in an appeal for funds, issued March 14, 1931, by the Workers International Relief, American Section.

(3) The War Resisters' International. This organization or group, with which ALBERT EINSTEIN is enthusiastically affiliated, openly admits and proclaims affiliation with anarchist

In the list of "affiliated sections" of the War Resisters International at least three "anarcho-socialist" and "anarcho-communist" affiliations are admitted. (See War Resistance, a Practical Policy, pp. 5-6).

"Out of the present chaos the War Resisters International believes that a new Social Order can and will be established. It looks to an order of society where all shall have the opportunity to co-operate for the good of all mankind. It believes that these changes may be accompanied by revolutionary uprisings which will, in all probability lead for a time to war, reaction and great oppression. Every war resister desires to take part in the struggle, confident in the ultimate triumph of the forces which make for a new social order...." (Ibid, p.7).

"We have made representations to the various Governments ... These representations were not sent direct from the International, but in this we have always had the willing help of men of eminence such as Professor Einstein...." (Ibid. p.22. Emphasis ours throughout).

"An Anarchist comrade...referred to you, Mr. Chairman, as that 'extraordinary Socialist.' You were using your Socialist Parliament as a Socialist platform, as a platform to the world the door to the world, as an Anarchist, said. Much has since been said to the Socialist movement and Socialist comrade, and the International Report of the Secretary, Ibid. p. 16).

"We have attained the power to stop war breaking out. I say this deliberately with a full consciousness of the

"apparent preposterousness of the assertion. I do not claim that the power is within the grasp of the War Resisters International alone. We have our allies in the great proletarian movements of the world. (Ibid. p.15).

"Before the International was founded, the war resister was called a Conscientious Objector...Today we acclaim the individual responsibility to organize mass resistance to war and to unite the determination to build the New World." (Ibid.)

"One of the methods of co-operation has been by the formation of the Joint Peace Council. In this Council all the radical pacifist and anti-militarist internationals are affiliated." (Ibid.p.17).

"I want to make it very clear that when the aim is merely 'peace' and the establishment of the status quo, we, as an International, have no interest in it. (Ibid. p.17).

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S affiliation with this anarcho-communist War Resisters International that admits that it has "no interest in peace alone, but contemplates 'revolutionary uprisings' and 'mass resistance' as well as anarchistic individual 'resistance' to Government, rather than mere conscientious objection to war, is attested in the same official document of the War Resisters International, entitled 'War Resistance,' at pages 28-2 9:

"ADDRESS OF PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN TO THE CONFERENCE"

"I address myself to you, the delegates of the War Resisters International, meeting in Conference at Lyon, because you represent the movement most certain to end war....

"All the nations of the world are talking about Disarmament. You must lead them to more than talk. The people must take this matter out of the hands of statesmen and diplomats. They must grip it in their own hands.

"We have to face today a militarism far more powerful than the militarism which brought the disaster of the Great War. This is the achievement of Governments. But among the peoples the idea of war resistance spreads. You must challengingly and fearlessly extend this idea. You must lead the people to take disarmament into their own hands.

"This is no time for temporising. You are either for War or against War. If you are for War, you must encourage science, finance, industry, religion and labour to exert their power to make your national armaments as efficient and deadly as they can be made. If you are against War, you must encourage every man to resist it to the uttermost. Ask every man to use words to make this great and definite decision.

"I appeal to all men and women, whether they be eminent or humble, to declare before the World Disarmament Conference meets at Geneva in February, that they will refuse to give any further assistance to war or the preparation for war. I ask them to tell their Governments this in writing, and to register their decision by informing me that they have done so.

"I shall expect to have thousands of responses to this appeal. They should be addressed to me at the Headquarters of the War Resisters International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England. To enable this great effort to be carried through effectively, I have authorized the establishment of the 'Einstein War Resisters International Fund.' Contributions to this fund should be sent to the Treasurer of the W.R.I., 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

"(Signed) ALBERT EINSTEIN"

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S affiliation with this anarcho-communist group known as The War Resisters International is thus proved by his own words and actions under every possible definition of what shall constitute "affiliation" in the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Law, which, after enumerating certain definitions of "affiliation," declares:

"but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching or affiliation." (Sec. 2, Sec. 137, Title 8, U.S.C.)

EINSTEIN'S OWN DOCTRINES ANARCHISTIC

Not only is Albert Einstein affiliated with, or a member of the revolutionary anarcho-communist groups previously named--- and thereby affiliated with their affiliates, (including the Communist International and various Anarchist groups), as decided in the Kjar case, but his own personal activities, in which he, as an "oninent man" is always "willing to help" those revolutionary radicals more than they can help themselves through their own organizations (as previously shown) would justify and require his exclusion, even if he were not in affiliation with any group of inadmissible aliens.

What is the legal definition of "anarchists" in subdivision (a) of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Law? Congress has not said. It has left the definition of "anarchists" open to every reasonable and fair definition of that term, but positively prohibited the entry into the United States of any alien who is an "anarchist."

In the Act of February 5, 1917, (Sec. 3) Congress also first names "anarchists" and then in the alternative, not conjunctive, "or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force and violence of the Government...or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government...or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government."

The dictionaries define "anarchy" as "a bsence or utter disregard of government; lawless confusion and disorder; opposition to the rule of a supreme power," etc.

The fundamental principle of all organized government---the Supreme Court held it "to be an incontrovertible principle"--- without which it cannot exist, is the power "to compel obedience to its laws" "by means of physical force" exercised through its official agents. (See Re Debs, 158 U.S. 579, 582).

What the anarchist opposes and attempts to abolish, therefore, is not merely the name, "government," but the thing which is government, the authority and power to compel obedience to law which is the first essential of all organized government--- the power to govern. Whether he strikes at "the rule of a supreme power" by assassination of a single sovereign, or whether he merely believes in depriving every sovereign of the power to govern, he is equally an anarchist---and equally, if an alien, subject to exclusion from the United States.

Nothing is more certain than that ALBERT EINSTEIN is at the head and front of a personal movement (the Einstein War Resisters International Fund) as well as affiliated with an anarcho-communist group (The War Resisters International) having for his direct object the promotion of legal changes in law by political organizations seeking constitutional authority and parliamentary power to govern, but instead, anarchistic individual "resistance" to all organized governments that exist today, that, to preserve their existence, require means of national defense.

Nothing is more certain in law than the principle that a sane person "is presumed to intend the necessary consequences of his own acts."

The courts have frequently noted that the necessary consequence of permitting successful "individual resistance" to law is to promote anarchy and "utter confusion."

Thus, three-quarters of a century ago, the United States Supreme Court held that "government could exist only in name" if the professed doctrines of an individual, contrary to "a law of the organization of society" were held "superior to the laws of the land" and would "in effect permit every citizen to become a law unto himself." (See Reynolds v. United States, 98 U.S. 145). That, of course, would be anarchy.

Yet what is the substance of Einstein's appeal to "war resisters" but an appeal to individuals to resist and disobey the law of governments, for each "to become a law unto himself"

(without bothering to change by legal methods and political action the laws that exist) and to "register" with Albert Einstein---over the heads of their governments---their purpose of illegal individual "resistance" to their governments?

Likewise, in the language of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the Robert Clark case, 301 Pa.321:

"anarchy will stalk in uncollected" if individuals, "because of superior education, age, or mental reservation" are to be permitted to resist or to modify the laws of Congress according to their own individual beliefs, etc. (That was a naturalization case, in which the principle that ALBERT EINSTEIN and his affiliates most seek to overthrow by "individual resistance," namely the power of government to defend its existence and enforce its laws by force of arms, was at issue as a "fundamental principle" of the United States Constitution.).

Again, this Einstein theory of individual opposition to the most fundamental principle of all organized government, was at issue in the last naturalization case decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The Court said:

"If the attitude of this claimant...be held immaterial...where shall the line be drawn? Upon what ground of distinction may we hereafter reject another applicant? ...There is no middle ground. If one qualification of the oath be allowed, the door is open for others, with utter confusion as the probable final result." (United States v. Douglas Clyde Macintosh).

One of the dictionary definitions of anarchy is "utter disregard of government."

What anarchist or communist has shown more "utter disregard of government" than ALBERT EINSTEIN in his appeals to individuals to enlist with him in illegal resistance to their governments?

Another dictionary definition of anarchy is "lawless confusion and disorder."

What anarchist or communist has promoted "lawless confusion and disorder" in as many different fields as ALBERT EINSTEIN?

COMMUNIST PROGRAM FOR "SHATTERING" THE STATE

The negation of organized religion, the abolition of the Church as well as the State, are fundamental objectives of both anarchists and communists. (See The State and Revolution, By Nicolai Lenin, Chap.3,4 and 5).

Contrary to popular opinion, there is no difference of viewpoint between anarchists and communists on their ultimate goal, the abolition of the State. They differ only in the methods and methods they propose to achieve that common goal. (Ibid.)

What the Communists object to among the anarchists is that they are not revolutionary enough, in the opinion of Marx, Engels and Lenin, to organize armed rebellion to "shatter" and destroy present forms of government, and to establish, for a "transition period" a ruthless "dictatorship of the proletariat" which, eventually, shall also "wither away." (Ibid.).

LENIN says: "We do not at all disagree with the Anarchists on the question of the abolition of the State as a final aim." (Ibid.p.62).

"The Anarchist idea of the abolition of the State is muddled and non-revolutionary...It is precisely the Revolution, in its rise and development, with its specific problems in relation to violence, authority, power and the State, that the Anarchists do not wish to see." (Ibid.p.65).

Likewise the official "Strategy of the Communists" declares:

"The Communist International has never undervalued the strength and the revolutionary will of the anarchists and syndicalists, who are honestly fighting for the freedom

"of the working class...We demand nothing from you (Anarchists) but a joint struggle with us....We are opposed to anarchistic tactics because...the history of all class struggles and especially of the Russian Revolution has demonstrated that the oppressed workers and peasants can overthrow the mastery of the Bourgeoisie only as a consciously organized class.....

"The Communist Party knows that only the Dictatorship of the proletariat can finally shatter the power of the capitalist social order." (Strategy of the Communists, official Letter of the Communist International, Aug. 21, 1923, issued by Communist Workers Party of U.S.A.).

The destruction and "shattering" of the "bourgeois" State (to be succeeded by the "dictatorship of the proletariat" which also will finally "wither away") is to be accomplished, according to Marx, Engels and Lenin, by first "shattering" the "bureaucratic and military machine."

"No merely to hand over, from one set of hands to another, the bureaucratic and military machine...but to shatter it; and it is this that is the preliminary condition of any real people's Revolution." (KARL MARX, as quoted by Lenin).

Immediately after quoting this statement from Karl Marx, Nicolai Lenin himself writes:

"In these words, 'to shatter the bureaucratic and military machinery of the State,' is to be found, tersely expressed, the principal teaching of Marxism on the subject of the problems concerning the State, facing the proletariat in a revolution." (The State and Revolution, By Lenin, p.38).

EINSTEIN ARCH-PROMOTER OF "SHATTERING" PROGRAM

And who is the acknowledged world leader, who, by direct affiliation with Communist and anarcho-communist organizations and groups, and by his own utmost personal efforts, is doing most to "shatter" the "military machinery" for the defense of the existence of governments, which "shattering," is the "preliminary condition of any people's Revolution" according to Marx, and "the principal teaching of Marxism" on the subject, according to Lenin?

ALBERT EINSTEIN is that leader. Not even Stalin himself is affiliated with so many anarcho-communist international groups to promote this "preliminary condition" of world revolution and ultimate anarchy, as ALBERT EINSTEIN.

Thus whether Albert Einstein's activities and affiliations be judged from the very nature of government, or from the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the decisions of our courts, or from the official programs and strategy of the Communists themselves, ALBERT EINSTEIN must be regarded as the arch-promoter of the "shattering" of the State that is the common Anarchist and Communist goal.

Now ALBERT EINSTEIN has not only exceeded Stalin himself in the number and variety of individual and collective efforts he leads to "shatter" the "military machinery" of the State.

ALBERT EINSTEIN has promoted "lawless confusion" to "shatter" the Church as well as the State---and to leave, if possible, even the laws of nature and the principles of science in "confusion and disorder" and subject to revision with every new proclamation of an "Einstein theory!"

Albert Einstein is not subject to exclusion from the United States by reason of his "cosmic religion" in which he brushes aside all organized religion in the name of "science" and declares that "the only deeply religious people of our largely materialistic age are the earnest men of research"---like himself. (See Einstein's signed article, N.Y. Times, Nov. 9, 1930).

Neither is Albert Einstein subject to exclusion by reason of his frequently revised theory of "relativity" which, even if true, is of no more practical importance than the answer to the old academic riddle, "how many angels can stand on the point of a needle if angels do not occupy space."

Even if true, Einstein's "relativity" theory would be strictly

limited to a few questions of abstruse physics and mathematics of no practical value to science. But to promote "confusion and disorder," doubt and disbelief, the Einstein "relativity" theory, and each new revision of it by Einstein (or his press agents) has been heralded throughout the world to work "the ignorant public into the feeling that all sorts of accepted scientific truths and human beliefs were to be upset." (See The Case Against Einstein, By Col. Arthur Lane, (Philip Allan).

But while Einstein religious and "relativity" theories have no more bearing upon his admissibility to the United States than they have upon any practical science, it should not be overlooked that this alien, more extensively and more potently than any other revolutionist on earth, promotes "confusion and disorder," doubt and disbelief, and advises, advocates or teaches individual "resistance" to all accepted authorities except Einstein, whether it be a question of peace or war, government or religion, mathematics or anthropology!

Therefore, the "relativity" of this arch-anarch's "shattering" influence and activities that tend to promote confusion and disregard of all authorities except Einstein in matters of "science" and "religion" is well worth noting in connection with his affiliations with Anarchist and Communist groups, and his admittedly illegal efforts to arouse individual "resistance" on the part of all "peoples" against the most essential laws and principles of all organized government.

EINSTEIN'S ADMITTEDLY ILLEGAL PURPOSES

In a letter to Heywood Brown (an officer of the War Resisters International) ALBERT EINSTEIN WROTE:

"I consider Madam Schwimmer's stand of great value and deserving the support of all true humanitarians. World peace, a crying necessity, is not to be achieved unless spiritually progressive forces refuse to yield to public authorities, controlled by factions, which should be defeated. Those convinced of this necessity should consider it their duty publicly to uphold this conviction; thereby they bring upon themselves a conflict with public authority. A result can be obtained only if a large number of influential personalities have the moral courage of such an attitude. Such an attitude is revolutionary. But only through acts of rebellion can the fettered individual break chains which, though founded in laws, have grown into unendurable bondage. In this situation, too, such a recourse is unavoidable. Credit is due Madam Schwimmer for having realized this and having acted courageously in accordance with her convictions." (Heywood Brown's column, Scripps-Howard newspapers, December 12, 1930).

On December 14, 1930, Albert Einstein made an address in New York on "Militant Pacifism" which appears in The World Tomorrow, January, 1931, "translated by Madam Rosika Schwimmer." In that address, Albert Einstein said:

"Our next step is to act---to do something...For this I have two suggestions. The first has already been tried and found impracticable. It is refusal to engage in war. ~~It is not possible to refuse to engage in war~~ ~~if one is a citizen of a country which has adopted this position in time of peace even in countries where there is compulsory military service.~~ In other countries, where there is no such service, pacifists should declare openly that they will never bear arms or take part in any military service whatsoever. I advise the recruiting of people for this idea all over the world. And for the time being, who say, 'What is the use of trying, we are so few in number,' my answer is: 'If you can get only 2 per cent of the population of the world to assert in times of peace that they will not fight, you will have the solution of all international troubles. Even so small a proportion as 2 per cent will accomplish the desired result, for they could not be put in jail. There are not enough jails in the world to accommodate them.'

"The second suggestion I offer appears less illegal. International legislation should be attained to the idea that those who declare themselves against war should be allowed to take up some kind of difficult or even dangerous work either for their country or for the international benefit of mankind...I feel confident that whoever adopts this program will eventually succeed in establishing international legislation either by legal or other methods. I advise all war resisters to organize and to internationalize.

"I also advise them to collect money so that they may reinforce war resisters in other countries who have no means with which to carry on their work." (The World Tomorrow, January, 1931).

The League of Nations Chronicle, published at Chicago, for March, 1931, contains the following report of ALBERT EINSTEIN's address to 400 "peace advocates" at Chicago:

"No one mentioned relativity...Militant opposition to militarism was his keynote..."

"It is my conviction that the only way is actual refusal of military service," he said.... "What I propose is illegal, but whenever a Government demands criminal actions from its citizens, they have a very real right to oppose it and we must uphold them!"

The New York Times, November 22, 1931, carried a signed article by ALBERT EINSTEIN, entitled, "The Road to Peace" to the same effect as the Einstein letter to Heywood Brown, the Einstein speech translated by Frau Rosika Schwimmer, and the Einstein speech at Chicago.

In that signed article, Albert Einstein says:

"He who would foster the international outlook and counteract national chauvinism must combat universal military service."

His entire article is along the lines already set forth in the letter and speeches quoted, and in this signed article, Albert Einstein also advises and recommends a book, entitled War Again Tomorrow, by Ludwig Bauer (another Teuton propagandist for the disarmament of everybody but the Germans and the Communists) which book, quoted in the same issue of the New York Times, declares:

"Peace can only be attained through compulsion, and only thus can the economic crisis be overcome. There is a cure for our malady. It is: To overcome the State..."

What does Albert Einstein mean by his militant terms, advising individuals and groups to "refuse to yield to public authorities," to "bring upon themselves a conflict with public authority;" that this "attitude is revolutionary," but that "only through acts of rebellion"---which he says are "unavoidable"---can the "fettered individual" break "chains" that are "founded in laws"?

What does he mean by advising "2 per cent"---a hopeless minority for any legitimate changes in government through constitutional methods and political organization---to resist and defy the laws of their governments?

What does he mean by declaring boldly, "what I propose is illegal" and that to "counteract" national chauvinism, they must "combat" universal military service?

Is it not obvious that Einstein, in his careful choice of words, means what he says in plain and unmistakable terms, that are not figures of speech at all, but the well known jargon of the Anarchist and Communist groups that hope to accomplish the "shattering" of the State by "revolutionary uprisings" (as the War Resisters International contemplates) and first of all, the "shattering of the military machine" that Marx and Lenin both held the "preliminary condition" for a communist revolution?

FRAU ROSIKA SCHWIMMER---EINSTEIN'S "SAVING ANGEL"

Frau Rosika Schwimmer, whose stand Albert Einstein commends in his letter to Heywood Brown, and who translated his speech on "Militant Pacifism," was the principal in the case of United States v. Rosika Schwimmer (279 U.S. 649) in which the United States Supreme Court held her ineligible to American citizenship.

In that decision, the Supreme Court ruled:

"That it is the duty of citizens by force of arms to defend our Government against all enemies whenever necessity arises is a fundamental principle of the Constitution. The common defense was one of the purposes for which the people ordained and established the Constitution.... This Court, in the Selective Draft Law Cases... speaking through Chief Justice White, said that 'the very conception of a just government and its duty to the citizen' 0001797

"includes the reciprocal obligation of the citizen to render military service in case of need."...

"Whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to bear arms in the country's defense detracts from the strength and safety of the Government. And their opinions and beliefs as well as their behavior indicating a disposition to hinder in the performance of that duty are subjects of inquiry under the statutory provisions...for if all or a large number of citizens oppose such defense, the 'good order and happiness' of the United States cannot long endure."

It cannot be denied that ALBERT EINSTEIN is opposed to this "very conception of a just government" as defined by the Supreme Court; that his influence would tend to detract from "the strength and safety of the Government," and that he is himself, and urges others, in "militant" opposition to "such defense" as the Supreme Court declares a fundamental principle of our Constitution, and without which, good order in the United States "cannot long endure."

Frau Schwimmer, however, went to no such lengths as Albert Einstein in urging "acts of rebellion" and "conflict" with public authorities, although the Revolutionary Radicalism Report of the New York Legislature, 1920, vol. 1, page 971, declares that the first peace movement favorable to Germany, in 1914, was led in the United States by Frau Schwimmer, "in reality a German agent."

ALBERT EINSTEIN---who apparently cannot talk English---referred to Frau Schwimmer as his "saving angel" when she translated his speech on "Militant Pacifism." (See New York Times, Dec. 15, 1930).

But Albert Einstein far outstrips the example and affiliations of his "saving angel" in his own "militant pacifism."

ANOTHER GERMAN CHALLENGE OF AMERICAN CREDULITY

Albert Einstein, as a "militant pacifist" propagandist, from the Land of the Goose-step, Pocket-Battleships and Rearmament, and in the pay of the German Government (his salary with the University of Berlin is to continue during his engagement here) is a challenge to American official credulity.

Why is he planting his "war resistance" doctrine in England and the United States, instead of operating at home in Berlin, the German capital, where Government and people alike are clamoring for rearmament?

Why now tolerate the "science" camouflage of Albert Einstein, any more than our Government tolerated the "diplomacy" camouflage of Von Papen, who boasted in a captured letter to his wife of his skill in outwitting "those idiotic Yankoes" while operating a sabotage system here in 1915? (See New York Times, Sept. 22, 1915, 1:6).

In Senate Document No. 62, 66th Congress, vol. 2, page 1494, former Ambassador Von Bornstorff's cable to his Government, 1916, is quoted in part as follows:

"Since the Lusitania case we have strictly confined ourselves to such propaganda as cannot hurt us if it becomes known. The sole exception is perhaps the peace propaganda, which has cost the largest amount but which also has been the most successful."

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That cable showed the importance of "peace propaganda" in the United States to a foreign Government, in 1916. Is it any less important today? ALBERT EINSTEIN is the world leader of the new "militant pacifism."

If alien revolutionists, or foreign Governments, were overpowering us, something might be said in favor of the submission of American officials to their schemes or demands. But when it is only a matter of their outwitting us to further foreign schemes at the expense of our people and to the injury of our Government, why should any American, and above all, any American official, let aliens succeed in "making suckers of Americans"? (As President-elect Roosevelt once described it in another connection).

When Albert Einstein left New York in 1930---a year of depression and hardship for almost all Americans---the New

York Times significantly described the event in the following headlines:

"EINSTEIN DEPARTS 'ENRICHED' BY VISIT"

(N.Y. Times, Dec. 16, 1930).

He will be far more "enriched" if allowed to make the United States his semi-permanent home and his headquarters for the dissemination of his "shattering" propaganda against the Church, the State, and even against the known laws of nature.

MORE REVOLUTIONARY AFFILIATIONS THAN STALIN OR TROTZKY

ALBERT EINSTEIN, as previously shown, is affiliated with more anarchist and communist groups than Joseph Stalin himself---as Einstein is affiliated with the Communist International and the Soviet Union through its affiliated subsidiary organizations, and in addition, is affiliated with certain anarchist and communist groups in the War Resisters International that are not directly open to Stalin himself.

Also, LEON TROTZKY, an expelled former leader of the Soviet Union---who is also reported in the press to plan a visit to the United States as a "teacher"---has at present, so far as known, no direct affiliations with the Communist International and the Soviet Union, while ALBERT EINSTEIN is a member of several Communist organizations under Moscow management, notably the "World Committee Against Imperialist War" (not against civil war, or all war) and the "Anti-Imperialist League," as well as affiliated with the "Workers International Relief," as already shown.

Therefore, if in the face of these facts and this record, ALBERT EINSTEIN is given a passport visa, upon what interpretation of the law or the facts, thereafter, can LEON TROTZKY be excluded from admission to the United States?

If the most recent decisions of our Federal courts, in the Yokinen and Kjar cases, mean anything; and if the American principle of "equality before the law" means anything, the most eminent and dangerous alien revolutionary agitators, such as ALBERT EINSTEIN and LEON TROTZKY, can be kept out of this country under the same law that enabled the Government to deport these obscure, insignificant and unknown radicals, Augustus Yokinen, and Niels Kjar---one of whom had been expelled from the Communist Party, and the other a member of "The Trade Union Unity League."

In the YOKINEN case, decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which case the United States Supreme Court refused to review only a few weeks ago, the Court said:

"We are urged to ameliorate the supposed harshness of the statute by reading into it words that Congress saw fit to leave out...."

"If the words used in the statute were equivocal or the intention of Congress for any reason uncertain there might be room for such a construction as that for which the appellant now contends. Perhaps the sufficient answer is that had Congress intended membership in the time of arrest to be the criterion it would have said so. It has power to determine what acts of an alien shall terminate his right to remain here. What it did do, was to make the act of becoming a member a deportable offense without regard to continuation of membership and it did that in language so plain that any attempt to read any other meaning is no less than an attempt to circumvent the law itself." (United States v. Yokinen, p.3).

The statute to which the Court referred is the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act (Sec. 137, Title 8, U.S. Code) the same statute, that applies the same tests, in the same terms, for the exclusion as for the deportation of certain classes of aliens.

We ask just and equal enforcement of this mandatory law. We ask routine law enforcement "irrespective of persons"--- the oldest principle of justice that from the codes of Hammurabi and Moses, to the codes of Napoleon and Frederick the Great, has been insisted upon by all great law makers and by all courts in which justice dwells.

The statute itself is "in language so plain that any attempt to circumvent the law itself."

The application of the statute to ALBERT EINSTEIN is so plain that any attempt to exempt this "eminent" and therefore powerful and dangerous alien from the provisions of law so recently enforced in the obscure Kokkon and Kjar cases, must be construed as an arbitrary special favor granted "in respect of persons" or in fear of "influential personalities" (as Einstein calls himself) and this is the worst and most unjust form of nullification of law.

If Congress had intended "eminent" aliens who are members of or affiliated with Anarchist and Communist Groups to be admitted to the United States, it would have said so. It made no such exception in the mandatory law, and there can be no such exception in its just enforcement.

In conclusion, in this crisis, where Communists are organizing hunger marches among the "rank and file" radicals, and affiliated subsidized Communist organizations under dozens of different titles, "to decide, if possible, even the elot" (by the same device that criminals employ to evade the police by frequently changing names "as Louis once advised") to enlist the "eminent" in revolutionary work, and to escape the scrutiny of government officials by calling Communist organizations something else---what shall it profit America to get rid of the obscure Kokkon and Kjar, by orders of Federal courts, at ALBERT EINSTEIN---and later Leon TROTSKY---are to be "shattered" of our government, the desertion and treason to the United States in time of war, and "individual resistance" and "mass resistance" to the basic duties of American citizen-ship in time of peace.

At the 2d Congress of the Communist International at Moscow, July 19, 1920, Nikolai announced his program for "the replacement of the old leaders by Communists in all forms of organizations, not only political, but also industrial, cooperative and educational, and, where necessary, frequently changing names."

PRESS NOTED EINSTEIN'S ANARCHISTIC DOCTRINES. It is significant that a number of American newspaper editors, in comment upon Einstein's "militant pacifism" observed its common sense meaning as an anarchist doctrine, without taking up, or apparently consulting, the terms of the statute and the decisions of the courts here cited to show anarchist doctrines and affiliations in a legal sense, as contemplated by the Alien Registration and Deportation Act. Thus the Houston Chronicle commented that it "seems to us a direct bid for anarchy, a way to more violence and destruction than was could bring." The Washington Star, Dec. 30, 1930, also the chaos and disorder (See Washington Star, Dec. 30, 1930) Also the Indiana Catholic and Record, Dec. 19, 1930, entitled an editorial dealing with Einstein's "militant pacifism"---not his pacifism---thus: "IS EINSTEIN JUST AN ANARCHIST?"

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ATOMIC WAR OR PEACE

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By ALBERT EINSTEIN
as told to RAYMOND SWING

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

In keeping with its policy of promoting public discussion and evaluation of various proposals for effective international control of atomic energy, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists takes pleasure in making available to its friends this article expressing the views of Albert Einstein on this vital subject.

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ATOMIC WAR OR PEACE

By ALBERT EINSTEIN

As told to RAYMOND SWING

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SINCE the completion of the first atomic bomb nothing has been accomplished to make the world more safe from war, while much has been done to increase the destructiveness of war. I am not able to speak from any firsthand knowledge about the development of the atomic bomb, since I do not work in this field. But enough has been said by those who do to indicate that the bomb has been made more effective. Certainly the possibility can be envisaged of building a bomb of far greater size, capable of producing destruction over a larger area. It also is credible that an extensive use could be made of radioactivated gases which would spread over a wide region, causing heavy loss of life without damage to buildings.

I do not believe it is necessary to go on beyond these possibilities to contemplate a vast extension of bacteriological warfare. I am skeptical that this form presents dangers comparable with those of atomic warfare. Nor do I take into account a danger of starting a chain reaction of a scope great enough to destroy part or all of this planet. I dismiss this on the ground that if it could happen from a man-made atomic explosion it would already have happened from the action of the cosmic rays which are continually reaching the earth's surface.

BUT it is not necessary to imagine the earth being destroyed like a nova by a stellar explosion to understand vividly the growing scope of atomic war and to recognize that unless another war is prevented it is likely to bring destruction on a scale never before held possible and even now hardly conceived, and that little civilization would survive it.

In the first two years of the atomic era another

phenomenon is to be noted. The public, having been warned of the horrible nature of atomic warfare, has done nothing about it, and to a large extent has dismissed the warning from its consciousness. A danger that cannot be averted had perhaps better be forgotten; or a danger against which every possible precaution has been taken also had probably better be forgotten. That is, if the United States had dispersed its industries and decentralized its cities, it might be reasonable for people to forget the peril they face.

I SHOULD say parenthetically that it is well that this country has not taken these precautions, for to have done so would make atomic war still more probable, since it would convince the rest of the world that we are resigned to it and are preparing for it. But nothing has been done to avert war, while much has been done to make atomic war more horrible; so there is no excuse for ignoring the danger.

I say that nothing has been done to avert war since the completion of the atomic bomb, despite the proposal for supranational control of atomic energy put forward by the United States in the United Nations. This country has made only a conditional proposal, and on conditions which the Soviet Union is now determined not to accept. This makes it possible to blame the failure on the Russians.

But in blaming the Russians the Americans should not ignore the fact that they themselves have not voluntarily renounced the use of the bomb as an ordinary weapon in the time before the achievement of supranational control, or if supranational control is not achieved. Thus they have fed the fear of other countries that they consider the bomb a legitimate part of their arsenal

as other countries decline to accept their arms for supranational control.

AMERICANS may be convinced of their determination not to launch an aggressive or preventive war. So they may believe it is superfluous to announce publicly that they will not a second time be the first to use the atomic bomb. But this country has been solemnly invited to renounce the use of the bomb—that is, to outlaw it—and has declined to do so unless its terms for supranational control are accepted.

I believe this policy is a mistake. I see a certain military gain from not renouncing the use of the bomb in that this may be deemed to restrain another country from starting a war in which the United States might use it. But what is gained in one way is lost in another. For an understanding over the supranational control of atomic energy has been made more remote. That may be no military drawback so long as the United States has the exclusive use of the bomb. But the moment another country is able to make it in substantial quantities, the United States loses greatly through the absence of an international agreement, because of the vulnerability of its concentrated industries and its highly developed urban life.

In refusing to outlaw the bomb while having the monopoly of it, this country suffers in another respect, in that it fails to return publicly to the ethical standards of warfare formally accepted previous to the last war. It should not be forgotten that the atomic bomb was made in this country as a preventive measure; it was to head off its use by the Germans, if they discovered it. The bombing of civilian centers was initiated by the Germans and adopted by the Japanese. To it the Allies responded in kind—as it turned out, with greater effectiveness—and they were morally justified in doing so. But now, without any provocation, and without the justification of reprisal or retaliation, a refusal to outlaw the use of the bomb save in reprisal is making a political purpose of its possession. This is hardly pardonable.

I AM not saying that the United States should not manufacture and stockpile the bomb, for I believe that it must do so; it must be able to deter another nation from making an atomic attack when it also has the bomb. But deterrence should be the only purpose of the stockpile of bombs. In the same way I believe that the United Nations should have the atomic bomb when it is supplied with its own armed forces and weapons. But it too should have the bomb for the sole purpose of deterring an aggressor or rebellious nation from making an atomic attack. It should not use the atomic bomb on its own initiative any more than the United States or any other power should do so. To keep a stockpile of atomic bombs without promising not to initiate its use is exploiting the possession of the bombs for political ends. It may be that the United States hopes in this way to frighten the Soviet Union into accepting supranational control of atomic energy. But the creation of fear only heightens antagonism and increases the danger of war. I am of the opinion that this policy has detracted from the very real virtue in the offer of supranational control of atomic energy.

We have emerged from a war in which we had to accept the degradingly low ethical standards of the enemy. But instead of feeling liberated from his standards, and set free to restore the sanctity of human life and the safety of non-combatants, we are in effect making the low standards of the enemy in the last war our own for the present. Thus we are starting toward another war degraded by our own choice.

IT MAY be the public is not fully aware that in another war atomic bombs will be available in large quantities. It may measure the dangers in the terms of the three bombs exploded before the end of the last war. The public also may not appreciate that, in relation to the damage inflicted, atomic bombs already have become the most economical form of destruction that can be used on the offensive. In another war the bombs will be plentiful and they will be comparatively

cheap. Unless there is a determination not to use them that is far stronger than can be noted today among American political and military leaders, and on the part of the public itself, atomic warfare will be hard to avoid. Unless Americans come to recognize that they are not stronger in the world because they have the bomb, but weaker because of their vulnerability to atomic attack, they are not likely to conduct their policy at Lake Success or in their relations with Russia in a spirit that furthers the arrival at an understanding.

