

*Federal Bureau of Investigation
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts Section
Cover Sheet*

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN

File Number: 61-7099

Section: 2



CORRELATION SUMMA

Main File No: 61-7099

Date:

JAN 7 1953

Subject: Albert Einstein

Date Searched: 2-25-52

~~SECRET~~

Found As: Albert Einstein
 Albert A. Einstein
 Albert E. Einstein
 Albert M. Einstein
 Albert S. Einstein
 Alher Einstein

Alber Einstein
 A. Einstein
 One Einstein
 Doctor Einstein
 Professor Einstein

Also Searched As:

7/20/99
 CLASSIFIED BY 60267nk-gan/dj
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X16
 432/936

CLASS. & EXT. BY
 REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

SP1GSK1PB
 5-6-80
 5-6-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1 cc to
 Newark
 3-23-53
 from

7/20/99
 [Redacted]
 b7c

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all references to the subject contained in Bureau files except main file references. All references containing data identical or probably identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not being reviewed. No interpretation or alteration of the facts set forth in the original material has been made except as set forth in footnotes.

It will be noted that the serial number of each reference is contained in a "source block," setting forth in most instances, a description of the serial and the original source of the information reported therein. The number appearing in parentheses beneath each source block is the page number of the search slip where that reference is listed. The term "SI" preceding a reference indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. Unless there is a statement to the contrary, such information emanated from the same source.

Information from outside agencies has been given a security classification, the same as the incoming communication. Information taken from mail originating within the Bureau and its field offices has not been classified regardless of whether the original communication shows a security classification.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Typed 4 copies of this
 Reviewers page for parts 2-5
 RECORDED - 16
 INDEXED - 16
 61-7099-46
 Approved

[Redacted]
 b7c

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 6/1/53
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APR 20 1953

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Search Slips
 Pick up 4 copies behind file

~~SECRET~~

MAIN FILE SUMMARY

This file contains public source material as well as material from various Government Agencies which shows that Albert Einstein was affiliated in some way with 33 organizations which had been cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the California Committee on Un-American Activities all as being Communistic groups. Einstein was also affiliated with approximately 50 organizations which had not been cited by any of the above groups.

Reports received from G-2 contained information from a source described as "usually reliable - possibly true" which reflected that prior to 1933, Einstein's Berlin office was used as a cable address by the Soviets and that his personal secretary assisted the Soviets in their use of the office.

Los Angeles letter to the Director dated April 13, 1949 advised that it had been reported to the Los Angeles Office that Albert Einstein, Jr., son of Professor Einstein, was at that time in the Soviet Union and that Mrs. Einstein was afraid her son might be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor Einstein. A preliminary investigation, opened on May 17, 1949 revealed that Mrs. Einstein died in about 1938 and there was no indication that Professor Einstein had remarried. Investigation reflected further that Albert Einstein, Jr. had traveled extensively in foreign countries other than Russia since 1943 and his present whereabouts has not been determined. The investigation is pending.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Name: Albert Einstein
Birth date and place: March 14, 1879, Ulm, Germany
Height: 5'7"
Weight: 175 lbs.
Eyes: brown
Complexion: fair

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Marital status: First wife unknown - reportedly still living in Switzerland. Married to second wife, Elsa Einstein on April 6, 1917 at Berlin, Germany (reportedly died 1936 or 1938)

Birth of Elsa Einstein: January 18, 1877 in Hechingen, Germany

Color: white

Children: Hans Albert, born May 14, 1904, Bern, Switzerland
Naturalized United States Citizen, September 3, 1943
South Carolina
Edward, born June 28, 1910

Education: received formal education in Germany and Switzerland - schools unknown - received a considerable number of honorary degrees and citations from all over the world.

Residences: 1879-1933, Germany and Switzerland
April, 1933-October, 1933, Belgium
October, 1933, United States, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey

Employment: Unknown until 1933
Professor of Theoretical Physics
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Citizen: United States, Naturalized October 1, 1940

61-7099

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MAIN FILE SUMMARY

This file contains the visa application of Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Von Unruh dated 12-24-41. This application makes reference to an attached letter of Thomas Mann, Emil Ludwig and Albert Einstein, however this letter does not appear in this file. The final disposition of the application was favorable.

This file also contains information from MID, War Department concerning Albert Einstein. According to MID, in 1932, Professor Einstein wrote an article for a Communist propaganda magazine, "Disarm." At about this time he was reported to be a radical speaker. In 1935 the Progressive Press stated he had paid the tuition of a student at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, which College had known Communist connections. MID reported further that Professor Einstein was believed to be a Communist.

OK
per
Army

40-23397

AMH:rrb

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Albert Einstein was listed as sponsor or interested person for the following Immigration Visa Applicants:

Information appearing in the Bureau files concerning Einstein was furnished to the State Department but is not being summarized here since this information would appear in the see references.

Name of Applicant	Date of Application	Final Disposition of Application	Bureau File Number
Max Adolph Bruck	12/9/41	Favorable	40-20684
Lucie Oppenreimer	11/27/41	Favorable	40-18319
Karl Veit	5/12/42	Unfavorable	40-33171
Curt Bial	11/9/42	Unfavorable	40-41937
Georg Kaiser	1941	Unfavorable	40-6229
Michael Barjansky	9/11/41	Unfavorable	40-6439
Wilhelm Herzog	8/28/41	Favorable	40-5811
Hanne Fanta-Fantova	8/20/41	Favorable	40-5453
Alois Buttinger	7/41	Favorable	40-5109
Franz Pfemfert	1/30/42	Unfavorable	40-26924
Hilda, Ernst, Fritz Einstein	10/21/42	Not shown	40-40740

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The name Albert Einstein appeared in the following references as a see reference.

Name of Applicant	Date of Application	Final Disposition of Application	Bureau file Number
Fritz Hirsch	5/3/45	Not shown	40-76584-1
Helene Katzenstein	4/30/42	Not shown	40-32837-1
Emil Hauser	6/11/45	Not shown	40-24780-4

~~SECRET~~

~~431~~ 5 A

~~SECRET~~

The cover letter to this reference is very badly mutilated, but apparently comes from the Newark Field Division and makes reference to Communist Political Association charts which information was enclosed with this cover letter. No date could be made out on this letter.

Under the heading "National Council of American Soviet Friendship" a list of sponsors and supporters of the organization was set out. The name of Professor Albert Einstein (Communist Sym.) appeared on this list.

(page 25)

Under the same heading the name Albert Einstein (Communist sympathizer) appeared in a list of sponsors and supporters from Trenton.

(page 27)

100-326-31-11
(57)

AMH:ddl

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A document identified as 116-67 located by Bureau Agents among the files of the German Army, at GNDS, Pentagon was obtained for Bureau examination. The file was one of five transmitted to the Bureau at the time captioned, "Komintern Soviet Union," which contained in some instances original information, and records from the Archives of the Soviet Union.

The files mentioned above contained a report concerning the Society of Friends of New Russia, which according to the report was organized in Berlin, on June 1, 1923. Its main object was the promotion of cultural relations with Germany and Russia.

According to the report, the GFNR (Society of Friends of Russia) came from the Voks (Society for Cultural Contact of the Soviet Union with Foreign Countries). Members of the Principal Committee of the Society in 1923 included Professor Albert Einstein.

Washington Field Office
Memorandum with enclosure
dated 4-9-47
Re: "Captured Enemy Documents;
Internal Security-P"
65-48824-524 page 15 and 17
(4 and 42)

CMB:jh

*OK to
Release
per
Army*

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A review of the personnel file of Dr. Cornelius Lanczos, wa (Neils), mathematician, Institute of Numerical Analysis, National Bureau of Standards, Los Angeles, California, at the Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., revealed that Lanczos worked and studied under the German Emergency Fund, Berlin, Germany, as a Research Fellow, under Albert Einstein, from 1928 to 1929.

In serial 6 of this file it was reported that Lanczos had expressed sympathy for Russia and its type of government and had attended Communist Party meetings. (source not given)

5-20-49, Washington Field
Division report.

Re: [REDACTED]
Security Matter-C"

(3)

CJO:svw
svw

8
~~SECRET~~

1929

b2, b7D

~~SECRET~~

On July 1, 1948, [REDACTED] reported that a painting was in Clarisse Meitner's house which bore the name of Fred Essler and that Meitner told her that this individual was a Los Angeles resident and cousin to Cornelius Lanczos and herself.

Previous investigation conducted concerning Dr. Lanczos reflected that he was born February 2, 1893, at Szekerfeherbar, Hungary, and became a naturalized United States citizen at Lafayette, Indiana, on September 30, 1938. Lanczos formerly taught at Purdue University and was a member of the Scientific Workers of America. It was reported that he was a collaborator of Dr. Albert Einstein at Berlin, Germany, in 1928 and 1929. Lanczos was a Senior Group Engineer at Boeing Aircraft Corporation, Seattle, specialist on the "GAPA" project which was the guided missile program. (Source not indicated)

b7C

Seattle report, 11/12/48

Re: [REDACTED]
Security Matter-C"

(3)

AMH:svw

9

9

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference was a letter dated August 12, 1929, Berlin, addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington and signed by Jacob Gould Schurman enclosing a translated copy of an article which was published in the liberal "Koelnische Zeitung" on August 1, 1929. The above referred to article was captioned "Second Anti-Imperialist World Congress."

Under the subheading "The Minorities in the Congress" it was stated that there was no doubt regarding the majority of Communists as shown by the examples cited; along side them the Radical-Socialists, Pacifists, Anarchists, and Anti-militarists seemed very harmless.

This article stated further that "besides these Camp-followers and the like as Munzenberg called them, other speakers such as Henri Barbusse and Alfons Paquet may be mentioned; the former has just returned from Russia and described everything with the greatest enthusiasm, while the German, Paquet on the other hand spoke of the reconciliation of opposites, warned against a narrow-minded partisan foundation for the League and suggestive investigation investigating questions of colonial imperialism in order to seek the effects of oppression. The good suggestions were accepted but it was later explained that there was little understanding of the thoughts of the intellectuals since the movement was purely a Proletarian one. However, a man with a world reputation, like Einstein, who is an honorary member of the congress, is most acceptable."

61-6065-62
(78)

AMH:svw *hmv*

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8/11/29
~~SECRET~~

This reference was a letter dated August 12, 1929, Berlin, addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington and signed by Jacob Gould Schurman enclosing a translated copy of an article which was published in the liberal "Koelnische Zeitung" on August 1, 1929. The above referred to article^{was} captioned "Second Anti-Imperialist World Congress."

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61-6065-62
(78)

AMH:mrg

10 A

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1931
~~SECRET~~

Examination of available literature in the New York Public Library disclosed a pamphlet entitled "War Resistance-- A Practical Policy", published by the New History Society, 132 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, in 1931.

The literature examined indicated that the "New History Society" had a youth section called "The Young Caravan", and those two organizations were quoted as declaring it to be their "supreme object to radicalize the cause of peace and to educate the youth of the world in homes, in churches, in schools, in colleges, in universities, in offices, and in factories to resist all wars."

It was mentioned that it was on the invitation of the New History Society that Professor Albert Einstein made his famous appeal for war resistance.

The War Resisters' League, one of the USA sections, was referred to as looking back upon record activities during the first six months of 1931, when their total membership increased from 1267 on January 1, to 2116 on July 1. In addition to the Einstein Affair, this organization staged three regular monthly meetings, 24,500 leaflets were distributed, and it was reported that they had 240 regular subscribers to the "War Resisters."

New York letter to Director, 4-12-37
Re: "Subversive Activities, General;
(Bureau file 61-7559)".
61-7561-107
(49)

AMH:svw *sm*

11

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~~SECRET~~

A review of the Los Angeles ~~But~~ indices revealed that the letterhead of the stationery of the International Workers' Aid in 1931 carried a list of the officers and also the endorsers of the organization. Included in the endorsers of the organization was Professor Albert Einstein, Los Angeles, California (Now).

LA rpt. 7-17-41
Re: "International Workers'
Aid, et al; IS - C."
61-7347-148, p. 7
(51)

AMH:ddl

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Pursuant to Bureau letter dated February 5, 1945, the New Haven Office interviewed Karl August Helge Koekeritz in March or April, 1945 concerning his background and events leading up to and including his association with Axel Wenner-Gren.

The following is quoted from Koekeritz' statement: "In the spring of 1930, Professor R. E. Zachrisson, head of the English Department, University of Uppsala, Sweden, asked me to help him in promoting English in a simplified spelling, later called "Anglic," as the International Auxiliary Language.....

"Between 1930 and 1933 I edited the monthly journal of the movement, 'Anglic Educational Journal,' and was in charge of the Anglic Office in Uppsala. Mr. Wenner-Gren's support was discontinued in 1933. Meanwhile he had started another bi-monthly journal in Stockholm, 'The Anglic Illustrated,' which only lasted about four months (from May 1, to August 21, 1931). A conference had been held in London in June 1930 with leading British phoneticians and spelling-reformers. In the fall of 1931 an Anglic movement was also launched in Germany with F. Bartels, Albert Einstein, Paul Loebe, and W. Marx as its honorary committee, but this movement was not long lived. Mr. Wenner-Gren spent approximately fifty thousand dollars on this attempting at making English in a simplified spelling the International Auxiliary Language....."

New Haven Report,
4-16-45.

Re: "Karl August Helge Koekeritz,
was.; Crew member, B. S. Gripsholm,
Foreign Travel Controls,
Censorship Matters, Interstate
Transportation of Obscene Matters.
108-484-18
(41) ✓

AMH:mrg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning captioned matter obtained from the files of Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine.

This material included a letter dated January, 1931, from Upton Sinclair, Pasadena, California, with the salutation "Dear Friend". This letter stated in part: "I hope that my revolutionary friends will be reassured when they read 'Roman Holiday'. Meantime, here is what Professor Albert Einstein has written, as an introduction to the German edition of 'Mental Radio':

"I have read the book of Upton Sinclair with great interest; and I am convinced that it deserves the most earnest attention not only of the laity, but also of the specialists in psychology. The results of the telepathy experiments which are carefully and plainly described in this book stands surely far beyond what an investigator of nature considers to be thinkable; but on the other hand, it is not to be thought that so conscientious an observer and writer as Upton Sinclair should attempt a deliberate deception of the reading world. His good faith and trustworthiness cannot be doubted, and if it should be that the facts set forth with great clearness do not rest upon telepathy but upon some unknown hypnotic influence from person to person, that also would be of high psychological interest. In no case should the psychologically interested pass over this book without heed."

WFO Letter 8-27-42 enclosing
above mentioned photostatic
material.
Re: "Upton Sinclair Literature."
61-7420-3
(48)

AMH:svw *sm*

14
14

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

By memorandum dated August 28, 1951, the Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau photostatic copies of testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on August 22 and 23, 1951.

According to these reports, Major General John Andrew Willoughby testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives 82nd Congress, on August 23, 1951.

In John Willoughby's testimony he discussed the "Koulens Case". General Willoughby stated that "Sorge" described the Comintern Group. He mentioned two subdivisions. One was in charge of Eisler and one in charge of Koulens. Koulens was caught, and Eisler, as soon as the heat was put on, ~~he~~ vanished.

Willoughby stated further that "he say, speaking of the Koulens Defense Committee: 'International Red Aid' (MOPR), as stated, has taken various forms abroad. In Shanghai MOPR played its most spectacular role during the early 1930's in the defense of the Head of the FEB, Paul Ruegg, was. When Paul and Gertrude Ruegg were arrested on June 13, 1931, the International Red Aid took charge of their defense. ..."

"The Rueggs, when arrested posed as Belgian citizens named Herssens and had used many aliases such as Vandercruyssen, although the man had previously been known in Shanghai as Milaire Koulens. Their claim to Belgian protection was disapproved and the couple was handed over to the Chinese authorities for prosecution as Communist Agents. The League Against Imperialism and other Comintern Groups protested that Koulens, as he was then known, was merely the paid Secretary of the IFTUS--that was the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat in which Browder took a leading part in its formation possibly a more easily defensible position than his actual post as leader of the FEB. Later in 1931 a collateral English Defense Group, apparently inadvertently referred to him as 'Ruegg.' The ensuing investigation disclosed that Paul Ruegg was an active Swiss Communist who had been prominent a decade earlier in Switzerland and had come to police notice almost sporadically after he had gone to Moscow in 1924. After the disclosure of Ruegg's identity, the International Committees adopted his real name for their 'Committee for the Defense of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg.' The Committee attracted or solicited known Communists, listed them as sympathizers, and non-Communist humanitarians, listing Lion Feuchtwanger and Albert Einstein as German members of the Committee"

100-124002-501 Page 206
(60)

AMH:jch

~~SECRET~~

1932

~~SECRET~~

On March 17, 1943, Burton Henry Gilligan was interviewed at his residence, 1014 Cleveland St., Niagara Falls, New York regarding his activities with, and individuals connected with, the American Nationalists Socialist League.