BUT I do not suggest that the American failure to outlaw the use of the bomb except in retaliation is the only cause of the absence of an agreement with the Soviet Union over atomic control. The Russians have made it clear that they will do everything in their power to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence. They not only reject it in the range of atomic energy; they reject it sharply on principle, and thus have spurned in advance any overture to join a limited world government.

Mr. Gromyko has rightly said that the essence of the American atomic proposal is that national sovereignty is not compatible with the atomic era. He declares that the Soviet Union cannot accept this thesis. The reasons he gives are obscure, for they quite obviously are pretexts. But what seems to be true is that the Soviet leaders believe they cannot preserve the social structure of the Soviet state in a supranational regime. The Soviet government is determined to maintain its present social structure, and the leaders of Russia, who hold their great power through the nature of that structure, will spare no effort to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence, to control atomic energy or anything else.

The Russians may be partly right about the difficulty of retaining their present social structure in a supranational regime, though in time they may be brought to see that this is a far lesser loss than remaining isolated from a world of law.

But at present they appear to be guided by their fears, and one must admit that the United States has made ample contributions to these fears, not only as to atomic energy but in many other respects. Indeed this country has conducted its Russian policy as though it were convinced that fear is the greatest of all diplomatic instruments.

THAT the Russians are striving to prevent the formation of a supranational security system is no reason why the rest of the world should not work to create one. It has been pointed out that the Russians have a way of resisting with all their arts what they do not wish to have happen; but once it happens, they can be flexible and accommodate themselves to it. So it would be well for the United States and other powers not to permit the Russians to veto an attempt to create supranational security. They can proceed with some hope that once the Russians see they cannot prevent such a regime they may join it.

So far the United States has shown no interest in preserving the security of the Soviet Union. It has been interested in its own security, which is characteristic of the competition which marks the conflict for power between sovereign states. But one cannot know in advance what would be the effect on Russian fears if the American people forced their leaders to pursue a policy of substituting law for the present anarchy of international relations. In a world of law, Russian security would be equal to our own, and for the American people to espouse this wholeheartedly — something that should be possible under the workings of democracy — might work a kind of miracle in Russian thinking.

At present the Russians have no evidence to convince them that the American people are not contentedly supporting a policy of military preparedness which they regard as a policy of deliberate intimidation. If they had evidences of a passionate desire by Americans to preserve peace in the one way it can be maintained, by a supranational regime of law, this would upset Russian calculations about the peril to Russian security

in current trends of American thought. Not until a genuine, convincing offer is made to the Soviet Union, backed by an aroused American public, will one be entitled to say what the Russian response would be.

IT MAY be that the first response would be to reject the world of law. But if from that moment it began to be clear to the Russians that such a world was coming into existence without them, and that their own security was being increased, their ideas necessarily would change.

I am in favor of inviting the Russians to join a world government authorized to provide security, and if they are unwilling to join, to proceed to establish supranational security without them. Let me admit quickly that I see great peril in such a course. If it is adopted it must be done in a way to make it utterly clear that the new regime is not a combination of power against Russia. It must be a combination that by its composite nature will greatly reduce the chances of war. It will be more diverse in its interests than any single state, thus less likely to resort to aggressive or preventive war. It will be larger, hence stronger, than any single nation. It will be geographically much more extensive, and thus more difficult to defeat by military means. It will be dedicated to supranational security, and thus escape the emphasis on national supremacy which is so strong a factor in war.

If a supranational regime is set up without Russia, its service to peace will depend on the skill and sincerity with which it is done. Emphasis should always be apparent on the desire to have Russia take part. It must be clear to Russia, and no less so to the nations comprising the organization, that no penalty is incurred or implied because a nation declines to join. If the Russians do not join at the outset, they must be sure of a welcome when they do decide to join. Those who create the organization must understand that they are building with the final objective of obtaining Russian adherence.

THESE are abstractions, and it is not easy to outline the specific lines a partial world government must follow to induce the Russians to join. But two conditions are clear to me: the new organization must have no military secrets; and the Russians must be free to have observers at every session of the organization, where its new laws are drafted, discussed, and adopted, and where its policies are decided. That would destroy the great factory of secrecy where so many of the world's suspicions are manufactured.

It may affront the military-minded person to suggest a regime that does not maintain any military secrets. He has been taught to believe that secrets thus divulged would enable a war-minded nation to seek to conquer the earth. (As to the so-called secret of the atomic bomb, I am assuming the Russians will have this through their own efforts within a short time.) I grant there is a risk in not maintaining military secrets. If a sufficient number of nations have pooled their strength they can take this risk, for their security will be greatly increased. And it can be done with greater assurance because of the decrease of fear, suspicion, and distrust that will result. The tensions of the increasing likelihood of war in a world based on sovereignty would be replaced by the relaxation of the growing confidence in peace. In time this might so allure the Russian people that their leaders would mellow in their attitude toward the West.

MEMBERSHIP in a supranational security system should not, in my opinion, be based on any arbitrary democratic standards. The one requirement from all should be that the representatives to supranational organization—assembly and council—must be elected by the people in each member country through a secret ballot. These representatives must represent the people rather than any government—which would enhance the pacific nature of the organization.

To require that other democratic criteria be met is, I believe, inadvisable. Democratic institu-

tions and standards are the result of historic developments to an extent not always appreciated in the lands which enjoy them. Setting arbitrary standards sharpens the ideological differences between the Western and Soviet systems.

BUT it is not the ideological differences which now are pushing the world in the direction of war. Indeed, if all the Western nations were to adopt socialism, while maintaining their national sovereignty, it is quite likely that the conflict for power between East and West would continue. The passion expressed over the economic systems of the present seems to me quite irrational. Whether the economic life of America should be dominated by relatively few individuals, as it is, or these individuals should be controlled by the state, may be important, but it is not important enough to justify all the feelings that are stirred up over it.

I should wish to see all the nations forming the supranational state pool all their military forces, keeping for themselves only local police. Then I should like to see these forces commingled and distributed as were the regiments of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. There it was appreciated that the men and the officers of one region would serve the purposes of empire better by not being stationed exclusively in their own provinces, subject to local and racial pulls.

I should like to see the authority of the supranational regime restricted altogether to the field of security. Whether this would be possible I am not sure. Experience may point to the desirability of adding some authority over economic matters, since under modern conditions these are capable of causing national upsets that have in them the seeds of violent conflict. But I should prefer to see the function of the organization altogether limited to the tasks of security. I also

should like to see this regime established through the strengthening of the United Nations, so as not to sacrifice continuity in the search for peace.

I DO NOT hide from myself the great difficulties of establishing a world government, either a beginning without Russia or one with Russia. I am aware of the risks. Since I should not wish it to be permissible for any country that has joined the supranational organization to secede, one of these risks is a possible civil war. But I also believe that world government is certain to come in time, and that the question is how much it is to be permitted to cost. It will come, I believe, even if there is another world war, though after such a war, if it is won, it would be world government established by the victor, resting on the victor's military power, and thus to be maintained permanently only through the permanent militarization of the human race.

But I also believe it can come through agreement and through the force of persuasion alone, hence at low cost. But if it is to come in this way it will not be enough to appeal to reason. One strength of the communist system of the East is that it has some of the character of a religion and inspires the emotions of a religion. Unless the cause of peace based on law gathers behind it the force and zeal of a religion, it hardly can hope to succeed. Those to whom the moral teaching of the human race is entrusted surely have a great duty and a great opportunity. The atomic scientists, I think, have become convinced that they cannot arouse the American people to the truths of the atomic era by logic alone. There must be added that deep power of emotion which is a basic ingredient of religion. It is to be hoped that not only the churches but the schools, the colleges, and the leading organs of opinion will acquit themselves well of their unique responsibility in this regard.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

INCORPORATED

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was organized informally in May, 1946 by a small group of atomic scientists headed by Albert Einstein and Harold C. Urey; the Committee was incorporated in August, 1946. The atomic scientists recognized, because of their unique knowledge, the tremendous new problems which faced mankind through the release of atomic energy. Their purpose in coming together was to arouse the American people to an understanding of the unprecedented crisis in national and international affairs precipitated by the atomic discoveries.

The part they had borne in these discoveries had aroused in scientists a deep sense of responsibility for the immediate and eventual uses to which this great new power might be put. As scientists, working in the interests of their country at a time of national peril, they had released overwhelming new forces. As citizens, they saw that the people were wholly unaware of the supreme implications of this new power, mainly because of the necessity of military security. They believed that the connotations of secrecy, national rivalry, and mass destruction that unavoidably attached to the atomic discoveries from their inception must be removed, that men might determine the future use and control of atomic energy in an atmosphere of free and democratic discussion.

During the year that has passed, every member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists has done his utmost to bring home to the people of the United States the simple facts of atomic energy and their tremendous implications for world peace or world destruction. By conference and letter this

small group of men have reached directly over a quarter of a million key citizens. To reach a wider audience, they have the willing cooperation of hundreds of younger scientists who, forming themselves into the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, have sent out teams of speakers to bring to large cities and small towns in simple concrete terms the facts of atomic energy. Their work is complemented by the nationwide educational effort of the National Committee on Atomic Information, likewise formed at the urgent behest of leading atomic scientists.

Also financed by the Committee is the uniquely valuable *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which month by month presents and appraises every important proposal for international control, whether emanating from government or private sources. The *Bulletin* is perhaps the most valuable existing medium for disseminating information and opinion on atomic energy control. It reaches those who are responsible for governmental policy both in the United States and abroad, carrying to them the thoughtful conclusions of the world's leading atomic scientists.

To date over 11,000 private individuals have subscribed nearly \$400,000 to this educational effort in the interest of national and world understanding of the momentous issues at stake. Fully to implement its educational campaign the Committee seeks a minimum of \$1,000,000.

It is the unanimous belief of the members of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists that such a nation-wide educational campaign provides the only assurance that public attention will be focused on the paramount necessity of securing effective international control to safeguard our civilization.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, *Chairman*

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, Incorporated
90 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

I want to help in your campaign of education to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of mankind and not for humanity's destruction. I enclose my gift of \$ toward your \$1,000,000 Fund.

Name
Street Address
City Zone State

The Treasury Department has ruled that gifts to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, are deductible as contributions for federal income tax purposes.

98

December 5, 1932.

Honorable William H. Doak,
c/o Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doak:

Enclosed is a memorandum on the Communist Einstein who should certainly be excluded from this country. While a bright mathematician he appears to be a good deal of a charlatan and his theory a good deal of a fake.

President Hibben of Princeton seemed to have quite a little tenderness for our red disloyalists and apparently their influence holds over there after his resignation. It is my impression that the law requires that Einstein should be excluded as a Communist.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS HALSTON WELSH

P-P
enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/98 BY 40210205 JAK/ky

DEC 10 1932

61-7099-2
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 7 1932
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RECORDED

JBL:ps
61-7099-3

May 4, 1934

MAY 7 1934

Mr. L. Howard Durley,
Sheriff,
Ventura, California.

My dear Sheriff:

I am in receipt of your letter dated April 24, 1934, with reference to Communistic activities in this country on the part of Dr. Einstein.

There is no Federal legislation in effect at the present time under which so-called radical or Communistic activities are subject to investigation on the part of this Division, and the files of this Division, therefore, contain no information relative to the activities of Dr. Einstein in the United States in connection with the Communist Party.

I regret that I am unable to furnish you with the information desired. Inasmuch as Communist activities are handled by local law enforcement agencies, it is possible that the New York City Police Department may have some information concerning the subject matter about which you inquire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1GSK/JPB

Albert Einstein, an able mathematician and physicist, is chiefly known in the United States as the author of the Einstein Theory which obtained a tremendous vogue after it was currently stated and believed that Einstein had said there were only about twelve men in the world who could understand the theory, whereupon twelve hundred promptly rushed in to appear to be standing in the shoes of the twelve. Many of these undertook to explain the theory, but somehow the explanations did not explain and when The Scientific American offered a prize for the best essay on the theory this essay was a mere platitudinous affair - a sort of condensation of statements about the theory which really explained nothing. According to all accounts (I have not read the theory in the original German), the theory is DEPENDENT upon a metaphysical factor and if that is the case it can have no physical validity whatever. There seems to be an arbitrary factor, the reason for which is not apparent except that without this arbitrary factor it would not fit the test cases that come up, and when not long ago some German physicist showed that the theory did not fit certain facts Einstein was reported to have suggested some new arbitrary assumption.

Now Einstein is apparently a Communist and very anxious to interfere in the political affairs of this country in favor of the Communist Government of Russia which is continually plotting against the United States, and if he were here he would virtually be a Communist spy. Why should Princeton wish to harbor such a man? He was a member of the last World Congress called by the Moscow committee under the auspices of the Workers International Relief which is a purely Communist organization, and he was a member of the Workers International Relief President. This is one of the organs used by that triumvirate, the Communist Government of Russia, the Communist Party and the Third Internationale - all one acting under three names - for the undermining of non-Communist governments and is especially active to that end in the United States. His name before that was in the Workers International Relief letterhead as an endorser.

Then the Communists got up the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti with a view of undermining all respect for courts and law as a long step towards the overthrow of our government and institutions Einstein was one of the appellants for Sacco and Vanzetti. His red connections and leanings have been often shown. He joins with the pacifists in the United States in endeavoring to undermine our country's defenses but somehow he seems to make no striving for pacifism on the part of Soviet Russia which has the largest standing army in the world and is training even its children and women in militarism. His vaporings about democracy are of a Communist order. He does not hesitate to interfere in our affairs here as notably in the case of the Scottsboro negroes when the Communists chose to take an ordinary case of law violation by these negroes, namely, rape of which they were convicted, and make Communist agitation out of them.

As a resident of the United States he would be most undesirable and it is quite the opposite of patriotism on the part of Princeton to wish to bring him here, but perhaps those responsible are notoriety lovers without much discretion about kind and quality. He should most certainly be kept out of the country and as further proof of that fact the American Civil Liberties Union crowd have rallied to his defense and are advocating his admission, which goes a long way to prove that he is an undesirable Communist.

L. HOWARD DURLEY
SHERIFF

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

WM. P. CLARK
UNDER SHERIFF

Ventura County California



VENTURA, CALIFORNIA

April 24th 1934

Edgar Hoover, Director
Criminal Identification
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Personal

Dear Sir:

Re: Dr. Einstein

At a recent speech in this County Dr. Einstein was referred to as being a communist and to be furthering communist activities in this country.

Several of his admirers in this County have approached me and asked me to establish if possible definitely whether or not there is any basis for these statements. These particular people are very good Americans and do not care to allow their children to idolize him if he is of this character.

Thanking you for your prompt attention of this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

L. Howard Durley
L. Howard Durley, Sheriff

LHD:R

RECORDED

61-1001-3

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 28 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 30, 1940

Lieut. Colonel J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Hoover:

Referring to my letter of July 26, 1940, regarding
the examination of your files in order to check the names
of certain scientists who are under consideration as advisors
in matters pertaining to the War Department.

It would appear that your records contain information
on the activities and sentiments of the following which may be
of interest to this Department.

Dr. Albert Einstein,
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey

Alexander Sachs,
1 South William Street
New York City

It is therefore requested that a summary of the above
information be furnished this office.

Sincerely yours,
RECORDED & INDEXED

SHERMAN MILES
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

*Declassified
per Army letter
dated 9/2/23/61
SP-4 EFW/SK
2-16-83*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1162-5-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

8930-B-254
-19-

✓
DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN,
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dr. Albert Einstein was born in Ulm-an-der-Donau, Germany, March 14, 1879, the son of Hermann and Pauline (Koch) Einstein. He was educated in Germany and Switzerland. He holds a great many honorary degrees from universities all over the world. He was married to Mileva Maree in 1901, and a second time to Elsa Einstein, in 1917. He has one child by his first wife. He is connected with many universities in Europe.

He came to the United States in 1933, and has been located at Princeton University. He is the author of many books on relativity and other matters. His home address is 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

It is the belief of this office that Professor Einstein is an extreme radical, and that a great deal of material on him can be found in the files of the State Department. This office has knowledge of one incident which was newspaper headlines in 1933 when Einstein and his family left Berlin for the United States.

The American Consul General at Berlin, Mr. George Messersmith, was asked by Mrs. Einstein to visa the passports of herself, Dr. Einstein, and her daughter. She made this request by telephone. Mr. Messersmith told her that Dr. Einstein would have to appear personally at the Consulate and that he would have to swear to an affidavit that he is not a member of any radical organization. Mrs. Einstein then wired prominent Jewish women in New York that Mr. Messersmith was obstructing their coming, and a press campaign was started in American papers demanding that the President recall Mr. Messersmith. The State Department upheld Mr. Messersmith, and Dr. Einstein signed the declaration.

The origin of the case is that in Berlin, even in the political free and easy period of 1923 to 1929, the Einstein home was known as a Communist center and clearing house. Mrs. and Miss Einstein were always prominent at all extreme radical meetings and demonstrations. When the German police tried to bridge some of the extreme Communist activities, the Einstein villa at Wannsee was found to be the hiding place of Moscow envoys, etc. The Berlin Conservative press at the time featured this, but the authorities were hesitant to take any action, as the more radical press immediately accused these reporters as being Anti-Semites.

Ind. 2 ¹

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILED
NSA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Dr. Albert Einstein

It is believed that Mr. George Messersmith, at the present time Ambassador to Cuba, will be able to furnish a great many details regarding Dr. Einstein.

In view of his radical background, this office would not recommend the employment of Dr. Einstein on matters of a secret nature, without a very careful investigation, as it seems unlikely that a man of his background could, in such a short time, become a loyal American citizen.

Dr. Einstein, since being ousted from Germany as a Communist, has been sponsoring the principal Communist causes in the United States, has contributed to Communist magazines, and has been an honorary member of the U.S.S.R. Soviet Academy since 1927. The Soviet's enthusiastic birthday greeting to Dr. Einstein appears in the Communist party newspaper, the "Daily Worker", of March 16, 1939.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

INDEXED

HMK:DLS

62-19299-73

77-10720-1

77-10719-1

61-7099-3X

August 15, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELM/DHF
ON 2/10/83
per Army letter dtd

Dear General Miles:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 30, 1940, transmitting the names and addresses of certain individuals which you desire to have searched against the files of this Bureau.

With reference to the individual listed as Alexander Sachs, 1 South William Street, New York City, please be advised that a search of the files of this Bureau fails to reflect any information concerning Sachs. *JS n*

With reference to Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, there is being transmitted herewith for your information a photostatic copy of a memorandum prepared by The Woman Patriot Corporation, 710 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., setting forth information concerning this individual. The reliability of the information contained in this memorandum is not known. *JS n*

Information has been received that a "World Congress Against War" was held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in August, 1932, under the chairmanship of "a distinguished French Communist," Henri Barbusse. It is reported that this meeting was called at the instance of the Communist International and that Dr. Albert Einstein was a member of the International Organizing Committee of the "World Congress Against War."

It has been reported by a confidential source that in February, 1933, Dr. Albert Einstein was chosen as Honorary Chairman of the "War Resisters League," reportedly a pacifist organization alleged to be the American affiliate of the War Resisters International, whose headquarters were at Hiddlessex, England.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 SK/DB
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DATE OF REVIEW 2-15-94

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-19299-73

CW 20

Brigadier General Sherman Miles

2.

Dr. Albert Einstein is reported to be a member of the German-American League for Culture.

According to available information, Dr. Albert Einstein endorsed the national convention of the "American League Against War and Fascism," held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in November, 1937. This convention was called the "Peoples Congress for Democracy and Peace." Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States and Vice President of the "American League Against War and Fascism," addressed the delegates at this convention.

It is reported that in December, 1937, Dr. Albert Einstein was a member of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the headquarters of which organization were located at 361 4th Avenue, New York City.

Information has been received that Dr. Albert Einstein was a member of the National Campaign Committee of the "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade," whose alleged aim it was to obtain the safe return to this country of American members of the so-called "Abraham Lincoln Brigade," fighting in the Spanish Revolution.

On February 5, 1939 an article appeared in the New York Times newspaper stating that the Spanish Embassy, Washington, D. C., published on February 4, 1939 a statement made by Dr. Albert Einstein to "a prominent Spanish personality," whose identity not revealed, declaring that he felt ashamed that the democratic nations had failed to support the Loyalist Government in Spain.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
RECV- ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Commercial and Public Notice
Ads for this column accepted up
to 11:00 A.M. the same afternoon.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN proposed: "Give
up the doctrine of a personal God," in
its place cultivate "the good, the true and
the beautiful in humanity." Become a
foundermember. Box A251 Main Office
World-Telegram.

FLORENCE - My oldest boy is coming

Newly made citizen
shows his gratitude towards
Uncle Sam?

OCT 31 RECD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1 GSK/RSB

RECORDED

71-7071-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 OCT 28 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/90 BY 1002407159485

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
B. F. I.,
Washington, D. C.



ADDRESS
YOUR MAIL
TO
STREET AND
NUMBER





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, I
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



G2-SIS

9 January 1952

Received from G-2

Date: 1/11

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. Reynolds, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: Albert EINSTEIN
Helen DUKAS, was.

21201

1. Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation letter dated 5 December 1951 concerning Subject.
2. The European Command on 13 September 1951 had been furnished information to conduct an investigation concerning Subject. The results of the investigation will be forwarded to Federal Bureau of Investigation upon receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

RWD
GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel GS
Chief, Security Division

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U. S. C., Sections 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

*0-1 Newark
Gardner post. Supp
2/5/52 from*

RECORDED - 103

EX-99

*declassified per
Army letter
dated 12/23/81
SP-4E PF 2/1/82*



UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Dear Sirs,

A friend told me that you have the addresses of all refugees entering this country. Will you please, therefore, send me the address of Mr. Albert Einstein, the great mathematician. Please send me this as quickly as possible. My address is,

Richard S. Kaufman
2525 South Park Blvd.
Shaker Heights
Ohio

Thank You

ack
5-17-44
RSC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

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61-7099-5
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27 MAY 10 1944

106
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GLC:mr

~~77-10720-2~~

61-1091-5

May 17, 1944

Mr. Richard S. Kaufman
2825 South Park Boulevard
Shaker Heights, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your recent communication.

It is suggested that you contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service which is located at 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for any information concerning the request outlined in your post card.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

MAY 18 1944 PM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-22-10 SP16SK108

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Sty

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

EINSTEIN IN RELIEF PLAN **Calls on Americans to Continue** **Shipments of Supplies**

American Jews are urged in letter from Prof. Albert Einstein made public yesterday by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, to continue the shipment of relief supplies to the Soviet Union. The letter was addressed to 2,000 American Jewish organization and urged their participation in the council's fifth annual conference to be held May 12 in the Hotel Astor.

Professor Einstein, who is honorary co-chairman of the council said, "Soviet Jews, together with all the Soviet people, now are engaged in the greatest reconstruction effort in the history of mankind. They need our continued help." The council program, he said, had saved 2,000,000 Jews from almost certain extinction.

Fale

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11-7-34
 NOT RECORDED
 87 MAY 9 1946

INDEXED
 4-22-80 SP16SK1PB

This is a clipping from page _____ of the New York Times for

50 MAY 23 1946
 154

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : E. G. Fitch
SUBJECT: Professor Albert Einstein
Security Matter

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-46/100 DATE: September 5, 1946
ON 2/10/83

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Roach has learned from the Department of State that recently the American Ambassador at Moscow sent a report to the Department of State regarding an invitation extended to Professor Einstein to immigrate to the Soviet Union. This invitation, although official in nature, was, in fact, extended to Einstein by a Professor Kapitsa. Professor Kapitsa's invitation was in the form of a letter to which Einstein replied by a personal letter to Stalin. The United States Ambassador in Moscow stated that he was unable to check the veracity of the story but felt that it was highly significant in view of the fact that the reply given to Stalin showed the feelings amongst the Jews toward the Soviet Union.

Professor Kapitsa, under the direction of the Soviet Government, wrote a letter to Professor Einstein inviting him to come and work with Kapitsa in the Soviet Union. Kapitsa stated "in a land of true democracy, free from selfish taint," where they could pursue their scientific research unhampered by restrictions imposed by capitalist society. Einstein was assured that whatever funds, laboratories, buildings, equipment, books and assistants he might need would be immediately and completely placed at his disposal.

Einstein's letter to Stalin was allegedly sent to Stalin through two Jewish members of a trade union delegation. These two representatives were received by Molotov. In his letter Einstein expressed appreciation of the offer but stated that before he could consider it he must ask several questions. His questions in substance were: Why are Jewish scientists not permitted to hold prominent posts? Why are apparently unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of Jewish scientific and research workers? Why were certain Jewish professors of medical science whose outstanding contribution to medicine not elected to the recently created Medical Academy?

Molotov allegedly denied the truth of Einstein's allegations but again extended an invitation to Einstein to come to the USSR. It is stated that upon receipt of the complaints of Einstein, Molotov directed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to immediately investigate the particular cases mentioned by Einstein.

It is stated that as a result of these investigations certain high Soviet officials were discharged for anti-Semitism. The professors named by Einstein were then elected to the Academy.

In discussing this matter with State Department officials, Mr. Roach learned that the Department attaches considerable significance to this matter in view of the fact that it indicated to them that the Russians are attempting to obtain scientists such as Einstein from the United States and other countries who may have knowledge of atomic energy.

The above information is submitted believing it will be of interest to the Internal Security Section.

RRR:msl

Note info in file on Einstein's Secretary
Helen Dukas

CONFIDENTIAL

OK to release per State

9/13/46
Date

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Moscow, July 19, 1946

21273
References
Election

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No. 240

declared
per State
letter dated
8/26/82
2/14/83

W. W. W.
M. W. W.
SIC
DOD
ILH
FR(430)
H-1
FC

Subject: Alleged Correspondence between Professor
Albert Einstein and Leonid Kharitsa.

declared
per State
letter dated
8/26/82
2/14/83

8/13

The Ambassador has the honor to report a rumor circulating among Jewish circles in Moscow regarding an alleged invitation from Professor Kharitsa to Professor Einstein to immigrate to the Soviet Union and Professor Einstein's reply which, however, was said to have been addressed to Stalin.

The Embassy has been unable to determine whether or not this report is true. If it has any basis in fact, it is of course important. Therefore it is passed on to the Department for checking in the United States. Whether true or not, this rumor is a significant illustration of the feeling amongst Jews in the Soviet Union that they are discriminated against.

The rumor in question runs as follows. Under direction of the Soviet Government, Leonid Kharitsa wrote a letter (date not specified) to Professor Einstein inviting Einstein to come and work with Kharitsa in a land of true democracy, free from selfish taint, where they together could pursue their scientific research unhindered by restrictions imposed by capitalist society. Einstein was assured that whatever funds, laboratories, buildings, equipment, books, and assistants he might need would be immediately and completely placed at his disposal.

RECORDED & INDEXED 6-7099-7
Einstein replied in Hebrew through two Jewish members of a trade union delegation. Einstein's letter was addressed to Stalin. His two representatives were received by Molotov. In his letter Einstein expressed appreciation of the offer but before he could consider it he must ask several questions. His questions were: Why are Jewish scientists not permitted to hold prominent posts? Why are apparently unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of Jewish scientific and research workers? Why were certain Jewish professors of medical science whose outstanding contributions to advancing the well-

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Per State
8381P 201946

Moscow, July 19, 1946, Despatch No. 210.

21274

- 2 -

known not elected to the recently created Medical Academy? He asked other questions implying anti-Semitism.

The letter was translated to Molotov by Mikhoels, a brother of the famous Jewish actor, who went to the United States during the war and who has been prominent in the Jewish Anti-Fascist League.

Molotov denied the truth of the implications. The invitation to Einstein was repeated.

The Ministry for Internal Affairs immediately investigated the particular cases mentioned by Einstein. Certain high Soviet officials were discharged for anti-Semitism. The professors named by Einstein were elected to the Academy.

Original and Hectograph to the Department.

cc: file
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 124

JDavies:jh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

1-7099-8

21271

May 22, 1947

Mr. Richard P. Prendergast
1248 West 29th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

Dear Mr. Prendergast:

I have received your letter dated May 6, 1947 and its enclosures. The information contained in this material has been carefully reviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and will be maintained as a matter of record.

I want you to know that I was glad to have you write to me as you did and that I appreciate your remarks concerning my appearance before the House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

QNB *Doc m* *Jan*

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
MAY 22 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. J. C. STRICKLAND
 FROM : Mr. L. Whitson
 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

DATE: 5/22/47

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Attached is a photostatic copy of pages 29 and 30 of "Newsweek" for May 12, 1947, containing the photograph of the subject and comments regarding favorable remarks made of him in "Pravda."

Attachment

LW:edm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/15/99 BY 60267nls/salby

EX-71
 224
 EX-71

61-7099-9
 MAY 26 1947

EX-71

JUN 2 1947



Pravda is gratified: Russia has so many warm friends in the United States

most members regarded it as primarily a gesture reflecting the prevailing economy-mindedness of the 80th Congress. They believe that if the Senate restores the slash, the House probably will agree to a compromise—around \$300,000,000.

LEFT: Sprinter

Henry Wallace announced last week that he was ready to make the supreme sacrifice. "I have no ambition for public office," he declared. However, he had a second thought on the matter: If the only way to advance the cause of world peace was for Henry Wallace to run for President in '48, "I would run as hard as I could."

Paeon From Pravda

Pravda last week counted Soviet Russia's many blessings one by one, and the results were gratifying. There was so much the Russians could be thankful for, the Moscow daily exulted, particularly their American friends. Pravda named them:

☐ Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, and Elliott Roosevelt, whose pro-Soviet stand indicated "the mood of the broad masses of Americans."

☐ The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, "headed by the Protestant clergyman Melish."

☐ "Politicians like Melish [who] express the mood of many simple Americans."

☐ Johannes Steel, "the famous radio commentator."

☐ Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Robert W. Kenny, Albert Einstein, former United States Ambassador to Moscow Joseph

E. Davies, Paul Robeson, "and many others," including Mollie Lieber.

Of all Russia's blessings, only Mollie Lieber had earned Pravda's accolade the hard way. Mrs. Lieber made no bones about it: She was an old-time Communist-party member and organizer. Born in Poland 30 years ago, she came to America when she was 12. "I was disillusioned shortly after arriving here," she declared last week. At 17, she was taking part in radical activities. She helped to organize the Young Communist League, in Illinois and nationally. She also helped to organize its successor, American Youth for Democracy, and is now co-chairman of the Illinois division.

Wallace, Pepper, and Elliott Roosevelt earned Pravda's accolade by their attacks on American foreign policy, and especially on the Truman Doctrine. The others earned it, however, primarily by lending their names to scores of Communist-front organizations, including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was first organized in 1920 as the Friends of the Soviet Union. During the war, the organization temporarily achieved considerable esteem and succeeded in enticing many anti-Communists to join. Since then, its propaganda against United States foreign policy has driven most of them out.

The record:

The Rev. William Howard Melish, associate rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, is chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Has been affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Citizens Com-

mittee for Harry Bridges, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Has written for Communist publications, including New Masses and Soviet Russia Today.

Johannes Steel: Dropped as radio commentator by station WHN, he now publishes the pro-Soviet newsletter, Johannes Steel Report on World Affairs, and is foreign editor of the sympathetic Reader's Scope. As candidate for Congress of Communist-dominated American Labor party, he was endorsed by The Daily Worker and supported by 1,000 Communist doorbell-pushers.

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Sponsored call to Congress of American-Soviet Friendship dinner honoring Red Army, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Contributor to Soviet Russia Today. Worked closely with American Student Union and American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Robert W. Kenny, former State Attorney General of California: Affiliated with Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, American League for Peace and Democracy, Council for Pan American Democracy, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, National Lawyers Guild, League of American Writers, and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Counsel for William Schneiderman, California state secretary of the Communist party.

Albert Einstein: Affiliated with American Friends of the Chinese People, Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, League of American Writers, Medical Bureau and North America

* Among those who quit: Sam Leverett Saltonstall and Arthur Capper, President Karl T. Compton of M. I. T., Judge Learned Hand, and Harold L. Ickes.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Soviet Russia Today, the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Joseph E. Davies: Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Sent greetings to New Masses. Signed statement of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties hailing War Department order permitting Communists to become Army officers. Author of "Mission to Moscow," which glorified Soviet regime and justified totalitarianism.

Paul Robeson: Affiliated with American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, China Aid Council, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, Artists' Front to Win the War, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, New Masses, New Theatre League, New Dance League, New Theatre, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Soviet Russia Today, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Youth for Democracy, International Labor Defense, the Abraham Lincoln School, and the Washington Committee for Aid to China.

To Pravda, the activities of Russia's friends proved that "foreign democratic intellectuals have become more and more convinced that only by following the principles which the USSR is defending in the field of international relations can the leaders of science and culture be set free from the fate of the servants of imperialism."

Unfortunately, Pravda added, the "friends of the USSR do not have freedom of speech on the pages of newspapers, magazines, and books with great circulations, and sometimes these persons are even persecuted."