Gilligan stated during the interview that sometime in 1932 he contacted the New History Society, a specific group sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chaldler. According to Gilligan this organization was composed of some hundreds of people resident in or about New York City and was directed by Mirza Ahmed Schrab. Its purposes were to promote and sponsor activities that might result in international brotherhood peace. Meetings, according to Gilligan, were held at the Park Lane and Ritz Carlton Hotels and a number of distinguished persons were presented to the members; among them, Rabbinroth Togore, Rabbi Wise and James Wise, Albert Einstein and others.

Buffalo report, 4-3-43

Re: [REDACTED]
American Nationalist Party, aka;
Espionage-G"

(48)

CMB:svw

svw

16-17

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This reference is a leaflet put out by the Education Department, New York State Committee, Communist Party, dated December 6, 1938, entitled "The Washington Congress for Peace and Democracy." This leaflet sets out a history of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The following is quoted:

"1932-World Congress Against War, summoned by Romain Rolland and Henri Barbusse in Amsterdam. Approximately 2,000 delegates, representing millions, responded. Organizing Committee included Bernard Shaw, Madame Sun Yat Sen, Theodore Dreiser, Albert Einstein."

No source given
61-7589-80X
(50)
SI 61-7589-16 p. 3
(50)

AMH:svw

~~SECRET~~

6/22/32

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau received from ID. Army, October 13, 1947, a photostatic copy of a letter dated September 30, 1947, to the Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States Army, Washington, D. C., and signed by W. L. Fagg. Enclosed with this letter were photostatic copies of two letters pertaining to the political affiliation of Albert Einstein, Heinrich Mann and Kaethe Kollwitz. The letter stated that these letters were being enclosed because of the prominence of Einstein in the United States and his association with important projects. The two letters referred to were dated June 17, 1932 and June 22, 1932. Photostatic copies of the letters and their translations were filed with this reference.

109-12-232-205
(3)'(76)'

~~TOP SECRET~~

AMH:ddl

OK to Release per Army

~~SECRET~~

8/22
~~SECRET~~

Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the "American League for Peace and Democracy" submitted to the Un-American Activities Committee a copy of a letter of protest to the Honorable William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives which was dated January 3, 1939.

The following is quoted from this letter: "First, the League Against War, the organization from which the others have grown was in existence long before 'the winter of 1932-33', when the alleged meeting of this Communist International took place. It was organized in France by Henri Barbusse, and was at the outset confined to that country. Monsieur Barbusse, after the French League had been in existence for sometime, summoned, together with Romain Rolland, the world famous author, a "World Congress Against War, which met in Amsterdam in August, 1932. It was at that Congress that the first steps were taken to organize a world wide movement against war. The International Organizing Committee consisted of Bernard Shaw, Madame Sun Yat Sen, Theodore Dreiser, Albert Einstein, Maxim Gorky, and Heinrich Mann, and among the delegates from the United States were Sherwood Anderson, Professor Margaret Schlauch, Scott Nearing, Doctor Israel Goldstein, and others."

Hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, Washington, D. C. in 1938, Dies Committee Report, Volume 4, Page 3074

(2)

SI 61-7589-30 p. 30

(50)

AMH:svw
sm

20-21-22

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Hillman M. Bishop, 235 East 22nd Street, New York City, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 11, 1939, at which time he furnished a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The World Congress Against War", and on its cover contained the following data: report on the Congress, opening address by Romain Rolland and the Manifesto, adopted at Amsterdam, August 27-29, 1932, published by the American Committee for Struggle Against War, 104 5th Avenue.

There also appeared in the frontispiece a number of excerpts.

The following is quoted from one of the excerpts under the heading "The World Congress Against War":

"During August 27-29, 1932, there met at Amsterdam a congress of great significance for the struggle against war...

"...They sent forth a call to action; it was taken up by like minded men and women in various countries such as Maxim Gorki, Bertrand Russell, Heinrich Mann, Albert Einstein...."

NY rpt. 5-8-39
Re: "American League for
Peace and Democracy; Re-
gistration Matter.
61-7589-62
(50)"

AMH:ddl *ddl*

11/30/32

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On May 14, 1941 Doctor Lydia Maria Panisch was taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for overstaying her visa permit in this country. (65-11975-10) At the time Doctor Panisch was taken into custody she had numerous letters and documents written in German in her possession. These letters and documents were translated into English and among them were some typewritten press releases dated November 19 and 30, 1932, from the Women's Patron Corporation, 710 Jackson Place, North West, Washington, D. C. These press releases charged that Professor Albert Einstein was an anarchist and was affiliated with Communist organizations. The papers further commented that he was ineligible for admission to the United States and it also contained documentary evidence and statements by Einstein showing that he possessed Communist dealings.

Washington Field Office report,
dated 10-22-41

Re: "Lydia Maria Panisch, nee
Westenberger; Espionage-G"
65-11975-15
(48)

OK to Release per Ins

CMB:svw

-- 24

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The New York office forwarded to the Bureau by letter, dated July 2, 1951, a photostatic copy of a statement of information obtained during the course of an interview of Louis Gibarti in Paris, France, by a Bureau Agent during January, 1951.

Louis Gibarti advised, among other things, during this interview that, Robert Kuczynski, the father of Juergen Kuczynski, was a very prominent statistician and economist who collaborated in different German reviews and newspapers, and had a prominent position in the German press; further that the Party discovered Kuczynski in connection with some campaign tending to improve German social legislation, and a committee came into existence in Berlin, which was called Kuczynski Ausschuss, which meant Kuczynski Commission; further that it was controlled by the Communists.

Gibarti stated further that he would say the son came to the United States in the early 1930's, not excluding, however, 1928-29; that Prof. Einstein, knowing old Kuczynski, took a strong interest in his son in America; that they were always closely connected, Kuczynski went frequently to Princeton to see Einstein after the latter's arrival in the United States, which was after 1933; that Juergen was with the AFL in some research.

61-6629-112 page 97
(75)

AMH:jh

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During the testimony of Walter S. Steele before the Un-American Activities Committee in 1938, he testified that it was estimated that the bonus march on Washington, D. C. in 1932, organized and lead by Communists, cost the Communist forces over 150,000 dollars; the Workers International Relief helped raise the funds; that one letter, generally circulated from the New York City Headquarters of the group, carried Professor Einstein's endorsement of the fund drive. (Page 107)

Steele stated that the activity in the United States of the Workers International Relief included the financing of the first Nation-wide Communist march on the National Capital at Washington in 1931. He stated that this was known in Red circles as the Hunger March; and its appeal to members of its organization for funds for the march carried an endorsement of its activities by Professor Albert Einstein. (Page 204)

Steele stated that according to the letterhead of the Workers International Relief, the endorsers of the organization included Henri Barbusse, Theodore Dreiser, Professor Albert Einstein and Upton Sinclair. (Page 205)

Walter Steele, in his testimony, gave a partial list of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The name of Professor Albert Einstein was on the partial list. (Page 265)

Steele stated in his testimony that "Professor Albert Einstein, Reverend John Haynes Holmes, Vito Marcantonio (head of the International Labor Defense), Upton Sinclair, Congressman William J. Sirovich, and George Gordon Battle sent messages eulogizing Biro-Bidjan, the Soviet Government, and ICOR". (Page 319)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Steele stated further in his testimony that the War Resisters International was called a Communist organization which desired to bring about a social order through revolutionary up-risings; further that its American section was the "War Resisters League", whose honorary chairman in 1933 was Albert Einstein. (Page 360)

Steele stated further that the Green International was active in the schools, colleges, and the universities of the world and was intent upon encouraging and directing war resistance among the students; they would abolish the Army and Navy Departments; they advocated the distribution of wealth and Einstein's two per cent buttons. (Page 361)

Steele stated further that the "American Civil Liberties Union" reputedly controlled the Peace Patriots, a radical peace society; its pamphlet, "War Resistance," advocated total disarmament, encouraged membership in the fellowship of reconciliation and War Resisters League, urged the distribution of the Einstein two per cent button, and demanded that the members be exempted from future war service. (Page 363)

Dies Committee Report,
Walter Steele,
Volume I
Hearings before the Un-
American Activities Committee,
House of Representatives,
Seventy-fifth Congress, 1938.
(2)
SI Dies Committee Report
Volume I, page 569' to Para 4.
(1) (August, 1938)
SI Dies Committee Report
Volume I, page 623' to Para 5.
(1) (August, 1938)
SI Dies Committee Report
Volume I, page 664' to Para 6.
(1) (August, 1938)
SI Dies Committee Report
Volume I, page 665' to Para 7.
(1) (August, 1938)
SI Dies Committee Report
Volume I, page 667' to Para 8.
(1) (August, 1938)

~~SECRET~~

1923
~~SECRET~~

The Philadelphia Office submitted to the Bureau by memorandum dated May 7, 1947 an article dated May 1, 1947 which was received by the Philadelphia Office from "Aufbau," New York City.

The following information appeared in this article under the caption "Nazi Heading Vienna Academy of Sciences": "In May, 1947, the Academy of Sciences in Vienna, Austria, will celebrate its Centenary. According to "Aufbau," American Weekly in German and English, its current president, who was appointed in December, 1946, is Professor H. Von Ficker who, as permanent secretary of the Prussian Academy of Sciences ousted Albert Einstein after the latter had voluntarily resigned in 1933.

"(The exchange of letters that took place between Dr. Albert Einstein and the Prussian Academy of Sciences in 1933 may be found in Einstein's book "The World As I See It". When Einstein resigned as a member of the Academy, his secretary, Professor Dr. Ernst Heymann, accused him of spreading atrocity stories on Germany abroad. On April 5, Professor Einstein, then in Belgium, refuted the charge, saying that he could prove every single word of what he had written. Professor Ficker answered this with a sharp note: he claimed that Einstein, who had been a member of the Prussian Academy for such a long time, ought to have defended Germany whether she was right or wrong, adding that if he hadn't resigned already, he would have been ousted at once.)"

b7C Re: [REDACTED] aka
[REDACTED] Internal
Security
[REDACTED]

(16)

Correlator's note: Serial 157 of this reference stated that Manfred George was the editor of "Aufbau".

AMH:svw
AMH

28

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

By memorandum dated May 26, 1949, to L. Whitson from E. T. Turner photostats of a portion of a captured German document together with the English translation ~~was~~ enclosed. This material contained the names, background data and photographs of a number of persons reportedly active in the Communist movement in Germany. This portion of the document was undated and was captioned "Jewish Bolshevism in Germany". Underneath the caption appeared the following: "Official Seal of the NSDAP in Goepingen (Germany)".

The following information concerning Albert Einstein is quoted:

"Einstein, Albert, Prof. Dr. phil. honoris causa, born 3-14-79 in Ulm, dissenter, university professor, last residence Berlin, Haberland Street 5; wife Elsa, nee Einstein, divorced Loewenthal. —1926 member of the board of trustees of the Children Homes of the 'Rote Hilfe' (Red Relief). —1927 member of the presidium of the 'Society of the Friends of the New Russia.' —1928 member of the honorary presidium of the International Workers Relief. —1932 member of the 'German Group' of the League of Free Balkan States. —1932 member of the 'German Fighting Committee Against the Imperialistic War' and member of the 'World Committee for the Fight Against the Imperialistic War' —1933 member of the Initiative Committee, entitled 'Das Freie Wort' (The Free Word), founded by Albert Einstein, Heinrich Mann and Rudolf Olden. —1933 lives at the present time in Le Caq-sur-mer, Rue Shakespeare, Belgium."

The Washington Field Office reviewed German documents in possession of the Army. These documents were photostated and returned to Army authorities.

Re: "Communist Activities in Germany
64-200-232-410 page 4
(19) "

OK to Release per Army

AMH:bh

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

The following information is quoted from page 696 of the Dies Committee Report of August, 1938:

"One new combination in the field of atheism should be sufficient to prove the seriousness of the situation. In January, 1933, the radical publishers, Haldeman-Julius, of Kansas, launched a new publication. His pockets were no doubt already overflowing with the gold collected through sales of his Socialist, Communist, sex, trial marriage, atheist, and birth control periodicals and pamphlets. The new publication, which was named, "The Militant Atheist", began in January with a circulation of 1540. The September number had reached 4,051, a gain of 2,511 subscribers within only eight months. This anti-God sheet, the size of a daily newspaper, is edited by E. Haldeman-Julius and 'Rev.' Joseph McCabe. It contains bally-hoo articles on atheism, on Russia, on the Oxford Movement, on Professor Einstein, on Karl Marx, on revolution."

Dies Committee Report
Volume I, page 696
Hearings before the Un-
American Activities
Committee, House of
Representatives,
Seventy-fifth Congress, 1938.
(1)

Correlator's note: The above information was taken from evidence submitted by Walter Steele, National Republic, Chairman of the American Coalition Committee on National Security.

AMH:jar

~~SECRET~~

1/31/23

~~SECRET~~

b2/b7D

On March 18, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted] turned over to Bureau Agents various material left with him by Hans Behnke, admittedly the former secretary of the Milwaukee Union of the German American Bund, for safe keeping.

This material included Minutes of the Meetings of the Friends of New Germany, which were translated by the Bureau, and set out in this reference.

According to these minutes on December 12, 1933, in Milwaukee, a meeting of the Bund of the Friends of New Germany was held in the Hofbrau, 1038 North 3rd Street. There were about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen present. Mrs. Dr. Pagels spoke about "My Greatest Experience", -- the German Revolution.

In this speech, Mrs. Pagels stated that a true German hero, Adolf Hitler, assembled around him a small group of like thinking men, men who believed in Germany, and their fatherland, and who knew that should the Communists triumph in Germany, then the whole world also would soon be overwhelmed by Communism. She stated further that his little group grew and grew and became greater and stronger from day to day and then on January 30, 1933, came the great German Revolution. She stated further that Dr. Einstein, who carried on dangerous Jewish Communistic propaganda everywhere in Germany as well as in foreign countries, was banished.

b2/b7D [redacted]

Milwaukee rpt. 12-9-42
Re: "German American Bund,
Milwaukee, Wis., IS - G,
Denaturalization Proceedings."
102-1-31-21
(79)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

2/23
~~SECRET~~

Pursuant to Bureau letter dated February 24, 1933, a Bureau Agent interviewed Mrs. Lucy Apostolina, 39 Newkirk Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, at which time Mrs. Apostolina related a fantastic story. Mrs. Apostolina advised in part that three years previous to that time, she and her husband resided at 114 Orange Street, Newark, New Jersey, during which time she became acquainted with a German named Machebas, first name unknown, who occupied an apartment on the third floor at the same address. Mrs. Apostolina advised further, that on one occasion Machebas invited her to his apartment, where he told her that Professor Albert Einstein of Germany had invented a robot which under the control of certain electrical devices, was able to read the human mind irrespective of the distance involved.

Mrs. Apostolina stated further that Machebas had told her he had chosen her as the person to be used by him for his experimental purposes and that her resistance to his wishes would prove fatal due to the possibility of the complete domination of her body, soul and mind by the robot in question; that Machebas further informed her that the aim and purpose of this monstrous invention by Professor Albert Einstein was to enable the communication to Germany of all contemplated secret plans of the American military authorities in the event of war with that nation; that although she had not personally seen, at any time the robot in question, she had for the past three years, been under the influence of that machine, her actions having been totally subordinate to Machebas, who was using her as a human experiment.

The interviewing agent stated that it was apparent that the utterances of Mrs. Apostolina were those of a person suffering from a deranged mind, she having admitted being for two years an inmate of an insane asylum.

NY report 4-6-33
Re: "Raffaele Schiavina, wa.
et al, Mail Bombing at Easton,
Penn, Shipment of Explosives in
Interstate Commerce."
62-26403-78
(73)

Correlator's note: Serial 77 of this file stated that A. Faros directed a letter to the Bureau in which he gave the address of Mrs. Apostolina mentioned above who was supposed to possess some information.

AMH:svw *hmv*

-- 322 --

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Pursuant to Bureau letter of December 29, 1939, the New York Office summarized information pertaining to the War Resisters League.

The War Resisters League, whose office was listed as 2 Stone Street, New York City, was alleged to be an American affiliate of the War Resisters International. Albert Einstein was alleged to have been chosen honorary chairman in February, 1933. The War Resisters International, whose headquarters was at Middlesex, England, was alleged to have held its first international conference at Bilthoven, Holland, in 1921.

(Original source not indicated)

NY rpt. 3-26-40
Re: "War Resisters League;
Registration Act."
97-3-6
(58)1

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

3/9/32

~~SECRET~~

A summary of information from the War Department M.I.D. dated November 11, 1942, entitled "George Kaiser" set out the following information concerning Albert Einstein which was revealed in the records of the M.I.D.

According to information dated January 10, 1935, Albert Einstein was reported to be a Communist. In February, 1932, he wrote an article for the CP magazine "Disarm". He was listed as an agitator in the Ninth Service Command in April, 1932. Reports from the Second Service Command dated March 9, 1933, revealed he was a radical speaker.

*OK Per
APR 1935*

The source of information was designated as reliable.

Serial #2 of this file showed Albert Einstein as a sponsor or interested person in the visa application of George Kaiser.