May Party Line

The party line stretched long and thin down Eighth Avenue in New York's swarming garment district. Sometimes there were embarrassing gaps in it. Sometimes there seemed to be fewer paraders than police—2,800 uniformed cops and a small army of detectives had been assigned to the route. At Union Square, the reviewing stand looked like a Sunday picnic. A mother rocked her baby carriage in the spring sunshine. Two small boys scrambled over the bleachers, whacking at each other with rolled-up banners. Girls posed for snapshots. It was May Day, 1947.

Thus last Thursday, before police, newsmen, including two correspondents

from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, and thousands of office and factory workers en route to the 5 p.m. homeward subway crush, New York Communists and pro-Communist organizations marched in their annual show of strength. What The Daily Worker heralded as "united labor" turned out to be the old standbys—the National Maritime Union, the United Electrical Workers, and the International Fur and Leather Workers Union—all CIO and Communist-infiltrated. Only a few left-wing AFL contingents marched and they paid the price—by nightfall, the AFL ordered the three leaders who had sponsored participation in the parade suspended.

By far the greatest triumph of the day belonged to the Communist party itself. It ordered into the parade about 700 veterans, in uniform and wearing military decorations. They marched in perfect ranks chanting: "One-two-three-four. We don't want another war."

On placards, banners, and floats, the marchers announced where they stood:

¶ They were against military use of the atomic bomb, imperialism, the Taft-Hartley "slave" labor bill, Representatives Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas, Senators Taft and Bilbo, war talk, Red baiting, J. Edgar Hoover, President Truman's foreign policy, loans to Greece and

Turkey, Wall Street, and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

¶ They were for peace, independence of Puerto Rico, a Federal theater, the 35-hour week, housing, Soviet-American friendship, Gerhard Eisler, Henry A. Wallace, the Negro ballplayer Jackie Robinson, and the return of "one-cent bubble gum."

Communist spokesmen vied with each other in trying to cover up an all too apparent fact—May Day, 1947, was a flop compared with other years. Blatantly, Ben Gold, Communist president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, pronounced the parade the "best ever." William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party, added: "This great demonstration is but a foretaste of the great demonstrations to come." The Daily Worker announced that 80,000 had marched. The police count: 27,500.

ARMY: Potato Air Base

Agriculturally, Aroostook County in Northern Maine could brag about its smooth-skinned potatoes that make it the nation's No. 1 spud producer. Commercially, it could boast of the astounding 355 bushels per acre which it converts into starch, alcohol, dehydrated potatoes, seed potatoes or fertilizer, or just lets rot under the government's price-support program. Botanically, the county—bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined—had also been famous for its forests of magnificent white pines.

Militarily, it was another matter. Because Aroostook County is the closest spot in the United States to Europe, the Army Air Forces last week revealed it would build a \$14,000,000 base there for its longest-range bombers—the six-engined Consolidated B-36, the Boeing B-50, the Northrop B-35 Flying Wing, and its jet-powered version, the B-49. Their 5,000-mile radius would put Europe within six- to seven-hour range of the new Aroostook base.

The chosen site on Aroostook's fog-free plateau was 7,200 rolling acres of potato and pine lands outside Limestone Village, only 4 miles from the Canadian border and 30 from the wartime air-ferry hub at Presque Isle. Because of the immense weight of the new super-bombers, the AAF figured it was easier to build the mammoth new 10,000-foot runway from scratch than to convert Presque Isle or any other field.

The AAF planned to break ground June 15, as soon as the spring thaws are over. Since Aroostook has a virtually sub-arctic climate, it would take two summers, perhaps three, to complete work. Only then would the field be ready to base two air groups of perhaps 30 bombers each. Presumably, a twin base for the AAF's over-the-Arctic air strategy would be built in the northwestern part of the country to match Aroostook's hot-test potato.



Newsweek Map by James Cutler

Aroostook: Six bomber hours to Europe

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8 2
Los Angeles California,
May, 6. 1947.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover.
Director, Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington D.C.

21272

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I wish to Respectfully write that very recently I heard you Sir, address the American Congress on the subject of Communism I Liked your Address very much, and it brought to mind that some years ago I was here in California. and there was a Scientist here on a visit from some where in Europe, and he was wind, and dined and fed and feted, and treated like a God or a visiting King by these Good California People This man then left California and returned to Europe, when he got there he repaid the people of California, and the United States by Ridiculing this Country, the People, the Government, and her Institutions, of course I got this information from reading the News Papers of those days. and by that time I had Returned to my own home town Galveston Texas. and I was so insensed about what this man had said after he had reached Europe about the United States, and knowing how the people of California had treated him I wrote a peice to the Galveston News, About his Perfidy and to this Country and the Galveston News published my letter, Later on this man was I think asked to leave his home land for some reason or other and was told to go here he was received with open arms. By the same Country And People he had Maligned a few years previous he was given a Fine Position and at a Fine Salary and later on became a Naturalized Citizen of The Great Country he had Ridiculed a few years previously Personally, I dont think he thinks any thing of us now, I think he likes The U.S.A. only for what he can get out her, You have probably heard of this man Mr. Hoover his name was Einstein and I think his first name was Albert, Albert Einstein I am With Sincere Admirations and Respect, Sir.

Richard P. Parnes August

29 th St, Los Angeles California.

*Communism
Line of attack.*

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1947

NO. 30

KENNY, EINSTEIN, PAUL ROBESON AMONG 'FRIENDS'



HENRY FALLAGE

SENATOR PETTEN

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



ROBERT W. KENNY

PAUL ROBESON

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Island of Soviet Union

Serial 10

Pravda Reveals Friends Of Soviet in America

→ FROM PAGE ONE

speeches, articles and letters of readers to editors of magazines in Soviet Russia today show that "leaders" like "the priest Melish" express the mood of a large number of average Americans.

Pravda added that "in the United States as in Britain and a number of other countries, the real friends of the U. S. S. R. do not have 'freedom of speech' on the pages of newspapers, magazines and books with great circulations, and sometimes these persons are even persecuted.

"Foreign democratic intellectuals," Pravda said, "have become more and more convinced that only by following the principles which the U. S. S. R. is defending in the field of international relations can the leaders of science and culture be set free from the fate of the servants of imperialism."

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, was mentioned as voicing the same sentiments as Former Vice President Wallace on this question.

The article said that masses of Americans were "alarmed by the fact that the present government of the U. S. A. is spending, as Stalin said in an interview with Elliot Roosevelt, the moral and political capital created by the late President Roosevelt."

"This alarm was clearly sounded in speeches by former Vice President Wallace in which it is shown that Franklin D. Roosevelt, having the desire to strengthen the friendly relations with the Soviet Union, acted in the interests of the American people and all progressive humanity."

Pravda said that the growth of societies for cultural relations with the Soviet Union and the friends of the U. S. S. R. were a "bright indicator of the sympathy

of the people and the masses toward the country of the Soviets."

Honored to Be on List, Says Kenny

Former State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, commenting today on the mention of "the California prosecutor, Kenny" by Pravda as an American friend of Russia, declared:

"I am greatly honored to be in the company of Albert Einstein and others. I imagine Vishinsky (Andrei J. Vishinsky, Russia's deputy foreign minister) is responsible for my inclusion. I saw him frequently at Lake Success and we remarked that we were both in the same business. Vishinsky is also a former prosecutor."

Asked if he is a member of the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, also mentioned by Pravda, Kenny replied:

"I think I'm on the board of directors, or board of governors, or whatever it is."

Kenny resigned as attorney general last year to make an unsuccessful campaign for governor on the Democratic ticket.

He is now chairman of the local chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America, which is sponsoring the appearance here of Henry Wallace May 19. Over Kenny's objections, Wallace was denied use of the musically famous Hollywood Bowl and will speak instead in Gilmore Stadium, football and midget auto racing saucer.

Explosives

Wait Decision on Norse Ship Dynamite Cargo

With 6000 cases of dynamite aboard, the Norwegian motorship Hardanger lay tied to a berth two miles out on the end of Victory Pier, Long Beach, today, awaiting decision on whether she will discharge that cargo onto barges in the outer harbor so she can take on 130 tons of general cargo without danger to docks and personnel.

Twenty longshoremen loading the last 130 tons of general cargo aboard the ship were called off the job yesterday by union officials when they discovered the dynamite aboard. Ship representatives said the explosive was loaded at San Francisco for shipment to Chile.

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SERIAL 10

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE of ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

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ROOM 28, 90 NASSAU STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 10, 1948

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Dear Friend:

I write to you out of a feeling of grave concern, which I believe you share. I am convinced that if the present bitterness continues to dominate international relations we face catastrophe.

We can not count on the prestige or strength of any single nation to bring about international stability. The power that one country possesses today, tomorrow will belong also to others. Industrial installations, however complex, can be duplicated; inventive ingenuity and economic resources can be exploited under other systems of government. So long as international relations are determined by rival national sovereignties, the threat of atomic war will remain.

We scientists believe that a clear and widespread understanding of the facts and implications of the atomic discoveries is indispensable to a reasonable public stand on questions of international politics. Given this understanding, men and women will recognize that only international cooperation through effective institutions can ensure security against humanity's destruction.

The enclosed article sets forth my own beliefs as to the reasons for the stalemate which confronts us today in the vitally important negotiations on international atomic energy control. It proposes certain actions on the part of our people and our government which I think would be helpful in lessening the present tensions. Because each one of us must bear his share of the burden of this generation, I ask you to consider these suggestions, and to discuss them with your neighbors. Only through clear formulation and frank discussion of concrete proposals can men of good will in all countries help to achieve a solution.

Now still a little time remains for us to consider different paths leading to a federation of nations in which men may develop and use their creative capacities to serve mankind. Each one of us can do his part by working to bring about responsible public action based on understanding of the present crisis. Through our campaign of public education on the simple facts of atomic energy and its social implications, we of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists have pledged our utmost effort to this end. Friends have already subscribed more than \$410,000.00 of the one million dollars we need to carry out our minimum program. I ask you to help us in fulfilling our task.

Faithfully yours,

A. Einstein.

AE:mr

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ANON LRU 100
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Who helped A. Einstein get in to
U.S.A. L.C.C.

What is his Mission here??

Do you read the Communist
inspired Press. L.S.C.

Albert Einstein
L.S.C.

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EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
INCORPORATED
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY



~~ALBERT EINSTEIN~~
Are we ~~Safe~~ with Atomic
Energy as long as we
have men like Einstein
on our list? Watch out
for him. [P.S. Flying Saucers are SMALL
experiments by Russia for disks
1000 times larger - later on)
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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Wash. D.C.

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Secretary of State

FROM EUR
TO
CR

Washington

A-427, May 11, 1948

For your information:

All Prague papers report today that Prof. Albert

- ① Einstein will visit this city for the International Law Congress scheduled next August 2 to 5.

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~~ATOMIC~~

WAR OR PEACE

By ALBERT EINSTEIN
as told to RAYMOND SWING

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

In keeping with its policy of promoting public discussion and evaluation of various proposals for effective international control of atomic energy, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists takes pleasure in making available to its friends this article expressing the views of Albert Einstein on this vital subject.

58 AUG 48 9

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of ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

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ATOMIC WAR OR PEACE

By ALBERT EINSTEIN

As told to RAYMOND SWING

SINCE the completion of the first atomic bomb nothing has been accomplished to make the world more safe from war, while much has been done to increase the destructiveness of war. I am not able to speak from any firsthand knowledge about the development of the atomic bomb, since I do not work in this field. But enough has been said by those who do to indicate that the bomb has been made more effective. Certainly the possibility can be envisaged of building a bomb of far greater size, capable of producing destruction over a larger area. It also is credible that an extensive use could be made of radioactivated gases which would spread over a wide region, causing heavy loss of life without damage to buildings.

I do not believe it is necessary to go on beyond these possibilities to contemplate a vast extension of bacteriological warfare. I am skeptical that this form presents dangers comparable with those of atomic warfare. Nor do I take into account a danger of starting a chain reaction of a scope great enough to destroy part or all of this planet. I dismiss this on the ground that if it could happen from a man-made atomic explosion it would already have happened from the action of the cosmic rays which are continually reaching the earth's surface.

BUT it is not necessary to imagine the earth being destroyed like a nova by a stellar explosion to understand vividly the growing scope of atomic war and to recognize that unless another war is prevented it is likely to bring destruction on a scale never before held possible and even now hardly conceived, and that little civilization would survive it.

In the first two years of the atomic era another

phenomenon is to be noted. The public, having been warned of the horrible nature of atomic warfare, has done nothing about it, and to a large extent has dismissed the warning from its consciousness. A danger that cannot be averted had perhaps better be forgotten; or a danger against which every possible precaution has been taken also had probably better be forgotten. That is, if the United States had dispersed its industries and decentralized its cities, it might be reasonable for people to forget the peril they face.

I SHOULD say parenthetically that it is well that this country has not taken these precautions, for to have done so would make atomic war still more probable, since it would convince the rest of the world that we are resigned to it and are preparing for it. But nothing has been done to avert war, while much has been done to make atomic war more horrible; so there is no excuse for ignoring the danger.

I say that nothing has been done to avert war since the completion of the atomic bomb, despite the proposal for supranational control of atomic energy put forward by the United States in the United Nations. This country has made only a conditional proposal, and on conditions which the Soviet Union is now determined not to accept. This makes it possible to blame the failure on the Russians.

But in blaming the Russians the Americans should not ignore the fact that they themselves have not voluntarily renounced the use of the bomb as an ordinary weapon in the time before the achievement of supranational control, or if supranational control is not achieved. Thus they have fed the fear of other countries that they consider the bomb a legitimate part of their arsenal

cheap. Unless there is a determination not to use them that is far stronger than can be noted today among American political and military leaders, and on the part of the public itself, atomic warfare will be hard to avoid. Unless Americans come to recognize that they are not stronger in the world because they have the bomb, but weaker because of their vulnerability to atomic attack, they are not likely to conduct their policy at Lake Success or in their relations with Russia in a spirit that furthers the arrival at an understanding.

BUT I do not suggest that the American failure to outlaw the use of the bomb except in retaliation is the only cause of the absence of an agreement with the Soviet Union over atomic control. The Russians have made it clear that they will do everything in their power to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence. They not only reject it in the range of atomic energy: they reject it sharply on principle, and thus have spurned in advance any overture to join a limited world government.

Mr. Gromyko has rightly said that the essence of the American atomic proposal is that national sovereignty is not compatible with the atomic era. He declares that the Soviet Union cannot accept this thesis. The reasons he gives are obscure, for they quite obviously are pretexts. But what seems to be true is that the Soviet leaders believe they cannot preserve the social structure of the Soviet state in a supranational regime. The Soviet government is determined to maintain its present social structure, and the leaders of Russia, who hold their great power through the nature of that structure, will spare no effort to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence, to control atomic energy or anything else.

The Russians may be partly right about the difficulty of retaining their present social structure in a supranational regime, though in time they may be brought to see that this is a far lesser loss than remaining isolated from a world of law.

But at present they appear to be guided by their fears, and one must admit that the United States has made ample contributions to these fears, not only as to atomic energy but in many other respects. Indeed this country has conducted its Russian policy as though it were convinced that fear is the greatest of all diplomatic instruments.

THAT the Russians are striving to prevent the formation of a supranational security system is no reason why the rest of the world should not work to create one. It has been pointed out that the Russians have a way of resisting with all their arts what they do not wish to have happen; but once it happens, they can be flexible and accommodate themselves to it. So it would be well for the United States and other powers not to permit the Russians to veto an attempt to create supranational security. They can proceed with some hope that once the Russians see they cannot prevent such a regime they may join it.

So far the United States has shown no interest in preserving the security of the Soviet Union. It has been interested in its own security, which is characteristic of the competition which marks the conflict for power between sovereign states. But one cannot know in advance what would be the effect on Russian fears if the American people forced their leaders to pursue a policy of substituting law for the present anarchy of international relations. In a world of law, Russian security would be equal to our own, and for the American people to espouse this wholeheartedly — something that should be possible under the workings of democracy — might work a kind of miracle in Russian thinking.

At present the Russians have no evidence to convince them that the American people are not contentedly supporting a policy of military preparedness which they regard as a policy of deliberate intimidation. If they had evidences of a passionate desire by Americans to preserve peace in the one way it can be maintained, by a supranational regime of law, this would upset Russian calculations about the peril to Russian security

in current trends of American thought. Not until a genuine, convincing case is made to the Soviet Union, backed by an aroused American public, will one be entitled to say what the Russian response would be.

IT MAY be that the first response would be to reject the world of law. But if from that moment it began to be clear to the Russians that such a world was coming into existence without them, and that their own security was being increased, their ideas necessarily would change.

I am in favor of inviting the Russians to join a world government authorized to provide security, and if they are unwilling to join, to proceed to establish supranational security without them. Let me admit quickly that I see great peril in such a course. If it is adopted it must be done in a way to make it utterly clear that the new regime is not a combination of power against Russia. It must be a combination that by its composite nature will greatly reduce the chances of war. It will be more diverse in its interests than any single state, thus less likely to resort to aggressive or preventive war. It will be larger, hence stronger, than any single nation. It will be geographically much more extensive, and thus more difficult to defeat by military means. It will be dedicated to supranational security, and thus escape the emphasis on national supremacy which is so strong a factor in war.

If a supranational regime is set up without Russia, its service to peace will depend on the skill and sincerity with which it is done. Emphasis should always be apparent on the desire to have Russia take part. It must be clear to Russia, and no less so to the nations comprising the organization, that no penalty is incurred or implied because a nation declines to join. If the Russians do not join at the outset, they must be sure of a welcome when they do decide to join. Those who create the organization must understand that they are building with the final objective of obtaining Russian adherence.

THESE are 2^d reactions, and it is not easy to outline the specific lines a partial world government must follow to induce the Russians to join. But two conditions are clear to me: the new organization must have no military secrets; and the Russians must be free to have observers at every session of the organization, where its new laws are drafted, discussed, and adopted, and where its policies are decided. That would destroy the great factory of secrecy where so many of the world's suspicions are manufactured.

It may affront the military-minded person to suggest a regime that does not maintain any military secrets. He has been taught to believe that secrets thus divulged would enable a war-minded nation to seek to conquer the earth. (As to the so-called secret of the atomic bomb, I am assuming the Russians will have this through their own efforts within a short time.) I grant there is a risk in not maintaining military secrets. If a sufficient number of nations have pooled their strength they can take this risk, for their security will be greatly increased. And it can be done with greater assurance because of the decrease of fear, suspicion, and distrust that will result. The tensions of the increasing likelihood of war in a world based on sovereignty would be replaced by the relaxation of the growing confidence in peace. In time this might so allure the Russian people that their leaders would mellow in their attitude toward the West.

MEMBERSHIP in a supranational security system should not, in my opinion, be based on any arbitrary democratic standards. The one requirement from all should be that the representatives to supranational organization—assembly and council—must be elected by the people in each member country through a secret ballot. These representatives must represent the people rather than any government—which would enhance the pacific nature of the organization.

To require that other democratic criteria be met is, I believe, inadvisable. Democratic institu-

tions and standards are the result of historic developments to an extent not always appreciated in the lands which enjoy them. Setting arbitrary standards sharpens the ideological differences between the Western and Soviet systems.

BUT it is not the ideological differences which now are pushing the world in the direction of war. Indeed, if all the Western nations were to adopt socialism, while maintaining their national sovereignty, it is quite likely that the conflict for power between East and West would continue. The passion expressed over the economic systems of the present seems to me quite irrational. Whether the economic life of America should be dominated by relatively few individuals, as it is, or these individuals should be controlled by the state, may be important, but it is not important enough to justify all the feelings that are stirred up over it.

I should wish to see all the nations forming the supranational state pool all their military forces, keeping for themselves only local police. Then I should like to see these forces commingled and distributed as were the regiments of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. There it was appreciated that the men and the officers of one region would serve the purposes of empire better by not being stationed exclusively in their own provinces, subject to local and racial pulls.

I should like to see the authority of the supranational regime restricted altogether to the field of security. Whether this would be possible I am not sure. Experience may point to the desirability of adding some authority over economic matters, since under modern conditions these are capable of causing national upsets that have in them the seeds of violent conflict. But I should prefer to see the function of the organization altogether limited to the tasks of security. I also

should like to see this regime established through the strengthening of the United Nations, so as not to sacrifice continuity in the search for peace.

I DO NOT hide from myself the great difficulties of establishing a world government, either a beginning without Russia or one with Russia. I am aware of the risks. Since I should not wish it to be permissible for any country that has joined the supranational organization to secede, one of these risks is a possible civil war. But I also believe that world government is certain to come in time, and that the question is how much it is to be permitted to cost. It will come, I believe, even if there is another world war, though after such a war, if it is won, it would be world government established by the victor, resting on the victor's military power, and thus to be maintained permanently only through the permanent militarization of the human race.

But I also believe it can come through agreement and through the force of persuasion alone, hence at low cost. But if it is to come in this way it will not be enough to appeal to reason. One strength of the communist system of the East is that it has some of the character of a religion and inspires the emotions of a religion. Unless the cause of peace based on law gathers behind it the force and zeal of a religion, it hardly can hope to succeed. Those to whom the moral teaching of the human race is entrusted surely have a great duty and a great opportunity. The atomic scientists, I think, have become convinced that they cannot arouse the American people to the truths of the atomic era by logic alone. There must be added that deep power of emotion which is a basic ingredient of religion. It is to be hoped that not only the churches but the schools, the colleges, and the leading organs of opinion will acquit themselves well of their unique responsibility in this regard.

EN

COMMITTEE OF AT INCORPORATED

IENTISTS

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was organized informally in May, 1946 by a small group of atomic scientists headed by Albert Einstein and Harold C. Urey; the Committee was incorporated in August, 1946. The atomic scientists recognized, because of their unique knowledge, the tremendous new problems which faced mankind through the release of atomic energy. Their purpose in coming together was to arouse the American people to an understanding of the unprecedented crisis in national and international affairs precipitated by the atomic discoveries.

The part they had borne in these discoveries had aroused in scientists a deep sense of responsibility for the immediate and eventual uses to which this great new power might be put. As scientists, working in the interests of their country at a time of national peril, they had released overwhelming new forces. As citizens, they saw that the people were wholly unaware of the supreme implications of this new power, mainly because of the necessity of military security. They believed that the connotations of secrecy, national rivalry, and mass destruction that unavoidably attached to the atomic discoveries from their inception must be removed, that men might determine the future use and control of atomic energy in an atmosphere of free and democratic discussion.

During the year that has passed, every member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists has done his utmost to bring home to the people of the United States the simple facts of atomic energy and their tremendous implications for world peace or world destruction. By conference and letter this

small group of men have reached directly over a quarter of a million key citizens. To reach a wider audience, they have the willing cooperation of hundreds of younger scientists who, forming themselves into the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, have sent out teams of speakers to bring to large cities and small towns in simple concrete terms the facts of atomic energy. Their work is complemented by the nationwide educational effort of the National Committee on Atomic Information, likewise formed at the urgent behest of leading atomic scientists.

Also financed by the Committee is the uniquely valuable *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which month by month presents and appraises every important proposal for international control, whether emanating from government or private sources. The *Bulletin* is perhaps the most valuable existing medium for disseminating information and opinion on atomic energy control. It reaches those who are responsible for governmental policy both in the United States and abroad, carrying to them the thoughtful conclusions of the world's leading atomic scientists.

To date over 11,000 private individuals have subscribed nearly \$400,000 to this educational effort in the interest of national and world understanding of the momentous issues at stake. Fully to implement its educational campaign the Committee seeks a minimum of \$1,000,000.

It is the unanimous belief of the members of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists that such a nation-wide educational campaign provides the only assurance that public attention will be focused on the paramount necessity of securing effective international control to safeguard our civilization.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, *Chairman*

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, Incorporated
90 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

I want to help in your campaign of education to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of mankind and not for humanity's destruction. I enclose my gift of \$ toward your \$1,000,000 Fund.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....

BAG 3

Zone.....

State.....

The Treasury Department has ruled that gifts to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, are deductible as contributions for federal income tax purposes.

RECEIVED 7-20-48

FROM ND 426

January 7, 1949

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

Mr. E. Br. Anderson
723 19th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

61-7099-14
Dear Mr. Anderson:

Your postcard dated January 4, 1949, has been received and I want to thank you for communicating with me with reference to the matter you mentioned. In the event information comes to your attention indicating any individual or organization is engaged in activities of an un-American nature please send me complete details in this connection. Your cooperation will indeed be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

WN:mrh
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ JAN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ward. B.

SP 1 GSE/PB

4-22-80

WM 10 50 PM '49

RECEIVED

Handwritten initials and marks.

Albert Einstein

4-2280 SP/GSK/PB

Sir:

4 Jan 49

If it is within FBI jurisdiction, would it not be a good idea to keep a protective watch over Mr. Albert Einstein, who is now in a Brooklyn, NYC, hospital, until he is on his feet?

There are certainly individuals who I think they would benefit from his physical weakness.

RECORDED
Respectfully,

5 JAN 12 1949

EX-76

E. Br. Anderson

723-19th St. N.W.

msd
alt 1-2-49
wr



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
April 13, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-0

Director, FBI

Re: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

On April 8, 1949 an Agent of this office had a discussion with Mr. HUNTER S. KIMBROUGH concerning Communist and Russian matters. Mr. KIMBROUGH's sister is the wife of UPTON SINCLAIR, the famous writer.

According to KIMBROUGH, Mrs. SINCLAIR is quite friendly with Mrs. ALBERT EINSTEIN, and the EINSTEINS have stated to Mrs. SINCLAIR that all of their present actions are influenced by the fact that ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR. is presently in the Soviet Union. Mrs. SINCLAIR stated to her brother that particularly Mrs. ALBERT EINSTEIN is "scared to death" over the fact that her son is in Russia and may be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor EINSTEIN.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and the Newark Office, and it is not presently known to the Los Angeles Office whether or not ALBERT EINSTEIN is presently in the Soviet Union as alleged.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC

cc: Newark (Air Mail)

AIR MAIL

JHH:MES
100-0

RECORDED - 104

INDEXED - 104

EX-11

62 MAY 13 1949

61-7077-15

APR 15 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 25, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DM*SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

I thought you might be interested in the following information furnished to the Los Angeles Office by Mr. Hunter S. Kimbrough, brother-in-law of Upton Sinclair, the author and writer.

According to Kimbrough, his sister is quite friendly with Mrs. Albert Einstein, and the Einsteins have informed her that all of their present actions are influenced by the fact that Albert Einstein, Jr., is presently in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Sinclair also advised Kimbrough that Mrs. Albert Einstein is "scared to death" over the fact that her son is in Russia and may be held as a 'hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor Einstein.

It is not known at this time whether Albert Einstein, Jr., is in fact in the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

None, the above is for your information.

EHM:mdd

62 MAY 16 1949

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

161-2191-16
FBI
11 APR 29 1949

EX-31

Five. 24
KHF
EAM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: - PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my letter of April 18, 1949, which furnished information concerning EINSTEIN received from Mr. HUNTER S. KIMBROUGH.

Subsequent to the interview of April 8, 1949, Mr. KIMBROUGH reinterrogated his sister CRAIG (Mrs. UPTOWN) SINCLAIR concerning the information furnished by her relative to Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN. Mr. KIMBROUGH advised that his sister now recalls that the originally reported conversation took place approximately 5 or 6 years ago at a time when Professor EINSTEIN was at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

According to KIMBROUGH, Mrs. SINCLAIR had the impression that the ALBERT EINSTEIN, Jr., previously referred to was a son that Professor EINSTEIN had by his first wife. Mrs. SINCLAIR further had the impression that the current Mrs. EINSTEIN is the Professor's second wife. This office has no information which would assist in determining if Mrs. SINCLAIR's conclusions are correct.

JHH:LL
100-0-57101A
cc: Newark

RECORDED - 72

61-7099-17

MAY 10 1949

EX 10

MAILED
DIA-4/22/80 SP/6SKIPB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: May 17, 1949

Reference is made to a letter from the Los Angeles office to the Director dated April 13, 1949 advising that a Mr. HUNTER S. KIMBROUGH had advised that ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., the son of Professor EINSTEIN was presently in the Soviet Union and that Mrs. EINSTEIN was afraid that her son in Russia might be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor EINSTEIN.

In connection with this information, the records of the clerk of the Federal District Court at Trenton were reviewed for background information concerning Professor EINSTEIN and his family. Naturalizations at this office reflected that ALBERT EINSTEIN was issued Certificate of Arrival No. 3120742 at New York, June 3, 1935. He arrived on the S. S. Queen of Bermuda. His Declaration of Intention No. 1442 was dated January 15, 1936. At that time he listed his address as 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey; his age as 56; and stated that he was born in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879. The records further reflected that Professor EINSTEIN was married on April 6, 1917 at Berlin, Germany to ELSA EINSTEIN, who was born in Hechingen, Germany on January 18, 1877. This declaration also reflected that Professor EINSTEIN had two children at this time; one, ALBERT EINSTEIN who was born May 14, 1905, and EDWARD EINSTEIN, born June 28, 1910. The declaration further stated that both sons were born prior to Professor EINSTEIN's marriage to ELSA EINSTEIN.

A Petition for Naturalization No. 4009 was dated June 22, 1940 and in this petition Professor EINSTEIN stated that his son ALBERT EINSTEIN now resided in Greenville, South Carolina. In addition, the petition for naturalization reflected that ELSA EINSTEIN had died in approximately 1938.

Certificate of Naturalization No. 5013865 was issued October 1, 1940 to Professor EINSTEIN. The witnesses to the naturalization were Dr. GUSTAV BUCKY and his wife FREDA, who resided at 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City. The naturalization records further reflected that MARGOT EINSTEIN MARIANOFF, wife of DIMITRI, born December 3, 1899 at Berlin, was naturalized at the same time as Professor EINSTEIN. HELENE DUKAS, born October 17, 1896 at Freiburg, Germany, was also naturalized at the same time as Professor EINSTEIN. HELENE DUKAS was listed as a secretary and Mrs. MARIANOFF as a sculptor; both giving 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey as their address and both having the same witnesses to their naturalization. Mrs. MARIANOFF's naturalization indicated that DIMITRI MARIANOFF was born January 1, 1889 at Weinitza or Venitza, Russia and was married November 29, 1930 to MARGOT EINSTEIN in Berlin.

CC: Los Angeles

PFD:GHK
NK 100-32986

RECORDED - 134

INDEXED - 134

SP 1 GSKIPB

EX-9

167-7099-18
F B I
12 MAY 18 1949

FIVE

NK 100-32986

In view of Professor EINSTEIN's position on the staff at Princeton University and his residence on the campus at Princeton, no further investigation is contemplated at the present time concerning Professor EINSTEIN or his relatives, and the above facts are being furnished for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 10, 1950

FROM : *Wm. J. C. [illegible]*SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - CSENSITIVE & CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES S. SLAFER, presently residing in care of E. H. SIEDER, brother-in-law, Box 1035, Casa Grande, Arizona, and who also resides at times with his daughter, Mrs. JEAN LOCKHART, 411 South 5th, La Grange, Illinois, or at New Castle, New Brunswick, Canada, (no more specific address) advised that he is a graduate engineer of the University of Washington, Class of 1897 with a BA degree and of MIT with a MS degree. He is seventy-four years of age and is a retired railroad man having been an engineer with the Baltimore and Ohio for many years.

Mr. SLAFER reported to the Phoenix Office on February 10, 1950, that as a result of the trial of ALGER HISS an inspiration came in his mind concerning Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN which Mr. SLAFER thought might be used for the denaturalization and deportation of EINSTEIN as an undesirable alien.

SLAFER advised that in the late 1920's or early 1930's, WASH. C. [illegible] whose address was obtained from the Los Angeles telephone directory as 411 Highways Drive, telephone Walnut 3652, Los Angeles California, had related to him at that time that an unidentified married couple who were close friends of his had become involved in an argument when one of the couple either the husband or the wife found out that the other was a communist and had secretly been meeting with Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN in the couple's home at Los Angeles. EINSTEIN was alleged to be a personal courier from Communist Party headquarters relaying messages from to selected sources throughout the United States concerning important information being distributed by the Communist Party. These messages were of the great importance to be trusted through the mails, telephone, telegraph or other means of communication and for this reason EINSTEIN being a trusted Communist was selected as the personal courier for the Party.

Mr. SLAFER stated that of his own personal knowledge, he has no evidence that EINSTEIN is a Communist; however, he furnished this office a typewritten page of notes which he claims he extracted from the book "The Red Network" written by Elizabeth Dilling. Mr. SLAFER stated that he had taken these comments from the book not only to show that EINSTEIN is a fraud and a "communist" but that also he is a foreigner and should not be allowed to remain in the United States.

REC:bjs

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

FEB 15 1950

cc: Los Angeles (100-100000 & C. [illegible])

52 MAR 3 1950

4-22-80
Sp/CSK/PB

No action
Internal
only

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
Bridges
Perry
Hester
[illegible]

February 11, 1951

This prepared set of comments is as follows:

"Einstein. What about him?
Dr. Nikola Tesla; "The Einstein theory in many respects is erroneous"
Dr. Chas. Lane Poor, (Columbia University); "The supposed astronomical proofs of the theory, as cited and claimed by Einstein do not exist."
Prof. Thomas Jefferson See; "Einstein is neither astronomer, mathematician, nor physicist. He is a confusionist. The Einstein theory is a fallacy. The theory that either does not exist, and that gravity is not a force, but a property of space can only be described as a crazy vagary, a disgrace to our age. Prof. Dayton C. Miller; lectured before the Western Society of Engineers on his experiments in complete refutation of the Einstein theory.
Dr. Arthur Lynch; "The Case Against Einstein". English Scientist; a technical analysis of the mathematical and philosophical fallacies of Einstein and shows the following noted mathematicians as critics;
L. Picard, Henry Poincaré,
G. Darboux, (Nobel Prize for Mathematics)
L. Paul Painlevé, Le Roux, and the Italians Ricci and Levi Civita who did most to develop the mathematics used by the relativists.
Dr. Lynch in analyzing Einstein theory; Yet, as I cast my eye over the whole course of science I behold instances of false science, even more pretentious and popular than that of Einstein, gradually fading into ineptitude under the searchlight; and I have no doubt that there will be a new generation who will look with wonder and amazement, deeper than now accompany Einstein, at our galaxy of thinkers, men of science, popular scientists, authoritative professors and witty dramatists, who have been satisfied to waive their common sense in view of Einstein's fallacies".

"Membership of Einstein in several subversive organizations would make his entry illegal.
Such as; War Resisters International.
Communist Congress at Moscow.
Workers International Relief.
Communist Congress against War
International Committee for Struggle against War

"U. S. Immigration Act of Feb'y 5th. 1917 completely covers the matter."

Original of the above is being retained in the Phoenix file.

Mr. SHEPARD stated that Mr. EUMBLE is a reliable American citizen of good reputation and character who might be contacted in confidence by agent of the Los Angeles Office. Mr. SHEPARD stated that in contacting EUMBLE the agent should advise him that the inquiry was being made on information furnished by Mr. SHEPARD. However, other than that, SHEPARD did not want to be known as the source of the information and wanted to have his name kept strictly confidential and out of any FBI reports.

Director, FBI

February 10, 1950

BUNNELL is a man of about seventy-six years of age and may not at first recall having told SHAEFE the instance concerning the unknown couple who were friends of BUNNELL when the above described incident was supposed to have occurred. However, SHAEFE stated that he could swear by the information as far as it having been told to him by BUNNELL and if BUNNELL will talk and can recall the information he might be of considerable assistance in giving further details about the identity of his two friends and about additional Communist activities on the part of EINSTEIN.

BUNNELL also is a retired railroad man and is not presently active in any vocation. It is suggested that the Los Angeles Office contact BUNNELL for any information he may be able to furnish in this regard.

A check of the Phoenix files reflected that an inquiry was made concerning the Selective Service status of JAMES SINCLAIR SHAEFE, Jr., in July, 1943. At that time, the police department at Casa Grande, Arizona, reported that SHAEFE, Jr., had a growth on the brain and has been a patient in a private mental hospital in Chicago, Illinois. His father was then reported residing at 117 Main Street, Moniton, New Brunswick, Canada.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco
 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R-G

DATE: February 23, 1950

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE _____ BY _____~~

For your information there are enclosed photostatic copies of four letters written in the German language bearing the signature of ALBERT EINSTEIN and one photostatic copy of a letter written in the English language bearing the signature of BERTRAND RUSSELL, all of the above addressed to DR. WALTER W. MARSEILLE, 2145 California Street, San Francisco, California.

These photostatic copies were furnished to this office by [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] San Francisco, California, who requested that his identity be kept confidential. [REDACTED] advised the contacting agent that on February 10, 1950, the originals of these letters were brought to ASHER'S SMOKE SHOP, 2059 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California, for photostating. These letters were picked up by the GRANT PHOTO SERVICE, 2441 Balboa Street, San Francisco, California, which company does the developing and printing for ASHER'S SMOKE SHOP, and in turn were sent to the AAA BLUEPRINT and PHOTOCOPY SERVICE for photostating. The face of the envelope containing these letters reflected that this order, #3582, was received by ASHER'S SMOKE SHOP, 2059 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California, on February 10, 1950, in the name of W. W. MARSEILLE, 2145 California Street. The face of the envelope also bore the following notation "2 each photostatic copy. Very valuable take extra care".

The English translations of the four letters written in the German language, which are attached to the respective letters, were prepared by Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office. b7c

The files of the San Francisco Office reflect that in a CIC report dated October 17, 1944, prepared at the request of MED in connection with their investigation of SIDNEY MICHAEL DANCOFF, 5306 University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, WALTER MARSEILLE was listed as one of his contacts. According to the above mentioned report, DANCOFF was formerly employed at the Atomic bomb project at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois, and in 1944 was employed on the project at the Radiation Laboratory. Investigation of DANCOFF disclosed that he was a Communist sympathizer and a follower of communist ideologies while a student and member of the faculty at the University of California in 1938-1939. However, the MED investigation further disclosed that since his employment at the METLAB he had not participated in Communist affairs or maintained any interest in Communist activities.

105-Kew
 DET:sgg
 Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

FEB 28 1950

FIVE

WALTER MARSEILLE, 5443 East View Park, Chicago, Illinois, is identified in the above mentioned report as a psychoanalyst and a German alien who came to the United States from Germany in 1938 and was formerly employed by the SPIEGLE INC., Chicago, Illinois, as a handwriting analyst. According to CIC, information has been received that MARSEILLE had been studying in Austria and left that country the day the German army entered Austria, and proceeded to the United States after a two week delay in Germany. He spent three years in New York City and while there became affiliated with an organization known as AMERICAN FRIENDS of GERMAN FREEDOM, which organization was headed by one PAUL HAGEN. This organization was reputedly an anti-Nazi organization and dealt with the anti-Nazi underground in Germany by supplying money and supplies to aid the persecuted people in Germany in their attempts to leave that country. HAGEN, according to the CIC report, was reputedly a former member of the German Communist Party, who, by his own statement, left that organization in 1937 to join the German Socialist Party. The CIC report further advised that the mother of MARSEILLE'S second wife, one Mrs. MARY HAGER, reported MARSEILLE to the FBI because of his inadequate and obscure background story.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service files which were checked by CIC as reported in their October 16, 1944, report reflect that WALTER MARSEILLE, also known as WILHELM HERMAN WALTER MARSEILLE, 5443 East View Park, Chicago, Illinois, was born on May 25, 1901 at Dusseldorf, Germany, entered the United States on July 7, 1938. His first entrance into the United States was illegal and as a result he reentered the United States at Key West, Florida, on October 4, 1939, after having established his residence in Cuba. In a statement to the Immigration and Naturalization Service MARSEILLE advised that in 1938, while in Germany, he had voted for the Social Democratic Party but that he was not a member of that party. He further advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he had done voluntary consultant work for the United States Army at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where he had analyzed the handling of OCS candidates.

Prt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/99 BY 60267 nls-sa/ldj

Mr Edger Hoover
F. B. I.

Washington
D. C.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/99 BY 60270/sjg/dj

61-7099-20

September 29, 1948

Dr. Walter W. Marseille
2145 California St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

My dear Mr. Marseille:

I received your telegram. Your letter of September 9 interested me very much and I intended to answer it. Under the influence of the mail which unceasingly pours in to me I forgot, however, to carry out the praiseworthy project.

I agree with you that one cannot wait in the solution of the security problem on a supra-national basis. In view of Russia's decided position of rejection there appears to exist no other possibility than the organization without Russia, that is, without the nations of the Russian bloc, (Rump World Government). We also agree in this.

Now the question arises whether such a Rump World Government should force Russia to join. This would mean war (preventive war). In connection with this I am not of your opinion. You stand firmly on the basis that Russia's relative strength grows with time, and the situation of the rest of the world thereby becomes worse. The latter must be admitted. In spite of this I am unqualifiedly against it. It reminds me of the man who committed suicide because of his fear of dying. I consider it better, morally as well as practically, to try to create such conditions that the Russians will prefer from purely egotistical grounds to give up their separatist attitude. I believe that it would be possible through the correct attitude to bring this to pass. I cannot prove this; I can only say that my instinct forces me to prefer this path.

Respectfully yours,

A. Einstein

COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/99 BY 60267nls/jar/dj

Trinity College Cambridge. May 5, 1948.

Dear Dr. Narvaile

I have read your paper with great interest. I agree entirely with all the underlying assumptions. As soon as Russia rejected the Baruch proposals, I urged that all nations favoring international control of atomic energy should form an Alliance, & threaten Russia with war unless Russia agreed to come in & permit inspection. Your proposal is, in effect, the same, for the compulsory inspection you advocate would be, legally, an act of war, & would be so viewed by the Soviet government.

During the past year, conversations with professional strategists have slightly modified my views. They say that in a few years we shall be in a better position, & that Russia will not yet have atomic bombs; that the economic recovery & military integration of Western Europe should be carried further before war begins; that at present neither air power nor atomic bombs could prevent Russia from overrunning all W. Europe up to the Straits of Dover; & that the most dangerous period for us is in the next 2 years. These views may or may not be correct, but at any rate they are those of the best experts.

There are some things of which Europeans are much more conscious than Americans. If Russia overruns W. Europe, the destruction will be such as no subsequent re-conquest can undo. Practically the whole educated population will be sent to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/99 BY 60267NLS/jar/dj

70. 11. 40.

Labour camps in N.E. Liberia or on the shores of the White Sea, where most will die of hardships & the survivors will be turned into animals. (Cf. what happened to Polish intellectuals.) Atomic bombs, if used, will at first have to be dropped on W. Europe, since Russia will be out of reach. The Russians, even without atomic bombs, will be able to destroy all big towns in England, as the Germans would have done if they had been a few months longer. I have no doubt that America would win in the end, but unless W. Europe can be preserved from invasion, it will be lost to civilization for centuries.

Even at such a price, I think war would be worth while. Communism must be wiped out, & world government must be established. If it is waiting, we could defend our present position in Germany & Italy, it would be an immeasurable boon.

I do not think the Russians will yield without war. I think all (in modern States) are stupid & ignorant. But I hope I am wrong about this.

Yours sincerely
Vernon and Russell.

den 29. September 1948

Dr. Walter W. Marseille
2145 California Str.
San Francisco 15, Cal.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/99 BY 60267nls/gan/dj

Sehr geehrter Herr Marseille:

Ich erhielt Ihr Telegramm. Ihr Brief vom 9. September hat mich sehr interessiert und ich wollte Ihr auch beantworten. Unter dem Eindruck der unablässig auf mich einströmenden Post habe ich aber vergessen, den üblichen ²Vorsatz auszuführen.

Ich stimme mit Ihnen darin überein, dass man mit der Lösung des Sicherheitsproblems auf übernationaler Basis nicht warten kann. Angesichts der entschieden ablehnenden Haltung Russlands scheint keine andere Möglichkeit zu bestehen, als die Organisation ohne Russland, bzw. ohne die Nationen des russischen Blocks, (Rumpf-World Government). Auch darin stimmen wir überein.

Nun entsteht die Frage, ob ein solches Rumpf-World-Government Russland zum Beitritt zwingen kann. Dies würde Krieg bedeuten (Präventiv-Krieg). In Bezug hierauf bin ich nicht Ihrer Meinung. Sie stehen dazu positiv mit der Begründung, dass Russlands relative Stärke mit der Zeit wachsen und die Situation der übrigen Welt sich dadurch verschlechtern würde.

Letzteres ist zuzugeben: Trotzdem bin ich unbedingt dagegen. Es erinnert mich an den Selbstmord aus Angst vor dem Sterben. Ich halte es für besser, sowohl moralisch als praktisch, zu versuchen, solche Verhältnisse herbeizuführen, dass die Russen aus rein egoistischen Gründen es vorziehen, ihre separatistische Haltung aufzugeben. Ich glaube, dass es bei richtiger Haltung möglich wäre, dies herbeizuführen. Beweisen kann ich dies nicht; ich kann nur sagen, dass mein Instinkt mich zwingt, diesen Weg vorzuziehen.

Mit ausgezeichneter Hochachtung

A. Einstein

Albert Einstein.

April 8, 1948

Dr. Walter D. Marseilles
2145 California St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

My dear Mr. Marseilles:

First an introductory remark which has nothing to do with the factual content of your letter of April 2. You proceed instinctively from premise: the USA wants a supra-national organization (world government), the USSR does not, because it is aggressively constituted. I believe that this characterization of the psychological situation is not just.

Now, about your proposal. We are in agreement about the following. Only world government can create security. Russia seeks to avoid this solution: We, however seek to bring it about by the creation of a temporarily incomplete world government. If this does not include Russia, then the incomplete world government will in a short time arm to such a degree that a conquest of this power by Russia seems impossible.

In this we are agreed. That in which your proposal differs from mine is in the thesis that we must force Russia's entrance (de facto), before it has armed to the point where it can attack the rest. The suitability of this method is questionable. I doubt that it is the correct way. If we create conditions which make it appear to Russia that the aggression is hopeless, but joining is preferable, then the position of the Russian government will apparently change and Russia will join without pressure. I think that forcing it to join as you propose would be of somewhat doubtful worth.

Our difference of opinion is for the time being unavoidable as long as it is uncertain whether the USA really wants to bring about a genuine world government. Only if a partial world government were reached, and this with strong supra-national organization, would the question arise: should one wait or use force in some sense. Before this situation appears, your question should not be brought up at all, because such a discussion would only worsen the psychological situation.

Respectfully yours

A. Einstein

COPY

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/99 BY 60267 nls JAL/dj

den 8. April 1948

Dr. Walter W. Marseilles
2145 California Str.
San Francisco 15, Cal.

Sehr geehrter Herr Marseilles:

Zuerst eine einleitende Bemerkung, die mit dem sachlichen Gehalt Ihres Briefes vom 2. April nichts zu tun hat. Sie gehen instinktiv von der Premisse aus: U.S.A. will über-nationale Organisation (Weltregierung), U.S.S.R. ist abgeneigt, weil aggressiv eingestellt. Ich glaube, dass diese Charakterisierung der psychologischen Sachlage nicht gerecht wird.

Nun zu Ihrem Vorschlage. Wir stimmen in folgendem überein. Nur Weltregierung kann Sicherheit schaffen. Russland sucht diese Lösung zu vermeiden, wir aber suchen sie herbeizuführen durch Schaffung einer vorläufig unvollständigen Weltregierung. Enthält diese Russland nicht, so muss die unvollständige Weltregierung in kurzer Zeit derart rüsten, dass für Russland eine Ueberwindung dieser Macht ausgeschlossen erscheint.

Darin sind wir einig. Worin sich nun Ihr Vorschlag von dem meintigen unterscheidet, ist die These, dass wir Russland zum Beitritt (de facto) zwingen müssen, bevor es derart gerüstet ist, dass es den Rest angreifen kann. Die Zweckmässigkeit dieses Vorgehens ist diskutabel. Ich bezweifle, dass dies der richtige Weg ist. Wenn wir nämlich Verhältnisse schaffen, die für Russland den aggressiven Weg als aussichtslos, den Beitritt aber als vorteilhaft erscheinen lassen, so wird sich die Haltung der russischen Regierung wahrscheinlich ändern und Russland wird ohne Zwang beitreten. Ich denke, dass ein in Ihrem Sinne erzwungener Beitritt von einigermaßen zweifelhaftem Wert sein würde.

Unsere Meinungsdivergenz ist einstweilen unerheblich, solange es unsicher ist, ob U.S.A. tatsächlich eine wirkliche Weltregierung herbeiführen will. ~~Nur~~ wenn die partielle Weltregierung tatsächlich erreicht wäre, und zwar mit starker übernationaler Organisation, würde die Frage auftreten: Soll man abwarten oder in irgend einem Sinne Gewalt anwenden. Bevor diese Situation eingetreten ist, sollte Ihre Frage überhaupt nicht aufgeworfen werden, weil eine solche Diskussion die psychologische Situation nur verschlechtern würde.

Mit ausgezeichnetester Hochachtung

A. Einstein
Albert Einstein.

den 26. Mai 1946

Dr. Walter W. Larseille
2145 California Str.
San Francisco 15, Cal.

Sehr geehrter Herr Larseille:

Ihr Brief ist in der Tat ganz logisch.

Trotzdem kann ich mich Ihrem Standpunkt nicht anschliessen, noch viel weniger dem von Bertrand Russell ausgesprochenen. Ihr Gedankengang ist dem eines Militärs oder Ingenieurs ähnlich, indem Sie die psychologische Reaktion - besonders insofern es sich um Wissen handelt - nach meiner Ansicht mehr als tunlich vereinfachen. Mir scheint das Verhalten der Russen deutlich zu zeigen, dass sie durch die militärisch-technische Situation sehr beunruhigt sind und dass sie zu erheblichen Konzessionen bereit wären, wenn man es ihnen nur einigermaßen erleichterte. Ich bin überzeugt, dass Roosevelt imstande gewesen wäre, zu einem befriedigenden modus vivendi mit Russland zu kommen und dass unsere Regierung es auch fertigbringen könnte, wenn sie den ehrlichen Willen hätte.

Mit ausgezeichneten Hochachtung


Albert Einstein.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/99 BY 60267 nls/jah/dj

May 28, 1948

Dr. Walter W. Marseille
2145 California St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

My dear Mr. Marseille:

Your letter is indeed very logical. Despite this, I cannot bring myself to your point of view, much less to the one expressed by Bertrand Russell. Your train of thought is similar to that of a military man or engineer, in that you oversimplify more than permissible psychological reaction especially as far as the Russians are concerned. It appears to me the position of the Russians clearly shows that they are very disturbed by the military-technical situation, and that they would be ready for considerable concessions if we could only somewhat facilitate things for them. I am convinced that Roosevelt was in the position to come to a peaceful modus vivendi with Russia, and that our government could also accomplish it if it had the earnest intention.

Yours respectfully

A. Einstein

COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: February 27, 1950

Re Phoenix letter to the Bureau dated February 10, 1950.

No investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically authorized by the Bureau.

GDT:MJS
100-0

RECORDED - 25
EX-110

61-7099-21

MAR 3 1950

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 23, 1950

The attached letter was sent
in by Walter Winchell. The
pencilled notations read as follows:

"Rose - Ask J. E. H.
I am checking with FBI"

Attachment

mpd

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

HBF
Baumgardner
Ruff

67C
Palo Alto, California

21370
February 16, 1950

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Winchell:

I have listened to you for some years over the radio and I have always enjoyed your broadcasts but some time ago you defended Mr. Albert Einstein. You probably know about some of the organizations Mr. Einstein belongs to. Many of them are red fronts. Here they are (The ones Mr. Einstein Belonged to in 1947):

U.S. Soviet Friendship Congress.
Motion Picture Artists Committee
Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
American Friends of Chinese People
Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
National Committee to aid Victims of German Fascism.
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation.
Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.
American Pushkin Committee
North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy.
American Committee for Spanish Freedom
Petition to Abolish Dies Committee
Committee of One Thousand to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

There are many more too numerous to name here. Mr. Einstein belonged to the above organizations in 1947. I have not received the report for 1949 but I will soon and I will pass it along to you if you desire it. I still don't see why you would defend a man who has so many commie fronts behind him. I don't care what a man's religion is, if he is wrong, he is wrong.

In closing, please investigate Mr. Einstein and find out the truth.

Yours sincerely

INDEXED - 59

John M. Hanley

EX-93

61-7099

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Office

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *W*
FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*
SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

DATE: March 3, 1950

On the afternoon of March 3, 1950, I called SAC McKee of the Newark Office to ascertain whether he had a discreet contact at Princeton University through whom he could ascertain the present whereabouts of Albert Einstein, Jr., who allegedly is in Russia. Mr. McKee advised that the Newark Office has an excellent contact in this respect and that he believed the information could be obtained discreetly. I advised Mr. McKee that we did not want to make any open inquiries indicating an interest in the Einstein family. *H*

AHB:CMC

RECORDED - 136

DET - (EAST)

61-7099-23

*W*61-22-80
DATE 1-22-80

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 6, 1950

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR.

None called Einstein

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

SAC McKee of the Newark Office called at 10:45 A.M. He advised that his inquiries at Princeton regarding the above were negative. Inquiries were made of the President, Harold Dodd, Secretary to the Dean of the Graduates School, Mrs. Houston Scott, and John Brown, one of the Secretaries. None of these individuals have ever heard that Einstein has a son. Mr. McKee suggested that inquiries be made at Greenville, South Carolina.

I told SAC McKee to continue his efforts to get information and he indicated that he was not hopeful that further information would be obtained.

1 Einstein
1 100-111

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61-7091-24

INDEXED - 136

CEH:100W

5 March 1950

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Wick

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 15, 1950

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a summary of the pertinent information contained in the Bureau files on the captioned individual. This summary reflects the following high lights:

BACKGROUND: Professor Albert Einstein - Summary

Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. In December, 1947, he made the following statement: "I came to America because of the great, great freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life." He is one of the most eminent scientists in the world today. He received his formal education in Germany and Switzerland. In 1905, he stated that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radio active substances. In 1939, Alexander Sacks talked to President Roosevelt and presented a letter from Einstein resulting in the original grant of \$6,000 for the Army and Navy which money was later snowballed into \$2,000,000,000 and the atomic bomb. He was offered an opportunity to go to Russia but did not do so. On February 13, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Einstein has never been granted a formal clearance by the Manhattan Engineer District which means that he was never investigated by MED and that no formal clearance was ever granted to Einstein by the Atomic Energy Commission which means that the AEC has never requested the FBI to conduct an investigation as required under the Atomic Energy Act. No Bureau investigation has ever been conducted on him. He is, and has been a professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

ORGANIZATIONS:

The Bureau files reflect that Einstein is affiliated in some way or another with at least 33 organizations that have been cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or the California House Committee on Un-American Activities. He is also affiliated in one way or another with approximately 50 miscellaneous organizations which have not been cited by any of the 3 above-mentioned. He is principally a pacifist and could be considered a liberal thinker as indicated by his connections with the various organizations indicated above.

EXPRESSIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES:

Einstein has made public statements lauding the scientific achievements of Russia and has indicated that it is the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase. He has opposed militarism and universal military training in the United States and has espoused world government. In 1948,

Attachment

AEF:hb:rma:mem

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Rosen
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Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
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Gandy

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MAR 14 1950

66-1071-25

Kolarick

A.B.F.

he indicated to the Polish ambassador that the United States was no longer a free country and that his activities were carefully scrutinized. He was a sponsor of a committee to defend the rights of the 12 Communist leaders. On February 12, 1950, by transcription over NBC network, Einstein advocated banning all violence among nations to preclude "general annihilation" of mankind.

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

Einstein's social and professional contacts, since 1938, have included a number of known members and sympathizers of the Communist Party. One of his former assistants at Princeton University who was subsequently denied clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission was recommended favorably by Einstein. Investigation by the Bureau has shown that his secretary, Helen Dukas, who resided in Einstein's home has had considerable contact with individuals known to be Communists, several of whom were suspected as Soviet agents. The scope of the investigation of Dukas was necessarily limited to discreet techniques. Information not yet fully developed indicates he may have had some contact with Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. (u)

MISCELLANEOUS

Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans who lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler. In 1940, the Army declined to clear Einstein in connection with the "limited field of study for which his services were needed" after the Navy had given its assent. Einstein publicly declared, in 1947, that the only real party in France with a solid organization and a precise program was the Communist Party. In May, 1948, he and "10 former Nazi research brain trusters" held a secret meeting to observe a new beam of light secret weapon which could be operated from planes to destroy cities, according to the "Arlington Daily," Arlington, Virginia, May 21, 1948. The Intelligence Division of the Army subsequently advised the Bureau that this information could have no foundation in fact and that no machine could be devised which would be effective outside the range of a few feet.

Also I recently saw a statement to effect that a member of his family was in Russia. I think it stated it was his son. H.

This question was answered by memo to WFO. See 61-7099-24 p 2
We should develop this. I have seen somewhere Einstein was the one who requested Fuchs assignment to him in England. What about this?
- 2 -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. E. Fletcher *HBF*

DATE: February 13, 1950

FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

FURIOSE

Pursuant to your request, there is contained herein a summary of information on Professor Albert Einstein.

BACKGROUNDDECLASSIFIED BY *60200LS-jay/dy*
ON *3/4/99*

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

Albert Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. He has been married twice and his second wife died in 1936. He came to the United States in 1933, and was naturalized on October 1, 1940. In December, 1947, it was reported that Einstein stated the following: "I came to America because of the great, great, freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life."

Professor Einstein received his formal education in Germany and in Switzerland. He has received a considerable number of honorary degrees and citations which are being set out as an attachment to this memorandum.

According to the Smyth Report on Atomic Energy, Einstein, as early as 1905, stated that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radio active substances. In July, 1939, Einstein and a number of other scientists went to Alexander Sacks of New York, the latter being a friend of President Roosevelt. That fall Sacks talked to President Roosevelt and also presented a letter from Einstein. The President took action by granting \$6,000 for the Army and Navy in the Spring of 1940. This was the money that American Scientists snowballed into \$2,000,000,000 and the atomic bomb.

Leo Szilard, wa., Leo Spitz, (Internal Security-R), who was a DSM employee, having contractual relations with the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, was in New York City in October, 1944. Szilard was the man who first formulated the idea and theory that was responsible for the entire DSM experiment. Szilard, upon conceiving the idea upon which the DSM projects are based, contacted Professor Einstein who was impressed with the possibilities of Szilard's theories and accompanied the latter to Washington, D. C., where they conferred with President Roosevelt. This conference resulted in the beginning of the experiments now known as the DSM.

Attachments (4)

ABF:hb:eb

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100-1079-25

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The Department of State advised an official of the Bureau in September, 1946, that the American Ambassador at Moscow had sent a report to the Department of State regarding an invitation extended to Professor Einstein to emigrate to the Soviet Union. The invitation, although official in nature, was in fact extended to Einstein by Professor Kapitsa. Einstein acknowledged the letter by replying by a personal letter to Stalin. Professor Kapitsa, under the direction of the Soviet Government, wrote a letter to Einstein inviting him to come and work in the Soviet Union stating that, "In a land of true democracy, free from selfish taint," where they could pursue their scientific research unhampered by restrictions imposed by capitalistic society is where he desired Einstein to work. In Einstein's reply he expressed appreciation of the offer but stated that before he could consider it he would have to ask several questions. These questions dealt with why Jewish scientists were not permitted to hold prominent posts; why were apparently unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of Jewish scientists and research workers and why were certain Jewish professors of medical science not elected to the originally created Medical Academy. Molotov denied the truth of Einstein's allegations and again extended an invitation for Einstein to come to the USSR. It was reported that upon receipt of the complaints of Einstein, Molotov directed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to immediately investigate, which resulted in certain high Soviet officials being discharged for anti-semitism. The Professors named by Einstein were then reported to have been elected to the Academy. (X) (U)

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letter
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Professor Einstein was reported in December, 1949, to be a professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, a known University group for fundamental research.

On February 13, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Professor Einstein had never been granted a formal clearance by the Manhattan Engineer District which means that he was never investigated by the MED. They also advised that no formal clearance had been granted Einstein by the Atomic Energy Commission which means that the AEC had never requested the FBI to conduct an investigation as required under the Atomic Energy Act.

The Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation has ever been conducted on Professor Einstein for any purpose whatsoever.

Who'sWho, 1948-1949; Current Biographies, 1941 (94-3-4-1115-5X1) 64-330-345-305; 62-88260-2; Lt. Martin Webb, Intelligence and Security Division MED, New York City(100-190625-1196); Washington Post dated 8-24-45, 100-190625-A; Henry D. Smyth Report on Atomic Energy, Confidential Informant TS-215; 100-353406-4; Memorandum from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd dated 9-5-46, 61-7099-6; August Bott, Security Division, AEC, advised SA Bates, 2/13/50.

AFFILIATION WITH SUBVERSIVE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A review of the Bureau files reflects that Professor Einstein is either the Chairman of, member, sponsor, endorser, patron or otherwise affiliated with 10 organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General, 13 which have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and 10 which have been cited by the California House Committee on Un-American Activities, all as being Communistic groups. Attached are separate lists of the various organizations cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

Einstein is also affiliated in one of the categories mentioned above with approximately 50 miscellaneous organizations which have not been cited by any of the above-mentioned groups. Examples of the miscellaneous organizations are: German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism (61-7566-1868 and 1989); National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (100-68512-4 and 100-341825-200, Pgs. 5, 12, 20); International League Against Imperialism (Dies Committee, Volume 1, Pg. 665); Japanese-American Committee for Democracy (100-71226-46); and Friends of the Spanish Republic (100-332851-31). These groups are either scientific, cultural, pacifist, anti-discrimination or Russian relief.

Professor Einstein is also listed as the trustee for the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, the head of the American Committee of Atomic Scientists and is also Chairman of the Emergency Committee on Atomic Energy, as well as other similar miscellaneous organizations. (121-2673-4, Pg. 240 enclosure; 100-355953-6, Pg. 23; 100-344452-68X2)

In November, 1946, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, which was headed by Einstein, opened a drive for one million dollars to be used on the education of the public as to the peril from the atom bomb and to the fact that the only salvation is international control and elimination of war. (100-190625-2641)

Einstein, as a national sponsor of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence, has been interested in carrying on correspondence with scientists located in more than 60 foreign countries concerning international atomic energy control and related matters. Through this committee, attempts are made to keep foreign scientists informed on developments in the United States in the field of pure science. (100-350587-10, Pg. 17; 100-203581-5421, Pg. 84)

EXPRESSIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES

Professor Albert Einstein and 20 other prominent figures in a book entitled, "The Militarization of America" distributed by the National Council

Against Conscription issued a warning that America cannot remain democratic if the present trend toward military control of our institutions continues.

(Washington Post article, 1-19-40, 121-11279-7,
Pg. 5)

Einstein made an address by telephone to a group of 3,000 Jews assembled in New York on October 26, 1942 under the sponsorship of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. He called on the Jews to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union and lauded the scientific achievements of the USSR. He said the Russian Government honestly labored to promote international security. As a Jew, Einstein explained the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase "but a standard followed in actual life."

(Daily Worker, 10-27-42, 100-3-A)

On November 11, 1947, the Foreign Press Association of the United Nations made an award to Einstein as Chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists "in recognition of his valiant efforts to make the world nations understand the need of outlawing atomic energy as a means of war."

(January, 1948 issue of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," 100-350064-19)

In the February, 1948 issue of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", Einstein wrote an article expressing the opinion that the United States seeks a genuine solution to the security problem; that the veto power in the Security Council has been abused but that United States loans to other countries are potential weapons in our politics and represent a real danger. In conclusion, he said the danger of annihilation faces all nations and justifies the idea of "World Government." (100-350064-20)

The February 21, 1948 issue of "The German-American" published an article in which renowned American personages, including Einstein, took a stand against the militarization of the United States and in particular against universal military training. "The German-American" was characterized by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 as Communist controlled. (100-279704-119)

In July, 1948, ~~Jozef Winiewicz~~, Polish Ambassador, stated at a dinner party that he had personally extended to Einstein an invitation to appear at a Conference of Intellectuals to be held in Warsaw in the fall of 1948; that Einstein declined because of his age, but promised to send a message by letter to the conference. Einstein said: "Mr. Ambassador, I suppose you must realize by now that the United States is no longer a free country, that undoubtedly our conversation is being recorded because this room is wired and that no doubt your photograph was taken when you entered my quarters. My house is closely watched." (C-507, 100-66-54-33) (u)

Einstein was listed as a sponsor of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders.
(New York Daily Mirror, 9-10-49, 100-364344-A)

On February 12, 1950 Einstein appeared by transcription on a television program sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on NBC. He warned that mankind can be saved from possible "general annihilation" by banning all violence among nations creating a "supra-national....body to decide questions of immediate concern to the security of the nations." He said the "hysterical character" of the armaments race between the United States and Russia has now assumed compulsive force in fashioning policies and...."in the end there beckons more and more clearly general annihilation." Einstein denounced the present policy of nations and the idea of achieving security through national armament. Within the United States, he said, the results have been the concentration of vast financial power in the military with the militarization of youth and the "close supervision" of loyalty "by a police force growing more conspicuous every day."

He also indicated that independent political thinking has been intimidated and the military security has narrowed the range of public information. (Washington Times Herald article, 2-13-50)

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

PETER GABRIEL BERGMANN
MARGOT EISENHARDT BERGMANN

Margot Bergmann attended Communist Party meetings at Princeton, New Jersey, from 1939 to 1941, and was reportedly a member of the Communist Party. In 1941, Einstein was a witness on her naturalization petition. In her Enemy Alien Registration in 1942, she gave her permanent residence as 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, the known residence of Einstein.

From 1938 to 1940, Peter Bergmann, husband of Margot, was employed at Princeton University as an assistant to Einstein. In 1948, Einstein, when interviewed as a reference of Peter Bergmann, in connection with an Atomic Energy Act investigation, recommended Bergmann, who subsequently was denied clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission because of subversive derogatory information.

The names and address of Peter and Margot Bergmann appeared in a notebook of Israel Halperin, a subject of the Corby espionage case, who was arrested in Canada as a Soviet Agent, but was acquitted because of lack of evidence.