40-6229-5
(52)

AMH:grp

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The files of the Los Angeles Field Division in the case of Arnold J. Bergstraesser contained a pamphlet entitled "Who Is Expatriated By Hitler; An Evident Problem in Administrative Law" by Doctor Emil Gumbel. The following is quoted therefrom:

"In April, 1933, three months after the National Socialist~~s~~ came to power, Hitler made the political decision that proven or potential enemies of the Regime should loose their German citizenship and that their property should be confiscated by the state. The jurisdiction of the Nazi police administration in this field was established and no judicial review of legal recourse was allowed."

"First started the repatriation of political foes who had escaped^{to} foreign countries. In this group we find such names as Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize winner; Lion Feuchtwanger, Bruno Frank, Leonhard Frank, Konrad Heiden, and ----"

Los Angeles report, 7-31-42
Re: "Arnold J. Bergstraesser,
was. Fritz Castari, was.;
Internal Security-G and
Alien Enemy Control"
65-19096-71
(48)

CMB:jlc

~~SECRET~~

4/12/33

b7c, D

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] furnished to a Bureau Agent the file on [REDACTED] Paul Schwarz. This file reflected that a background review of Schwarz indicated that in 1912 he entered the service of the Finance Ministry in Berlin. Later he was transferred to the Consular Service and was Consul for the German Government at Milan, Naples and Colombo. He was said to have entertained on countless occasions Dr. Albert Einstein and a clipping from the "New York Times" of April 12, 1933 speculated to the effect that because of his close friendship with Einstein he was dismissed as German Consul.

b7c

New York report, 4-29-43

Re: [REDACTED]

Denaturalization proceedings-G"

65-2946-35

(73)

AMH:jlc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a translation from the German of "Unsere Zeit" May 15, 1933 pages 110, 111, and 112.

Under the heading "Chronicle of Terror" the following is quoted:

"In the struggle against 'Marxist Barbarism' and for the creation of a 'pure National German Culture', Hitler Germany has inflicted disciplinary punishment on an extremely large number of teachers, scientists, jurists and artists, of world fame, and has proscribed their works. Below are listed excerpts from the abundance of teachers, scientists, and artists who are political victims as noted by us." In the above referred to list the name of Professor Albert Einstein, a university professor appeared. (No source given).

100-72924-410
(53)

AMH:svw
mm

~~SECRET~~

June '34
~~SECRET~~

On the inside of the cover of Issue No. 6 of the magazine "USSR in Construction" for June, 1934, under the caption "Scientists Victimized by the Fascist Regime in Germany, University Professors, Berlin University," appeared the name of Professor Albert Einstein (Physics -- Nobel Prize-Holder).

In serial 1 of this file, it was stated that the New York Field Division received the above-mentioned magazine from a confidential source. The publication was printed in Moscow to "celebrate the twenty years of the great October Socialist Revolution" -- "USSR in Construction". It was published by the State Publishing House of Graphic Arts in Moscow.

Enclosed with
Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd
from J. P. Coyne
dated December 5, 1947
Re: "USSR in Construction";
Internal Security - R"
100-268980-2 p. 1
(3)'

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

6/17/54

~~SECRET~~

A review of the New York files revealed that considerable material had been uncovered by the New York Office relative to the activities of Louis Archer Zahne in the "Friends of New Germany" and the "German American Bund". Pertinent sections of newspaper articles were obtained from a translation of various Bund newspapers and were set forth in this reference.

An article appeared in the "Deutscher-Zeitung" of June 17, 1934, captioned "Opening Celebration in Astoria, Long Island" at which, according to this article, Bund member Louis Zahne spoke in the language of the country for the many American guests, explained to them the problem which the Bunds, the Friends of New Germany had set for itself.

The following is quoted from the above referred to article: "One witness is always gladly produced, said Bund member Zahne. That is Einstein, known as a Communist and Pacifist. This man packed his trunks so quickly when he saw the power of Communism dwindle, that the slow Germans could not imprison him. The speaker inquired how the American people could come to receiving such a Communist agitator and even make him a citizen so that he could continue to carry out his work under the cover of loyalty. He went on to say that if you American citizens want Communism, then hate us; if you do not, then become the friends of the Friends of New Germany."

b7c

New York report, January 12, 1944
Re: [REDACTED] Perjury
Security Matter-G"
[REDACTED]
(83)

AMH:svw

~~SECRET~~

7-25-35

~~SECRET~~

A report dated March 22, 1944, was submitted concerning the methods used by the Nazi Party (NSDAP) in its penetration and subsequent taking over control of the German immigrants living in Paraguay. It pointed out that the Union Germanica served as its principal tool and was the core of all Nazi activities which the NSDAP would delegate to its satellite organizations.

It was stated in this report that a letter, dated July 25, 1935, from the VDA (Union for Germandom Living Abroad) of the NSDAP in Berlin to the Union Germanica advised that books antagonistic to National Socialism should not be permitted in German libraries. It listed ten types of literature as undesirable, one of which was writings by German traitors, immigrants, foreign authors, such as Balder Olden, L. Frank, A. Einstein, etc. b7C

3-22-44 Report of SA [REDACTED]
Asuncion, Paraguay
Re: "Union Germanica Del Paraguay
Paraguay; Subversive Activities G"
Enclosed with
Letter to the Director from the Legal
Attache, Embassy of the United States
of America, Asuncion, Paraguay
dated 3-23-44
Re: "Union Germanica del Paraguay
Paraguay; Subversive Activities-G."
64-26487-11 p. 45
(76)

CJO:man

~~SECRET~~

1924

~~SECRET~~

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, reflected that Margarete Weigert stated that Fritz Weigert, husband of Margarete was an eminent scientist and internationally known in the field of photo-chemistry. According to Mrs. Weigert, her husband held a chair in the Department of Photo-Chemistry at the University of Leipzig from 1914 to 1936.

According to the Immigration and Naturalization records, Mrs. Weigert stated that she and her husband had known several eminent international authorities in the field of photo-chemistry and allied fields of medicine and physics. Albert Einstein had been a member of the faculty at the University of Leipzig while her husband, Fritz Weigert, had also been a member of the faculty.

These records further reflected that six individuals had written letters of character in behalf of Margarete Weigert for her benefit in her application for a permanent visa to the United States one of whom was Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey.

b2
b7C
San Francisco Report
November 30, 1949
Re: [REDACTED];
Security Matter-C"
[REDACTED]
(25)

AMH:svw
svw

~~SECRET~~

1936

Bureau Agents briefly interviewed Erna Meyer Mrs (date not given) under suitable pretext in company with Pete Reid, Secretary to the Chief of Reno Police Department. Mrs. stated that she was born and educated in Hamburg, Germany, but in 1933, when the Nazi movement began to gain momentum she worked with and was a member of a German organization which tried to appeal to the German public to stand up for their rights and not be intimidated by the cruel methods of the Nazi movement; that this organization made posters and put them up in public places appealing to the German people to resist and to organize against the Nazi movement. Mrs. stated that during the course of her work she met Albert Einstein, who was supporting the anti-Nazi campaign for which she was working; that in 1936, friends warned her that the Gestapo was investigating her so she left Germany and went to Paris, France, where she obtained employment as manager of a publication house.

Salt Lake City report,
August 15, 1942.

Re: [REDACTED];
Internal Security-C
[REDACTED], pg. 31

(53)

AMH:bjw
hfw

~~SECRET~~

According to the files of the Chancellor's Office, University of North Carolina, Dr. Nathan Rosen was employed at the Institute of Advanced Study with Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University from 1934 to 1936.

Rosen's name was listed in the address book of Israel Halperin, a Canadian citizen of Russian parentage who was one of the principals implicated in Soviet Military Intelligence operations in Canada.

b7c 3-13-51 Charlotte Report

Re: [REDACTED]
Security Matter - C"

(21)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

1935
~~SECRET~~

On July 11, 1940, Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Director of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, was interviewed by Bureau Agents at the office of the Oberlaeander Trust, 225 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, regarding his knowledge of Willi Apel.

During the interview, Thomas stated that Apel came to this country in 1936, together with his wife, and was recommended by Damrosch, the famous musical composer and leader, and by Professor Einstein, the noted scientist.

Philadelphia report
dated 7-22-40

Re: " [REDACTED]
Espionage [REDACTED]

(79)

Note: Investigation instituted by the Bureau reflects that Willi Apel was the sender of an unsigned cablegram to Attelbaum, Lippehnerstrasse, 29 Berlin, which originated at Belmont, Massachusetts and was thought possibly to have some connection with Beatrice Holman.

CMB:svw
Sum

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Howard Percy Robertson, Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, was interviewed on May 3, 1951, by Bureau Agents, and he advised that he met Dr. Leopold Infeld in 1936, at Princeton University; he stated further that at that time, Infeld was working with Dr. Albert Einstein in matters concerning the theory of relativity; further that Einstein had prepared a technical paper, and he (Robertson) had rejected the paper because he disagreed with certain phases of it. He stated that he learned that Professor Einstein was very upset because the paper was rejected. Dr. Robertson, therefore, decided not to approach Dr. Einstein directly in the matter at that time, but instead, he contacted Dr. Infeld, identified himself as the person who had rejected the paper and then spent sometime with Infeld proving his point. Dr. Robertson stated he eventually convinced Infeld, and Infeld and Dr. Robertson then met with Dr. Einstein and discussed the matter. He stated that Dr. Einstein finally agreed with him and the paper was changed. Robertson stated that at Princeton, he and Infeld were both members of a small group which was working on problems concerning relativity and that their social life was confined primarily to their own group. He named Banash Hoffman, then Associate Professor at Queens College, Flushing, New York, and Peter G. Bergman, then Professor of Physics at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, as members of this group.

WFO rpt. 5-22-51

Re: [REDACTED]
IS - R and PO. "

(47) /

AMH:ddl

SEX

Mr. H. K. Voight, 49 Elm Tree Road, Rochester,
New York, advised the Buffalo Office that in reviewing some
old copies of the "University of Wisconsin Alumnus", the
Alumni paper, he noted a book review intitled "Early Tales
of the Atomic Age", by Daniel Lang, 1936, Doubleday and
Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. The review was as
follows:

"Highly endorsed by Carl Van Doren and Albert
Einstein, this book first appeared as a series of articles
in the 'New Yorker', which ~~gave~~ the author graces. In writing
this book Lang sloshed through the mud of Oak Ridge and traveled
to the labs at Los Alamos. He traveled the damp caves of
West Virginia and saw rockets shot 100 miles high in the New
Mexico desert. He spoke with David Lillienthal and other
officials at the Atomic Energy Commission; interviewed a member
of the first mission which investigated Hiroshima; chatted
with workmen, scientists and lobbyists. Here is a picture of
the world and its atomic age -- in the lean, hard and sparkling
prose that characterizes the 'New Yorker'".

Voigt said that he was a student at the University
of Wisconsin from 1934 until 1938, and during this time a
Daniel Lang was also a student. He said he did not know Lang
personally there, but that Lang he knew by reputation was
allegedly the President of the Young Communist League at the
University of Wisconsin around 1935 or 1936.

Buffalo memo to Director,
8-11-50

Re: [REDACTED]

SL - C.

(45)1

AMH:ddl

b7D

[REDACTED] a report dated May 8, 1936, was located dealing with the International Relief Association, (IRA) located at 20 Vesey Street, Room 310. The report reflected that this association was formed to aid political refugees from Nazism and was formed several years ago by Albert Einstein and several other individuals.

According to the I. R. A. Bulletin published by the International Relief Association, date not given, an insert appeared in this publication bearing the title "International Relief Association for Victims of Nazism." It stated that Albert Einstein was reported to be a member of the American Committee of the International Relief Association.

In 1939, Hans Steinicke claimed employment as translator with I. R. A.

6-11-41 New York Report

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] Internal Security,
Special Inquiry - State Department.

[REDACTED]
(58)[REDACTED]
(30)

CJO:lih

5/19/36

Mr. Rudy Mandl of 139 K Street, N. W. ^{who} was accompanied by a Mr. Schlossman, who appeared to be merely a friend, was interviewed by Mr. E. P. Coffey on May 19, 1936. Mandl advised that he had evolved theories whereby he expected to be able to read the thoughts of an individual when, for instance, under interrogation.

Mandl offered current letters written in German, signed by Albert Einstein, temporarily residing at Princeton, New Jersey. He advised that this correspondence with Einstein was not on the subject matter of thought reading, but was on a totally foreign subject concerning relativity, but that his purpose in offering these letters was to show that actually he was a man of sound scientific basis and as such was accepted by the scientific world.

Memorandum for Mr. Edwards from
Mr. E. P. Coffey dated 5-19-36
Re: "Visit of Mr. [REDACTED]"

65-43325-1
(73)

AMH:ddl

6/13/56

~~SECRET~~

In accordance with an oral request made by the Director, a review of the Bureau files was made for all information concerning the "Franklin Institute of Philadelphia".

The review revealed, among other things, that the Institute once a year had what was known as Medal Day, at which time scientists of international reputation gather at Philadelphia and whence the Franklin Medal was awarded to outstanding and internationally known physicists, chemists, doctors, the last medal being awarded to Albert Einstein for his work on relativity.

Memorandum for the Director
6-13-36 from R. E. Joseph
62-36209-137
(73)
(No subject given)

AMH:svw

Sum

~~SECRET~~

10/36

~~SECRET~~

b7D By letter dated March 8, 1951, Glenn H. Bethel forwarded to the Bureau copy number 73 of the February, 1951, [REDACTED] This bulletin was marked ~~secret~~ and on page 5 contained information regarding Professor (Dr.) Leopold Infeld. (X)

b7D According to this [REDACTED], Dr. Infeld was a professor of physics at Lwow University, Poland, before coming to Canada and attended universities in England on a Rockefeller scholarship. He went to the United States in October, 1936, and lectured on Advanced Physics at Princeton University. He was a "protege" of Professor Albert Einstein and reportedly collaborated with Einstein on a book, "The Evolution of Physics" (X)

62-35717-1188
(62)'

AMH:ddl

11/34

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau set out a table of contents of "Soviet Russia Today", from October, 1936, to February, 1944.

According to this table of contents, on page 18, of the November, 1936, issue of, "Soviet Russia Today", appeared an article entitled, "What They Say About the Soviet Peace Policy", whose authors were, Harry Elmer Barnes, Joseph Breslaw, Jerome Davis, Sherwood Eddy, Albert Einstein, Paul de Bruif, Corliss Lamont, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Upton Sinclair, Ernst Toller, Harry S. Ward.

Memo for Mr. Welch
from K. R. McIntire 3/3/44
Re: "Soviet Russia Today"
61-7374-75
(48)

AMH:jh

~~SECRET~~

1937

SECRET

In April, 1951, Dr. John Von Neumann who was a permanent member of the Institute for Advanced Study, advised the Bureau that he remembered Dr. Leopold Infeld as having studied at the Institute for approximately 1½ or 2 years, starting in 1936 or 1937; further that he recalled that Infeld worked closely for a while with Professor Albert Einstein and that he also published an autobiography which was not complimentary to the Institute for Advanced Study and which he thought had been written unfairly.

Newark rpt. 4-27-51

Re: [REDACTED]
and PO."

(44) /

AMH:ddl

1937

~~SECRET~~

A memorandum dated February 1, 1950, to Mr. Nichols from Mr. Jones stated that since 1937, there had been in the Bureau's library three folders of photostatic material entitled "National Organization, Communist Party, California Organization Communist Party, Publications of the Communist Party". On December 19, 1949, the above material was sent to the Records Section.

In Volume 2, page 1A of this material appeared the title "The Communist Party California Youth Section American League against War and Fascism." The names of ten world delegates were set out on this page, one of whom was Albert Einstein. On page 53 of the same volume, the same information appeared again.

The following penciled notation appeared in the lower left-hand corner of this memorandum, "I do not believe this material should be disseminated as the original source is unknown. /s/ H. O. B."

100-3-3191
(47)

AMH:ddl

53-54



2/5/37
~~SECRET~~

The "New York Times" of February 5, 1937, carried an article entitled "Einstein in Sympathy with Madrid Cause." This article stated that the Spanish Embassy made public on that day a message from Professor Albert Einstein, the scientist, to "a prominent Spanish personality" whose identity was not revealed, declaring that he felt ashamed that the democratic nations had failed to support the Loyalist Government of Spain.

According to the article the message said "At this moment I can do nothing less than assure you how intimately united I feel with the Loyal Forces, and with their heroic struggle in this great crisis of your country. But at the same time, I feel ashamed of the fact that the democratic countries have not found in this situation, the necessary energy to comply with their fraternal duties.

"How much more proud may Spain come to feel if, notwithstanding abstention, and despite the intervention of the reactionary powers, she is able victoriously to maintain her freedom."

61-7561-65X3
(49)

AMH:svw
svw

SECRET

b7c A report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated June 9, 1941, at Miami, Florida, in regard to Lionel Max Ettlinger, contained a letter from the Immigration Inspector in Charge, W. B. Thomas, at Miami. This letter stated that on February 20, 1937, the Immigration Authorities at Miami conducted a special inquiry at which time Lionel Ettlinger stated he was a citizen of Ecuador, having acquired such citizenship in 1936; that he had been in the United States in January, 1937; that he was coming for a visit of one year on business, destined to 100 East 70th Street, New York City; that his business was banking; that he had never been arrested or wanted by the police; that a charge of fraud had been levied against him by an individual named Meyers, who was a person of bad repute; that he was found not guilty on the charge, and that Meyer had been censured for bringing it. The letter further stated that Ettlinger asserted that he intended to establish North and South American investment trusts. He exhibited a letter purporting to be from Dr. Albert Einstein, stating that he had assisted refugees, and had worked in an education campaign against Hitler.

New York Report

8-30-41

Re: "Lionel Ettlinger
alias Lionel Max Ettlinger
and other aliases;
Internal Security-G"
(Special Inquiry Department
of Commerce)
65-712-14
(73)

OK Per JMS

GMB:jh

SECRET

5/10/37

~~SECRET~~

This reference is an advertisement of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, taken from the "New York Times" of May 10, 1937. This advertisement was an appeal for financial aid and carried a list of some of the sponsors who had already helped. The name of Albert Einstein appeared in this list.

61-7561-149X12
(49)

AMH:grp

grp

~~SECRET~~

6/4/37

~~SECRET~~

A monograph which was prepared by John Wilder Bowden dated 1950, in which he traced the history of the Communist Party leanings of the "League of American Writers" was made available to the Bureau by Ernie Cuneo.

On page 54 of this monograph appeared the heading "The Second American Writer's Congress". Under this heading it was stated that the Second Congress began on Friday night, June 4, 1937, with a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. It was stated further that one would expect the Chairman of the "League of American Writers" to preside, but Waldo Frank was replaced by the capable Archibald MacLeish; further that MacLeish read the greetings that had arrived from all over the world; that Albert Einstein had written: "There is no doubt that the greatest injuries to the intellectual life of Germany and Italy could have been avoided if intellectual leaders with a high sense of duty had been ready to defend against a minority without conscience, our most valuable possession--men's cultural and moral inheritance."

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
from L. B. Nichols.
12-5-50 enclosing above monograph.
100-7322-78, pages 54,55
(71) '

AMH:mrg

Correlator's note: Bowden and Cuneo mentioned above were not identified.

7/22/37

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau received a letter dated July 23, 1937, from Barnett B. Lester, Managing Editor of "Exclusive Features Syndicate", 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, in regard to some article which he had prepared for the Boston "Post" entitled "Secrets of the G-Men".

In the letter referred to above, Mr. Lester, stated in part that he had visited Professor Albert Einstein at his summer home in Huntington, Long Island, Mademoiselle Lily Pons at her home in Silvermine, Connecticut, and Lady Suzanne Wilkins (wife of Sir Hubert Wilkins) at her home in New York City to gather material for interviews.

94-4-392-10
(48)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

8/22/37

X

"The Worker" of 8-24-47 carried an article entitled "The Frame-Up System is Operating Again" by Art Shields. This article stated in part that Executioner Elliot, threw the switch on Sacco and Vanzetti in Charlestown Penitentiary, Massachusetts on August 23, 1937.

"But Elliot wasn't the real killer in the case. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the 'good shoemaker and fish peddler' whom millions mourned, were killed by the American Frame-Up System, which is still actively operating against Progressives today".

The article further stated that "the courts kept delaying the sentence and executions, while Judge Thayer kept endlessly denying the defense's new trial motions.

"His verdict was expected to still the protests of Einstein, Dreyfus, Romain Rolland, H. G. Wells, and hundreds of other famous libertarians, and to halt the feet of the marching millions."

New York Memorandum to the
Director, August 22, 1947
enclosing above article.
Re: "The Worker"
61-275-253
(79)

AMH: jar

X

100-137
X T

The "News of the World", "A Journal in Defense of American Democracy" for November 19, 1937, published at Hollywood by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, stated "with the most imposing sponsor list to base a campaign in this region, the Motion Picture Artists Committee this week made preparation for a huge 'Christmas Drive for Spanish children'". The national sponsors of this project were listed and included Albert Einstein, Judge Robert W. Kenny and 26 other individuals.

Los Angeles report, 3-5-43
Re: Robert Walker Kenny, aka
Information concerning
100-168670-2
(55)

AMH:svw
Sw

11/25/37
~~SECRET~~

Written up in the "News Gazette" and the "Illini"
was the foregoing* paragraph.

"Albert Einstein, November 25, 1937: 'We had the opportunity to find out more about the personality and activities of Mrs. Kaiser. Results nothing definite, but she is under the suspicion of making camouflage propaganda for Hitler and Germany. She makes speeches and gives lectures with modernized pro-Nazi tendencies in Christian church circles!'"

In the beginning of this report, it was stated that Mrs. Margarete Harnisch Kaiser sought aid of the National Council of Jewish Women, 130 North Wells, Chicago, to find employment in the United States on the basis that her husband's mother was Jewish and they were being persecuted in Germany.

Chicago rpt. 4-9-41

Re: " [REDACTED] Registration

Act. [REDACTED]

(50)

*It is believed that the word should be "following" from the contents of the report.

AMH:svw
svw

11/28/27

~~SECRET~~

The "National Republic" of January, 1938, stated in part that the National Convention of the "American League Against War and Fascism" was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 26-28, 1937, and was called the "People's Congress for Democracy and Peace".

The above magazine stated further that the Congress carried the endorsement of 7 Congressmen, 1 Senator, 4 Rabbis and Ministers and 18 Professors, one of whom was Albert Einstein of Princeton.

Blind Memo dated 1/17/38
Re: American League
Against War and Fascism
61-7559-2259, P. 3
(49)

AMH:vw

~~SECRET~~

12/9/37

~~SECRET~~

b7c
b7D Confidential Informant [redacted] forwarded to the Bureau (no date given) a letter on the letterhead of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 4th Avenue, New York, New York, dated December 4, 1937, and addressed to "Dear Friend in America" and signed by John Gilmore, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Campaign Director. The letterhead of this letter set out a list of individuals who were on the Advisory Committee of the above organization. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

61-7565-162
(49)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

1938

~~SECRET~~

Walter S. Steele, National Republican Chairman of the American Coalition Committee on National Security representing various organizations testified before a Special Committee on Un-American activities in Washington, D. C. in 1938. The following is quoted from his testimony:

"Rose Pastor Stokes, wealthy Communist, was the National Camp Director of the Workers' International Relief in the United States in 1931. Theodore Dreiser and Henry Barbusse (a French Communist) were endorsers of the movement, according to W.I.R. literature. Professor Albert Einstein has also openly endorsed it."

"The activity in the United States of the WIR included the financing of the first Nation-wide Communist March on the National Capitol at Washington in 1931. This was known in red circles as the 'Hunger March'. It's appeal to members of its organization for funds for the march carried an endorsement of its activities by Professor Albert Einstein."

Steele also stated in his testimony that on the letterhead of the Workers' International Relief one would find a list of the officers. Steele further stated that endorsers of the organization according to the letterhead, included Professor Albert Einstein and three other individuals.

Steele stated further in his testimony that the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy included Professor Albert Einstein and others.

A report of the Hearings before a Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Seventy-fifth Congress, Washington, D. C., 1938.

61-7582-1380 p. 204

(13) pp. 205, 265

(7)

SI DC report Vol. 1, p. 508, 509

(1)

AMH:svw

Amv

~~SECRET~~

2/18/38

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter on the letterhead of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 4th Avenue, New York, New York, dated February 18, 1938, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by Douglas Jacobs, Campaign Director. This letterhead set out a list of names of individuals who were national sponsors of the above organization. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared in this list.

No source given
61-7566-176
(49)
SI 54-571-5
(36) (Letter dated 2-16-38)

AMH:svw

sw

66-67

~~SECRET~~

4/2-5

SECRET

By letter dated August 27, 1942, the Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau photostatic material concerning Pacifism obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of Walter Steele of the "National Republic" magazine.

Included in this material was a leaflet dated April 7, 1938, at New York City concerning a professional Peace Rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City on April 4, 1938. This leaflet stated that 10,000 persons, drawn largely from the membership of peace organizations, and religious, labor and other groups that had previously endorsed the rally were present.

This leaflet stated further that Dr. Albert Einstein was among the endorsers of the meeting.

61-10498-1042
(50)

AMH:ddl

6/21/38

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau received by letter dated August 4, 1938, from the Department of Justice, copies of a communication dated June 30, 1938, from the American Embassy at Paris, France, signed by Robert D. Murphy, First Secretary of the Embassy, to the Secretary of State concerning Doctor Hellmuth Simons, together with copies of a memorandum dated June 21, 1938, prepared by Doctor Simons and furnished to the American Embassy at Paris, concerning German espionage activities in the United States.

The following information is quoted from the memorandum of June 21, 1938: "The writer of this memorandum is a parasitologist of International Reputation, who has numerous papers published and is also in communication with American scientists and received official publications of the United States of America as long as he was in Germany, as he has proved to Mr. Murphy. He is also a friend of Professor Einstein and has likewise proved this to Mr. Murphy by a photostat of an autographic letter from Professor Einstein to him."

65-1088-1
(79)

AMH:bjw

7/13/38

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a translation of an article entitled, "Cultural Review" taken from "The International", a periodical for practice and theory of Marxism, No. 7/8, year 1938. The following is quoted therefrom:

".....As long as there is a Heinrich Mann, a Thomas Mann, and Albert Einstein, who with every syllable they write with every thought which they think, denounce National Socialism as un-German, the world will know and will believe that aside from Hitler there are still the German people, a people of poets and thinkers, a people of Kant and Goethe...."

The article further stated "if literature prospers only in liberty, all the more so does science. The Nazis have led a real war of extermination against free and unlimited research. How can they bear research that serves truth? Truth is deadly for them. They need a nebulous haze, in which the lie prospers. They have prosecuted thousands of intellectuals, among them many Nobel prize winners such as Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Schroedinger,...."

The article further stated that "at the International Congresses on the occasion of the Paris World Exhibition, German scientists courageously faced Nazi professors and gave honor to the German name. In Paris the free German high school is operating with great success and has recently been publishing a serious scientific periodical (Periodical for Free German Research)" in which the best German scientists such as Albert Einstein, Professor S. Marck, Professor Lips report concerning their work. This is being done in the tradition of German science through thoroughness, conscientiousness, unlimited scope and freedom."

100-72924-358
(53)

CMB:svw
svw

70

~~SECRET~~

4/2/42

~~SECRET~~

After Los Angeles report dated March 14, 1942, entitled "~~Velvyn Douglas~~ formerly known as ~~Velvyn Edouard Hesselberg~~ Office for Emergency Management; Special Inquiry" was submitted Los Angeles Informant ~~65-19~~ submitted additional information which was incorporated in this reference.

Included in the above material was a letterhead of the American Relief Ship for Spain dated September 3, 1938, published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League for the Defense of American Democracy on which the names of the national sponsors and the Hollywood sponsors were set out. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared as a national sponsor. The name of ~~Velvyn Douglas~~ actor, appeared as a Hollywood sponsor.

LA memo 5-9-42

Re: "~~Velvyn Douglas~~"

IS - C."

~~61-9218-16~~

(50)

AMH:ddl *ddl*

71-72

~~SECRET~~

9/11/28
~~SECRET~~

This reference is a two-page document from an unknown source, a translation from the German, entitled "Deutsches Volksecho, New York, September 10, 1938, page 2".

Under the heading "Cooperation with Mexicans" the following is quoted:

"We believe that we have been successful in convincing extremely large circles, which were vacillating in their views, as a result of our lectures on Goethe, Heine, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, various war authors, Alexander Von Humboldt, Beethoven, numerous forbidden composers and musicians, various outlawed painters and sculptors, on Kant, Schopenhauer, Hegel, Marx and Engels, on Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein, that culture and fascism are incompatible...."

This document was closed with the following "Liga Pro Cultural Alema in Mexico".:

100-72924-521
(53)

AMH:svw
sm

~~SECRET~~

11/1/38

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of October 1, 1938, carried an article entitled "\$50,000 Fund to Bring Lincoln Boys Home is Opened". This article stated in part that the reward of "safe transportation home" was one gift the Friends of the Lincoln Brigade hoped to realize for the American boys who remained in Spain.

This article stated further that the National Campaign Committee included Professor Albert Einstein and other equally prominent national figures.

61-7561-239X
(49)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

Walter S. Reynolds* testified before the Subcommittee of the Special Committee, House of Representatives, Detroit, Michigan, on October 13, 1938.

Mr. Reynolds stated in his testimony that the average sentiment of the Communist type of our university professors could be gleaned into by evaluating a signed statement of Doctor Kirtly F. Mather, Harvard University Professor, who defined the American concern in the Spanish Communist cause as follows: "American citizens fighting in the Spanish Civil War are fighting for the preservation of Democracy and are suffering in a conflict in which Americans are vitally concerned. Everything should be done to help those American citizens." Reynolds stated further that scores of other university professors in accord with Professor Mather's convictions had permitted their names to appear on lists of advisory or sponsoring committees aiding such causes as that of Spanish Democracy, that such lists included names of Professor Jerome Davis, Paul H. Douglas, and the famous relativity wizard, Albert Einstein.

Hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, 1938, D. C. Report, Volume 2, page 1332.
(2)

*Chairman of the sub-committee of subversive activities, which was one of six committees under the Americanization Committee of the Department of Michigan.

AMH:svw

11/24

~~SECRET~~

An undated document received from an anonymous source postmarked June 30, 1942, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, stated that the secret report of an organization called the "Music Boys" dated November 1, 1938, Biltmore Hotel, New York should be investigated.

The following is quoted from the above referred to document: "Rabbi Wise, presiding, opened the meeting. ---It was necessary to have 500 divisional or district leaders know our plans and give full cooperation on a nation wide basis. The 500 in turn have agents in each of 3,000 communities, both urban and rural.

"Louis Lipsky was the next speaker. He said---Einstein is experimenting with a ray which will help us to destroy armed opposition---aircraft, tanks and armored cars. He hopes that with it a dozen men could defeat 500. Through it 5% could rule a nation."

100-120147-1
(84)

AMH:svw
svw

~~SECRET~~

11/2/38

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] was interviewed during the latter part of 1940 or January, 1941, by Bureau Agents at which time he advised that he knew of no organization by the name of North American Spanish Aid Committee, but that the organization North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was at one time very active in Cincinnati, Ohio, and that he was of the opinion that this might be the same organization. Informant did not know exactly when the latter organization started in Cincinnati, but stated that it was the most active about 1938. He said that the organization was not in existence, to the best of his knowledge, at that time. Informant turned over to the Bureau exhibit number 4 which was a letter dated November 2, 1938, signed George A. Hedger, Chairman, Cincinnati Branch of the N. A. C.

Along the side of this letter were listed the national sponsors one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein.

Cin. rpt. 1-29-41
Re: "North American
Spanish Aid Committee;
IS - B."
100-7058-29
(52)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

On November 21, 1938, John C. Metcalfe (not identified) testified before the Subcommittee of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C. Mr. Metcalfe was testifying regarding organizations which were disseminating religious and racial hatred. The following information is quoted from Mr. Metcalfe's testimony. Mr. Metcalfe: "I have here literature distributed by Robert Edward Edmondson, who is the director of the Edmondson Economic Service of New York City, and I believe this literature again will make it clear." The chairman: "Here is one of the pamphlets put out by Mr. Edmondson." The chairman read excerpts from the pamphlets. The chairman: "I notice here he has the heading: 'Roosevelt's Supreme Council. Alien-Asiatic Revolutionaries Control US Political, Economic, Powers-Centers-Washington and New York.'" Mr. Metcalfe testified that Edmondson was a featured speaker of the German-American Bund.

"Then it has Henry Morgenthau ('International Banker'), R. S. Hecht, Jacob Viner, David Stern, B. G. Richards, Herman Oliphant, E. W. Goldenweiser."

"Edward A. Filene ('First N.R.A. Promoter'): H.J. Laski, Jesse I. Straus, Louis Kirstein, Albert Einstein, L. A. Steinherdt, and William C. Bullitt."

Hearings before the Committee
on Un-American Activities,
House of Representatives, 75th
Congress, 1938, Dies Committee
Report, Volume 3, page 2375
(2)

AMH:svw

sum

11/22/48
~~SECRET~~

Alice Lee Jemison*, submitted a statement on November 22, 1938, to the Un-American Activities Committee. In this statement Miss Jemison called the attention of the Committee to pages 715-718 of the Murdock Hearings (exhibit 26) which recorded the discussion between Commissioner* Collier and members of the committee in connection with the employment of unnaturalized citizens. The following was quoted from these hearings:

"Mr. Collier---I am glad to tell you about Doctor Shevsky. He is Turkish and not Russian.---I have maintained contact with Doctor Shevsky all these years.---Doctor Shevsky's idea has always been to go back to Turkey ultimately to carry on his work.---He has not surrendered his Turkish loyalty and he says he is going to end his active life in Turkey. He was not willing to do anything about this so we could not employ him. I discussed the matter with Secretary Ickes and we decided we could not use these funds for the employment of non-citizens.---I put the matter up to Doctor Shevsky.---I persuaded him that he should take out his declaration of intention to become a citizen, which he did and that enabled us to bring him into the Service and the Research group working with land problems. Later I hope to see him move into other branches of our Service because he is really one of the most valuable of our men.