(116-95764; 100-334550; 100-334514)

ERNST CZUCZKA

Albert Einstein was listed as a reference by Ernst Czuczka when he applied to the U. S. Immigration Service for a re-entry permit in July, 1941. He also gave Einstein as a reference in a letter to Honorable Herbert Lehman, State Department, dated December 28, 1942, wherein he said he would like to join Lehman's reconstruction plan. Czuczka is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R case, and he, reportedly, was connected with Wostwag, a front for Soviet Agents in Berlin, Germany. (65-35048) (X)(u)

PAVEL MIKHAILOV

In 1945, Albert Einstein visited Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet Consul General, New York City, and head of Red Army Intelligence in the New York area. They discussed matters relative to the atomic bomb. (Technical Surveillance; 100-

338078-260) (X)(u)

RUTH NORDEN

Einstein was listed as a reference by Ruth Norden in 1945 when she applied for a passport to go to London and Germany for the Office of War Information. Norden was one of nineteen individuals connected with the American occupation in Germany, who were characterized as being the nucleus of American Communists in Berlin and Munich. (Letter from State Dept.; 64-200-232-236)

HELEN DUKAS

In December, 1945, Helen Dukas, Secretary and housekeeper for Einstein, had been corresponding with Otto Katz, a reported Soviet Agent of Mexico City, Mexico. Subsequent investigation by the Bureau indicated that she was in contact by mail with persons engaged in Communist activities and examination of toll call records indicated telephone contacts with known or suspected espionage agents by means of the telephone in Einstein's home, where she resided. This case was closed April, 1949. (100-338078) (X) (u)

In 1937, Dukas received a letter from an unidentified source advising of the death of "our dear comrade, Hermann Feld, on the front of Liberty in Spain, a victim of international Fascism." (Search of premises of Ascher Wollenberger, nephew of Dukas; 100-196780-2) (X) (u)

DR. KAUL

In 1946, Dr. Kaul, a German agent who was active in the United States during World War II and who was known to have reported on atomic research, had in his possession a letter signed by Professor Einstein and addressed to the American authorities responsible for U.S. internment, recommending Dr. Kaul's release. Kaul was also reported to have said that he had excellent connections with Professor Einstein and his laboratory. (MID Investigation in Germany, 1946; 65-51329-25)

EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

In the latter part of 1946 or early 1947, a neighbor of Mrs. Kristel Heineman, nee Fuchs, Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated Mrs. Heineman had told her that she (Mrs. Heineman) had a brother who was a brilliant scientist who had left his native Germany and had become a British subject; that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atom bomb and that he had then recently returned to England.

Mrs. Heineman is a sister of Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. Investigation has shown that Mrs. Heineman has another brother, Gerhard Fuchs, in Switzerland concerning whom little is known at this time, but Mrs. Heineman's statement concerning Einstein probably related to Emil Klaus Fuchs rather than to Gerhard Fuchs. (100-346228)

The father of Emil Klaus Fuchs is reported in a newspaper article to have stated on February 5, 1950 that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Einstein, who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. (Washington Times Herald, 2-6-50)

On February 9, 1950, Fuchs' father in another press interview denied having stated his son was a Communist, but did not comment on his alleged previous statement concerning Einstein. (Washington Post, 2-10-50)

HANNS EISLER
LOUISE EISLER

Albert Einstein signed a petition to Attorney General Clark to drop deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler and his wife, Louise.
(100-195220-A; Daily Worker, 12-17-47)

IRENE JOLIOT-CURIE

62
b2D Einstein was co-chairman of a reception committee appointed to welcome Madame Irene Curie, wife of Frederick Joliot-Curie (Communist head of the French Atomic Program) upon arrival at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 16, 1948 for a speaking tour under the auspices of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. [REDACTED] 100-354731-9)

When Madame Curie arrived in New York on March 18, 1948, she was temporarily detained at Ellis Island. Einstein sent a telegram to Attorney General Clark protesting her detention. [REDACTED] 100-354731-7) 62. b7D

Madame Curie stated that on a previous trip to the United States when she accompanied her husband Frederick Joliot-Curie as a delegate from France to the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy she visited at the home of Dr. Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey. [REDACTED] p. 2) 62 b7D

GARRY DAVIS

Garry Davis, "First citizen of the world," in December, 1948, made a speech in Paris, France, in a big demonstration organized under the patronage of Einstein. ("France Amerique," 12-19-48; 64-200-231-608)

It will be recalled that Davis received considerable notoriety when he renounced his U. S. citizenship at that time as a gesture of protest against U.S. military preparations, declared himself a citizen of the world, and announced plans for the formation of a world government. (64-22618)

DAVID J. BOHM

David J. Bohm was a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California, in 1941. He was employed as Associate Professor of Physics at Princeton University in 1949, engaged in highly confidential nuclear research and was associated with Albert Einstein on the Atomic Scientists Loyalty Board. (Paul M. Crouch, former Alameda County organizer of the Communist Party; 61-6547-199)

* In July, 1949, the House Committee on Un-American Activities named Bohm as a member of a Communist cell at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, in the early 1940's. (NY Times, 7-22-49) J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Los Alamos Atomic Bomb Project stated some time prior to 1946 that Bohm was one of the persons engaged in the Atomic Project who was really dangerous because he was the type of person who could be easily influenced. (Records of MED, Berkeley, California) However, Oppenheimer reportedly was instrumental in obtaining Bohm's position for him at Princeton University. (SF-1484; 100-207045)

MARGARET WEIGERT

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has a file on Margaret Weigert, nee Bahmer, as the result of her application for a permanent visa which was denied. Her husband, Fritz Weigert, was an eminent scientist at the University of Leipzig from 1913 to 1946 and as a result the file of Margaret Weigert contained letters on her behalf from several eminent individuals including Albert Einstein, former colleague of her husband.

In 1949, Weigert's daughter, Margaret Ohlwerther, with whom she resided, was active in Communist affairs in San Francisco, California, and George Ohlwerther, her son-in-law, was Foreign Editor of the Daily People's World, a West Coast Communist newspaper. (100-76388-67)

9 }
MISCELLANEOUS:

Albert Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans who continually lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler in Germany. In 1923, Einstein was a member of the principal committee of the Society of Friends of New Russia, whose objective was the promotion of cultural relations between Germany and Russia. He was also one of the leaders of the World Congress of the Anti-Imperialist League, a subsidized affiliate of the Communist International which met at Frankfurt, Germany, July 20, 1929. (61-7582-1298 p. 492; 65-44824-524 Encl. p. 15; 61-7099-1)

At the time Einstein was attempting to enter the United States in 1932, the Woman Patriot Corporation, Washington, D. C., filed charges with the State Department protesting the admission of Einstein to the United States. The formal charge in substance was to the effect that Einstein believed in or was affiliated with Communist groups which advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that he admitted his attitude was revolutionary and his position illegal, and that he believed in or advocated a system of organized sabotage against all preparations of the United States to defend its existence. (61-7099-1)

In February, 1937, Einstein declared that he felt ashamed that the democratic nations had failed to support the Loyalist Government of Spain. (61-7561-65X3; "New York Times", 2/5/37)

The records of the Military Intelligence Division of the Army revealed that Einstein was recommended for clearance in connection with the "limited field of study for which his services were needed." The Navy Department gave its assent, but in a letter dated July 26, 1940, General Strong stated that the Army could not clear Einstein. (40-29848-2)

In 1947, Einstein publicly stated that the French Communist Party was the only real Party in France with a solid organization and a precise program. In this public statement, which appeared in the French Communist newspaper in Paris, Einstein was critical of the United States military policy and expressed the opinion that international inspection would be insufficient to preserve peace. (100-7660-4252 p. 1, 10)

In May, 1948, Professor Einstein and "ten former Nazi research brain-trusters," held a secret meeting at which they put on asbestos suits and watched a beam of light, according to the "Arlington Daily," May 21, 1948. This article pointed out that a block of steel was melted as quickly as the light switch in any home could be turned on and that this new and secret weapon could be operated from planes to destroy entire cities. It was further stated that the atomic bomb was "little boy stuff" compared to this new development. The Intelligence Division of the Army subsequently advised the Bureau that this information could have no foundation in fact and that no machine could be devised which would be effective outside the range of a few feet. (94-39617-1)

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth Einstein's honorary degrees and citations. — See Page 1 of memorandum.)

Professor Einstein has received degrees from the following Universities:

Geneva
Oxford
Cambridge
Manchester
Princeton
Paris
Madrid
Rostock
Buenos Aires
Zurich
Yeshiva
Harvard
London
Brussels

In 1948, he received the One World award. In February, 1949, Chairman Leon Simon in Jerusalem conveyed greetings to Einstein on his 70th birthday from the Hebrew University, and also conveyed an honorary degree. He received a Nobel Prize in physics in 1921; the Copley Medal of Royal Society in 1925; and the Franklin Institute Medal in 1935.

61-7077-25

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth the organizations cited by the U. S. Attorney General with which Einstein is in some way connected. — See Page 3 of memorandum.)

CITED BY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born	Sponsor	100-7046-144
American Council for Democratic Greece	National Petitioner	100-813-5
American League Against War and Fascism	Endorser at National Convention	61-7559-2259 p. 3
Civil Rights Congress	Sponsor	61-10149-A "Worker," 1-16-49
Council on African Affairs	Message of Greetings	100-3-77-A "Daily Worker," 4-22-41
International Labor Defense	Message of Greetings	40-3798-A "Worker," 10-11-42
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	Sponsor	100-7061-1063
League of American Writers	Affiliate	61-7099-9
National Council of American- Soviet Friendship	Sponsor, patron, signer and member of General Committee of the Science Committee	100-146964-151
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties	Signer of letter	61-7099-9

100-7061-1063 25
ENCLOSURE

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth the organizations cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee with which Einstein is in some way connected. — See Page 3 of memorandum.)

CITED BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union	Honorary President	100-335017-32, pgs. 24 & 26
American Friends of the Chinese People	Signer of letter	100-351006-3
Committee for Peace Through World Coopera- tion	Endorser of meeting	61-7099-9
Congress of American- Soviet Friendship	Sponsor and patron	61-7582-1298, pg. 1200 100-146964-13
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	Member	100-7660-4169
German-American League for Culture	Member	100-17825-1142
International Workers Aid (Workers International Relief)	Endorser	61-7347-148, pg. 7
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	100-351006-3
National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation	Honorary National Chairman	100-351006-3
Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees	Sponsor of Ball	61-7559-3441
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Member, Advisory Committee	100-7660-4169
Reichstag Fire Trial Anni- versary Committee	Signer of declaration	100-3-4-3123
World Congress Against War	Delegate	100-7660-4169

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth the organizations cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities with which Einstein is in some way connected. — See Page 3 of memorandum.)

CITED BY CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Spanish Freedom	Supporter of protest	100-120818-1963
American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists	Honorary President	100-184489-A "Daily Worker", April 19, 1948
Committee of One Thousand	Original sponsor	100-353406-A "Washington Times Herald", January 24, 1948
Hollywood Anti-Nazi League	Sponsor	100-168670-2
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Director	100-3-2192-pg. 147
Motion Picture Artists Committee	Sponsor	61-7582-1298, pg. 785
Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	61-7582-1298, pg. 1139
Non-Partisan Committee of Artists and Scientists	Member	100-332421-3, pg. 2
Progressive Citizens of America	Sponsor	100-338892-420
The American Pushkin Committee	Sponsor	61-7582-1298, pg. 1772

Rankin Denies Einstein A-Role

By United Press

Rep. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, said yesterday that Professor Albert Einstein "had nothing to do" with developing the atomic bomb and "should have been deported for his Communistic activities years ago."

He denounced as "bunk" Einstein's proposal for a world government to prevent an atomic war that might wipe out mankind.

Scientists declared Einstein, a naturalized citizen of German birth, had "just about everything to do" with making possible U. S. development of the atom bomb. His classic formula proved the equivalence of energy and matter, and cleared the way for unlocking the power in the atom's nucleus.

Rankin said Einstein's world government plan is "simply carrying out the Communist line."

He placed in the Congressional Record a report which the House committee on un-American activities prepared at his request. It cited the scientist as having been "associated" with several alleged Communist fronts, including the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee.

Rankin cited the report as evidence that Einstein "has been engaged in communistic activities in this country for a long time."

"Ever since he published his book on relativity, to try to convince the world that light had weight, he has capitalized upon his alleged reputation as a scientist," Rankin went on. "He had no more to do with development of the atom bomb than if there hadn't been such a thing. American scientists developed the bomb, and old faker Einstein had nothing to do with it."

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267nls-jan/c
ON 2/19/99

TIMES HEARLD
Morning Edition
Date 2-14-50

memo to Director
attaching summary
memo to Fletcher
ABF -2-13-50

61-10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 1, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 15, 1950, concerning Professor Albert Einstein.

You indicated on referenced memorandum that you had recently seen a statement to the effect that a member of his family was in Russia and that you thought it was his son. On April 13, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that an agent of that office had a discussion with Mr. Hunter S. Kimbrough concerning Communist and Russian matters. The letter indicated that Kimbrough's sister was the wife of Upton Sinclair, the famous writer. According to Kimbrough, Mrs. Sinclair was quite friendly with Mrs. Albert Einstein and the Einsteins had stated to Mrs. Sinclair that all their present activities were influenced by the fact that Albert Einstein, Jr. was presently in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Sinclair stated to her brother that particularly Mrs. Albert Einstein was "scared to death" over the fact that her son was in Russia and might be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor Einstein. It was not known whether Albert Einstein, Jr., was in fact in the Soviet Union.

By letter dated May 5, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that subsequent to the referenced interview with Mr. Kimbrough, he, Mr. Kimbrough, reinterrogated his sister, Mrs. Upton Sinclair, and now advised that his sister recalled that the originally reported conversation took place approximately five or six years previous at a time when Professor Einstein was at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. According to Kimbrough, Mrs. Sinclair had the impression that the Albert Einstein, Jr., previously referred to, was a son had by his first wife. Mrs. Sinclair further had the impression that the current Mrs. Einstein was the Professor's second wife. It is noted that Einstein's petition for naturalization dated June 22, 1940, reflected that Elsa Einstein had died in approximately 1938, and there is no indication in the Bureau files that he remarried.

By letter dated May 17, 1949, the Newark Office advised that they checked the records of the clerk of the Federal District Court at Trenton, New Jersey, regarding background information concerning Professor Einstein and his family. Among many things the records reflected that Professor Einstein had two children, one Albert Jr. and one Edward. The records further reflected that Einstein, on April 6, 1917, was married to Elsa Einstein and at that time was the father of the two above-mentioned children who were born in 1905 and 1910 respectively.

In his petition for naturalization dated June 22, 1940, Professor Einstein stated that his son, Albert, was residing in Greenville, South Carolina.

The Newark letter stated that in view of Professor Einstein's position on the staff at Princeton University and his residence on the campus at Princeton, no further investigation was contemplated concerning Professor Einstein or his relatives.

ABF:JSA:rma:mem

RECORDED - 62 61-791-26
 INDEXED - 62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-6-80 BY SP1/RSK/AB

You also commented that we should develop the information which indicated that Professor Einstein may have had some contact with Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. Pursuant to your instructions, this will be done.

In regard to your comment concerning the fact that you had seen somewhere that Einstein was the one who requested Fuchs' assignment to him in England and asked, "What about this?", you are advised that our review of the Bureau files did not disclose that Einstein requested Fuchs' assignment to him in England. However, the Bureau files contained the following data concerning Einstein's interest in Fuchs:

In the latter part of 1946 or the early part of 1947, a neighbor of Mrs. Kristel Heineman, nee Fuchs, Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated that Mrs. Heineman had told her that she (Mrs. Heineman) had a brother who was a brilliant scientist who had left his native Germany and had become a British subject; that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atom bomb and that he had then recently returned to England.

Mrs. Heineman is a sister of Emil Klaus Fuchs. Investigation has shown that Mrs. Heineman has another brother, Gerhard Fuchs, in Switzerland, but Mrs. Heineman's statement concerning Einstein in all probability related to Emil Klaus Fuchs rather than to Berhard Fuchs.

In addition, the "Washington Times-Herald," on February 6, 1950, reported that the father of Emil Klaus Fuchs stated on February 5, 1950, that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Einstein who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. Fuchs' father also said that Professor Einstein, after reading the younger Fuchs' papers on nuclear energy, considered him valuable to the Allied war effort.

*We ought to try & get
a line on Einstein for
& where he is.*

K.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 10, 1950

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 15, 1950 which furnished a summary of pertinent information in the Bureau files concerning the captioned individual. You noted on this memorandum: "Also I recently saw a statement to effect that a member of his family was in Russia. I think it stated it was his son. H."

Reference is also made to my memorandum of March 1, 1950 which advised that on April 13, 1949, the Los Angeles Office furnished information received from the brother of Mrs. Upton Sinclair. This information was to the effect that the Einsteins had stated to Mrs. Sinclair that all their present activities were influenced by the fact that Albert Einstein, Jr. was in the Soviet Union making a possible hostage situation. My memorandum also revealed that on May 5, 1949 the brother of Mrs. Sinclair advised the above conversation with the Einsteins took place five or six years previous to 1949 at a time when Professor Einstein was at the California Institute of Technology. The memorandum also advised that Professor Einstein was naturalized on June 22, 1940 and at the time he stated his son, Albert, resided in Greenville, South Carolina. His children were named as Albert and Edward. On this memorandum you noted, "We ought to try to get a line on Einstein, Jr. and where he is."

The following information has now been developed.

1. The Newark Field Division was unable to determine any information concerning Albert Einstein, Jr. through discreet inquiries at Princeton University where the father, Professor Albert Einstein, is presently located.
2. The Charlotte Field Division determined through discreet inquiry that Albert Einstein, Jr. had left Greenville, South Carolina about 1943.
3. The Washington Field Office furnished the following information from Immigration and Naturalization Service files, and those of the Passport Division, Department of State, concerning HANS ALBERT EINSTEIN, who is identical with ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR.:

BIRTH

Hans Albert Einstein was born [REDACTED]

WAK/de
Attachment

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

61-7099-27
MAR 14 1950
34

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-12127

ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES

October 12, 1937 aboard SS Veendam, from Rotterdam, Holland.

NATURALIZATION

September 3, 1943, U. S. District Court, Western District of South Carolina.

RESIDENCES IN THE UNITED STATES

Princeton, New Jersey, October 12, 1937 to January, 1938.

In January, 1938 he returned to Switzerland.

In June, 1938 he returned to the United States with his wife and children, and moved to Greenville, South Carolina. In 1946 he resided in Pasadena, California at 1462 Blanche Street.

In 1948 he resided at 1090 Creston Road, Berkeley, California.

OCCUPATION

December 21, 1938 - Agent, Soil Conservation Service.

April 30, 1943 - Hydraulic Engineer.

TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

1946

On April 12, 1946 a passport was issued to Hans Albert Einstein for proposed travel to Switzerland and the British Isles on personal business. Einstein stated he intended to visit with relatives in Switzerland, particularly, his aged mother. On an application for renewal of this passport, filed June, 1948 in San Francisco, he indicated he resided in Switzerland from July 17, 1946 to September 22, 1946, and also in October, 1946. He was

9 3

in France from September 22, 1946 to October 1, 1946. He stated his visits were to see relatives and attend scientific meetings.

1948

On his renewal of passport application filed June 21, 1948, he stated he proposed a two-month stay abroad. No reason for this visit was given and no details regarding this trip are available. This passport is valid until April 12, 1950. It will be noted, however, that his wife had her passport similarly renewed for a two-month trip to visit a very sick relative in Switzerland.

ACTION:

Efforts are being made to determine the present whereabouts of Hans Albert Einstein.

A letter has been directed to the San Francisco Office requesting discreet investigation to determine the present whereabouts of Hans Albert Einstein and his present occupation and employment. When this information is obtained you will be advised.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC NEWARK
SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 6/20/51

Reurlet 6/1/51.

There is furnished herewith 2 copies of a photograph of
HELEN DUKAS.

100-29614

JPD:AB

cc: 32986

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

0-1 Newark
11/20/51
Marked
12/21/50
case in pending
status
from

2 ENCL

61-7099-
NOT RECORDED
147 JUN 22 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: March 23, 1950

FROM : MR. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: ~~FOCUS~~ PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
ESPIONAGE - R SECURITY MATTER - C

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

PURPOSE

To obtain translations of German language material.

FACTS

On March 21, 1950, there was received via Liaison the translator's summary of a communication dated February 25, 1950, from [REDACTED] to the State

Department, and a copy of the entire letter which is in the German language. Four photostatic copies of these items were made and are attached hereto. *See declaration State document dated 8/24/82*

The translator's summary of the letter states that in connection with the Foccase and references in the press to Dr. Albert Einstein, the writer of the letter states that Einstein is not altogether politically untainted. It is said further that the writer of the letters is in a position to furnish information concerning his (Einstein's) political activities in Germany, and also concerning the woman with whom he collaborated in the international field while he was still in Germany.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that translations be made of the letter of [REDACTED] to obtain full details. If you approve, it is requested that six copies of the translation be furnished to the Espionage Section.

Attachments

EJVL:hc

65-58803

Translation furnished 7/27/50

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

161-1011-28
APR 18 1950
37

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELLW BHF
ON 2/16/83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEVEN-PART

*furnished*b7D
PER
STATEb7D
PER
STATE

*Page 1, 2, & 3 declassified
Per State document
dated 8/24/82*

CLERK: SP-1 GSK/PB
RECEIVED: 4-23-80
DATE OF: 4-23-90
Unchanged per State document 8/24/82

New York 7, New York

June 19, 1950

MEMO:

RE:

ALBERT ^① EINSTEIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The attached clipping is from page 243 of the book
"Men Without Faces" by LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ.

HPL:LJR

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC NEW YORK, N.Y.

CAPTURE OF THE INNOCENTS

243

It is not with any relish that I cite Dreiser's pro-Red record, but it is essential to do so in order to stress the slick ways in which the Communists operate. They are now manipulating Albert Einstein in much the same way; though occasionally he shows his independence, his name has frequently appeared on pro-Red lists. The latest is the very recent call for the Western Hemisphere Congress, in which Einstein joins Lawson, Richard O. Boyer, who has publicly admitted his Communist membership, and other Reds in denunciation of this country and cheers for the Soviet Union. It is obvious that such internationally known names as Dreiser and Einstein go far toward influencing lesser lights to sign up on pro-Red lists—and that they also blunt the awareness of the American people of what is afoot.

INDEXED - 27

61-7099-29
NOT RECORDED
JUL 14 1950

ONE

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Brannigan
Kirk

4-23-80 Sp16SK100

624

1950



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
GENERAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

31 JUL 1950

Handwritten: ~~SECRET~~
Kellogg

Rec'd from G-2
7-31-50
CWB:js

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of 5 April 1950, which forwarded a copy of a letter dated 25 February 1950 from one Emma RABBEIS in Berlin, Germany to the Department of State concerning Professor Albert EINSTEIN. Reference letter requested that the European Command interview Emma RABBEIS in order to obtain the positive information which she stated she could furnish regarding EINSTEIN and an unnamed associate.

Transmitted herewith for your information is a copy of an Agent Report dated 22 June 1950 from the European Command containing the results of an interview with Emma RABBEIS concerning her knowledge of Professor EINSTEIN.

The European Command advised that it appears evident from the information contained in the above report that RABBEIS knows nothing other than hearsay information regarding EINSTEIN. However, information which emanated from former well placed KPD members regarding EINSTEIN's past activities is presently being checked and the European Command will forward a detailed report upon completion thereof. A copy of this report will be made available to your Bureau upon receipt by this Division.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature: John W. Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General
Chief, Intelligence Division

Handwritten: Incl:
a/s above

RECORDED - 64

INDEXED - 64

Handwritten: 1161 7
AUG 11 1950
30

50 AUG 17 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten: declared per Army letter dtd 12/22/81 SP-4 EFW/JF 2-1683

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EINSTEIN, Albert

22 June 1950

VIII-12915/D-137899

1. TWX dated 3 June 1950 from Hq, 66th CIC Det., USAREUR, reference number F-2430, from Mr. BENJAMIN, requested that Emma RABBEIS, a resident of Iachodstrasse 3, BERLIN-Wilmersdorf (British Sector), be interviewed regarding a letter which she wrote to the United States Department of State concerning Mr. Albert EINSTEIN.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION: None

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

Information in the files of Police Revier 156, BERLIN-Wilmersdorf, identifies Frl. RABBEIS as follows:

NAME: Emma Pauline RABBEIS
DATE OF BIRTH: 17 October 1893 PLACE OF BIRTH: BERLIN, Germany
NATIONALITY: German CITIZENSHIP: German
IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: Personal Ausweis 156/3697/46
PRESENT ADDRESS: Iachodstrasse 3, BERLIN-Wilmersdorf
PREVIOUS ADDRESS: Unknown
HEIGHT: 5' 6" (estimate) WEIGHT: 125 lbs. (estimate) BUILD: Slender
HAIR: Grey EYES: Brown OCCUPATION: Dressmaker MARITAL STATUS: Single
DISTINGUISHING MARKS: None visible

(B-2)

4. On 22 June 1950, Frl. RABBEIS was interviewed concerning her knowledge of Mr. EINSTEIN. She provided the following information: In the early 1930's, prior to the Nazi assumption of the German government, RABBEIS operated a dress salon in BERLIN and numbered among her customers a certain Baroness von SCHNEIDER-GLEND, wife of a former German consul in Japan and mother of Elli von SCHNEIDER-GLEND, who was also numbered among Frl. RABBEIS's clientele. The entire von SCHNEIDER-GLEND family, consisting of the Baron, the Baroness, their daughter, Elli, and two sons whose Christian names are not known to RABBEIS, were known as Communists. The residence of this family was located at Hardenbergstr. 9, BERLIN-Charlottenburg (British Sector).

On one (1) occasion during these years, possibly 1930, although source is not sure about this point, Elli von SCHNEIDER-GLEND mentioned to RABBEIS that she was working with Professor EINSTEIN and that she might be going to America. Her departure, however, was contingent upon satisfactory financial arrangements. A short time later, she ordered a great many clothes from RABBEIS and said that Professor EINSTEIN had arranged for financial support of her trip to the United States and that she would soon be leaving. RABBEIS later learned from the Baroness that her daughter had gone to America in the company of a "Professor" who was not further identified. The Baroness also mentioned to RABBEIS that her daughter had been involved in an incident on the ship which caused talk among her daughter's fellow passengers. The Baroness said her daughter and the "Professor" had remained

*declassified
per Army
letter dated
12/23/81
SP-4 EFW
JK*

VIII-12915/D-137899, Rez. VIII, AR dtd 22 June 1950, Subj: EINSTEIN, Albert

seated during a rendition of the German national anthem and this had been taken by other passengers as an indication that Elli and the "Professor" were Communists. Elli von SCHNEIDER-GLAND returned to Germany a year or so later with an illegitimate infant son. Source believes the "Professor" may have been the father of this child.

According to RABBEIS, Professor EINSTEIN lived in BERLIN-Schoeneberg (US Sector), Haberlandstrasse, during the early 1930's (E-6 overall)

5. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

Efforts to verify the existence and previous residence of the von SCHNEIDER-GLAND family in BERLIN during the period stated will not be undertaken without specific direction.

6. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background information: Registry files of CIC Region VIII do not contain any information concerning the persons mentioned in this report with the exception of Mr. EINSTEIN.

b. Comments and opinion. Frl. RABBEIS believes that the information she has furnished, indicates that Mr. EINSTEIN is a Communist. She does not make a favorable impression as to her reliability. Prior to volunteering her hearsay information, she stated that she is an amateur mathematician and some few months ago wrote to Mr. EINSTEIN at "PRINCETON", asking his opinion of a system she has worked out to win the BERLIN "Toto" gambling pool. She has not received a reply to her letter and wishes to be furnished Subject's correct address so that she may communicate with him regarding her system. She also feels that if she is permitted to contact Mr. EINSTEIN, she may be able to gain other information to "prove" that he is a Communist.

c. Recommendations: None

d. Source: Frl. RABBEIS

e. Evaluation: E-6

COPY

OK per Army

61-7097-30
ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

X
7 SEP 1950

21286

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to correspondence between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence concerning Emma RABBEIS and Professor Albert EINSTEIN.

Inclosed herewith is another report from the European Command concerning EINSTEIN's affiliation with Communists and the use of his office in Berlin, Germany until 1933 as a telegram address by Agents of the Comintern and other Soviet apparatus.

The European Command has indicated that no further investigation of EINSTEIN will be made unless so directed. In forwarding the attached report, the European Command requested any information available regarding Siegfried EINSTEIN, allegedly residing in Switzerland. Accordingly, it is requested that such information as your files may contain concerning Siegfried EINSTEIN be made available to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence for transmittal to the European Command.

Sincerely,

Incl:
Agt R;t dtd
13 Mar 50

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Intelligence Division, G-2

Serial 31
Declassified
per Army letter
dated 12/25/81
SP4/JF
EHL
2-16-83

SECRET

13 March 1950

21287

SUBJECT: EINSTEIN, Albert

X-714

1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:

The following information concerning Professor Albert EINSTEIN's affiliation with Communists and the use of his office in BERLIN (H53/275) until 1933 as a telegram address by Agents of the Comintern and other Soviet Apparate is deemed to be of sufficient interest to warrant forwarding to higher Headquarters.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

None.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

Prior to 1933 the Comintern and other Soviet Apparate were very active in gathering intelligence information in the Far East. Many International Communist functionaries were stationed in SHANGHAI and CANTON for that purpose, and among them were experienced German Apparate men such as Hans BARICH, Friedrich BURDE, Johannes LINERS, Wilhelm ZAISSER, and Edith TERBE. One means of communication used by these persons to contact Central Headquarters in MOSCOW was through the use of telegrams. However, these telegrams, which were always in code, were never sent directly to MOSCOW, but were sent to Agents in other countries, such as Egypt or France, where they were re-copied and forwarded to telegram addresses in BERLIN. One of these addresses was the office of EINSTEIN, which proved to be very successful since EINSTEIN received a great quantity of mail, telegrams, cablegrams, etc. from all over the world.

4. EINSTEIN's personal secretary (her name cannot be recalled) turned over the telegrams to a special apparat man whose duty was to pick up such mail from several telegram addresses which included EINSTEIN's office, a watchmaker's shop known as UHRENKLE, BERLIN, and a "Kartonagenfabrik" (box factory) operated by Walter SCHAUERHAUSEN, BERLIN So., Neue Jacobistr. The pick up man then distributed the telegrams to the various chiefs of the various Soviet Apparate in BERLIN, who in turn sent the information to MOSCOW by courier, military attache pouches, illegal radio transmitters, and other methods.

5. Since these telegrams were in code, it is assumed that EINSTEIN did not know their contents. However, it is reasonable to believe that EINSTEIN did know that his office was being used by the Soviets as a telegram cover address. EINSTEIN must have become aware of what was going on in either 1930 or 1931, when his personal secretary went on leave and he was given a large amount of telegrams which he kept until his secretary returned from leave. The fact

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FOR [unclear] LETTER
dated 12/23/81
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21268

X-714: Hqs, 66th CIC Detachment, Region X, APO 171, dated 13 March 1950,
Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

that EINSTEIN sympathized with the Soviet Union to a great extent was common knowledge, especially in BERLIN. EINSTEIN's BERLIN staff of typists and secretaries was made up of persons who were recommended to him (at his request) by people who were close to the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" (Club of the Scientists), which was a Communist cover organization and which served as a source of personnel for various Soviet ND and other illegal Apparats. EINSTEIN was also very friendly with several members of the Soviet Embassy in BERLIN, some of whom were later executed in MOSCOW in 1935 and 1937.

6. EINSTEIN's telegram address was for some time under the supervision and protection of Richard GROSSKOPF, who is presently the Chief of the BERLIN Criminal Police in the Soviet Sector, and who at that time was in charge of the KPD's passport falsification apparatus under the alias of STEINBOCK. GROSSKOPF had issued a fake passport to an alleged Swiss citizen, (FNU) RUEGG, who was operating as an agent in the Far East and who was chief of the Pacific Labor Union, agent of the Comintern, and co-worker of the Soviet ND in China. At one time RUEGG had a large amount of intelligence information to forward and, due to security reasons, he was forced to use both EINSTEIN's address and the watchmaker's address, UERENELB, BERLIN. RUEGG was later arrested by Chinese police, and GROSSKOPF was arrested in 1933 by German security police. GROSSKOPF was succeeded as head of the passport falsification apparatus by Adolf SAUTER, who in 1933 dropped EINSTEIN's address since EINSTEIN had already left Germany.
7. Persons who are known to have used EINSTEIN's address or who were aware of the fact that EINSTEIN's address was being used are Richard GROSSKOPF, Adolf SAUTER, Friedrich BURDE, Wilhelm BARNIK, Johannes LIEBERS, Wilhelm ZAISSER, Karl Hans KIPPENBERGER, Alfred KATZER, Wilhelm WLOCH, Dr. Guenther KROMREY, and Hermann DUKNOW. Of these the only persons known to be alive are GROSSKOPF, SAUTER, ZAISSER, WLOCH, KROMREY, and DUKNOW. The others were either executed, are missing, or died in Spain.
8. EINSTEIN was closely associated with the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" and was very friendly with Fritz EICHENWALD, Dr. BOERCK, Dr. CARO, Dr. NAUTVERMANN, and Dr. KROMREY, who were all members of the Club and who later became agents of the Soviets. Also associated with this Club were the two FUCHS brothers, both of whom were students at that time. One of the FUCHS brothers worked for the Communist Party ND and in 1934 was associated with the Abwehr Apparatus of the Landesleitung BERLIN-Brandenburg. He left Germany in 1934 or 1935 for Switzerland. The other FUCHS brother was Klaus FUCHS, who was associated with Apparatus ELARA and worked with Fritz BURDE and later with Wilhelm BARNIK. Klaus FUCHS was recently jailed in England for giving the Soviets A-Bomb information.
9. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

None.

OK per Army

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21269

X-714: Hqs, 66th CIC Detachment, Region X, APO 171, dated 13 March 1960,
 Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

10. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background Information:

None.

b. Clarifying Comments:

Further proof that EINSTEIN must have been aware of the fact that his office was used as a telegram address by the Soviet Apparatus is that all persons who were used for that purpose were given specific instructions as to what to do in case of investigations by security police or the post office as well as in cases where there was no pickup service for any lengthy lapse of time. These instructions were strictly adhered to.

c. Agent's Opinion:

None.

d. Specific Recommendations:

None.

e. Source:

Evaluation: B-2

APPROVED:

Distribution: 3 - 66th CIC Detachment, USARV
 1 - File

OK per Army

SECRET

SAC, NEWARK

October 23, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60240LS/galy
ON 6/4/95

Classified by SP-7 [signature]
Declassify on: OADR
#301341

There are attached for the information of the Newark and New York Offices photostatic copies of a memorandum entitled "Einstein, Albert," and dated March 13, 1950. The memorandum was prepared by the European Command of G-2, and furnished the Bureau on September 7, 1950, by that Agency.

G-2 has been requested to determine if Einstein's secretary who is unnamed in the attached memorandum is identical to Helen Dukas, the subject of Newark file 100-29614. G-2 has also been requested to furnish the Bureau more detailed information concerning the allegations and the identity of the informants from whom the information was obtained. A biographical sketch of those persons named in paragraph 7 of the memorandum has been requested, together with any information in the possession of G-2 indicating the identity of individuals in the United States who may be able to furnish additional information concerning the activities of Einstein or his secretary on behalf of the Soviet Union. The information will be furnished you when received at the Bureau.

Newark is to furnish a photograph of Dukas to New York with a request that the photograph be exhibited to Elsa Bernaut and to Paul and Hede Massing, for the purpose of determining any information in their possession concerning the past activities of Helen Dukas.

The names of those individuals listed in paragraph 7 of the attached memorandum have been checked through the files of the Bureau. Information concerning them is furnished for your information.

Attachments

cc - New York (Attachment)

100-338078 (Dukas)

61-7099 (Einstein)

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RECORDED

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OTHERWISE

REASON FOR
DATE OF REVIEW
5/1/90

100-338078-1

100-338078-1

~~SECRET~~

WILHELM ZAISSER

In the February 16, 1950 issue of the Washington Star, there appeared an article entitled "'Mystery Man' Named Head of 'Red Gestapo'". The article read as follows:

"Wilhelm Zaisser, Communist mystery man credited with training some 45,000 East Germans into a preparedness force, was named last night to head the Soviet zone's new secret police.

"In his new role as Minister of State Security, Zaisser will control a secret police network rivaling the dreaded Gestapo which Heinrich Himmler created in the 1930s. Western sources refer to the new organization as 'the Red Gestapo.'

"APR, the Soviet-controlled news agency, said the East German cabinet agreed Thursday to Zaisser's promotion, but announcement was delayed.

"For the past year and a half, Zaisser has been drilling preparedness units of the Volkspolizei (People's Police) to become professional soldiers.

"Zaisser's powers as state security minister are practically unlimited under East German law. The act, which established the ministry this month, was only 34 words in length and put no curb on the new secret police. It was passed unanimously by the Volkskammer, or People's Chamber."

(100-366471-A)

SAVS R. P. KEMPER

By letter dated August 11, 1944, entitled "Free Germany" Internal Security - C, the Philadelphia Office furnished the Bureau biographical data concerning the former Communist deputies of German Reichstag and legislative assemblies. The data was compiled by then confidential employee, Robert M. A. Kemper of

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Gandy _____

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the Philadelphia Office. The following information concerning Hans Kippenberger is contained therein:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Birthdate:
Occupation:
Civil Career:

January 15, 1890, Leipzig.
Bank clerk
Studied Journalism;
foreign correspondent, writing
in English, French, Italian
and Spanish
Served in the German Army
1924 - Councilman in Hamburg,
Germany;
since 1923 - wanted for high
treason by Reichs Public
Prosecutor;
1928 - arrested;
After 1931 - active on the
Northwestern German
Waterfront

Military Service:
Political Career:

Kippenberger, who was a member of the German Reichstag
in 1926, is further described as a contributor to the Communist
press.

(100-72924-373)

On February 16, 1948, the Department of State furnished
the Bureau a document entitled "Biographical Data Regarding German
Communists." The document was prepared January 15, 1948 at Berlin,
and was submitted to the State Department by Robert Murphy who was
apparently a State Department employee. The document reflects that
Hans Kippenberger left the USSR in 1936 and was reportedly shot there
for collaboration with Soviet military attaché, General Putna, who
had been executed in the USSR Purge. (64-200-232-272)

On September 27, 1948, a reliable foreign source furnished
the Bureau an index of Soviet agents. That index reflected that
Hans Kippenberger was in 1930, a Comintern agent who was said to
be in touch with the Berlin OGPU. In 1935, he was in the intelligence
and courier service of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. (S) (M)

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In 1937, he went to the USSR and returned to Berlin in 1945 or 1947.
It was also noted that he was believed to be in France as of 1947.

[100-342424-196]

CONFIDENTIAL

By letter dated August 2, 1943, the Bureau liaison representative in Buenos Aires, Argentina, supplied the Bureau with a book entitled "International Communist Workers." The book was obtained from the Provincial Police who found it in a raid made upon a meeting of Germans. The liaison representative advised that it has been impossible to determine who had the book; that it appeared to be about four years old; and it was estimated that the book was prepared in 1939. The book was apparently compiled by the Axis and appeared to be the work of some Information Service. It attempts to set out a few of the leading international Communist workers and includes such names as Earl Browder and James Ford. There appears in the book the following information which apparently describes those individuals who are listed in paragraph 7 of the attached memorandum.

Bahnik, Wilhelm - Born 5-15-00; laborer; a leader of Communist espionage in factories in Germany; German refugee and travels with Elena Telker.

Burde, Friedrich - born 9-20-01 in Berlin - Schoenberg; alias Dr. Schwarz; mechanic; German; was a member of the Central in the headquarters organization of the German Communist Party; national leader of the organization of industrial informants; also worked in the international phase of industrial informants; German refugee.

Kippenberger, Hans - The information contained in the book is the same as that previously set out.

Liebert, Johannes - born 9-16-07 in Rochlitz, Saxony; alias Alfred Lippmann, Kurt Schoenfeld; German; was a functionary of AM organization; German refugee.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kloch, Willi - born 2-13-97 in Berlin; laborer in construction work; German; works in the organization of arms for the Comintern.

(61-16-1262)

On June 15, 1945, the Bureau Liaison representative in London furnished the Bureau copies of captured German documents. The documents were apparently prepared by the Germans in the Spring of 1941, which is just prior to the invasion of Russia and were distributed to German Forces for use at the time of invasion. One part of the documents contained an index of persons which included the names hereinafter set out. The personal data following the names is set out in the following order: Surname, Christian name, aliases, date and place of birth, occupation. The letters RSHA which follows the names stands for Reichssicherheitshauptamt, the Central Office of the German Security Police which was formerly under Reinhard Heydrich. The number IV refers to the Department of the RSHA that was interested in the particular individual. In all cases, where no asterisk appears after the name, the person was considered as dangerous from the German Security point of view. Where two asterisks appear, it indicates that a determination should be made as to whether the individual can be used as a trusted representative. The translation and explanatory notes in this matter were made by Robert M. E. Sawyer, an employee of the Philadelphia Office.

Bahnik, Wilhelm - (alias Dicker, Martin, Maschermann)
May 15, 1900, Gnesen, RSHA IVA2.

Liebers, Johannes - (alias Lippmann, Alfred, Latscher, Fred) 9-16-07, Rochlitz Saxony, Cable Twister, RSHA IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Chemnitz.

Kloch, Wilhelm - 2-13-97, Berlin, Construction Worker, RSHA IVA1, IVA2, Gestapo Field Office, Berlin**

Zeisser, Wilhelm - (alias Reissner, Werner) June 20, 1893, Rothhausen, teacher, RSHA IVA2.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There is attached for Newark one copy of a correlation memorandum prepared at the Bureau concerning Helen Dukas and dated September 23, 1949. Newark is cautioned that the memorandum was prepared for intra-Bureau use only; that it contains Bureau file numbers and sources of information; and should, therefore, not be disseminated. In the event information contained in the memorandum is reported, the source should be concealed by appropriate symbol.

Newark will be advised in the event a current review of the Bureau files furnishes any additional pertinent information concerning Dukas.

11

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- Glavin _____
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- Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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61-7099

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

Date: October 23, 1950

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-15/54/CP~~
REASON: ~~1-23-80~~
DATE: ~~4-22-90~~

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY ~~SP-4/ELW/BH~~
ON ~~2/10/83~~

DECLASSIFIED BY ~~SP-4/ELW/BH~~
ON ~~12/13/80~~

Reference is made to your letter dated September 8, 1950, which forwarded a report from the European Command concerning the use of Albert Einstein's office in Berlin, Germany, until 1933 as a telegram address by agents of the Comintern. The report also reflected past activity on the part of an unnamed secretary of Einstein on behalf of the Soviet Union.

There is attached for your information a blind memorandum entitled "Helen Dukas." Miss Dukas was reportedly brought to the United States as a secretary by Albert Einstein in 1935 and has since been employed as a secretary and housekeeper at Princeton, New Jersey where Dr. Einstein presently resides.

It is requested that the European Command conduct investigation for the purpose of determining whether Helen Dukas is identical with the secretary of Albert Einstein who, prior to 1933, was active on behalf of Soviet intelligence.

It is further requested that more detailed information concerning the use of Dr. Einstein's office as a telegram address by agents of the Comintern and the part played by his secretary be furnished this Bureau. It is desired that the information include:

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attachment

100-338078

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 27 1950

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61-7099-32

100-338078-519

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October 23, 1950

HELEN DUKAS

The following information was furnished by informants of known reliability:

PERSONAL HISTORY:

Helen Dukas was born October 17, 1896 at Freiburg, Germany. She entered the United States at New York City from Bermuda in 1935, aboard the SS Queen of Bermuda. She was naturalized at Trenton, New Jersey, on October 1, 1940. Helen Dukas was reportedly brought to the United States by Professor Albert Einstein, and after arrival, worked as a secretary and housekeeper at the Einstein residence in Princeton, New Jersey. The declaration of intention for United States citizenship, filed by her on January 18, 1936, described her as follows:

Occupation:	secretary
Age:	39
Marital Status:	single
Color:	white
Complexion:	medium
Height:	5 feet 5 inches
Weight:	101 pounds
Eyes:	brown
Hair:	brown
Scars and Marks:	mole on upper lip
Nationality:	German
Relatives:	Henry Bertold Dukas - brother Louise Dukas - sister

ASSOCIATES:

During the early 1940's, Helen Dukas corresponded with Otto Katz, who was reliably reported to be a Soviet agent then writing

W.K. KOLAR:mes

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ENCLOSURE

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FBI - NEW YORK

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(100-338078)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: September 14, 1950
C-5013865 Inv.FROM : W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

Under date of March 8, 1950, the Philadelphia office of this Service submitted to your Bureau G-59 relative to the above-named subject. In response thereto, on June 9, 1950, your Bureau advised as follows:

"In connection with your inquiry on Albert Einstein you are requested to clarify the purpose of your request which is indicated on your form G 59 as 'the subject is under investigation,' inasmuch as he is a citizen."

The above-named subject was naturalized on October 1, 1940, at Trenton, New Jersey. As you will note from the attached memorandum dated June 14 and July 12, 1950, from the Philadelphia office of this Service, information available indicates that this naturalized person, notwithstanding his world-wide reputation as a scientist, may properly be investigated for possible revocation of naturalization. On the basis of the information indicated herein, it appears that appropriate investigation for that purpose is warranted. Accordingly, this Service would appreciate receiving a response to the attached G 59 which was originally forwarded by the Philadelphia office of this Service.

DECLASSIFIED per INS letter
ON 2/10/83
per INS letter dated 2/3/82
10-8-85

This is the result of a request for
an FBI file check only and is not
to be considered as a clearance.

393
Enclosures

INDEXED - 83
RECORDED - 83

DEC 6 1950

- 33

61 DEC 14 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

Commissioner

2185-1073
June 14, 1950

Attention: W. W. Higgins, Chief, Investigation Section
Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director
Philadelphia, Pa.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Declassified in
INS letter dated
2/3/82 SP4 JH*

There is enclosed herewith Form G-59 forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 8, 1950 which was recently returned with a request on the reverse that we clarify the purpose of the request inasmuch as subject is a citizen. Because of the prominence of Dr. Einstein I thought it would be better to explain the circumstances to you in order that you may convey the explanation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation if you deem such action appropriate.

Subject was naturalized October 1, 1940 at Trenton, New Jersey. In a pamphlet, "Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace" prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities under date April 19, 1949, a list of forty-nine names of persons who have been affiliated with from eleven to twenty Communist front organizations is given. Among those listed is Albert Einstein.

While no investigation has actually been initiated, an article appearing in "The Tablet", a paper published in Brooklyn, New York, issue of February 25, 1950, would seem to indicate that an investigation should be conducted to determine whether there were activities on the part of subject which should have been considered by the naturalization court and which might justify the filing of a suit to cancel citizenship. For instance, it is stated that a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as inserted in the Congressional Record shows that "Albert Einstein was an endorser of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the 'Daily Worker' of April 16, 1937, Page 2; he was named as a sponsor of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau, in 'New Masses' of May 18, 1937, page 25. In reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities dated Jan. 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist-front organization. In a list furnished the Loyalty Review Board by Attorney General Clark, which was released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, April 25, 1949, the organization was cited as Communist.

"Dr. Einstein was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, as shown on a letterhead of that group, dated at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1939, and a pamphlet entitled 'Children in Concentration

61-7099-33

ENCLOSURE

OK per INS

Camps. The special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign as a Communist-front organization in Report 1476 of Jan. 3, 1940.

"Albert Einstein contributed a manuscript for Spanish aid to the League of American Writers, according to the 'Daily Worker' of Feb. 18, 1939, page 7.

"Both Attorney General Francis Biddle and Attorney General Tom Clark have cited the League of American Writers as a Communist-front organization ('Congressional Record,' Sept. 24, 1942, pages 7685 and 7686; letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1946). The organization was cited as a Communist front in Reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated Jan. 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944."

In addition to the foregoing which antedate his naturalization, there are numerous references to affiliations since naturalization with other organizations which have been officially designated as Communist or Communist-front.

On the whole it was felt that there is a sufficient basis for conducting a discreet inquiry to determine the materiality of the allegations.

Enclosure

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

July 12, 1950

Commissioner

Attn: W. W. Higgins, Chief, Investigations SectionKarl I. Zimmerman, District Director
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Reference is made to my memorandum of June 14, 1950 forwarding to you Form G-59 dated March 8, 1950.

Not having received by June 7, 1950 a response to the G-59 request of March 8, 1950, another Form G-59 was forwarded to the F.B.I. on that date. This form has just been returned and on the reverse of it is a request similar to that made on the reverse of the first form. It is dated July 3, 1950, and reads as follows:

"In connection with your inquiry on Albert Einstein you are requested to clarify the purpose of your request which is indicated on your form G-59 as 'The subject is under investigation', inasmuch as he is a citizen."

While reviewing the report which accompanied Central Office memorandum of May 11, 1950, files 56045/680A and 56291/763 Inv., regarding Canadian Communist activities, there was noted some information which probably relates to the subject and which I believe should be brought to your attention. The following information appears on page 22, part 2:

"The First World Congress against War and Fascism was held in August 1932, at Amsterdam, Holland, under the leadership of LORE MARLEY (prominent pacifist and member of the British Independent Labor Party); ALBERT EINSTEIN (Pacifist and Communist sympathizer); HENRI BARBUSSE (French Communist) and ROMAIN ROLLAND (French Communist), and was attended by leaders of the Communist Party in other European countries. Among the pledges assumed in the 'Manifesto of the Congress' were these: 'We pledge ourselves to dedicate ourselves with all our resources to our immediate and pressing tasks, taking our stand - against armaments, against war preparations and for that reason against the imperialist powers that rule us; against the campaign of propaganda and slander aimed at the Soviet Union, the country of Socialist construction which we will not allow to be touched.'"

ENCLOSURE

65-7097-33

CONFIDENTIAL

100-2185-F-1009
July 12, 1950

The entire matter is submitted to you for your determination as to whether we should try again to obtain a G-59 report from the F.B.I. on Dr. Einstein.

I knew, of course, of his world-wide reputation as a scientist. However, because of the intimations made from time to time as to possible Communist leanings, I believe we should ascertain all there is to know about his beliefs prior to naturalization.

/s/ Karl I. Zimmerman

OK Per INS

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Lafayette Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

File No. 2185-P-4009

Date March 8, 1950

(Address of requesting office)

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Security Division

Please furnish a report as to the nature of any derogatory information contained in any file—other than fingerprint records—which your Bureau may have concerning the following person:

Name EINSTEIN ALBERT
(Surname) (Given name) (Middle and other names)
Aliases _____
FBI No. _____ Alien Registration No. _____
or Visa Application No. _____
Date of birth March 14, 1879 Birthplace Ulm, Germany
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Town) (Country)
Marital status Widower Name of spouse Elsa Einstein
Race Hebrew Color White Sex Male Occupation Professor of
Theoretical Physics
Complexion Fair Eyes Brown Hair Gray Height 5'7" Weight 175 lbs.
Visible marks None

Places of residence last 5 years (include street and number):

112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey

Places of employment last 5 years:

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey

The subject is ☐ Under deportation proceedings.
☐ An applicant for naturalization.
☐ An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
☒ Under investigation

This is the result of a request for an FBI report only and is not to be considered as a clearance.

If the subject has a common name, the names of all relatives given in the subject's application filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be shown on the back of this form, with the relationship indicated.

Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply to the address shown below.

Karl I. Zimmerman

(Name of officer requesting report)

District Director

(Title)

(In duplicate)

(For use by Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mail to—

DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

Lafayette Building, 5th & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/99 BY 60267nk-ga/dj

03 03

June 9, 1950

In connection with your inquiry on Albert Einstein you are requested to clarify the purpose of your request which is indicated on your form G-59 as "The subject is under investigation", inasmuch as he is a citizen.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ALBERT EINSTEIN,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Bureau letter dated 10/23/50.

There are enclosed herewith to the New York office two copies of a photograph of HELEN DUKAS taken in 1940. New York is requested to exhibit the photograph to ELSA BERNAUT and to PAUL and HEDE MASSING for the purpose of determining any information in their possession concerning the past activities of HELEN DUKAS as per Bureau instructions.

cc: New York (Enclosures 2)

JFD:bar
100-29614

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-28-80 BY SP1 GSK/PPB

61-7079-
NOT RECORDED
140 NOV 9 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-29614-52

33(6)

November 28, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ALBERT EINSTEIN

A check of the general indices of this Bureau failed to disclose that any investigation has been conducted by the FBI pertinent to your inquiry. But a review of the records of this Bureau has disclosed the following information concerning him:

Albert Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. He has been married twice and his second wife died in 1936. He came to the United States in 1933, and was naturalized on October 1, 1940. In December, 1947, it was reported that Einstein stated the following: "I came to America because of the great, great, freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life."

Professor Einstein received his formal education in Germany and in Switzerland. He has received a considerable number of honorary degrees and citations, ~~which are being set out as an attachment to this memorandum.~~

Professor Einstein was reported in December, 1949, to be a professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, a known University group for fundamental research.

A review of the Bureau files reflects that Professor Einstein is either the Chairman of, member, sponsor, endorser, patron or otherwise affiliated with 10 organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General, 13 which have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and 10 which have been cited by the California House Committee on Un-American Activities, all as being Communistic groups. Attached are separate lists of the various organizations cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

According to the "Daily Worker" of 10-27-42, Einstein made an address by telephone to a group of 3,000 Jews assembled in New York on October 26, 1942 under the sponsorship of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. He called on the Jews to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union and lauded the scientific achievements of the USSR. He said the Russian Government honestly labored to promote international security. As a Jew, Einstein explained the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase "but a standard followed in actual life." (100-3-A)

JEFO:dwv

RECORDED - 83

34
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61 DEC 14 1950

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/PB
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 &
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/90
DECLASSIFIED ON 7-12-96
BY SP2/CIC/gaa
36046

In the February, 1948, issue of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", Einstein wrote an article expressing the opinion the danger of annihilation faces all nations and justifies the idea of World Government. (100-350064-20)

The February 21, 1948, issue of "The German-American" published an article in which renowned American personages, including Einstein, took a stand against the militarization of the United States and in particular against universal military training. "The German-American" was characterized by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 as Communist controlled. (100-279704-119)

In July, 1948, Jozef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador, stated at a dinner party that he had personally extended to Einstein an invitation to appear at a Conference of Intellectuals to be held in Warsaw in the fall of 1948; that Einstein declined because of his age, but promised to send a message by letter to the conference. Einstein wrote that the United States is no longer a free country, adding "my house is closely watched." (e-507, 100-66-54-33) (u)

According to the "New York Daily Mirror" of 9/10/49, Einstein was listed as a sponsor of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders. (100-364344-A)

According to the "Times Herald", Washington, D. C., of 2/13/50, on February 12, 1950, Einstein appeared by transcription on a television program sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on NBC. He warned that mankind can be saved from possible "general annihilation" by banning all violence among nations creating a "supra-national....body to decide questions of immediate concern to the security of the nations." He said the "hysterical character" of the armaments race between the United States and Russia has now assumed compulsive force in fashioning policies and...."in the end there beckons more and more clearly general annihilation." Einstein denounced the present policy of nations and the idea of achieving security through national armament. Within the United States, he said, the results have been the concentration of vast financial power in the military with the militarization of youth and the "close supervision" of loyalty "by a police force growing more conspicuous every day."

Moreover, he also indicated that independent political thinking has been intimidated and the military security has narrowed the range of public information. (Washington Times Herald article, 2-13-50)

According to "Newsweek" of 5/12/47 and the report of the H.C.U.A. for 1944 at page 492, Albert Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans

who continually lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler in Germany. (61-7582-1298 p. 492, 65-4FF14-524 Encl. p. 15; 61-7099-1)

According to the "New York Times" of 2/5/37, Einstein declared that he felt ashamed that the democratic nations had failed to support the Loyalist Government of Spain. (61-7561-65X3)

Another government agency in 1947 advised that Einstein publicly stated that the French Communist Party was the only real party in France with a solid organization and a precise program. In this public statement, which appeared in the French Communist newspaper in Paris, Einstein was critical of the United States military policy and expressed the opinion that international inspection would be insufficient to preserve peace. (100-7660-4252 p. 1, 10)

In addition you may desire to consult the files of the Department of State, the Military Intelligence Division of the Army, and the Office of Naval Intelligence.

CITED BY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born	Sponsor	Press Release (100-7046-144)
American Council for Democratic Greece	National Petitioner	Confidential Source (10-813-15)
American League Against War and Fascism	Endorser at National Convention	National Republic of 1/38 pg. 9 (61-7559-2259 p. 3)
Civil Rights Congress	Sponsor	The Worker - 1/16/49 (61-10149-A)
Council on African Affairs	Message of Greetings	Daily Worker - 4/22/47 (100-3-77-A)
International Labor Defense	Message of Greetings	The Worker - 10/11/42 (40-3798-A)
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	Sponsor	Confidential Source (100-7061-1063)

League of American Writers	Affiliate	Newsweek-5/12/47 pgs. 29, 30 (61-7099-9)
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor	Trenton Eve. Times - Trenton, N. J. 11/26/47 (100-146964-151 p. 42)
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties	Affiliate	Newsweek-5/12/47 pgs. 29, 30 (61-7099-9)

CITED BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union	Honorary President	Confidential Source (100-335017-32 pp. 24 and 26)
American Friends of the Chinese People	Signer of letter	Daily Worker-7/6/40 pg. 4 (100-351006-3)
Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation	Affiliate	Newsweek-5/12/47 pgs. 29, 30 (61-7099-9)
Congress of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor (61-7582-1298 p. 1200; 100-146964-13)	N. Y. Times-5/18/43 H.C.U.A. - 1944 p. 12
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	Member	Daily Worker - 10/1/38 (100-7660-4169)
German-American League for Culture	Member	Confidential Source (100-17826-1142)
International Workers Aid (Workers International Relief)	Endorser	Letterhead - 1931 (61-7347-148 p. 7)
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	Letterhead - 2/2/39 (100-351006-3 Lt)
National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation	Honorary National Chairman	Leaflet (100-351006-3 Lt)
Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees	Sponsor of Ball	Daily Worker-12/31/39 (61-7559-344187)
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Member, Advisory Committee	Confidential Source (100-7660-4169) (another gov't agency)
Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee	Signer of declaration (another gov't agency)	Confidential Source (100-3-4-3123)
World Congress Against War	Delegate	Confidential Source (another gov't agency 100-7660-4169 Lt)

CITED BY CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Spanish Freedom	Supporter (100-332851-71)	N. Y. Journal American - 10/27/45
American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists	Honorary President	Daily Worker - 4/19/48 (100-184489-A)
Committee of One Thousand	Original Sponsor (100-353406-A)	Washington Times Herald - 1/24/48
Hollywood Anti-Nazi League	Sponsor	News of the World - 11/19/37 (100-168670-2) H.C.U.A. - 7/21/47 p. 147 (100-3-2192-p. 147)
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Director	
Motion Picture Artists Committee	Sponsor	H.C.U.A. - 1944 - p. 785 (61-7582-1298, p. 785)
Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	H.C.U.A. - 1944 - p. 113 (61-7582-1298, p. 1139)
Non-Partisan Committee of Artists and Scientists	Member	Confidential Source (100-332421-3, p. 2)
Progressive Citizens of America	Sponsor	Confidential Source (100-338892-420)
The American Pushkin Committee	Sponsor	H.C.U.A. - 1944 - p. 1772 (61-7582-1298, p. 1772)

The above information is furnished for your confidential use only and is not to be distributed outside of your agency.
(61-7099)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

G2-IRgmtS

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Albert EINSTEIN

1. Reference is made to correspondence between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 concerning SUBJECT, File No. 61-7099.

2. Inclosed for information in duplicate are copies of another Agent Report from the European Command dated 25 January 1951 concerning SUBJECT.

a. In forwarding this report the European Command commented as follows:

"The prominence of EINSTEIN requires extreme discretion and possible knowledgeable sources have been deliberately avoided because of fear of compromise of the entire investigation."

3. The European Command further advised that the "investigation of SUBJECT could be greatly expedited, if an exact list of previous Berlin residences of both EINSTEIN and DUKAS could be obtained from pertinent files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Immigration and Naturalization Service." Accordingly it is requested that any known addresses of both EINSTEIN and DUKAS while they were in Berlin be made available to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 for transmittal to the European Command.

Incl:

Agt Report 25 Jan 51
(in duplicate)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

Paul G. Luthrie

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

EX-130

5-2-51
V.E. FOLEY OF LIASON REVIEWED
INS FILES AND FURNISHED INFO
REFLECTED IN ATTACHED LET.
TO G-2.
WAK

61-7099-35
General, GSC
Intelligence Division, G-2
Declared per
Army letter dated
12/23/81
SP4
2-16-83
5-16-83

SUBJECT: EINSTEIN, Albert

25 January 1981

IV-20184; D-280200

1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:

Investigation was initiated to ascertain details regarding the alleged cooperation of SUBJECT in Germany with Communist and/or Soviet organizations engaged in conspirative activities during the period prior to 1933.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

None by this Headquarters. Investigation is based upon a report from CIC Region I to the effect that Soviet and Communist international Apparate (illegal organizations or Apparatuses) used SUBJECT's BERLIN office as a letter drop for conspirative correspondence, primarily from the Far East, and that SUBJECT must have been aware of such use of his office.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

SUBJECT's personal data are not available to this Headquarters.

4. Source has furnished the following details regarding the illegal use of SUBJECT's BERLIN office as a letter drop:

- a. In a technical sense, the actual address of SUBJECT's office was not used as a letter drop. What was used was the authorized international cable address of SUBJECT, correspondence for which was delivered to SUBJECT's office by the postal authorities. This cable address is believed to have been EINSTEIN BERLIN or ALBERTEINSTEIN BERLIN. (AN: The exact address can be determined by consulting a German cable address book from 1929 to 1930, unavailable here.)
- b. The exact location of SUBJECT's office, to which such cables were delivered, is not known, but it was in the vicinity of Hollanderplatz.
- c. The office concerned was SUBJECT's private office (Privatkanslei), which had no connection with any organization or institution.
- d. It is not known how many persons were employed in this office nor who these persons were, other than that Source has hearsay knowledge of at least two (2) female secretaries, both of whom were Communist-sympathizers.
- e. The exact time of activation of the Communist use of SUBJECT's cable

J THOMAS DALE - ST VEN W. BAIMEZYK
SAC. REG. IV, 56TH CIC DET., APO 407-A

*Declassified
per Army letter
dated 12/23/81
SP4 BHF
2-16-83*

11-7077-35

*Steven Whamczyk
LD
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address as a letter drop is not known, but when Source was instructed to establish a legal cable address for use in the same "line" (term used to designate several units used as a more or less coordinated group within a communications network) in 1929, SUBJECT's cable address was already in use.

- f. It is not known exactly who decided to utilize SUBJECT's cable address for conspirative purposes, but the "line" to which it belonged operated under the West European Bureau (WEB) of the Comintern (headed at that time by Georgiy DIMITROFF, deceased) in conjunction with the International Liaison Department (OMS) (Otdel Mezhdunarodnoye Svyazi), which was headed in BERLIN at that time by Jakob ABRAMOV, alias MIROV (deceased).
- g. The reason for using SUBJECT's cable address was that the extent of international cable traffic received by SUBJECT, from all corners of the globe, coupled with SUBJECT's established international reputation, would provide a relatively innocuous cover for conspirative communication.
- h. The person in SUBJECT's office through whom the arrangements were made for the use of the cable address was SUBJECT's chief secretary at the time. No further details regarding the identity, background or description of this secretary are known to Source, who had no direct contact with the office, other than that she was what could be described as the senior secretary in SUBJECT's private office at least during the period 1929 through 1931. This secretary had close personal relationships, probably of an intimate nature, with an international Apparat functionary (whom Source can not identify) and, through these relationships together with her own Communist sympathies, was drawn into conspirative work. Source states positively that the use of SUBJECT's cable address was not obtained through the German Apparat (which would in this case have been the Quarters Apparat), nor was it ever used by the German Apparat, so the assumption is made of a direct recruitment by WEB or OMS.
- i. The following procedure was used in transmission of cables through this channel:
 - (1) An intelligence message was encoded (not enciphered) from the "clear" into a prearranged Comintern or Soviet code. (Example: "Four battleships have moved into HONGKONG harbor" might be encoded as "Four ashtrays have been sold to the HONGKONG restaurant".)
 - (2) This message was then re-encoded in the approved international code used by SUBJECT. Although Source is not certain, it is believed that SUBJECT used the most popular of the codes developed in Germany, that of the Rudolf MOSE Publishing and Newspaper.

IV-20154; D-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 25 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

- (3) This double-encoded message was then dispatched to the EINSTEIN cable address. Upon arrival in BERLIN it was transposed by the postal authorities from the Morse symbols in which transmission was usually made to the ROSEN code text, which was then delivered to SUBJECT's office.
 - (4) At SUBJECT's office, it was the duty of the senior secretary, who was at the same time in the employ of the Apparat, to decode all messages and give them to SUBJECT for reading. She thus was in a position to intercept all messages which did not pertain to SUBJECT, which therefore were Apparat business, and transmit them to the Apparat courier.
- j. The courier or contact man of the Apparat responsible for liaison with SUBJECT's office came directly to that office to pick up incoming cables for the Apparat. Covert contacts were considered both risky and unnecessary in this case. It should be pointed out that great care was taken in the choice of couriers for such contacts, and all persons used in the case of SUBJECT's office were presentable and as innocuous as possible. Known liaison men working SUBJECT's office are as follows:
- (1) Richard GROSSEKOPF for about three (3) months in 1929, at which time Source first obtained knowledge of the use of SUBJECT's cable address. Although it was evident to Source at this time that SUBJECT's cable address was already being utilized (for how long a time is not known), GROSSEKOPF was at the same time engaged in building up the "line" to which SUBJECT's address was connected. The "line" ran as follows: EINSTEIN's office (possibly preceded by another unit, but this is not known) - an oriental rug shop on Potsdamerstrasse - a not further identified firm on Potsdamerplatz - KATSCHALSKI, (or KACZALSKI) watchmaker at the corner of Beuthstrasse and Kommandantenstrasse, "money office" (Geldstelle, an address used for financial transactions and transmittals) for the "Klara" Apparat (international Apparat of the Soviet General Staff, IVth Department) yet linked with the WEB line - "Uhrenlab", a watch shop at Alte Jakobstrasse 93 in which Adolf SAUTER, functionary in the BERLIN Security (Abwehr) Apparat was a partner - Gebrüder SCHAUBERHAMMER carton factory on Neue Jakobstrasse - a tobacco store on Koepenickerstrasse. This line was concerned with far Eastern operations and closely allied with the Paul RUEGG-SHEVLIET net in SHANGHAI. GROSSEKOPF was at that time head of the Pass Forging Apparat in BERLIN and had very close connections with ABRAMOV-SIROV (see above), was probably chosen for that reason. He remained as contact man with the office only for a short time.