"Mr. Ayers: He was forced to take out his first papers in order to get a government job?---" Mr. Collier. He would not be forced to do anything to get a job because he is very much in demand. He could teach in universities and do research work while a citizen of Turkey. You might as well urge the same thing in connection with Doctor Einstein and many other persons who come here to do such work as they are doing.---I mean that Doctor Shevsky did not need a government job. We needed him.---".

Hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, 1938, D. C. Report, Volume 4, page 2484.

(2)

*Washington representative of the American Indian Federation.

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

AMH:svw

12/27

Exhibit number 39 was a bulletin dated April 21, 1937, entitled "The Plans and Results of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy". Exhibit number 39 was set out in this reference.

Under the heading "New York Mass Meeting Hears Mann and Cannon", in the above exhibit, it was stated that more than 4,000 sympathizers with the Spanish people's cause packed the New York Hippodrome Sunday afternoon to hear Thomas Mann, exiled German author and Nobel Prize winner, and Dr. Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School, newly appointed head of the Medical Bureau, called for liberal and labor support of the Loyalist Government.

Under the heading "Youth Committee Gives \$2,000" it was stated that a check for \$2,000 from the United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, one of the leading sponsors, was among the contributions; further that telegrams of congratulations from Bishop Robert L. Paddock of the Methodist Episcopal Church and from Albert Einstein were also read.

(Anonymous source)
(page 43)

Exhibit number 62 which was a letter to Dr. S. N. Franklin, dated December 9, 1938, from the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, set forth the national sponsors and the medical sponsors, which were set forth in this reference. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared in the list of national sponsors.

(Anonymous source)
(page 72)

Milwaukee rpt. 5-19-41
Re: "North American Spanish
Aid Committee; IS - R."
100-7058-62
(52)"

12/21/38

SECRET

The New York Office by letter dated December 27, 1938, to the Director enclosed a leaflet put out by the Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, apparently affiliated with the International Labor Defense, describing a New Year's Ball to be held on December 31, 1938, for the benefit of political refugees from Nazi terror to be held at the Hotel Riverside Plaza in New York City. This leaflet also set out a list of the sponsors of this New Year's Ball. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

(Original source not given)

Re: "Subversive Activities
General."

61-7561-256

(49)

SI 61-7559-3441X7

(49) (D.W. 12-31-38)

SI 61-7561-257X1

(49) (D.W. 12-29-38)

AMH:svw
sent

81-82-83

b7c X
 A mail cover placed on [REDACTED] subject in the Alto Case, reflected that in October, 1944, (date not stated) and January 9, 1945, respectively, Lewis Epstein received letters from Lotte Jacobi. (X) (u)

"Who's Who in American Jewry", Volume 3, 1938-39, published by the National News Association, Incorporated, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, contained the following biographical data concerning Lotte Jacobi:

"Jacobi, Lotte, photographer.

Born, Thorn, West Prussia, Germany, August 17, 1896, daughter of Sigismund and Marie Lublitz; came to New York City 1935. Educated in Division of Photo Cinema Arts, Munich University, Germany. Photographer since 1915; in 1927 inherited father's studio (established by great-grandfather, Samuel Jacobi, in Berlin, 1850); fled Germany, 1935; established studio in New York City, 1936. Has exhibited in Berlin, Paris, Tokyo, Karlsbad, London, and New York City. Has photographed Leon Feuchtwanger, Henri Barbusse, Thomas Mann, Carl Von Ossietzky, Bruno Walter, Gerhart Hauptmann, Emanuel List, Emil Jannings, Maxim Litvinov, Franz Lehar, Albert Einstein,...."

John Anthony, Building Superintendent, 46 West 52nd Street, advised that Lotte Jacobi and her husband, first name unknown to him, but whose last name was Reiss, occupied an apartment in that building. Mr. Anthony advised that Jacobi was a photographer and had photographed many famous people, including Albert Einstein, who she (Lotte) had told Mr. Anthony still visited her.

(page 51 and 52)

New York Report

6-15-45

b7c Re: [REDACTED]
 Internal Security-P and,
 Censorship Matters"

(28)

CMB:jh

1/9/29

~~SECRET~~

Miss Della Tamm, 62 College Avenue, Somerville,
Massachusetts, Secretary to Dean Minger of the Harvard Dental
College, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on January 20 or
February 5, 1941, at which time she advised that Dr. Hans
Sachs had been a student in the Harvard Dental School since
September, 1939. She advised further that she and the
principals of the staff would never suspect Dr. Sachs of
being engaged in any espionage activity.

Miss Tamm made available the files of the Harvard
Dental School on Dr. Sachs. Included in the file was a letter
of recommendation signed by Albert Einstein, dated January 9,
1939, and stating that Einstein's wife was once a patient of
Dr. Sachs in Berlin.

b7c

Boston rpt. 3-28-41
Re: [REDACTED]
et al. espionage - G."
[REDACTED]
(52)

AMH:ddl

2/6/39

~~SECRET~~

By letter, dated 2/6/39 the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau certain literature which was described in the letter.

This literature included the December, 1938 issue of the "I. R. A. Bulletin", published by the International Relief Association, 20 Vessey St., New York City, which was purchased at the Labor Book Shop in New York City.

According to this letter, the American Committee of the I. R. A. was composed of Albert Einstein and eight other individuals.

Re: Subversive Activities-
General, 61-7559-3549X
(49).

AMH:vw

2/22/39

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1939, carried an article entitled "Sponsors Spur Fund Drive for Disabled Vets." This article stated in part that the campaign to raise \$160,000 for Disabled Veterans Fund launched by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade moved forward rapidly on the previous day with the announcement of still more noted sponsors.

This article stated further that among the most active supporters of the campaign to rehabilitate and provide medical care and attention for 180 seriously wounded Americans returned from the Spanish War, included Professor Albert Einstein and six other individuals.

61-7561-276X6
(50) 1

AMH:ddl

4/8/39

X

This reference is a leaflet put out by the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 4th Avenue, New York City, dated April 8, 1939.

This leaflet set out a full list of the sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

No source given
61-7561-264X
(49)

AMH:ddl

4/15/39

~~SECRET~~

Under the heading "Reports on the Situation in the Soviet Union, No. 3, April 15, 1939", on page 26 of an English translation of a portion of a captured German document, which was obtained from military authorities for review, the following is quoted, "the official Government organs of the Soviet Union states, that Albert Einstein, the famous Hodcarrier of Bolshevism, as honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, received a telegram on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday from O. J. Schmidt, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in which he was praised as a 'tireless fighter for a true science against the fascist obscurantists'".

*OK to release
per Army*

Bureau Memorandum to
Mr. L. Whitson
from E. T. Turner
May 11, 1949
Enclosing above
Documents.
Re: "Communist Party
of Russia"
61-1671553 page 26
(41)

AMH:jh

By letter dated December 12, 1941, Attorney General Francis Biddle made available to the Bureau a complete indexed or repatriation list for the years 1933 to 1938, compiled by Doctor Carl Misch, and published by the German Newspaper "Pariser Tageszeitung" in Paris, April 20, 1939. This list was made available to Attorney General Biddle by Mr. Gerh rth H. Seger, Post Office Box 50, Station K, New York, New York.

Under the heading "Liste II, Von 24. Marz 1934 veroffentlicht in Reichsveiger, N 75-29. 111. 1934" of the above mentioned list appeared the name "Professor Doctor Einstein, Albert, geb. am 14. Marz 1879."

100-60850-1 p. 1.
(59)

CMB:mg

5/27

~~SECRET~~

A letterhead of the "National Home Library Foundation" used in May, 1939, reflected that the Advisory Board consisted of sixty individuals one of whom was Albert Einstein.

Washington Field Office Report
March 2, 1951
Re: "National Home Library Foundation
Miscellaneous"
100-13281-17 p. 12
(70) /

AMH:bh

~~SECRET~~

5/39

~~SECRET~~

In May 1939, Max Buckner (not identified) advised that Doctor Hoffmann was a friend of Albert Einstein, Greta Garbo and Mliliza Korjus Foelsch and claimed that the Nazis were opposed to him because he had harbored Jewish refugees.

Los Angeles report, May 28, 1939.

Re:

b7c

[REDACTED] "Subversive Activities"

(66) 1

AMH:bjw

~~SECRET~~

2/11/39

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a leaflet put out by the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 4th Avenue, New York City, dated May 11, 1939.

A list of sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign was set out in this leaflet. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

No source given
61-7561-270X
(49)'

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

6/21/27

~~SECRET~~

On October 7, 1939 a Confidential Informant (not further identified) submitted a mimeographed copy of a letter dated June 21, 1939, addressed by Major Frank Rogers, Executive Secretary of the Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Rehabilitation Fund, Inc., 108 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, addressed to "All IWO Lodges".

Names of 43 persons including that of Professor Albert Einstein was printed on the above mentioned letter from the "Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade" as "sponsors" of that organization.

Chicago Report
October 18, 1939
Re: "International Worker's Order
Subversive Activities
61-7559-4982
(48,49)

AMH:vw

The August 24, 1945 issue of the "Washington Post" contained the fifth of a series of articles entitled "Nazi Methods Cost Nation Atomic Bomb Race" by Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press Science Editor.

The article stated that in July, 1939, Einstein, an expatriate of Germany, and a number of other scientists, went to Alexander Sachs of New York, who knew President Roosevelt, seeking his aid in getting the U. S. government interested in atomic bomb research. That fall Mr. Sachs talked to the President and also presented a letter from Einstein. The President took action. The start was a small grant of \$6,000 from the Army and Navy in the spring of 1940. That was the money American scientists snowballed into two billion dollars and the atomic bomb.

100-190625-A
(36)

CJO:feh

7/26/29

SECRET

On July 26, 1939, Informant [redacted] advised Agents of the Indianapolis Office that at that time in the United States there was an organization which was anti-Hitler in aims and ideas. He advised that this organization was known as the "Deutsche-Amerikanischer Kultur Verband," which translated means, The German American League for Culture. He stated that this organization was not in sympathy with the Hitler Government or its ideas and its objectives were first of all to be an American citizen and second to keep alive the old German traditions and culture. He advised that this organization had subsidiary branches, and that one of these branches consisted of writers and scientists and adherents of the liberal arts. He stated that at that time he knew Thomas Mann, his brother Nicholas Mann, his daughter Erica Mann, and he believed Albert Einstein were members of this branch. b7D

Informant [redacted] also advised that on June 24, while on a business trip in Detroit, he had lunch with Knaepper, a subject of this investigation and during the course of their conversation, informant [redacted] asked Knaepper whether Karl Soika was still in Germany and whether he contemplated returning to the United States and in reply to this Knaepper stated that he did not know whether or not Soika intended returning to the United States. b7D

Indianapolis report, July 29, 1939.

Re: [redacted]
Espionage"

(73)

AMH:bjw

10/39

X

The Chicago Office submitted by letter dated June 19, 1946, a photostatic copy of a Manhattan Engineers District, Chicago report dated March 12, 1945, entitled "Doctor Leo Szilard, with alias Leo Spitz."

The contents of a letter received through a confidential source, dated February 5, 1942, that Szilard sent to Boris Pregel, 530 5th Avenue, New York City, was set out in this report. The following is quoted from this letter "After a number of consultations with Professor A. Einstein of Princeton and Doctor Alexander Sachs, Economic Adviser to the Lehman Corporation, I wrote a memorandum (dated August 16, 1939) and Professor Einstein wrote a letter to the President of the United States. My memorandum and Professor Einstein's letter were submitted by Doctor Sachs to the President in October, 1939, and at his request the President appointed a committee with Doctor Briggs as chairman. I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by Doctor Sachs to Doctor Wigner, which describes this phase of the developments." (S)(u)

62-59520-22, pg. 73
(77)

SECRET

AMH:bjw

X

X

The book entitled "The Culture of Korea", copyrighted 1945-1946 by the Korean-American Cultural Association, Inc., and edited by Chang Soon Kim, included an article entitled "The Korean-American Cultural Association, Inc.", by Mrs. Samuel Halm. She stated in this article that the KACA was founded in Los Angeles, November 12, 1939 as an educational, literary, scientific, non-political organization to disseminate that part of Oriental culture wherein Korean culture contributed by translating and making available to others the philosophy, religion, science, arts, and literature of Korea, and to distribute it to American libraries and other educational sources.

Mrs. Halm further stated in this article that the original membership of the organization consisted of eight persons. Among them was Dr. Albert Einstein--Honorary Scholarship Committee.

Washington Field Office Report
dated 4-3-51

Re: [REDACTED]
Korean-American Cultural Association;
Internal Security-R"
100-68778-36 P. 8
(70) 1

b7c

CMB:vw

X

1940

SECRET

Roy F. Anderson, 363 South Forrest, Bellingham, Washington, on June 12, 1951, stated that on the preceding date he was visited by Daniel Adair, an employee of the National Safety Council Advisory Board, which had headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Anderson stated that he believed this Bureau might be interested in the present employment of Daniel Adair in view of the past affiliations and activities of Daniel's sister, Jean Adair.

Mr. Anderson then related that in 1939-40, while he attended the University of Washington, Jean Adair was arrested while participating in a Communist Party demonstration. Upon obtaining her MA degree, she accepted a teaching position at an eastern institution, which Mr. Anderson believed to be at Radcliffe College.

While at this college, she met and later married a Harvard University teacher, whose name was unknown to Mr. Anderson, but who was described to him as a "mathematical genius" then working with a group headed by Professor Albert Einstein at Princeton University in the capacity of Mathematical Physicist.

Seattle memo to Director

7-5-51

Re: [REDACTED]

67c [REDACTED]
(62)'

AMH:ddl

1940

In 1940, Dr. Josef Ranald was taken on a general tour of the Bureau, at which time he left a copy of his book, "How to Know People by Their Hands", which was placed in the Bureau library. At that time, he referred to the fact that he had analyzed the palms of Adolf Hitler, David Lloyd George, Albert Einstein and others.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
From R. C. Hendon, 5-23-45.
Re: "Dr. Josef Ranald, Palm
Prints of Adolf Hitler"
94-4-4576-8
(48)

AMH:jar

1940

~~SECRET~~

b7C
b7D
The New York Office set out a list of suspects for unknown subject with alias [REDACTED], one of whom was [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED], on ber 24, 1936. He was employed as an assistant to Professor Albert Einstein at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, from [REDACTED]

The American contact of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs was believed to be identical with unknown subject with alias Goose.

NY rpt. 3-9-50
Re: "Emil Julius Klaus
Fuchs, was., Espionage - R."
65-58805-642, p. 56
(43),
SI 65-58805-929
(42)

AMH:ddl

194.

X

[REDACTED]

(c)

[REDACTED]

(c)

65-58805-1265
(42)*

[REDACTED]

(c)

XET

61

[REDACTED]

R. Foocase
65-58805-1140
(83)

AMH:ddg

1940

The American Committee OSE, also called OSE American Committee, was originally organized in 1912 in Poland, where it was affiliated with the Polish organization called Poz. It was organized in the United States in 1940 for the purpose of promoting health, hygiene, and sanitation among the Jews of Europe and through its various affiliates which spread to other parts of the world. Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, was a member of the honorary committee.

Both the American ORT Federation and the American Committee OSE were affiliated with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which was engaged in Jewish refugees aid work. As of February, 1942, no direct information had been obtained about any of the three above mentioned organizations.

CNY Report, 2-9-42
Censorship Daily Reports
62-62736-1126 page 1730
(72)

CMB:svw
svw

85 X

The Washington Field Division by letter dated June 7, 1946, advised that James P. Newman, on November 21, 1945 sent a telegram to Dr. Leo Szilard, King's Crown Hotel, West 116th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive, New York City.

Mr. Bond, Manager, King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, New York City, advised that Dr. Szilard had lived at this hotel, except for several trips to Chicago, for the past several years. He stated that Dr. Szilard was a noted scientist, and was a close friend of Professor Einstein.

On October 21, 1944, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b2 b7D advised that Dr. Leo Szilard was the man who first formulated the idea and theory that was responsible for the entire D. S. M. experiments. The informant advised that Szilard came to the United States in approximately 1940, when he conceived the idea upon which the D. S. M. projects were based. He contacted Professor Albert Einstein, who was also impressed with the possibilities of his theories, and accompanied him to Washington, D. C., where he conferred with the President. This conference resulted in the beginning of experimentation, now known as the D. S. M. Szilard was believed to be acquainted with Boris Pregel, who was the subject of ~~an~~ active investigation by the Military Intelligence Office.

The relationship between James P. Newman and subjects in the Gregory Case was not set out in this report.

New York Report
8-16-46

Re: [REDACTED]
Espionage-R [REDACTED]

(17)

CMB:jh

1/25/40

SECRET

The "New York Post" of January 25, 1940, carried an article entitled "I'd Rather be Right", by Samuel Grafton.