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IV-20154; D-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 25 January 1951, Subject: EISENBERG, Albert.

- (2) Fritz BURDE, head of the German industrial espionage Apparat ("BB") with close affiliations with the Apparat of the Soviet General Staff, IVth Department ("Klara"), took over the contact briefly after GROSSKOPF was released from the mission. BURDE is reported to have been executed in the Soviet Union after having been active for the international Apparat in the Far East, specifically SHANGHAI.
 - (3) Willi WLOCH, leading functionary of the IVth Department ("Klara") Apparat, who replaced BURDE and his successor as contact man when they were indisposed or not available. WLOCH's whereabouts are not known; his brother, Karl WLOCH, is presently in BERLIN and active with the German-Polish Cultural Relations and Friendship Society "Helmut von Gerlach-Gesellschaft".
 - (4) "Fritz" (Last Name Unknown), BERLIN-Wedding, old-time international Apparat functionary most closely connected with OMS who in 1935 was operating a radio net out of PRAGUE, CSR. Neither Source nor the German political police were ever successful in ascertaining the correct name of "Fritz", who was known throughout the Apparat by that name or as "Fritz from Wedding". Fritz is believed to be still alive and active. Fritz remained chief contact man with the EISENBERG office until the cessation of Source's knowledge, late in 1931, except during his frequent absences, when contact was made by WLOCH or BURDE or the following.
 - (5) Alfred KATNER, receptionist at the Communist Party Central Committee building in BERLIN prior to 1933, who was contacted by unlisted telephone by the various letter drops when cables were not picked up promptly by the contact man and who occasionally made contact himself. Source knows that KATNER made the contact at the EISENBERG office at least two (2) or three (3) times. KATNER was arrested and doubled by the German police after the seizure of power by the Nazis and was eventually liquidated by the Communist underground in about 1934.
- k. As is the general rule with conspirative activities of this nature and on such a level, the only persons who were supposed to have knowledge of such matters were those directly concerned. Those who can be regarded as having direct knowledge of the conspirative use of SUBJECT's cable address are: Richard GROSSKOPF, Fritz BURDE, Willi WLOCH, Alfred KATNER, Fritz from Wedding, and Jakob ABRAMOVICH of OMS. Knowledge is probable on the part of Wilhelm BANNIK (deceased, successor of BURDE as head of industrial espionage, close confidante of BURDE), "Fred" LIEBERS (deputy and right-hand man to BURDE, who could usually be as-

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sumed knowledgeable on matters known to BURDE, sent in 1935 to SHANGHAI), Hermann DUEHNOW (assistant to GROSSKOPF in Pass Forging Apparat, now active in BERLIN), Albert GROMULAT Sr (deputy head of Quarters Apparat, which was charged with providing cover and contact addresses and which would be informed at least to the extent that the EINSTEIN address was "tabu" for other Apparat and purposes), Hans KIPPENBERGER (as overall head of the German Apparat would be likely to know of the use of the EINSTEIN address by Russian Apparat, probably had more detailed, though not necessarily direct knowledge), Leo ROTH (long-time secretary and right-hand to KIPPENBERGER), and possibly Wilhelm LAISSER (who would have no reason for knowing except through his activities in China, where he may have obtained knowledge of the use of the cable address from that end).

5. Source has stated that he does not believe SUBJECT was aware of the true nature of the correspondence which was channeled through his cable address from the Far East. It is even possible that arrangements were made for the use of the cable address with SUBJECT's secretary (see above) without SUBJECT's knowledge. If SUBJECT were aware of the use of his address from the beginning, Source points out that the most logical approach to SUBJECT in order to get his approval for such use would be to convince him that it was in the interests of "human rights" (e.g. the campaign on an international scale in favor of SACCO and VANZETTI in the United States).
 - a. One incident which took place during the summer of 1930 indicates that SUBJECT must have had some knowledge of the use of his cable address for purposes other than his own. At this time Frits from Wedding was the contact man for the line to which the EINSTEIN address was attached, and one day Frits came to Source in a very excited state. According to the story he told Source at this time, SUBJECT's secretary had been planning to go on a three (3) or four (4) week vacation and had been instructed to notify Frits in advance of the date of her departure so that arrangements could be made to intercept the Comintern cables before they were given to SUBJECT and turn them over to Frits. In making his routine contact on this day, Frits discovered that the secretary had already left without informing him, and the other secretary disclaimed any knowledge of cables which were supposed to be turned over to anyone except SUBJECT. No attempt was made by Frits to contact SUBJECT himself, and the only remaining alternative was to await the return of the secretary. When the girl did return several weeks later, all cables were turned over and there were no unpleasant repercussions, although Frits did remark that his superiors were perturbed about the delay, since there were some important activities in the Far East at the time.
 - b. In connection with the above-described incident, Source comments that the normal reaction of a man receiving cables from various points in the Far

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IV-70154; D-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 15 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

East which made no sense to him and which had no connection with his activities, yet were clearly addressed to his own cable address, would be to make inquiries of his office personnel and probably check with the postal authorities or even make a complaint about unauthorized use of his cable address. Source states, however, that there were no unpleasant complications and that the use of the cable address continued as before when the secretary returned and even during her absence. Nothing is known about whether SUBJECT asked for explanations from the secretary or what explanation she gave, but the fact still remains that there was no hitch in the procedure, which indicates that SUBJECT must have at least continued to tolerate the situation.

- c. Source has no further knowledge of details which would indicate knowledge or lack of it on the part of SUBJECT, other than that SUBJECT was frequently active in supporting so called "front groups", especially those concerned with human rights and anti-fascist activities.
- d. The following information has been obtained from Source regarding the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" (Club of Intellectual Workers):
 - a. The Klub der Geistesarbeiter (hereinafter referred to as KdG), although it was looked down upon and scorned by the functionaries of the International Apparate (who referred to it as the "Club of Mental Acrobats"), actually served as a fertile recruiting ground for high-caliber Apparate connections. The KdG was formed (date unknown, Source's first knowledge in 1931, last in 1933) in BERLIN by a group of German scientists and intellectuals, all of whom were affiliated in some way with the International Apparate. The purpose of the KdG was to provide those persons with a chance to get together for intellectual discussion and exchange, to maintain contact for conspirative purposes, and to provide a basis for gradual recruitment of promising young intellectuals for conspirative work within or in connection with the Apparate.
 - b. Source is not aware of the identity of the founders or leading figures in the KdG. The KdG did, however, maintain offices and meeting rooms in the "Hochhaus am Alexanderplatz", in which building the very popular Cafe Braun was (and still is) located. It is believed the club rooms were on the 4th floor (American style).
 - c. SUBJECT was not to Source's knowledge active in the KdG, although many of its members were acquaintances and/or associates and friends of his. It is believed that SUBJECT may have been an "honorary" member at one time. Some of the persons known to Source as members are:

- (1) Dr. Rudolf LEONHARD (now BERLIN)
- (2) Leop. FRUCHTHANGER

6
OK per Army

IV-20154; U-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 25 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

- (3) Dr. (FNU) BOSECK
- (4) Dr. Walter CARO
- (5) Wilhelm SKIENY
- (6) Fritz EICHENWALD
- (7) (FNU) HEINBERGER (Now allegedly KGB, Planning Office of German Democratic Republic)
- (8) Dr. Leo FRIEDLAENDER
- (9) Dr. Guenther KROGER
- (10) Dr. (FNU) HOUTERMANN (physicist or chemist, in exile in the USSR, returned to BERLIN in 1938, later reported to have gone to England)

In addition, many of the younger staff members of the BERLIN Technical College (Technische Hochschule) were connected with the KdG, as well as some theater (possibly Erwin FISCHER) and motion picture (an actor named (FNU) OTTO) people.

- d. Source definitely stated, in response to direct query, that KdG was the correct name of the organization, and that it should be possible to locate and further identify it through the Hochhaus address, Dirksenstrasse, corner of Alexanderplatz.

7. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTIONS:

None by this Headquarters; see below.

8. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background Information:

So far as possible, pertinent background information has been included in the report.

b. Clarifying Comments:

Source's knowledge of the use of SUBJECT's cable address for conspirative purposes is based primarily upon his association with Richard GROSSKOPF, who mentioned the existence of the EINSTEIN office in the "line" he was establishing in 1929 only in passing, and through his connection with Fritz from Wedding (see paragraph 5). Source was unable to identify any possible leads for further information aside from people like GROSSKOPF and DUENNOB, who are still apparently firmly with the Communists. He was unable to give a single lead regarding the identity of the secretary through whom the arrangements were made for using SUBJECT's address other than to state that she was the chief or senior secretary at least from

OK per ARMY

OK

IV-20154; D-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 25 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

1929 to 1931. Source's primary knowledge, although all actually second-hand, is based on his connection with one unit in the "line" to which SUBJECT's address was attached.

c. Agent's Opinion:

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the information given by Source, as far as it goes, is probably accurate. On all points every effort was made to avoid generalities, which have been used only where detailed knowledge was not available.

d. Specific Recommendations:

It is recommended that no further exploitation be made of Source in this case. The identity of the secretary could be accomplished through inquiries in BERLIN or of persons who had contact with SUBJECT's private office at that time. It is further recommended that former RSHA (German Central Security Agency) personnel now available be queried regarding the identity of those officials who, shortly after 1933, worked on the case built up around the cables received by SUBJECT's office prior to 1933. All cables were picked up by the RSHA from the Central Telegraph Office (Haupttelegrafenam) in BERLIN and studied in the light of knowledge received by the RSHA that SUBJECT's cable address had been used by the Soviets and/or Communists. Source does not know the identity of the officials who worked the case but does have knowledge that the case was being worked on in 1936.

e. Source:

Evaluation: C-2 (see paragraph B-c above).

APPROVED:


AARON G. ZACHER
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Tel: Munich #11 7451/DALE/jls

Distribution: 6 - 66th CIC Det., WUCOM
1 - File

Sl: X

May 7, 1951

SAC, NEWARK

DIRECTOR, FBI

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet October 23, 1950.

There is attached for your additional information concerning captioned individuals a copy of a memorandum received from G-2 dated March 31, 1951. There is also attached a copy of a G-2 investigative report dated January 25, 1951.

A review of Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning Lukas and Einstein has been made by the Bureau. This review failed to furnish specific foreign addresses for either individual. G-2 has been so advised.

Newark is requested to furnish the Bureau the results of New York investigation concerning Lukas which was conducted on the basis of referenced letter.

RECORDED 42-35
cc - 100-338070

EX-55 Attached

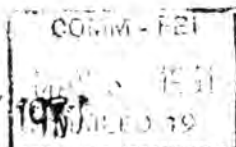
WAK:mes

Note

Referenced letter requested New York to exhibit photographs of Dukas to Elsa Bernaut and to Paul and Hede Massing. New York has advised that the results were furnished Newark.)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB
SP-7 mac/AB
315,341



15 I B J
S. M. 10/10/51
CIB 5

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-338070-78

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: May 7, 1951

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
March 31, 1951, your reference G2-IRgmtS.

In accordance with the request contained in
referenced memorandum, the files of the Immigration and
Naturalization Service concerning Albert Einstein and
Helen Dukas have been reviewed for the purpose of attempting
to determine a list of their previous foreign residences.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service files
reflect only that both Albert Einstein and Helen Dukas
resided in Germany from the date of their birth to the
year of 1933. Both resided in Belgium from April, 1933
to October of the same year. Since October, 1933, they
have resided in the United States. No more specific
foreign addresses are contained in their files.

The files of this Bureau fail to reflect any
additional information concerning the foreign residences
of Einstein or Dukas.

RECORDED - 49

MAY 10 1951

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WAK:mes

CONFIDENTIAL

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/80 BY SP1 GSK/DB

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SAC, NEWARK

DIRECTOR, FBI

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-496W/JHF
ON 2/16/83

August 6, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

Pass
1 + 2 declared
per Army
letter dated
12/23/41

There is attached for your information and for the completion of your files a photostatic copy of a document entitled, "COMITE INTERNATIONAL pour la Defense de Paul et Gertrud Ruegg" dated January 20, 1933, at Paris.

You will note that the name of Albert Einstein appears on the attached document as being connected with the above committee. The photostat is a copy of a document which appears in the files of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the information was furnished the Bureau by a source of known reliability on June 5, 1951. Other information furnished by the source reflects that the document was originally received by the Shanghai Municipal Police from the French Police.

In a report dated November 14, 1949, the Far East Command of G-2 advised that Paul Ruegg alias Hilaire Noulens arrived in Shanghai, China, in March, 1930. He was arrested June 15, 1931, by the Shanghai Municipal Police as Hilaire Noulens for Communist and seditious activities. His wife, Gertrud, was arrested shortly thereafter and both were sentenced to life imprisonment. In the same report, G-2 advised that Noulens was in 1931, a Comintern agent and head of the Far Eastern Bureau, an organization of the Third International.

Attachment

(61-7099-36;
100-124002-168)

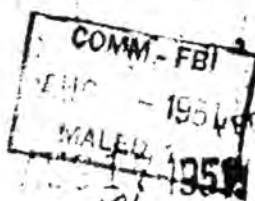
WAK:mes
61-7099

RECORDED - 107

INDEXED - 107

AUG 8 1951

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 2/17/83

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-16SK/PB
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-1-80

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY-Rad
ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

ReBulet May 7, 1951.

Results of New York investigation were furnished the Bureau by Newark letter dated May 4, 1951.

A review of G2 investigative report dated January 25, 1951 and information available in Newark files fails to disclose any information which would identify HELEN DUKAS as the Secretary of EINSTEIN'S Berlin Office involved in instant inquiry.

The suggestion is made that perhaps a review of available biographies or writings concerning EINSTEIN would reveal some of his European associates. Also, if the Bureau has available any special contacts or informants who would be in a position to approach HELEN DUKAS or EINSTEIN on the pretext of writing a book or article about the influence any woman or particular woman may have had in EINSTEIN'S life, this approach could be used to determine his Berlin associates and employees.

UACB no further investigation will be conducted in the Newark Division.

cc: NK file 100-32986

JPD:TL
NK 100-29614

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1GSE/DB

100-7099-
NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 19 1951

COPI

ORIGINAL

SAC, NEWARK

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 1, 1951

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 2/17/83

Reurlets May 4 and May 16, 1951.

The Bureau has no objection to a review of available biographies or writings concerning Einstein by Newark for the purpose of determining his former associates in Europe and thereby identifying the unknown personal secretary of Einstein, who according to G-2 reports, allegedly assisted the Soviets during their use of Einstein's Berlin office as a cable address. (DN) declared per [unclear] letter dated 12/23/80 SP-4 [unclear]

As you are aware, further investigation in this matter is being conducted by G-2. Until the final results of that investigation are received and until other investigative means have failed to identify the unknown personal secretary of Einstein, the Bureau does not believe it advisable to attempt to have a special contact or informant approach Einstein under a pretext for the purpose of attempting to identify the unknown personal secretary. 2-10-55

On the basis of the fact that Dukas arrived in the United States with Einstein in 1935 and has since served as his personal secretary and housekeeper, and on the basis of the fact that previous investigation of Dukas has revealed her in contact with persons of pro-Communist and pro-Russian sympathies, it appears possible that she is the unknown personal secretary referred to in the G-2 reports.

Newark is to advise the Bureau whether there are available to that office any reliable sources or confidential informants who may be in a position to identify the personal secretary of Einstein during the period prior to 1933. A recommendation as to the advisability of interviewing such sources concerning this matter is to also be submitted.

WAK:mes

61-7099

cc - 100-338078

(continued on next page)
Note: Reports received from G-2 contain information from a source described as "usually reliable - possibly true." The reports reflect that prior to 1933, Einstein's Berlin office was used as a cable address by the Soviets and that his personal secretary

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SECRET

(continued on next page)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 [unclear]
REASON: FC II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-28-90

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

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-338078-34

SECRET

Newark is to furnish the Bureau any pertinent information concerning Helen Dukas which has come to the attention of that office since April 18, 1949, the date of the closing report.

A photograph of Dukas is to also be furnished the Bureau in order that it may be forwarded to G-2 for their assistance in conducting additional investigation.

Note Continued From Page 1:

assisted the Soviets in their use of the office. The G-2 reports contain various statements, some of which indicate that Einstein did and others indicate that he did not know of the use of his office. *(u) declassified per Army letter dated 12/13/81 SP-4 ELW/JHR 2-18-83*
Bufiles reflect that Helen Dukas entered the United States with Einstein in 1935. She has since been his personal secretary and housekeeper. G-2 is investigating to determine whether she is identical with the personal secretary described in their reports. Dukas is the subject of a closed Internal Security - R investigation which failed to reflect that she was engaged in espionage although she maintained contact with Europeans of pro-Communist and pro-Soviet sympathies.

*declassified (u)
per Army fifth
dated 12/13/81
SP-4 ELW/JHR 4/14/83*

SECRET

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- acy _____
- arbo _____
- delmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

21262

May 25, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4ELW/TX
ON 2/16/83

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

Subject: THE RICHARD SORGE CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

It is requested that you obtain from your East Command and furnish to this Bureau all Municipal Police data available on the following individuals:

para 1+2
BRACKET
declass
Army
letter
dated
12/23/81
SP-4ELW/TX
2/16/83

- cc: 105-12804
- 105-11709
- 105-104173
- 100-342379
- 100-347886
- 100-332446
- 100-32979
- 100-7888
- 100-18155
- 100-54750
- 97-2437
- 42-9999
- 100-26126

- Bess, Bernice C.
- Dell, Floyd
- Des Passes, John
- Dreiser, Theodore
- Einstein, Albert
- Gould, Randall
- Harrison, George (phonetic identical with Harrison Lee)
- Lewis, Sinclair
- Marcantonio, Vito
- Powell, J. B.
- Ruegg, Paul (alias Eugene Nouzens)
- Souleitch, M.
- Stewart, Maxwell
- Strong, Anna Louise
- Valos, Eyn

It is requested that all our outstanding requests for RMP data be expedited as much as possible.

ABC:cmr:bjc:bju

61-7099-37.

NOTATION CONTAINED
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1951
CLASSIFIED
EXEMPT

DUPLICATE YELLOW

65 JUL 2 1951

SP-4ELW/TX
9-11-83
9-11-83
9-11-83

Office Memorandum • UNIT

IS GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-338078)

DATE: 5/4/51

21353

Reurlet 10/23/50 and mylet 11/8/50 in which photographs of HELEN DUKAS were furnished to the New York Office.

The New York Office has advised that these photographs were exhibited to the following indicated Confidential Informants, all with negative results: (b)(6)

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, New York, on 12/6/50

b2
b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] on 12/7/50 (b)(6)
[REDACTED] on 12/12/50
[REDACTED] Confidential source [REDACTED] on 12/27/50
[REDACTED] on 12/29/50

This case is being placed in a closed status in the Newark Office until such time as any information is received through the Bureau from G-2 sources.

NK 100-29614
JPD:AM

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/188
REASON FOR EXT. 5-6-80
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-80

61-7099-1
105-12427-1
RECORDED
MAY 11 1951

86 JUN 6 1951

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-338078-21353

August 9, 1951

Mr. Ira Rappaport
951 Brooklyn Avenue
Brooklyn 3, New York

Dear Mr. Rappaport:

Your letter dated August 1, 1951, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service I thought you might like to know that the FBI is solely an investigative, fact-finding agency and it is not within our province to classify individuals or organizations as subversive. I am further precluded from giving you assistance in this regard since a policy of long standing holds information in our files as confidential and available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,

G. I. R. -9

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: There is no identifiable information in Bufiles re correspondent. Directories reflect no Ira Rappaport but there are numerous Rappaports listed.

VKA:mad:rm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP/6510/ROB

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Glavin _____
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Rosen _____
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Holloman _____
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50 SEP 10 1951
COMM - FBI
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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 10 1951
11:07 AM '51

951 Brooklyn Ave.
Brooklyn 3, N.Y. *3*
August 1, 1951

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please tell me if
Professor Albert Einstein, the mathematician
and physicist employed by Princeton University,
is considered to be a Communist or Communist
sympathizer by your bureau.

Yours truly,

Ira Luppasport

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

AUG 6 1951

SP1 GSK/PB

4/28/80

*(encl)
ack 8-8-51
vhw*

RECORDED

61-7099-38

EX-74

NO 8 11 00 PM '51

NO 10 00 PM '51

MA 4/1A

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/51

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet 6/1/51. Relet Newark to Bureau 6/20/51.

Several books dealing with ALBERT EINSTEIN's life were examined. Many contained no pertinent information, but a book written by PHILIPP FRANK and translated from German was published in 1947 by ALFRED A. KNOPF. It is entitled "Einstein--His Life and Times," and on page 293 FRANK mentions a Miss HELEN DUKAS, who was connected with EINSTEIN since 1928 as a secretary and later as his housekeeper. She was a native of the same town in Swabia Province in Germany as his wife, ELSA.

On page 110 FRANK mentions a Professor LADENBURG, a German physicist, who lived and worked with EINSTEIN for a long time in Berlin and who is now in Princeton. This individual is probably identical with Professor HUDOLPH WALTHER LADENBURG, a professor of physics at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., since 1931. He has held various positions with the U.S. Government and is the

On page 207 FRANK mentions a Hungarian, CORNELIUS LANCZOS, and an Austrian, WALTER MAYER, as collaborators and assistants of EINSTEIN in Berlin. MAYER is described by FRANK as being at Princeton University, and Newark Office indices contain a reference to a Dr. WALTER MAYER of the Institute for Advanced Learning, Princeton, N.J. His residence in 1942 was 26 Linden St., Princeton, N.J. The current list of associates in the Institute for Advanced Learning at Princeton, N.J., does not list Dr. WALTER MAYER.

On page 274 FRANK lists a PETER BERGMAN and a VALENTIA BERGMAN as students of EINSTEIN. It is noted that these individuals' names have appeared during the investigation of HELEN DUKAS as being in contact with her.

CC - NK 100-32986

NA 100-29614

JPL: CP/am

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

EX-73

AUG 31 1951

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NK 100-29614

With reference to the location of EINSTEIN's office in Berlin, Germany, there is contained information in the following book: "Einstein--An Intimate Study of a Great Man," written by DIMITRI MARIANOFF with PALMA WAYNE. It was published in 1944 by Doubleday-Curran and Co., Inc., N.Y. The author, MARIANOFF, was married to MARGOT, EINSTEIN's stepdaughter.

On page 1 EINSTEIN's residence in Berlin was given as #5 Haberlandstrasse, and later in the book the author describes the great volume of mail coming to this address for EINSTEIN and DUKAS' working on it there.

On page 54 the author states that EINSTEIN lived at this address from 1915 until he left Berlin in the early 1930's. The location is further described on page 68 as having its windows looking out on "the small green plot of the park in the Bairischerplatz."

There is not presently available in the Newark Office anyone of an informant status who could be interviewed concerning the identity of EINSTEIN's personal secretary during the period prior to 1933. It appears from the above that HELEN DUKAS was this secretary, but it is not felt advisable to contact Professor LADENBURG in view of his close association over a great number of years with Professor EINSTEIN. Efforts will be made to locate such an informant in the Princeton area.

No pertinent information concerning HELEN DUKAS has come to the attention of this office since 4/12/49.

A photograph of DUKAS has been furnished to the Bureau.

COMMUNICATIONS
(EMPL. CARD)



John T. J.E. Hoover

July 22

Thanks sent
for letter enclosing
to SOB

Dear Mr. Winchell:

You frequently give plugs to Albert Einstein who understandably impresses you and many more Americans.

In your own interests, however, and in that of those who follow you, the attached documentary of his pro-Commie activities ought to be examined.

It might be that he was innocently exploited in those early years after he reached the haven of America, but he is far too intelligent a man to continue as a dupe very long, and his most recent activities certainly indicate a deliberate and calculated move to engage in such activities.

Sincerely,

A. Winkler
A. Winkler

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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INDEXED

161
AUG 8 1951
18

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62 SEP 22 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/28/80 BY SP/6SK/10B

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 27, 1951

From Walter Winchell.

Attachment
arm

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Alden _____
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/19/99 BY 60261/sjg/dj

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

ENCLOSURE

61-7099-39

Einstein's Anti-Church Stand Not Surprising

Refugee Who Applauded Paul Blanshard Also Has Lengthy Record of Approving Red Activities

The world-famous physicist and scientist, Albert Einstein, sat in the front row at the annual Princeton University Institute of Theology last week and listened to Paul Blanshard, author of the anti-Catholic book, "American Freedom and Catholic Power," deliver one of his professional tirades against the Catholic Church.

When Blanshard finished, the refugee professor and member of the national advisory board of United World Federalists arose and said:

"I wish to express my gratitude to a man who is fighting the abuses of a powerful organization. We are grateful to him for his efforts."

The "powerful organization" was, of course, the Catholic Church.

Achieved Fame in Other Fields

Professor Einstein's antagonism toward the Catholic Church is not surprising to those who have followed his career since this country gave him refuge. His name is nationally known, among other things, for his identification with pro-Soviet and pro-Communist organizations, as well as for his support of World Government, which would make the United States but a minor party to a global political and military organization.

More than a year ago, the House Committee on Un-American Activities compiled a list of the innumerable left-wing affiliations of Professor Einstein. Following is the report of the House Committee, as printed in the Congressional Record and reprinted in THE TABLET of Feb. 25, 1950:

Text of Report

A check of the public files, records and publications of the Committee (on Un-American Activities) has revealed the following information concerning the individual (Einstein) listed above:

According to a letterhead, dated Oct. 27, 1942, Prof. Albert Einstein was one of the patrons of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. He was a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as shown on Call to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Nov. 6-8, 1943 (p. 4); and a memorandum issued by the Council

on March 18, 1946. He signed an open letter to the American people, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as shown in the New York "Times" of May 18, 1943, page 17C.

The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as a Communist-front organization in Report No. 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944. The same report shows that "in recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian has been known as the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship."

Attorney General Clark cited the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship as subversive and Communist in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, which were released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept. 21, 1948.

The "Daily Worker" of Feb. 26, 1942, page 4, named Albert Einstein as one of the sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was cited as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" in Report No. 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944. The organization had previously been cited in Report No. 2277 of the committee, dated June 25, 1942.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1948.

Supported Spanish Reds

Albert Einstein was an endorser of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of April 16, 1937, page 2; he was named as a sponsor of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau, in "New Masses" of May 18, 1937, page 25. In Reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated Jan. 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist front organization.

In a list furnished the Loyalty Review Board by Attorney General Clark which was released

MEDAL FOR WOUNDED CHAPLAIN



Army Chaplain (Major) Joseph A. Dunne, priest of the Archdiocese of New York, is congratulated by Major General Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, as the latter pins the award of the Purple Heart on him at the 8055th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital at Yongdong-po, near Seoul, in Korea, on March 31. Three days before Father Dunne had suffered internal injuries, lacerations and several broken bones in each foot and leg after an ambulance on which he was riding struck a land mine. Father Dunne returned to Valley Forge Military Hospital this week after a visit with his mother and father at Breezy Point, Queens.

mittee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944.

Attorney General Clark cited the American Council for a Democratic Greece as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, which were released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1948. Albert Einstein sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece, as shown in the "Daily People's World" of Aug. 23, 1948, page 2; he signed a statement of the council condemning the Greek Government, according to the "Daily Worker" of Sept. 2, 1948, page 7.

Dr. Einstein was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, as shown on a letterhead of that group, dated at New

Commission Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept. 21, 1948.

Wrote for Soviet Magazine

Albert Einstein has been a contributor to the publication "Soviet Russia Today" (issue of June, 1942 (p. 6); he was a sponsor of the "Soviet Russia Today" dinner celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Red Army ("Soviet Russia Today," February, 1943, p. 34). "Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist-front in reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

Albert Einstein is named as a member at large of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions on an undated letterhead of the organization (received January, 1949). He was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held

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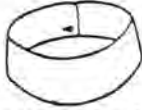
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letterheads of that group dated Feb. 26, 1946, and Feb. 3, 1948; he signed a petition in defense of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of April 28, 1948, page 4; and was co-chairman of the national reception committee for Madame Irene Joliot-Curie, whose speaking tour was sponsored by the joint anti-Fascist refugee committee (invitation to dinner, New York City, March 31, 1948).

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board which was released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept. 21, 1948; it was cited as a Communist-front organization in Report 1311 of the Special

manuscript. Spanish aid to the League of American Writers, according to the "Daily Worker" of Feb. 18, 1948, page 7.

Both Attorney General Francis Biddle and Attorney General Tom Clark have cited the League of American Writers as a Communist-front organization ("Congressional Record," Sept. 24, 1942, pages 7685 and 7686; letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1946). The organization was cited as a Communist-front in Reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated Jan. 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944.

Backed Reds in China

Albert Einstein signed a letter pledging support to China, which was issued by the American Friends of the Chinese People, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of July 16, 1940, page 4. He was an endorser of the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, according to the "Daily Worker" of April 2, 1938, page 4. Both American Friends of the Chinese People and the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation were cited as Communist-front organizations in Report 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944.

Albert Einstein was a sponsor of the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress, according to the "Daily Worker," issues of Dec. 15, 1948, page 2, and Dec. 31, 1948, page 3.

In Report 1115 of the Committee on Un-American Activities, entitled "Civil Rights Congress as a Communist Front Organization," dated Sept. 2, 1947, the Civil Rights Congress was cited as being dedicated "not to the broader issue of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it."

The Civil Rights Congress was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept. 21, 1948.

Albert Einstein was a signer of a declaration honoring Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International, as shown in the New York "Times" of Dec. 22, 1943, page 40. The declaration was sponsored by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, cited as a Communist-front in Report 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944.

As shown in the "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1947, page 4, Albert Einstein was a speaker under auspices of the Council on African Affairs, an organization cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, released to the press by the United States Civil Service

Arts, Sciences, and Professions were cited as Communist-front organizations in the Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, dated April 19, 1948, which is entitled "Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace Arranged by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions."

Will Address Students Of Pius X School

Rev. Clifford Howell, S.J., will address the students, faculty and alumni of Pius X School of Sacred Music at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart on Monday, July 23 at 2:00 P.M. Father Howell is known in Manhattanville as the inventor of "Lay Week," a new technique for stimulating lay participation in liturgy. He will lecture at Manhattanville on the subject "Congregational Singing" and will explain how he removes psychological obstacles that hinder layfolk from taking part in the services and High Mass of the Church. The Gregorian Institute of America is sponsoring Father Howell's activities in the United States.

During the course of the summer Father Howell is conducting two Summer schools at Chautauque and at Collegeville. He will also be addressing priests on the problem of worship and a practical solution. His talk on July 23 to a group of 170 specialists in the field of liturgical singing gathered in Pius X Hall from all parts of the country as well as from Jamaica, Canada, Cuba and Uganda spread the knowledge of his technique far and wide. An extended question period will follow the lecture.

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means an act of government favoring one particular church or group of churches. Historically, that is exactly what the Amendment meant to the framers of the Constitution and to the Congress and the People who adopted it.

Despite all the "historical" gloss, there is one only exposition in the Annals of Congress of the meaning, and no contemporary proofs to the contrary. Madison, the author, said during the First Congress that the Amendment mandated (Annals of Congress for Aug. 15, 1788): "that Congress should not establish a religion and enforce the legal observance of it by law, nor compel men to worship God in any manner contrary to their conscience."

The necessity for the Amendment, he went on to say, was a fear by some that Congress might otherwise have power "to make laws of such a nature as might infringe the rights of conscience, and establish a national religion" and he repeated that the amendment was intended "to prevent these effects."

Feared Single Religion

Finally, he noted that the Amendment was being added because "the people feared one sect might obtain a pre-eminence, or two combine together, and establish a religion to which they would require others to conform." Such fears had indeed been expressed during the campaign to ratify the Constitution as originally drawn. . . .

No one at that time, or for years thereafter, so far as I can discover, ever attributed to the First Amendment any broader meaning. It is inconceivable that it was ever meant to prohibit governmental encouragement of, or cooperation with, religions generally. . . .

Petitioners, lacking support in precedent or history, fall back on assertions that this released time method gives religion "active cooperation" and "aid in obtaining pupils" for the off-campus religious classes.

If proof of such cooperation, and encouragement, could lead to a conclusion of law that the scheme is unconstitutional, then a trial of those allegations would be in order, and that dismissal of the petition below, without a trial, would be wrong. But governmental aid to, and encouragement of, religions generally, as distinguished from establishment or support of separate sects, has

Continued on Following Page

A holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead—
(2 MAC. XII)

Acknowledgments

CLARK — The family of the late **MARGARET MARY CLARK**, mother of the late William J. Clark, wishes to express their deep appreciation to the Reverend James L. Resch of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, So. Ozone Park, and his assistants: Rev. Herbert Morris, Oblate Mary Immaculate of St. Joan of Arc Church, Sister Joseph Clair and the Sisters of the Dominican Order from Amityville and Melville, the members of the Third Order of St. Francis: Mr. Leo P. Kearns, relatives, friends and neighbors for their Masses, prayers, flowers and expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

THE FAMILY.