In this article Grafton compares the trial in the city of Leipzig, on September 23, 1930, of three Lieutenants of the German Army for high treason, to the arrest of the "Christian Front" men that had been arrested in New York for fighting against the government.

The following is quoted from the article, "Four days before the trial began, Albert Einstein, one of the wise men of our time, poo-pooed the Fascist menace. At about the same date Thomas Mann, another ~~towering~~ world figure, and brighter than most men, gave it as his considered opinion that the Nazis were 'a flash in the pan'. In twenty-eight months Hitler was to be in power."

At the top of this newspaper clipping appeared the following notation in ink; "Will you allow this to happen? Please send this to the judge who is to try the seventeen, Alice Morse".

65-4279-287
(73)

AMH:jh

~~SECRET~~

b7c
b7D

[redacted] advised that Felix Weihs, a sculptor "with a considerable clientele among well-known people", had been visiting Washington and that he had been told that those who knew Weihs best were extremely suspicious of him to the point of believing that he was engaged in high-class espionage. [redacted] advised that some details concerning Weihs could be obtained from a Miss Sally Ryan who was a well-known sculptress and whose address was: Hotel Des Artistes, 1 West 67th Street, New York City. (S)(u)

b7c [redacted] furnished some notes he had made himself from information received from Miss Ryan, mentioned above. These notes contained the following: (S)(u)

"He states that he knows Einstein, Zweig and Thomas Mann". (S)(u)

b2
b7c
b7D

Letter to Mr. Tamm from [redacted]
dated January 30, 1940
[redacted] (S)(u)
(78)

CMB:nab

X

3/14/43

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7D

According to [REDACTED], the "New York Times" dated March 19, 1940 carried a front page news item concerning the controversy then flaring over the appointment of Bertrand Russell as a professor at the City College of New York. [REDACTED] advised that this item had stated that:

"Albert Einstein, world famous physicist, Doctor Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina and a group of 36 members of the League of American Writers took their places yesterday with the defenders of Professor Russell."

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] Sources from which this information was obtained as set out in Bureau Memorandum dated May 26, 1943
Entitled: "Frank Porter Graham."

Washington Field Office report dated 8-10-43
Re: "Frank Porter Graham,
National War Labor Board,
Internal Security--Hatch Act"
100-23300-14
(57)

CMB:svw *svw*

109-110

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A photographic copy of an address book belonging to Ursula Wasserman furnished to the Bureau by the New York Office (date not stated), contained the name of Helen Ducas.

Wasserman was known by the New York Office to be a contact of well-known Communists, and of Russian espionage agents.

The indices of the New York Field Division contained the following information concerning Helen Ducas:

Helen Ducas was born in Freiburg, Germany, on October 17, 1896. She entered the United States from Bermuda on June 3, 1935, and was naturalized in Trenton, New Jersey, in October, 1940. Ducas was employed as Secretary and housekeeper by Professor Albert Einstein. She had corresponded with Otto Katz, who wrote for the Free German Group in Mexico City, and was the maternal aunt of Albert Asber Wallenberger, Chairman of "Friends of Free Germany", in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

New York Report 4-12-46

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage-R [REDACTED]

(17)

CMB:jh

X

This serial consists of three pieces of correspondence. The first is a radiogram to C.I. S.I.S. #396, dated October 10, 1942, requesting a check of his files and other sources of information to verify a newspaper report. The report stated that a group of refugees in Havana held a banquet to celebrate the German Victory March into Paris on June 19, 1940.

The second piece is a newspaper clipping designated as an enclosure. The clipping was from the Washington "Times Herald" of November 15, 1941. The article included the story about the German refugees in Havana celebrating the victory of the Germans marching into Paris in June, 1940.

The last piece, designated as enclosure #2, is an undated letter, signed by Major Hayne D. Boyden, U. S. Marine Corps, Naval Attache, Havana, Cuba, regarding the German Jewish refugees celebrating the fall of Paris in June, 1940. The Attache stated that when one of the refugees was questioned as to why they were rejoicing because of the triumph of the man who ran them from their home stated, "We are Germans first and Jews afterwards." The same attitude was expressed by a "German-Jewish refugee, Ursula Einstein, a grandniece of Albert Einstein in Port-au-Prince."

64-1200-A-186
(72)

CJO:cdd

On Pen Army to Release

X

A written report, dated June 21, 1940, entitled "Communist Activities" and signed "Robert M." (not further identified) sets out information on the "German American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The report listed as a" harmless front name-- Professor Albert Einstein.

100-200123-2
(66)'

CJO:cdd

July 40

X

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that (date not given) Charles Lindsey Clark, while employed by the Geophysical Service, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas, from July, 1938, to July, 1940, recommended a refugee scientist from Germany as a worthwhile addition to the research staff of that concern. This individual was Kurt Rothschild and he (Clark) gave Albert Einstein and a Professor E. F. Freundlich of Berlin, Germany, as references.

Clark was the subject of an investigation based on information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] that he had contacted a clerk at the Soviet Consulate on January 27, 1947, and made an appointment to visit the Consulate on January 31, 1947. Clark was identified as an assistant in physics at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

b2
b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted]
A blind memo furnished by
the Bureau containing a review of information in the
Bureau files concerning [redacted]
2-13-47. NY rpt.
Re: [redacted]
Espionage - R."

(63)

CJO:ddl

X

7/10/42

SECRET *X*

This reference is a folder of ONI flimsies. The following information appeared on one of these flimsies:

"Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, Office of Scientific Research Development, employed by Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

"Chief of Naval Operation does not object to employment July 10, 1940".

The lower left-hand corner of this flimsy contained the date May 18, 1942, not explained.

96-0-1159
(48)

OK per navy to release

CONFIDENTIAL

AMH:svw
svw

116

SECRET *X*

SECRET

Robert Ogden, Dean of the College of Arts and Science at Cornell University, advised, that Dr. Peter J. W. Debye had been an international figure in chemistry for the past 15 years and won a Nobel Prize several years ago. He was director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Dahlen, Germany and might still be connected with it. Mr. Ogden advised, that Debye was chairman of the Chemistry Department at Cornell University and would have access to any confidential information sent to the department of chemistry. Mr. Ogden was not of the opinion that Dr. Debye was engaged in espionage, but would not pass judgment on his patriotism, advising that he did not know him well enough. Mr. Ogden related the Einstein incident and said Cornell authorities did not believe the charges; they were thought to be the results of Jewish prejudice. Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that last Spring a British Agent exhibited to him a letter addressed to Einstein from a man named Feadler, (phonetic) in Switzerland, which letter was removed from the mail by British censors. The gist of the letter was that Dr. Debye, while in Germany, knew Goering well and was afraid of him, that when passing through on his way to the United States he did not stop to see friends who regarded this suspiciously, and that Dr. Debye might be a secret representative of the German Government. Dr. Debye, in the letter, advised Einstein that he left Germany because of his refusal to change his citizenship from Dutch to German. Dr. Debye also advised in this letter that he had to resign as director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, and that since he came to the United States he had had no connection with German officials and under no circumstances would he return to Germany. Einstein advised that Dr. Debye was a shrewd, intelligent man who could be dangerous if engaged in espionage. He also advised that Dr. Debye was not very loyal and should not be trusted with confidential information. He recommended watching Dr. Debye.

New York teletype
dated, 8-18-40

Re: [REDACTED]

b7c

(72)

CMB:pan

The above information was furnished in a blind memorandum, transmitted by letter dated September 20, 1940, to Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman, National Defense Research Committee of the Council of National Defense, 1530 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (This letter and memorandum also have the same file number as the above.)

SECRET

8/22/40

On August 22, 1940, while in the Canal Zone, George Michanowsky was asked to furnish the names of any members "of your immediate family who are citizens of the United States". In answer to this inquiry, Michanowsky furnished the name of Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. (Source not clearly indicated)

Immigration and Naturalization Service files disclosed that an unsuccessful attempt was made to contact Einstein regarding his relationship to Michanowsky. It was believed that Einstein was identical with the noted mathematician.

b7D
Per INS

[REDACTED] Consultant to the Secretary of State, advised during interview on August 1 and 27, 1951, at Washington, D.C., that it was his belief that George Michanowsky was a "high caliber" Soviet agent.

New York report 9-24-51

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage - R [REDACTED]

(S)

b2
b7C

AMH:rrb

X ET

In September, 1940, Robert M. Ogden, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University of which the Chemistry Department was a part, was interviewed at Englewood, New Jersey, in reference to Dr. Peter J. W. Debye.

During the interview, Ogden stated that in connection with Debye's patriotism there was one incident which had occurred of which he thought he should advise the Agent. He related that in the spring of 1940, Professor Lowe, who was Jewish, of the Institute at Princeton University, wrote to a colleague of his at Cornell University who was also Jewish, advising that Professor Albert Einstein had received a letter from abroad reflecting upon Debye; that Professor Lowe came up to Cornell University with an agent of the British Information Bureau to see Ogden concerning the matter. Ogden said that this letter which Professor Einstein received was from a Jewish person abroad who was not a person of much prominence in the chemistry field. Ogden further related that the President of Cornell University who was acquainted with the charges decided that the charges were untrue and would not effect Debye's work at the school.

Professor Albert Einstein was interviewed at his home at Princeton University at which time he advised he had known Peter Debye and of Debye for the past twenty years, although he had never been a close friend of his.

He stated that Peter Debye was born in Holland, spent part of his boyhood in Holland and then studied in Germany and Switzerland, spending the greater part of his life in Germany. According to Einstein, Debye was Director of Physics at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Dahlen, Germany, and was a very eminent physicist. Debye had studied at Munich and Leipzig. Einstein further stated that he spent part of his life in Berlin but was never there while Debye was there and that he had seldom seen Debye.

In connection with the letter concerning Debye, Einstein stated that sometime "last spring" a British Agent came to his home and exhibited to him a letter addressed to Einstein from a man abroad which letter had been removed from the mails by the British censors. As far as Einstein could recall the letter was from a

man named Feadler (phonetic) in Switzerland who Einstein stated probably did not know Debye. Einstein advised that he did not know Feadler personally but knew of him. He also stated that he did not know what nationality Feadler was.

Einstein related that the gist of the letter was to the effect that Debye had been in close personal relationship with Goering when Debye was at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and that Debye was afraid of Goering; that Debye when coming to America the past spring went through Switzerland but did not visit his old friends there which was very unusual and unlike Debye to do; that therefore Feadler was suspicious of Debye and requested Einstein to ascertain if Debye was in the United States for a secret purpose.

Einstein pointed out that Debye might have been in close relationship with Goering merely for the purpose of securing more funds with which to carry on the work at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

Einstein said that when he observed the letter he considered the matter serious and felt it his duty to inform the authorities at Cornell University. He related that he acquainted Professor Elia A. Lowe of Princeton University with the facts and that Lowe accompanied the British Agent to Cornell University to advise the authorities there of the facts. He said that he told these men to see that Cornell University kept the matter confidential but that the Cornell authorities did not do so and had advised Debye of the charges. Einstein exhibited to Agent a letter he received from Professor J. G. Kirkwood of the Department of Chemistry at Cornell University which letter was dated June 7, 1940. In this letter Kirkwood stated that he was concerned over the "recent" visit of two men to Cornell University who made vague charges that Debye was acting as a secret representative of the German Government; that he Kirkwood believed such charges were untrue and that Debye was not engaged in a research of military importance to the German Government.

Einstein also exhibited to Agent a letter dated June 12, 1940, which he received from Debye. In this letter Debye wrote that he had been advised of the charges made against him and that he wished to acquaint Einstein with the true facts; that

he left Germany because he was asked to change his Dutch citizenship into German citizenship; that he refused to make this change although at the same time he had been informed that if he did not comply with the wishes of the German Government he would have to resign his position as director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute; that he came to this country as a Baker lecturer at Cornell University and had decided several months ago that under no circumstances would he return to Germany; that during his stay in America he had had no connection with German officials or German circles and had acted in every way as a Dutch citizen. Einstein stated that on June 15, 1940, he wrote a letter to Debye advising him that he, Einstein, had received the information from abroad and that he did not know whether the charges were true but felt it his duty not to judge him upon the facts but to turn the information over to an American citizen as it was of a serious nature.

Einstein also stated that on June 17, 1940, he had written to Professor Kirkwood of Cornell University advising him in the same respect.

Einstein advised that he had never heard anything wrong concerning Debye but that he knew the man well enough not to trust him; that he Einstein would accept things that Debye said as a scientist as being true but would not accept things that Debye said as a man as necessarily being true.

Einstein continued that Debye was a very shrewd man of extraordinary intelligence, very versatile and having extraordinary ability to reach his goals and knew what to do to obtain immediate and personal advancement. Einstein said that he believed Debye was not a person of high loyalty and would use anything for his own advantage.

Einstein stated that Debye acted very suspiciously abroad and did not act as a Dutchman. In explanation of this, Einstein said that Debye's colleagues abroad had been persecuted since 1933 and that he Debye in no way tried to help them and did not attempt to aid them in securing position elsewhere.

According to Einstein, he had heard that Debye had made the statement that the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute was at the time being used for military purposes.

Einstein said that he did not believe Debye's work concerned military affairs but that Debye was capable of performing such work.

He said that Debye "may be all right but that if Debye's motives are bad he is a very dangerous man". He also stated that Debye would be a good man for espionage work as he had the facility or organization to perform such work.

He said that it was his unbiased opinion that Debye should not be trusted with military secrets of the United States Government unless it had been first ascertained that Debye had severed all relations with German officials which he Einstein did not know. Einstein made it clear that he felt that Debye should be watched for awhile to ascertain his motives.

Einstein, however, stated that he knew that Debye had a son with him in the United States. Perhaps Debye did not intend to return to Germany.

Einstein advised that he believed Debye was of Dutch citizenship but said that he might have double citizenship, Dutch and German, as many people abroad did.

Einstein stated that he had never heard of an organization known as the "German Werists".

Einstein said that the letter addressed to him had been kept by the British Agent. He did not have the name and address of the British Agent but said that he believed Professor Lowe had it and that it would be forwarded to the Newark Office. He also advised that Professor Lowe would not be able to add anything to instant investigation as he knew nothing but the incident concerning the letter.

Newark report dated 9-19-40

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED]
(not indexed)

CMB:rrb

X-ET

By letter dated September 7, 1940, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau certain material furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. Enclosed in this material was a leaflet entitled "What the Christian Science Monitor Wrote before Professor Albert Einstein Became a Contributor", from an editorial in the "Christian Science Monitor" of June 19, 1920. It bore the name of E. N. Sanctuary, 511 West 13th Street, New York, New York, as the person publishing it. The leaflet, presumably quoting from the editorial, referred to the publication of an "amazing" pamphlet, entitled "The Jewish Peril", which was subheaded "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion", and which professed to reveal a Jewish Secret Society formulated plot to overthrow Christendom and substitute "A Jewish world despotism of the most intolerant description." The leaflet continued at considerable length regarding the theory of "evil for the sake of evil" which it said, periodically appeared in the world political scene, citing the French Revolution as an example, and concluded by commenting that whether or not the "Jewish Peril" constituted an example of this theory, it was a factor to be considered.

b7c
b7D

Re: [REDACTED]
(50)

AMH:ddl

X 9/14/40

Cornell University records indicated that Dr. Peter J. W. Debye, entered the United States February 1, 1940, to accept a position as nonresident lecturer at Cornell University, temporarily, at one thousand dollars a month. He obtained a leave of absence from Kaiser Wilhelm Institute to take the Cornell appointment. He was elected chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Cornell University July 1, 1940 for a three year period at twelve thousand dollars a year. Authority as chairman covered administrative work including promotion and dismissal of professors and control of the policy of the department.

Professor Kirkwood, Chemistry Department, Cornell University was advised by Albert Einstein of Princeton University that Einstein had received information that Dr. Debye was a Nazi sympathizer. Einstein sent representatives to Cornell University in the spring of 1940 to protest Dr. Debye's sympathies to officials at Cornell University. However, no information was developed at Cornell indicating foreign sympathies of Dr. Debye.

The Newark Office was requested to contact Professor Einstein.

Albany teletype dated

9-14-40

Re: 

b7C
(not indexed)

The above information was furnished in a blind memorandum dated September 17, 1940, transmitted by letter, to Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman, National Defense Research Committee of the Council of National Defense, 1530 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (This letter and memorandum also have the same file number as the above).

CMB:svw
Sum

b7D

In the first part of 1944 Confidential Source [REDACTED] made available to Bureau Agents of the Albany Office copies of extensive documentary material pertaining to the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart. Among this material was the following postal telegram which Donald Ogden Stewart had received on September 19, 1940:

"SIX IMPORTANT PUBLISHERS HOLDING FUND RAISING DINNER ON OCTOBER 17, FOR LEAVUEX EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE. ROMAINS, GENEVIEVE TABOURIS, EDNA FERBER, POSSIBLY EINSTEIN, DE LA MORA, SALVENINIMI AMONG SPEAKERS. FADIMAN SHARE EXCELLENT SPONSORS LIST. COULD YOU POSSIBLY COME EAST TO SPEAK? IMPERATIVE HAVE A LEADING LEAGUE MEMBER ON THE PROGRAM. OCCASION LOOKS LIKE OUR BIGGEST YET. WIRE REPLY. DANK."

b7c
b7D[REDACTED]
Internal Security - C"
[REDACTED]
(81)

CMB:mg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 9/2/40

By letter, dated September 20, 1940 Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton University advised the New York Office that Professor Lowe of Princeton University had informed him that Walter Bell of the River Club, 52nd Street and East River, New York City, was the British Agent who contacted Einstein in the spring of 1940 and exhibited to Einstein a letter addressed to Einstein from a man in Switzerland concerning Dr. Peter J. W. Debye.

New York report, dated 9-23-40

Re: 

b7C 

(not indexed)

CMB:svw
svw

9/26/40

The Bureau received a letter dated, September 26, 1940, from Emily Ott, 1334 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, in which she requested aid in obtaining a visa for her brother Karl Veit, whose address was, "Quarter A Barrague, 15 Camp du Vernet. Ariege, France."

Mrs. Ott stated in her letter that, "Letter of recommendation was sent from our cousin, Prof. Alb. Einstein, Princeton. He has given to much affidavits, so he can give no more."

39-0-1902

(37) /

AMH:jh:fwr

9-29-40

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter dated September 29, 1940, at St. John's Park, Rochester, New York to the Director and signed by George P. Gallagher.

In this letter the writer asks the Bureau to investigate the activities of Professor Einstein, a refugee who, the writer stated, advocated a man-made God instead of a personal God.

The writer stated that "No Personal God" would mean in the near future that the student and educational bodies in the United States would become divided as the A.F. of L. and CIO were divided. The writer stated that this was what happened in Europe particularly where Professor Einstein came from.

The writer asked the question "Does Professor Einstein want to see in America what he left in Europe?"

The writer stated further that "Judge Story says these amendments were to 'more efficiently guard certain rights in the Constitution, or to prohibit the exercise of authority (Professor Einstein's position) supposed to be dangerous to the public interest.'"

61-7560-11629
(49)

AMH:grp
g.p.

b7C This reference contains information taken from the following Bureau reports: report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 8, 1940, at Newark, New Jersey; report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 28, 1940, at New York City; report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 10, 1942, at New York City. The above reports were all entitled "Leo Szilard, Special Inquiry, National Defense Program".

Professor Eugene P. Wigner was interviewed at his home, 120 Prospect Avenue, Princeton. Professor Wigner advised, among other things, that Leo Szilard in about 1919 went to Berlin, Germany. He said that Szilard studied at the Berlin Institute of Technology for about five years and then remained in Berlin as an assistant professor at the University of Berlin, where he taught physics and did research work. Professor Wigner also stated that he believed Szilard had been employed by the German General Electric Company as a consultant engineer. He also stated that Szilard had worked on several inventions with Professor Einstein.

Professor Albert Einstein was contacted at his home, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, on November 1, 1940, and he advised that he had known Leo Szilard since about the year 1920. Professor Einstein advised that he did not know anything about Szilard's relatives as he only knew him from a scientific point of view.

He further advised that Leo Szilard was probably educated in Budapest, Hungary, but that later in life, he had spent most of his time in Berlin, Germany. He also stated that Szilard had left Germany about the year 1933, and that he had spent some time in England, although he, Einstein, could not recall whether Szilard had been in England prior to or after the year 1933. Professor Einstein further

related that Szilard had made several trips to the United States in the recent years.

He advised Szilard, while in Berlin, had been assistant to Professor Laue at the University of Berlin. He said that Professor Laue was a very decent man, and that he was the only German he knew who behaved in an admirable way after Hitler's advent to power. Professor Einstein continued that at the time Szilard was at the University of Berlin, he, himself, was at the Academy of Music in Berlin, and he saw Szilard every day for many years. He said that he did not believe that Szilard had ever become a German citizen, although he was not positive of that.

In connection with the inventions Szilard was supposed to have perfected with Professor Einstein, the latter stated that he and Szilard had been interested in the construction of a small cooling machine similar to our household refrigerators. He stated that they had worked together on this machine for some time, but had never completed it because of lack of money to finish it in its experimental stage. However, he advised that they had taken out several patents on several parts of the machine. He stated that he did not know whether Szilard might still be receiving royalties from those patents, but stated that he doubted very much whether Szilard could be receiving any money from Germany at that time. He said that Szilard had some sort of an agreement by which he was to receive so much money from the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft (A. E. G.). Einstein said that this company would be known in America as the German General Electric Company.

He went on to say that Leo Szilard had left Germany about the year 1933, and that he believed Szilard went to England and visited America on several occasions.

He advised that at that time Szilard was connected in some manner with Columbia University in New York City, where he was working on uranium experiments for military

purposes. He stated that that work was on a private scale, but that it was financed by the University. He said that Szilard was working with an Italian by the name of Fermi, who was a very trustworthy man. Professor Einstein said that he saw Szilard quite frequently and Szilard visited him to inform him as to his work on the uranium experiment. He said that the last time he had seen Szilard was a week or ten days previous to the interview, at which time Szilard had visited him, together with Professor Eugene Wigner, of Princeton University.

Professor Einstein advised that Szilard was a theoretical physicist. He stated that Szilard was a very idealistic man who was not at all politically minded. He stated that he had never been connected with any organizations, societies, or political groups abroad. He said that Szilard was a very fine, gifted young man; that he was absolutely honest, reliable, and trustworthy, and that he would recommend him very highly to the United States Government. Professor Einstein stated that he would recommend Szilard without any hesitation and that he would assume any responsibility for his conduct. He said that Szilard was an anti-Nazi as he himself was, and that Szilard was an outspoken democrat. He further advised that he believed the United States Government could trust Szilard in any respect without any fear whatsoever that Szilard might disclose confidential information to a foreign power.

Professor Einstein stated that Professor Wigner was a very close friend of Szilard's, and that Szilard was also acquainted with Professor John Von Neumann, 26 Westcott Road, Princeton, New Jersey. Of those two, he believed that Professor Wigner would know more concerning Szilard.

Dean George B. Pegram, Dean of the School of Physics, Columbia University, was interviewed on October 17, 1940, and July 16, 1942. He advised that Szilard apparently made his living from royalties of inventions that he perfected. In

some of those inventions Szilard had been associated with Professor Einstein of Princeton University.

In his petition for a position, Szilard listed as a reference Dr. Alexander Sachs, 171 West 57th Street, New York City, who was an economist with Lehman Corporation, 1 South Williams Street, New York City.

It was noted that Dr. Sachs was the intermediary who delivered Szilard's memorandum and Dr. Einstein's letter to President Roosevelt. This was related in greater detail in Section 9 entitled "Contribution to MED Project".

62 b7D ~~Confidential Informant~~ furnished to the Manhattan Engineers Office photostatic copies of correspondence concerning the attempted release of Maurice Bardach and Miss Lucie Rosenberg from a German concentration camp in France in 1940. Maurice Bardach sent a letter written in French and dated July 30, 1940, to Dr. Albert Einstein, the pertinent parts of which were set forth as follows:

"Two of us: myself, Maurice Bardach, German journalist of Polish nationality (58 years of age) and my companion, Lucie Rosenberg (a refugee from Germany and 47 years of age), have been kept interned ever since the beginning of the war not withstanding the fact that our papers were all in order: I. N. Vernet (d Quarter, Barrack 33) and my wife at Ricucroo Par Mende (Loscre), Barrack 6. We are looking for a friend of ours, Dr. Szilard, to ask him to do something for us. We want to ask him to procure our visas for us and funds to enable us to reach the United States or some other American country. We are in a most pitiful situation here; and at my age I fear the worst. We would be very grateful, therefore, for a little money and clothing. Your son-in-law, Mr. Rudolf Khyser knows Lucie Rosenberg very well, and possibly would be willing to do something for her. We also request Dr. Szilard to get in touch with Mrs. Eva Wieselmeissar-1734 F Street, N. W., Washington to help us in our efforts to

immigrate. We hope that this SOS call will soon be in Dr. Szilard's hands, so that he can do whatever is necessary and let us know by Clipper."

This letter was sent to Wendelin Thomas, former member of the German Reichstag and Treasurer of the Public Voice Publishing Company, Incorporated, New York City, which published "Freiss Deutschland" (Free Germany), through a friend of Thomas. Thomas forwarded Bardach's letter to Dr. Einstein by letter dated August 23, 1940. Dr. Einstein was not acquainted with either Bardach or Miss Rosenberg, and he forwarded Bardach's letter to Szilard by letter dated August 30, 1940.

Mrs. Eva Wieselmeissar of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1734 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., wrote a letter dated September 20, 1940, to Dr. Einstein, the contents of which are set out as follows:

"I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Maurice Bardach, at present in France, who had enclosed this letter to you in a letter to me asking me to forward it to you.

"Do you know whether Dr. Szilard is working on an affidavit for Mr. Bardach? We are working for an affidavit for Miss Rosenberg and would also try to get one for Mr. Bardach in order for both of them ^{to be in} a visitors visa. Of course it is important that there are not two different sides working on the one case. Would you therefore kindly let me know at your earliest convenience whether you know anything about the case of Mr. Bardach?"

On September 26, 1940, Szilard wrote a letter to Bardach in which he stated that he had received two letters which Bardach sent to Professor Einstein with some delay on account of the summer vacation.

On September 26, 1940, Szilard wrote a letter to Dr. Einstein concerning Bardach, the pertinent parts of which

are set out as follows:

"I have met the man perhaps two or three times in Berlin at various parties and I know practically nothing about him except that he is a socialist and a friend of Miss Rosenberg who did some work for me and Dr. Kayser for a couple of weeks. Obviously his position is desperate and he probably knows nobody over here who could help him. I do not see that I can do much more than putting his case into the hands of ^{one} the ~~one~~ appropriate committees and offer to send a check if a transfer is possible. This I have done. Unfortunately, this is only one of many similar cases and therefore it would be out of place to ask you to concern yourself in any way with this particular case."

(page 41, 43, 44)

Chicago letter to Director
6-19-46 enclosing photostatic
copy of Manhattan Engineer
District Report dated 3-12-45
entitled [REDACTED], alias

b2
b7C

(13) ,

AMH:ddl

11/24/40
X ET

In a letter to Mr. Leonard H. Price, Acting Assistant Chief, Division of Controls, Department of State, Washington, D. C., from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] dated November 28, 1940, it was stated that the Third International Conference of the World Student Association was held in Paris, August, 1939, under the patronage of internationally known figures in the educational world. A list of these educators was set out and included the name of Albert Einstein. The theme of this conference was the defense of democracy and the nation, and the contribution of students to this end.

b7c
Per
STATE

The above mentioned letter was forwarded to the Bureau by memo from James R. Sharp, Chief, Foreign Agents Registration Section, War Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., dated September 8, 1943, re: "World Student Association; [REDACTED]" The memo requested information as to whether the Bureau files contained any information indicating that either of these subjects, within the statutory period, had engaged in any operations which might require registration under the McCormack Act.

b7c
OK Per
STATE

The Department of Justice memo was acknowledged by memo dated October 1, 1943, advising no information was available relative to the activity or inactivity of the World Student Association or [REDACTED]

b7c

100-230054-1
(68)

CJO:svw
svw

12/46

SE X

Miss Irene Schwabe, Hills Reports Inc., 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago furnished a report on the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, in December 1940 or January 1941. According to this report Professor Albert Einstein appeared on a list of sponsors of the organization.

(Page 4)

A letter (no date given) on the stationery of the friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund Inc., 108 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, set out a list of sponsors. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list. This letter was addressed to all International Workers Order Lodges and requested the various Lodges to raise at least \$50 each and offered trips to the New York World's Fair as prizes. This money was to be used for hospitalization of wounded veterans who had returned to the United States. (No source)

(Page 10)

Chicago Rpt. 2-1-41
Re: "Veterans of Abraham
Lincoln Brigade; Internal
Security-C"
100-7060-24
(52)

AMH:svw
svw

1941

A mail cover placed on the residence and business address of Victor Frederick Weisskopf in October and November, 1947, revealed that he received a communication from the V. Bargmann, Palmer Physics Laboratory, Princeton University, New Jersey. (S) (u)

According to the Boston Office file, V. Bargmann was believed to be identical with Valentine Bargmann, subject of an Internal Security - C investigation of the Newark Office. Information received from the Newark Office reflected that information was received from a confidential informant (not further identified) that Bargmann attended a meeting of the Communist Party at which informant was also present. (S) (u)

Informant later advised that the Communist Party meetings were held in the apartment of Henry Leland Clark and Julia Clark at 27 Williams Street, Princeton, New Jersey, from 1939 to 1941, and that informant attended some of these meetings. Informant identified Bargmann from his photograph as one who also attended these meetings. (S) (u)

Julia Clark advised informant that Bargmann was a member of the Communist Party, and in reply to informant's question as to why Dr. Albert Einstein would have a Communist as an assistant, she stated that Einstein did not know what was going on because all he knew was mathematics. (S) (u)

Boston Rpt., 1-24-48
Re: "Victor Frederick Weisskopf;
Internal Security - R"
116-22541-20
(16)

AMH: cmm

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: This file contained photostatic copy of above report which contained identical information as set out above which contained a pencil notation in red "Corrected Copy, Do Not Disseminate."

1941

The New York Office by a letter dated February 25, 1944, forwarded to the Bureau photostatic copies of fourteen documents written in the Polish language and requested that those documents be reviewed and a general summary of each be furnished in quintuplicates, together with the photostats to the New York Office. Copies of these translations were filed with this reference.

Included in this material was an undated document entitled "Political Activity of the German Immigration." Under the above title appeared the following sub-heading: "German Immigration in the United States." Under this sub-heading it was stated that in the Autumn of 1941, there was formed in the United States a German-Austrian Section of an anti-Fascist World Organization captioned "Free World Association", which -- it seemed -- entered the place of the "League of Nations Union", and its aim was to fight Fascism and Dictatorship.

It was stated further that in the administration of the newly formed Austro-German Section were: former Austrian Minister of War Deutsch, Albert Einstein and others.
(Page 17)

No source given.
40-10321-12
(52)

AMH:grp
gub

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

[REDACTED]

"

AMH:mlb

1/41

b2, b7D

Informant [redacted] furnished to the Omaha office a photostatic copy and undated chart of indeterminate origin, which listed persons alleged to be affiliated with captioned organization. The title of this chart was "Birds of a (Red) Feather; Interlocking Directorates of Radical--Pacifist--Atheist; United Front".

This chart listed ~~numerous~~ organizations, and listed individuals allegedly connected with each of several of the organizations, thereby trying to show the tie-up between the organizations. Workers International Relief was listed on this chart, and the names of those individuals allegedly affiliated with it were set out. From the key on the chart was obtained the following information, "Albert S. Einstein--Indorser or Supporter or Ind. by." Information was also set out on fourteen other individuals.

The date this information was furnished to the Bureau, was not indicated, but apparently was during December, 1940, or January, 1941.

Omaha Report 1/30/41
Re: "Workers International
Relief;
Internal Security-R"
61-7347-56
(75)

AMH:jh

This reference is a memorandum dated January 4, 1941, which appears to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The Committee submitted the name of Mr. Felix Oppenheim, serial number 1218 and set out information which had been provided by interested persons concerning Mr. Oppenheim. The name of Professor Albert Einstein, Prix Nobel, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared as an interested person.

According to the interested persons Oppenheim and his family left Germany in 1933 because of political circumstances and went to Belgium. He received the degree of doctor of law at the Brussels University.

This memorandum sets out more information concerning background of Oppenheim as furnished by interested persons, not specifically identified.

100-17826-31
(57)

AMH:svw
svw

1/9/41

This reference is a memorandum which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated January 9, 1941. The name of Wilhelm Herzog was submitted by the Committee. A list of interested persons was set out in this memorandum, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein, the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey.

100-17826-389
(57)

AMH:ddl

1/23/41

X

This reference is a memorandum apparently written by the Inter-departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated January 23, 1941 regarding Karl Veit, of German nationality, born December 10, 1888, in Goppingen, Germany. A list of seven interested persons was set out, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, (distant relative).

The memorandum set out information which was provided by the interested persons concerning Karl Veit, but no particular person was designated as having given the information.

100-17826-668
(57)

AMH:vm

143

X

~~SECRET~~

On January 24, 1941, arrangements were made with Mr. Jack Ripoli, Manager of the Ritz Hotel, 1618 4th Ave., Seattle, Washington, to search the room of number 417, occupied by Victor J. Block. Upon examination it was noted that numerous correspondence had been carried on between Block and the German Embassy and the German Consulates at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco and with numerous other individuals who had been subjects of investigations conducted by the Field Divisions within the United States.