LEYDEN — The family of the late **JOHN F. LEYDEN** wishes to thank the Reverend Clergy, Sisters of Mercy, relatives and friends for the kind expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

THE FAMILY.

McGROARTY — The family of the late **PATRICK McGROARTY** wishes to thank the Reverend Clergy, the brothers and sisters of St. Teresa's School, relatives and friends for the kind expressions of sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

THE FAMILY.

RUSSELL — The family of the late **DENNIS J. RUSSELL** wishes to thank the Reverend Clergy of St. Jerome's Church, relatives, neighbors and friends for their kind expression of sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

MRS. MARY RUSSELL.

In Memoriam

COTTER — In loving memory of a devoted friend of the Ryan family, **FR. JOHN COTTER, S.J.**, who died July 18, 1950. Masses offered.

FLORENCE RYAN DENNY.

CULLUM — In loving memory of Sister **AGNES STANISLAUS CULLUM**. First anniversary July 21. Masses offered.

HER SISTERS.

MURPHY — In loving memory of **CHARLES E. MURPHY**. Second Anniversary Mass offered.
No one knows the silent heartaches.
Only those who have loved can tell
The grief I bear in silence
For the one I loved so well.

MOTHER.

STIBITZ — In loving memory of our son and brother, **JOHN J. STIBITZ**, killed in action in France, July 21, 1944. Masses offered.

THE FAMILY.

WHITE — First anniversary of our beloved brother, **JOHN J. WHITE**, July 23, 1951. Masses offered.

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WEDNESDAYS—St. Joseph Devotions: 11:15 A.M., 12:15, 5:30, 8 P.M. Sermons at 5:30 and 8.
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read?" No? Half a million Catholics in
ance of eating today unless the Lord to
y morning can move a generous heart to
r priests. How about giving the amount
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r life, bet all her money on a 9-year-old
ed for years. She won and sent \$62 to
e name of the horse was Fulton's Future.

ers are pale and wan
of stipends in Ceylon!

omewhere between sunrise and sunset,
with sixty diamond minutes. No reward
forever."—Horace Mann . . . GOD LOVE
les, "With this \$40 I hope to purchase a
of Justice my way on the Day of Judge-
the scales . . . "What am I bid?" is what
are we bid for the privilege of swelling
Particular Intention of the Holy Father,
and privately delivered in Rome? . . .
the young man whose girl accepted him.
Holy Father's Missions to show his joy.

love an alm
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curtain and behind the Iron Curtain
e are the words of Our Lord: "As they
persecute you." . . . GOD LOVE YOU to
and sends us eight dollars saved out of
the Blessed Mother too," she writes,
and night not to let me commit a mortal
TION, COOKS! A native priest runs a
es, homeless men, who would otherwise
man land. Will one of you families eat
c these riceless men a meal? . . . Most
Why do not know how good God is.

Chapel is an eve-sore."
loner at Mysore.

symbol of Hope. All colors of the rainbow
Rosary, which was designed out of our
uld pray for the 5 continents on the 5
nd send their offerings of \$2 or more to
be one among those whom we so fre-
? . . . Today there are five times as many
under the red flag of Marx, and Shanghai
y in the world. Helping the Holy Father's
defeat Communism with bullets . . . GOD
falling out of love," who decided to draw
savings for the Holy Father's Missions to
They are now happy.

ie wisest man on earth, for he sees all
reft of the special graces of his Office.
ely told the faithful that giving to the
w in virtue. Those who feel that they
y would like to be may take the Holy
nding alms for his own mission fund
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G-2 replied
1-9-52. see
serial 45.
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Date: December 5, 1951
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CONTAINED
128/80-16516SK/10B
1-11-91 51-7 mac/BB
#216,341

Reference is made to our communication of July 20, 1951, furnishing a photograph of Helen Dukas, present secretary and housekeeper for Albert Einstein, for your assistance in conducting further investigation of Einstein.

Please furnish us with the results of any additional investigation that has been conducted concerning this matter or advise us when we can expect a report.

JEM:eme
cc 00-338078

61-7099-40
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SAC, Bureau (100-89614; 100-38386)

December 5, 1951

Director, FBI (61-7099)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By letter dated September 14, 1950, Mr. E. F. Bailey, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised the Bureau that the Immigration and Naturalization Service contemplated conducting an investigation of Albert Einstein who is a naturalized American citizen. At that time all pertinent data in Bureau files concerning Einstein was furnished to Mr. Bailey. According to Mr. Bailey's letter of September 14, 1950, the Philadelphia Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service was handling the investigation of Einstein.

Philadelphia and the Washington Field Offices are requested to contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service, secure copies of the results of their investigation, and furnish them to the Bureau and to the Newark Office. For the assistance of Philadelphia and the Washington Field Offices in locating the Immigration and Naturalization Service file, Mr. Bailey's letter of September 14, 1950, bears the notation, C-901365 Inv, and the file number for the Philadelphia Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 2185-P-4009. The Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices should also ascertain if the Immigration and Naturalization Service has conducted any investigation concerning the subject's present secretary and housekeeper who is Helen Dukas. If the Immigration and Naturalization Service did conduct such investigation, copies of those reports should also be furnished to the Bureau and to the Newark Office, which office is the office of origin in this matter.

cc - Washington Field
Philadelphia

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JEM:cms

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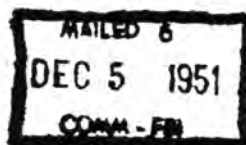
61-7099

DEC 17 1951

cc - 100-338078 on Helen Dukas, IS - R.

80

R-299
59 DEC 18 1951



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

128/80 SP/651 RB

SP-7 me/Ba
1-11-61
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Nease
Gandy

Correlation
memo requested
1-25-52 (about 650
pages)
JRM

WAB
28

JRM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-860) and (100-29919)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 12/17/51

HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/28/80 BY SP-1 GSK/PB
#315,341

Rebulet to Newark, 12/5/51.

MR. WILLIAM B. TAFET, Adjudications Officer, District Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, advised no action has been taken concerning ALBERT EINSTEIN, or HELEN DUKAS, subsequent to receiving the Bureau's information through the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, on 12/20/50. MR. TAFET stated he requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office in Newark on 8/20/51 for clearance to investigate these two individuals. He indicated that no reply has been received as yet from Newark.

MR. TAFET stated that 2185-P-4011 was the Immigration and Naturalization file number in the case of HELEN DUKAS; however, this file was not kept at Philadelphia. He stated this file is probably being kept in the Archives, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inasmuch as no investigation is presently being conducted in Philadelphia, this case is RUC.

*Let to Newark - cc - Phila
11/10/52 - JEM:mas*

RECORDED-17

DEC 19 1951

17

PJH:AEE

66-EX

cc Newark (100-29614; 100-32986)
Washington Field

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-29919

January 10, 1952

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Further reference is made to the reply from the Philadelphia Office dated December 17, 1951, advising that the I&NS file on Helen Dukas (I&NS File #2185-P-4011) was maintained in the Archives, Brooklyn, New York.

New York is requested to secure all available data from I&NS records in Brooklyn, New York, and furnish the results to the Bureau and to Newark, the office of origin, in report form.

Referenced letter dated December 17, 1951, from the Philadelphia Office advised that Mr. William B. Tafet, Adjudications Officer, District Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, stated that he requested clearance of the Newark Office of the Bureau on August 20, 1951, to investigate Einstein and Dukas but had not received any reply to date. Bufiles do not contain any data with respect to I&NS at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, requesting the Newark Office for such a clearance. Newark should immediately advise the Bureau of the details concerning this matter and if applicable, the reason why a reply has not been furnished to I&NS.

Newark's attention is called to referenced letter of December 5, 1951, advising that all pertinent data in

cc - Philadelphia (105-860) (100-29919)
New York (100-29614)

JEM:mes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/28/80

1. Wilson
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~~4 JAN 30 1952~~

JAN 16 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-338028-1

Bufiles concerning Einstein was furnished to Mr. W. F. Kelley, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, in accordance with Mr. Kelley's request of September 14, 1951. The possibility exists that Mr. Tafet is referring to Mr. Kelley's request and that I&NS did not make a request for clearance of the Newark Office. It should be noted that Mr. Kelley did not request clearance to investigate Helen Dukas.

Newark's attention is further directed to Follow-Up Form 0-1 sent by the Bureau under date of November 30, 1951, requesting to be advised of the status of these investigations. Newark replied that these matters were in a pending status.

Bufiles reflect that there has never been an investigative report prepared in the Albert Einstein case. Newark is therefore directed to prepare an investigative report, suitable for dissemination, containing all the pertinent data received to date concerning Albert Einstein.

Bufiles further reflect that the last investigative reports prepared on Helen Dukas were the closing report prepared by Newark on April 12, 1949, and the RUC report prepared by New York on June 1, 1949. The investigation of Helen Dukas was subsequently reopened by Bulet to Newark dated October 23, 1950. Newark is therefore directed to prepare an investigative report on Helen Dukas that is suitable for dissemination.

Remark should afford these matters expeditious attention and submit the requested reports within 30 days of the receipt of this communication.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: January 17, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-2392; 100-13166)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - RHELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to Newark dated December 5, 1951.

Mrs. LEMORE W. KAPLAN, Clerk, Confidential Files, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., advised that her records reflect that clearance to investigate ALBERT EINSTEIN and HELEN DUKAS has not been received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. She stated that cases will not be opened until clearance is received from this Bureau. Mrs. KAPLAN further stated that she, therefore, has no Immigration and Naturalization Service investigative report on either of the above subjects.

Inasmuch as no investigation is being conducted at the present time by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, this case is RUC.

WFS:fah

cc - Newark (100-29614; 100-32936)
cc - Philadelphia (105-860; 100-29919)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

*See let to Newark 1-10-52
Newark requested to advise
why INS told to hold
inves in elegance. When
reply received from Newark
appropriate notice to INS
will be made. from 1-22-52*

RECORDED - 139

61-7099-43
JAN 14 1952
25

EX-83

68 JAN 24 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7099-43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 28 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/12-15/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C bar
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>PI, June 1-4, 1944, for Army, let LIA 2/9/52</i> EINSTEIN's office in Germany was used as a telegram address by Soviet Apparate in the early 1930s, and he was reportedly in sympathy with the Soviet Union at that time. His name has appeared as sponsor of numerous CP front groups in the U. S. EINSTEIN is reported to have said in about 1944 or 1945 that he was worried about his son, ALBERT, who was in the Soviet Union at that time. <i>14/3/1973</i> DECLASSIFIED BY <i>60267 nksjau/dj</i> - ON <i>7/19/99</i> DETAILS: <u>BACKGROUND</u> <u>Birth</u> Records of the Clerk's Office of the Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., reflect that EINSTEIN was born 3/14/79 at Ulm, Germany. <i>* reviewed cover pg. 4 pg. 3 only cp 4 pg. 3 & pg. 12 unclassified 3042 PWT/whw 5487</i> <u>Citizenship</u> The above records reflect that EINSTEIN filed a Declaration of Intent to become a U. S. citizen on 1/15/36 and was issued Certificate of Naturalization #5013865 on 10/1/40. <i># 86184 SEN</i> <u>Education</u> "Who's Who in America," (1950 - 1951 edition) indicates EINSTEIN was educated at Luitpold Gymnasium, Munich; Aarauer Kantonschule, Aarau, Switzerland; Technische Hochschule, Zurich. This edition also reflects numerous honorary degrees			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-7097-44	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		61-7097-45	
5 - Bureau (100-338078)		Classified by <i>SP10 CG/12</i>	
1 - INS, Philadelphia, Pa.		Declassify on: <i>DATE</i>	
3 - Newark (100-32986)		NAB 9/1/54	
SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET		CONFIDENTIAL	
FILE COPY - 1		CONFIDENTIAL	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 28 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/12-15/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] bar
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN 7/2-96		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		EINSTEIN's office in Germany was used as a telegram address by Soviet Apparate in the early 1930s, and he was reportedly in sympathy with the Soviet Union at that time. His name has appeared as sponsor of numerous CP front groups in the U. S. EINSTEIN is reported to have said in about 1944 or 1945 that he was worried about his son, ALBERT, who was in the Soviet Union at that time.	
DETAILS:		CLASSIFIED BY SP2/CIC/gaa DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6 #36046	
BACKGROUND		Birth Records of the Clerk's Office of the Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., reflect that EINSTEIN was born 3/14/79 at Ulm, Germany. Citizenship The above records reflect that EINSTEIN filed a Declaration of Intent to become a U. S. citizen on 1/15/36 and was issued Certificate of Naturalization #5013865 on 10/1/40. Education "Who's Who in America," (1950 - 1951 edition) indicates EINSTEIN was educated at Luitpold Gymnasium, Munich; Aarau Kantonschule, Aarau, Switzerland; Technische Hochschule, Zurich. This edition also reflects numerous honorary degrees	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE 5 - Bureau (100-338078) 1 - INS, Philadelphia, Pa. 3 - Newark (100-32986)		INDEXED - 46 RECORDED - 46 EX-83	

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awarded to EINSTEIN by various universities in several countries

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Marital Status

"Who's Who in America" also reflects that EINSTEIN married MILEVA MAPEC in 1901. This edition further reflects that EINSTEIN married ELSA EINSTEIN in 1917 and that ELSA died in 1936.

Employment

"Who's Who" reflects that EINSTEIN was a professor in the following institutions:

Universitat Zurich,

Deutsche University
(Prague)

Technische Hochschule
(Zurich)

Preus Akademie d Wissenschaft
(Berlin)

According to "Who's Who," EINSTEIN was appointed a life member of the Institute For Advanced Study at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., in 1933.

Residences

The book, "Einstein — An Intimate Study of a Great Man," by DIMITRI MARIANOFF, reflects that EINSTEIN resided at #5 Haberland Strasse, Berlin, Germany from 1915 to the early 1930s.

Records of the Clerk's Office, Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., reflect that EINSTEIN arrived in New York on 6/3/35. These records also reflect that in 1/36 EINSTEIN resided at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

The 1950 - 1951 edition of "Who's Who" reflects that EINSTEIN resides at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

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INDICATIONS OF EINSTEIN'S SYMPATHY WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN GERMANY

All information under this heading was furnished by Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] another government agency which conducts security investigations. *b2*

Prior to 1933, the Comintern, and other Soviet Apparate, were active in gathering intelligence information in the Far East. The agents who gathered this information sent it to agents in other countries in coded telegrams. These agents then re-coded the telegrams and forwarded them to addresses in Berlin, one of which was the office of ALBERT EINSTEIN. EINSTEIN's address proved very successful because EINSTEIN normally receives large amounts of mail, telegrams and cablegrams from all parts of the world. EINSTEIN's personal secretary turned the coded telegrams over to a special aparat man, whose duty it was to transmit them to Moscow by various means. *\$m*

It is not known whether EINSTEIN knew the content of these coded telegrams. However, in 1930 or 1931 his personal secretary went on leave and he was given a large amount of telegrams which he, EINSTEIN, kept until his secretary returned from leave. *\$m*

It was common knowledge, especially in Berlin, that EINSTEIN sympathized with the Soviet Union to a great extent. EINSTEIN's Berlin staff of typists and secretaries was made up of persons who were recommended to him (at his request) by people who were close to the Klub Der Geistesarbeiter (Club of Scientists), which was a Communist cover organization. EINSTEIN was closely associated with this club and was very friendly with several members who later became soviet agents. KLAUS FUCHS, who was associated with the club as a student in the early 1930s, was jailed in England for giving atomic bomb information to the Soviets. EINSTEIN was also very friendly with several members of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, some of whom were later executed in Moscow in 1935 and 1937. *\$m*

ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT GROUPS

ALBERT EINSTEIN was an endorser of the North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 4/16/37.

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ALBERT EINSTEIN contributed to a manuscript for Spanish aid to the

*Para 2, 3 & 4
declassified
per
ACM
letter
dated
14/23/01
SP-4/LLW
/SMH*

*Para 1-4
Unclassified
Army Jt 2/9/88
10/3/89 JS*

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League of American Writers, according to the "Daily Worker" of 2/18/39, page 7.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Dr. EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee's Relief Campaign, as shown on letterhead of that group, dated at New Haven, Conn., 11/16/39.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report #1476 dated 1/3/40, cited the Spanish Refugee's Relief Campaign as a Communist front organization.

ALBERT EINSTEIN signed a letter pledging support to China, which was issued by the American Friends of the Chinese People, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 7/16/40, page 4. He was an endorser of the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 4/2/38, page 4.

Both the American Friends of the Chinese People and the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation were cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in their report #1311, dated 3/29/44, as Communist front organizations.

According to the "Daily Worker" of 10/21/41, Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Americans All Week, which was sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[Newark Confidential Informant **b2/b7D** **84** of known reliability, advised that ALBERT EINSTEIN signed a message to the House of Representatives in 1/43. This message urged the abolition of the Dies Committee and was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. The message stated in part, "The Dies Committee by continued and repeated attacks on our great ally, the Soviet Union, has utilized its resources to obstruct the cooperation of the United Nations, which is a prerequisite to victory."

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberty was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ALBERT EINSTEIN was a signer of a declaration honoring GEORGI DIMITROV, former head of the Communist International, as shown in the "New York

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Times" a daily newspaper published in New York City, dated 12/22/43, page 40. The Declaration was sponsored by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report #1311, dated 3/29/44, cited the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee as a Communist front organization.

According to the "Daily Worker" of 1/15/45, Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. The Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, according to the article, was formed to conduct forums, produce radio programs and participate in political campaigns, without party affiliation as the political action voice of the members of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of 1938, page 262, stated concerning the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, "this Communist front grew out of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences."

b2/b7D [redacted] Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in 6/48 that the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions had sponsored a meeting at Carnegie Hall 6/17/48. Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN addressed the meeting over the telephone from his home. He declared that "no government can disregard the will of its people. Not even dictatorial governments. How is it possible that our government disregards the will of our people?" EINSTEIN criticized the U. S. Government for its refusal to accept the suggestion of the U.S.S.R. for direct negotiation.

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited in the report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities of 3/23/49 page 698, as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country," and "a basic Communist front with a long record of succession from other Communist fronts."

b2, b7D [redacted] advised in 2/50 [redacted] that Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was listed as being elected as honorary President of the American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Biro-Bidjan at a meeting of the National Conference on 2/28/50.

According to the "New York Herald Tribune", a daily newspaper published in New York City, dated 11/9/49, an autonomous Jewish state in the Far East known as Biro-Bidjan was established by the Soviet Union in 1924, after the Bolshevik Revolution.

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[REDACTED] advised that the American Committee for Settlement of Jews in Biro-Bidjan had associated itself with the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists; the Morgen Freiheit Association; the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, and the Yiddisher Kultur Farband in arranging a cultural evening in New York City on 6/24/50.

In regard to the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, the California Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of 1947, page 45, stated that this organization was "among the Communist front organizations for racial agitation which also serves as 'money-collecting media'" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

The Yiddisher Kultur Farband was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General TOM CLARK in his letter to the Loyalty Review Board 7/25/49. The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Morgen (Morning) Freiheit, which is published by the Morgen Freiheit Association, was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of 3/29/44, page 75, as "one of the rankist organs of Communist propaganda in the country for almost a quarter of a century."

ALBERT EINSTEIN was a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, according to the letter-heads of that group, dated 2/26/46 and 2/3/48. According to the "Daily Worker" of 4/8/48, page 4, he signed a petition in defense of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Newark Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Newark, N. J., listed ALBERT EINSTEIN as a sponsor of the N. J. Regional Office of the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship. This paper was dated 4/27/46.

The National Council of American - Soviet Friendship was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

According to the "Philadelphia Inquirer", a daily newspaper published in Philadelphia, Pa., dated 9/23/46, ALBERT EINSTEIN wrote a letter to President TRUMAN assailing lynching which was to be delivered to TRUMAN by a group of men headed by PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the American Crusade to End Lynching.

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LOUIS BUDENZ, admitted former CP member, stated that PAUL ROBESON was known to him as a CP member during the time he, BUDENZ, received reports as Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, an east coast Communist newspaper.

According to the Daily Worker of 4/22/47, page 14, EINSTEIN stated that no lasting peace will be possible until African colonies are liberated. According to the article, the statement was made to Dr. MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council of African Affairs in connection with the rally which was to be held that week.

The Council on African Affairs has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

According to the Daily People's World, a west coast Communist newspaper, dated 8/23/48, page 2, ALBERT EINSTEIN sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece.

The American Council for a Democratic Greece was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

According to the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Volume 4, dated 10/48, ALBERT EINSTEIN wrote an article with a message to the World Congress of Intellectuals. The article contained a strong recommendation for world government.

House report, #1954, 4/26/50, of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities contained the following statement concerning the World Congress of Intellectuals, held at Poland in 8/48: "The bitter hatred for all western culture and the attempt to divorce writers, scientists and artists from their own native land and win their allegiance for the Soviet Union is the underlying aim and theme of these scientific and cultural conferences for world peace."

According to the Daily Worker of 12/16/48, page 2, ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[Newark Confidential Informant REDACTED of known reliability, advised that Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN was a subscriber to the Slavic - American magazine, as of 5/49.

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The Slavic - American, according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1949, is a quarterly magazine, which is published in New York, and is the official Communistic organ of the American - Slav Congress.

The American - Slav Congress was cited by the Attorney General, TOM CLARK, and by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as "subversive and Communistic."

According to a letterhead of the National Council Against Conscription, 3/17/51, ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of that organization.

In the 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, the National Council Against Conscription was cited as a "Communist front organized for the purpose of attracting many good citizens who are against war."

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that EINSTEIN was on the mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation," by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, House Report #3248, dated 1/2/51.

SUPPORT OF INDIVIDUALS

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, made available a letter dated 1/20/33 at Paris, France, which contained a list of the members of the Comité International pour la Défense de Paul et Gertrud Ruegg. The name of Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was listed as a committee member from Germany.

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] another government agency which conducts security investigations, advised that PAUL RUEGG was arrested 6/15/31 by the Shanghai Municipal Police for Communist and seditious activities. Informant further advised that he was sentenced to life imprisonment and also that he had been a Communist Comintern agent in 1931.

[redacted] advised that PAUL RUEGG was one of the agents who utilized Professor EINSTEIN's address in Berlin in the early 1930s.

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Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, made available a letter which was sent to Prime Minister KING of Canada. This letter was sent in behalf of Professor ISRAEL HALPERIN and stated in part, "Professor ISRAEL HALPERIN is known to the undersigned, not only as a mathematician of high standing, but also as a man of the greatest integrity. We find it impossible to believe that he is guilty of any real breach of trust or honour." This letter was signed by ALBERT EINSTEIN, among others. (X) u

CONFIDENTIAL

In the official-published "Report of the Royal Commission," Canada, dated 6/27/46, ISRAEL HALPERIN was identified as having served as an important espionage agent in Canada, but because of a technicality in the Canadian law regarding conspiracy prosecutions, the charge against HALPERIN was dismissed as the result of the flat refusal of a witness, also involved in the espionage network, to testify against him. (X) u

The New York Journal American, a daily newspaper published in New York City, dated 2/15/40, contained an article by HOWARD HUSHMORE in which it was stated that Dr. EINSTEIN was a colleague of DAVID J. BOHM as a member of the Committee on Loyalty Problems of the Federation of American Scientists. According to this article, EINSTEIN in 1942 recommended that KLAUS FUCHS, later a confessed atom spy, be released from an enemy alien camp to work on the atom bomb in the U. S. This article also stated that BOHM was named by Congress as a member of a group of Communist scientists who worked on the atomic project at Berkeley, Cal., in 1943 and 1944.

According to the Daily Worker of 5/12/50, page 3, Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was one of those who petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing of prison sentences imposed on JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, DALTON TRUMBO and 8 others for contempt of Congress.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and DALTON TRUMBO were cited for contempt of Congress by the House of Representatives on 11/24/47 for refusal to answer questions of a Congressional Committee. They were subsequently indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on contempt charges, and after conviction, sentenced to one year in jail and fined \$1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

On page 243 of the book, "Men Without Faces," by LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, a self-admitted former Communist, appears the following passage entitled "Capture of the Innocents":

It is not with any relish that I cite Dreiser's pro-Red record, but it is essential to do so in order to stress the slick

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"ways in which the Communists operate. They are now manipulating Albert Einstein in much the same way; though occasionally he shows his independence, his name has frequently appeared on pro-Red lists. The latest is the very recent call for the Western Hemisphere Congress, in which Einstein joins Lawson, Richard O. Boyer, who has publicly admitted his Communist membership, and other Reds in denunciation of this country and cheers for the Soviet Union. It is obvious that such internationally known names as Dreiser and Einstein go far toward influencing lesser lights to sign up on pro-Red lists--and that they also blunt the awareness of the American people of what is afoot."

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in 5/46 advised that SID STEIN suggested that ALBERT EINSTEIN should be contacted to obtain his support of a peace committee being organized at that time by STEIN. (X)u

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in 1/48 that SID STEIN stated that a committee of 25 to be headed by EINSTEIN was to be formed for the support of Progressives for Wallace. (X)u

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that SID STEIN was Chairman of the N. J. State CP. (X)u

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that in 4/48, Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Chairman of National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, planned to contact Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN to obtain his support for a series of "survival conferences" which were to be held in secret. The informant advised that after EINSTEIN was contacted by SHAPLEY, EINSTEIN volunteered to lead a discussion at one of the conferences if his health permitted. The informant also advised that SHAPLEY wished to send invitations to the conferences on the personal stationery of ALBERT EINSTEIN. According to the informant, SHAPLEY stated that EINSTEIN was not known as a Marxist and that he was a "pedestal type person, whose usefulness and prestige would be damaged unless he concurred fully in all that happened and was prepared to defend himself and his colleagues." (X)u

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised in 4/49 that EINSTEIN was greatly concerned because his son, ALBERT EINSTEIN, Jr., was in the Soviet Union. According to informant, EINSTEIN stated that all of his actions were influenced by his son's presence in Russia and that particularly Mrs. EINSTEIN was "scared to death" over the fact that her son was in Russia and may be held as a hostage for some particular act on the part of Professor EINSTEIN. The informant stated that these fears were expressed

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to her about 1944 or 1945 at the time when Professor EINSTEIN was at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. (S) u - ~~SECRET~~
b2, b7D Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN's name appeared on the mailing list of the U.S.S.R. information bulletin, a magazine published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. (S) u

DESCRIPTION

The following description was taken from the records at the Clerk's Office, U. S. District Court, Trenton, N. J., and the book entitled, "Einstein--An Intimate Study of a Great Man:"

Name:	ALBERT EINSTEIN
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Birth:	3/14/79 at Ulm, Germany
Age:	72
Residence:	112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
Occupation:	Theoretical Physicist
Relatives:	Sons, ALBERT EINSTEIN, Jr. EDUARD EINSTEIN Step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN MARIONOFF Son-in-law, DIMITRI MARIONOFF

- CLOSED -

- SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~ -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- CIC report dated 3/13/50.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- Photograph of the message to Congress, which is maintained in Newark File 100-1481-1A-4.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- New York Informant [REDACTED] Information re National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions is reflected in report of SA [REDACTED] dated 1/18/49 at New York, entitled PROGRESSIVE PARTY; IS-C; re Ambian furnished in report of SA [REDACTED] dated 10/27/50 at New York, entitled AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF JEWS IN BIRJ BIDJAN; IS-R and REGISTRATION ACT.

- b2, b7D

b2, b7D

b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- Photograph of a list of subscribers to the Slavic American magazine furnished to Newark by New York on 7/22/49. Photo located 100-11851-1A-22-9.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- Anonymous.

b2, b7D

(u)

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- Information listed in Bulet to Newark 8/6/51, entitled ALBERT EINSTEIN; IS-R, as a reliable source who made information available on 6/5/51.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- Report of the Far East Command of G-2, dated 11/14/49.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

- Bureau's representative in Canada, set out in Bulet to Newark, dated 3/30/51, and entitled OSWALD VEBLEN, et al. SM-C.

b2, b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

b2, b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

- b2
b7D
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] - Boston Informant [REDACTED] as reflected in report of SA [REDACTED] dated 1/18/49 entitled PROGRESSIVE PARTY, IS-C.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] - Mrs. UPTON SINCLAIR, (wife of the famous writer) who furnished information to her brother, HUNTER S. KIMBROUGH, who in turn furnished it to agents of the Los Angeles Office as reflected in Los Angeles letters to the Director 4/13/49 and 5/5/49, entitled Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN, IS-R. Mrs. SINCLAIR's identity has been protected because she apparently is unaware that this information was furnished to the FBI.
- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] - Information attributed to a reliable source in Washington Field letter to Director dated 10/10/50, entitled USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN, IS-R.
- 24

This report is being classified Secret inasmuch as it contains information from reports of other government agencies which were marked secret.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Newark dated 1/10/52.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-338078) (61-7099) DATE: 1/29/52
 FROM : SAC, Newark (100-32986) (100-29614)
 SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 ALBERT EINSTEIN
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet to Newark, 1/10/52.

A review of files maintained in this office on above-captioned subjects failed to reflect any inquiry or request made by Mr. WILLIAM B. TAPET, Adjudications Officer, District Office, INS, Philadelphia, Pa., on or about 8/20/51. These files do not reflect any request by INS of such nature made to the Newark Office at that time.

These cases are in a pending status in the Newark Office at the present time, and are currently in the process of being reviewed for the purpose of reports.

CC: NK 100-29614 (ALBERT EINSTEIN)

TEK:CP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GCL/PB

INITIALS ON

INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

February 12, 1952

Director, FBI

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(61-7099)

HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(100-338078)

During the course of an inquiry at the Philadelphia office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Mr. William B. Tafet, Adjudications Officer, stated he had requested the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for clearance to investigate captioned subjects on August 20, 1951, and no reply had been received.

The Newark Office of this Bureau has informed that they are not in receipt of any communication dated August 20, 1951, from Mr. Tafet of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, requesting clearance to investigate captioned subjects.

Mrs. Lenore W. Kaplan, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, also advised in either December, 1951, or early January, 1952, that her records reflect that clearance had not been received from this Bureau for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to investigate captioned subjects.

You are advised that the files of the headquarters of this Bureau do not reflect that any request for clearance to investigate the subjects was ever received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Our files do contain a copy of Immigration and Naturalization Service Form G-59 on Albert Einstein dated March 8, 1950, from Mr. Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which form was returned with the request that the Immigration and Naturalization Service clarify the purpose of the statement appearing on the form that "The subject is under investigation." In reply, Mr. W. F. Kelley, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, by cover letter dated September 14, 1950, furnished a memorandum from Mr. Zimmerman dated June 14, 1950, concerning Albert Einstein. In his cover letter Mr. Kelley asked for a response to Form G-59. In reply, this Bureau furnished a memorandum dated November 27, 1950, concerning Albert Einstein to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.

cc - Philadelphia (105-860)
(100-29919)
cc - Washington Field (105-2392)
(100-2166)
cc - Newark (100-32986)
(100-29614)

1952
SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED ON 5/6/80
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Tolson _____
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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

In order that there will be no misunderstanding in this matter between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, you are informed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not interpose any objection to any investigation that the Immigration and Naturalization Service may desire to conduct concerning Albert Einstein or Helen Ducas, nor has the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever interposed any such objection.

It is requested that you inform your appropriate field offices of this fact in order that their records will be correct.

ATTENTION: Philadelphia Office

Philadelphia should immediately inform Mr. Tafet that the Newark Office of the FBI has never received any request from INS in Philadelphia for clearance to investigate captioned subject.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SECRET
Security Information

G2-SFS

9 January 1952

Received from G-2

Date: 1/11/52

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ATTENTION: Mr. Reynolds, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: Albert EINSTEIN
Helen DUKAS, was.

21261

61-7096-40

1. Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation letter dated 5 December 1951 concerning Subject.

2. The European Command on 13 September 1951 had been furnished information to conduct an investigation concerning Subject. The results of the investigation will be forwarded to Federal Bureau of Investigation upon receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

RWD

GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel GS
Chief, Security Division

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U. S. C., Sections 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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EX. 99

161-7096-40
JAN 15 1952
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*Declassified per
Army letter
dated 12/23/89
SP-4E PF 2/1/82*

SECRET
Security Information

50 JAN 22 1952

OK for release per Army

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INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP

DATE

CLASS

12/17/83

SECRET

Date: September 15, 1952

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 100-338078
(Newark file 100-29614)
ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-7039
(Newark file 100-32986)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 EWB/BH
ON 12/13/82
for Army 100-29614
pg 1, #2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning captioned subjects. The latest is a communication from the Department of the Army dated January 9, 1952, advising that the European Command was continuing the investigation and that the results would be furnished to this Bureau.

You will recall that the Department of the Army previously received information to the effect that the address of Albert Einstein in Berlin was used as a telegraph address by Comintern agents until about 1933 and that his senior secretary (name not yet established) prior to 1933, handled the messages. You will further recall that our investigation in the United States has reflected that Helen Dukas entered the United States with Albert Einstein in 1935 as his personal secretary and housekeeper.

As you are aware, investigation in the United States to determine the truth or falsity of these allegations is extremely difficult.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/100
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-90

cc - Foreign Service Desk

JEM:nes

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

56 SEP 29 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-338078-68

cc - 2 - Mr. George A. Van Noy
c/o Intelligence Division, USAREM
Heidelberg, Germany
(For Information)

VIA ARMY COURIER

cc - 2 - Newark

~~SECRET~~

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