Among this correspondence was a letter signed by V. J. Block, addressed to an unknown person which stated: "Here we all expect America to enter the war, for Roosevelt was elected on that platform. It is now merely a matter of thinking up a reason for it. When English war materials are transported by American ships across the ocean and an American war ship torpedoed, then the war will have begun. Perhaps it is better so, for the army and the fleet and the air corps are absolutely no good. They are only of any consequence when it comes to giving a beaten opponent a last show shot, as in 1917. These people are not much good when it comes to running up against a strong opponent right from the beginning. It is perfectly all right with us Germans if it comes to a show down. We are sure that these yankees will get their pants knocked down to the point where they would not want to wage war and make a boast of war situations for a long time to come. Then too, these revengeful Jews would be put down. Without war we will not be able to get rid of the Jews here, and peace will not come to the world until they are driven out. We all sincerely wish, heaven though it might ruin us, that the city of New York or Washington be given a good bombing in order that these scoundrels who want absolute war against Germany can experience for themselves what it means wantonly to bring about a war. Not until we have war will we be able to get rid of the Jewish and German socialistic rabble which exists in this country in the name of Dr. Worth, Dr. Bruening, Dr. Einstein, and who ever the others are....."

Seattle report, 4-3-41

b7c Re: [REDACTED]
Internal Security-G"

(79)

CMB:svw
sm

144

~~SECRET~~

1/29/41

~~SECRET~~

b7C
b7D

The Portland Office was in receipt of a report of

[REDACTED] which was self-explanatory.
The following is quoted from this report:

"Workers' International Relief: this group is the American Section of the International Red Aid which is under direct control of the Communist International. It was originally organized in the United States as the International Worker's Aid but changed its name to Workers' International Relief in 1928.

"In 1933, it claimed to have an International membership of eighteen million and at that time claimed to have collected twenty-five million dollars for workers' relief. One of its outstanding exploits in the United States was the financing of the Nation-wide, Communist-inspired 'Hunger March' on Washington in 1931. Another exploit of which it boasts is the financing of summer camps for children throughout the country. Its work has been endorsed and supported by many nationally known radicals, including Professor Albert Einstein and Bishop William Montgomery Brown during his lifetime . . . "

Portland report, 3-5-41
Re: "Workers' International Relief;
Internal Security - CP."
61-7347-85
(51)'

AMH:grp

grp

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a blind memorandum dated January 31, 1941 regarding Doctor Ernst Jolowicz, which appears to have been prepared for the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

This memorandum stated that it was noted that the sponsor Professor Albert Einstein was a well-known scientist.

100-17826-1187.
(57)

CMB:mg

~~SECRET~~

1/31/41

~~SECRET~~

This reference consists of a Bureau blind memorandum dated January 31, 1941, regarding Dr. Ernst Jolowicz and a memorandum dated January 24, 1941, which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The Inter-Departmental Committee memorandum submitted the name of Dr. Ernst Jolowicz and also submitted information which had been provided by interested persons concerning Dr. Jolowicz. The name of Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared as an interested person. According to information furnished by the interested persons, Dr. Jolowicz had written more than 100 publications in the field of psychiatry and psychotherapy which were published in outstanding medical periodicals of Germany and France; because of his anti-Nazi propaganda over the Strasbourg radio and his anti-Nazi writings, he was said to be in danger.

Bureau blind memorandum stated that the sponsor, Professor Albert Einstein, was a well-known scientist.

100-17826-223
(57)

AMH:ddl

147

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a blind memorandum dated February 4, 1941 regarding "Willy Doll" which appeared to have been prepared for the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

Other references in this file indicated that Willy Doll was a visa applicant and that she had listed Sheba Strunsky, room 405, 2 West 43rd Street, New York City, as an interested person.

With respect to Sheba Strunsky, information taken from an issue of the IRA Bulletin distributed by the American Committee of the International Relief Association, 20 Vesey Street, New York City, reflected Strunsky to be Executive Secretary of the Committee. According to this bulletin, this Committee was also composed of Albert Einstein, Graf G. Von Arco, Edward Fuchs and others.

100-17826-727
(57)

CMB:mg:

~~SECRET~~

2/18/41

~~SECRET~~

The Chicago Office sent out a list of names of individuals who were suspected of being members of the CP because of their past actions, but no concrete proof of their membership was on file in the Chicago Office. The majority of the names listed were taken from the cards furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted]. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list with the following information beside his name:

b2
b7D

"Professor of 'Relativity'; was a member of Past World's Congress called by Moscow. He was a member of it's 'Presidium'".

Chicago report, 2-18-41
Re: "Communist Party Activities,
Chicago, Illinois Area (District #8,
CP, USA)
Internal Security - C."
61-3963-170X12 p.29 changed to
100-3-14-170X12 p. 29
(51), '

AMH:grp *gab*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

2/25/41

This reference consists of a Bureau blind memorandum dated February 25, 1941, and a memorandum dated February 21, 1941, which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The Inter-Departmental Committee memorandum submitted the names of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Reis, their two minor children, and Mr. Bernhard Buchwald, aged father of Mrs. Reis. Interested persons listed in this memorandum included Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, and twelve other individuals.

According to this memorandum, the outstanding ability of Dr. Reis was vouched for by all of the distinguished scientists whose names were set out in the list of interested persons. This memorandum stated further that Dr. Reis and his family escaped from Paris before the German occupation and were then in the Marseille District; that there was nothing in the dossier to indicate that they had ever engaged in politics in any way.

The Bureau blind memorandum stated that no effort had been made to set forth material regarding Professor Albert Einstein because of his renown as a scientist and his interest in the German refugee problem.

100-17826-204
(57)

AMH:svw
Sum

154-151
150-151

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

2/6/41

Arthur H. Otis, Dean of Men, University of Arizona, advised (date not stated) that Doctor Alfred Atkinson, President of the University, had received a communication written to Doctor Atkinson by Joseph P. Lash, General Secretary of the International Students Service, which styled itself the "I.S.S." The letter was dated March 6, 1941, the letter-head showing the address of 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York.

The letter requested Doctor Atkinson to advise the I.S.S. what action was being taken on the University of Arizona campus to help students adjust themselves to the upset mental condition brought about in students in many cases by the Selective Service Act and the attendant alleged uncertainty whether such students would ever be able to complete their education.

Enclosed in the above mentioned communication was a pamphlet entitled "I.S.S. Bulletin" to which no reference was made in the communication. The publication was identified as Volume 1, Number 2, February 1941. It was indicated that this pamphlet was published at frequent intervals by the I.S.S. at the above New York City address.

The inside front cover of this pamphlet listed the names of numerous persons who composed the alleged "Executive Committee, National Committee, Staff and Patrons" of the organization. Among the "Patrons" was listed Albert Einstein and Robert Millikan.

Phoenix report dated 4-28-41
Re: "International Students
Service Internal Security-R"
100-23649-1
(58)

CMB:svw
svw

152
152

~~SECRET~~

3/2/41

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of March 13, 1941, carried an article entitled, "Smith at Boas Dinner Hits Coudert Probe".

This article stated in part that Edwin S. Smith, of the National Labor Relations Board, spoke on the previous night at a testimonial dinner at the Essex House, 150 Central Park Drive, to 83 year old Prof. Franz Boas, the distinguished Anthropologist. The article further stated that Smith charged that the Papp Coudert Committee's seizure of the teachers' union membership rolls ~~was~~ "a fundamental invasion of the democratic right of education."

The article further stated that telegrams of congratulations to Dr. Boas, were received from Albert Einstein and six other individuals.

61-7558-A
(48)

AMH:jh

~~SECRET~~

132/101
~~SECRET~~

This reference appears to be a memorandum written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated March 14, 1941, regarding Paul Langevin attached to Bureau blind memorandum dated March 21, 1941, regarding Paul Langevin.

This Inter-Departmental Committee states that Paul Langevin was known to Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey. / This memorandum stated further that Professor Langevin was in Paris and was said to be in special danger; that he was imprisoned by the Nazis, but had been released.

In Bureau blind memorandum it was stated that no effort had been made to set forth information regarding Dr. Albert Einstein, the prominent scientist, in view of his well-known interest in the refugee problem and other relief activities.

100-17826-606
(57)

AMH:svw
Sw

154
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The files of the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania regarding Ernst Czuczka contained a letter written by Czuczka on July 24, 1941 to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. requesting permission to ask the New York Barge Office for a re-entry permit. Czuczka's address at the time was 412 Cathedral Parkway, New York City. In the letter Czuczka stated that he intended to make a trip to Mexico for study purposes relative to the health of the Jews settled in the larger communities of Mexico under the auspices of O.S.E. Czuczka stated that he had entered the United States for permanent residence September 29, 1940, and had declared his intentions and received his first papers, No. 482707, on April 2, 1941. References furnished by Czuczka included Professor Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.

Philadelphia letter, 4-11-45

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security-R [REDACTED]

(7)

CMB:svw
svw

~~SECRET~~

4/21/41

~~SECRET~~

Dorothy Thompson, the columnist, wrote to the Attorney General under date of May 9, 1944, and alleged that Ruth Fischer was the former President of the German Communist Party; that she had resigned from that Party when Stalin broke with Trotsky and was as of that date (May 9, 1944) an active Trotskyite.

Ruth Fischer was interviewed by Bureau agents on May 19, 1944 at which time she advised among other things that she left Lisbon on April 10, 1941 on the SS Sidoney and arrived in the United States on April 21, 1941. She stated that her visa had been secured for her by an individual named Sheba Strunsky, who represented the International Relief Association in New York City at that time.

Mrs. Sheba Strunsky as late as December, 1942 was the Executive Secretary of the International Relief Association. The International Relief Association was founded in Germany by Albert Einstein and others. (No source or date given)

Memorandum from D.M. Ladd to the
Director, May 19, 1944,
Re: [REDACTED], aka,

(58)

b7c
b7D

AMH:vm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a blind memorandum dated May 6, 1941, regarding "Georg Kaiser which appears to have been prepared for the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

A memorandum dated May 2, 1941 also contained in this reference reflected that Georg Kaiser was a German visa applicant and that interested persons included Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton, New Jersey.

Professor Albert Einstein was a very well-known mathematician and, therefore, no information regarding him was set out in this memorandum.

100-17826-849.
(57)

CMB:mg

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

info
per Army
dated 12/23/82.
SP-4 ELW/JHF
2/16/83

193

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Pvt. Ulfert Wilke was inducted into the United States Army March 9, 1942 at Fort Cluster, Michigan. He was released unexpectedly on April 3, 1942 and sent from the recruit reception center to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. An address book and some miscellaneous papers were with Wilke's belongings in the studio of the Army Illustrators, Fort Cluster, Michigan which were to be forwarded to Wilke at Fort Jackson at his request. An examination of the address book reflected the name of Einstein, 674 West 113th St., New York City.

OK Per Army

MID report, made at Fort Cluster, Michigan covering the period from March 18, 1942 to April 8, 1942
65-16639-3
(84)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CMB:jlc

~~SECRET~~

4/7/42

X-T

This reference is a clipping taken from the New York "Times" of April 7, 1942, and is an advertisement of the Loyalty Committee of Victims of Nazi and Fascist Oppressions, National Headquarters on 42nd Street, New York City, New York.

This advertisement is an appeal for contributions to the Loyalty Committee toward the purchase of the fighter plane "Loyalty" to be presented to the President of the United States. This advertisement sets out a list of sponsors of the above-mentioned organization. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

100-96028-0
(58)

AMH:ddl *ddl*

~~SECRET~~

X 4/15/42

b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that on April 15, 1942, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy held a rally in the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City. The speakers for the rally included Pearl Buck, Pierre Cot, Roger Baldwin, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, and others. These speakers attacked the Axis with special emphasis on Japan, urged all Japanese-Americans to do their utmost in helping to defeat the Axis, and called upon the government to release the Japanese who were interned unless they could be proved guilty of fifth column activities.

According to the informant, telegrams of support came from Mayor LaGuardia and Professor Einstein.

New York Letter, 4-23-42
with enclosed informant's
report.

Re: "Japanese-American
Committee for Democracy;
Internal Security-J and C."
100-71226-11
(79)

SI 61-10123-241
(79)

CMB:svw
sm

~~SECRET~~

196 - 197

7/20/42.

The visa application of Helene Katzenstein dated April 30, 1942, contained the name of Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, as a sponsor for interested person.

Bureau letter to the Department of State dated June 13, 1942, stated that information relative to Einstein was furnished by letter of September 2 and September 16, 1941, in connection with other visa applications.

40-32837-1
(52)

AMH:bjw
bjw

SEP

OK
per
Army

X ET 5/10

An MID report dated October 6, 1947 at Washington, D. C., stated that Stefan Heym was reportedly interested in "Die Tribune", a publication allegedly founded in New York City in May, 1942 for the purpose of publishing the work of German authors through their own cooperative publishing house. The honorary committee included Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and Paul Robeson. The organization was described as a "German Communist refugee literary organization." X u

The above information was from a usually reliable X u source.

Letter to New York dated 10-25-47 with attached photostatic copy of MID report.

Re: [REDACTED] wa. " 62,67C

(33)

(73) (New York Field Office Files)

Parale
1+2 enclosed
per Army 12/23/11
letter dated 1/14/83
Sp-4 [REDACTED] 2/14/83

CMB:svw sum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In May, 1942, a call was issued for a conference of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations in Chicago for May 10, 1942. This call was widely circulated among the Jewish people. The purpose of the conference was to join and coordinate the efforts of the Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations and all other Jewish groups of Chicago on behalf of the "heroic Russian men and women who have pledged and subscribed their lives to the destruction of Hitlerism." It also contained the following paragraph:

"A conference, similar to the one we are calling, met in New York City on February 22, with the full support of such distinguished citizens as Albert Einstein, Sholem Asch, Chaim Zhitlowsky and of 763 organizations with a total membership of 258,200 persons. We of Chicago must do as well."

7-29-42, Chicago rpt.
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc.;
IS-R".
100-37226-142, p. 16
(67)

CJO:svw

svw

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

On May 8, 1942, Miss Annette Clark, Secretary to the President of Smith College, advised that Dr. Alfred Einstein, 9 Harlow Avenue, Northampton, Massachusetts was a full professor of music at Smith College, having come there in September, 1939, while Dr. William Allen Neilson was president; that he was born December 30, 1880 in Germany of Jewish parentage. Miss Clark stated that Einstein was of very fine character, and was well regarded on the Smith College Campus. She stated that he had no love for the Nazi system of government, and was grateful that he was in the United States. She further stated that he was a cousin of Albert Einstein, the mathematician.

Boston Report 6-11-42

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security,
Special Inquiry-Miscellaneous"

(73)

CMB:jh

SECRET

5/10/42

b7D

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] obtained and furnished the Bureau with a copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9-10, 1942, together with other literature distributed at the Conference, which set out information concerning the proceedings.

According to the "Souvenir Journal" of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born issued to all delegates in attendance, the list of individuals who served as sponsors for this Conference included Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University.

(page 22)

Cleveland report, 4/29/43
RE: "The American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born; Internal
Security-C"
100-7046-189
(52)

AMH:njf

~~SECRET~~

5/10/70

b2, b7D

~~SECRET~~

On March 30, 1942, [redacted] (w) furnished to the Seattle Office an announcement of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born to be held in the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9 and 10, 1942. This announcement is set out in detail in this reference.

A list of the sponsors of the above conference was set out on the announcement and included Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University. At the end of the list of sponsors it was stated that the sponsors were serving in their capacity as individuals; that their organizations were listed for purposes of identification only.

Seattle rpt. 4-16-42
enclosing photostatic
copy of above program.
Re: "The American Committee
for Protection of Foreign
Born; IS - C."
100-7046-139
(51)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

5/15/42
~~SECRET~~

A review of the New York Field Division files revealed a letter-head of the "Die Tribuene" advertising a meeting at Hunter College to be held on May 18, 1942 which set out a list of the officers of the organization.

The body of the letter stated that the Honorary Committee of the meeting at Hunter College would be composed of seven individuals one of whom was Albert Einstein. The letter further stated that the purpose of the "Die Tribuene" was to publish works of German authors in its own publishing house and that it was founded the previous year (1941) by a group of immigrant authors in order to create a service for distributing German writings in New York.

Information was obtained as a result of investigation of the Weiland Herzfelde, which reflected that the "Die Tribuene" was founded by a group of immigrant authors and publishers in order to create a center of influence in New York City for German writers and that there were indications that the group was influenced by Communism.

New York report June 12, 1943
Re: "Die Tribuene Fuer Freie Deutsche
Literature on Und Kunst in Amerika;
Internal Security - C"
100-210583-1
(54)

AMH:bbb/ bbb

~~SECRET~~

5/22/42
b2 b7D
~~SECRET~~

On May 22, 1942, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] telephonically advised that two Japanese, Mike M. Masaoka and George J. Inagaki had registered at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Washington, D. C. on May 21, 1942 under suspicious circumstances. According to the informant, the suspicious circumstances were: that these Japanese individuals indicated in signing the register that they were from the Beacon Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, whereas they were driving a Plymouth station wagon with California license plates; they appeared to be particularly solicitous for their luggage which consisted of a trunk and several bags; and that they verbally professed to be possessed of a letter authorizing them to travel almost indiscriminately about the United States.

It was determined through a confidential source with the assistance of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] that the Japanese mentioned above had in their possession at the time they were registered at the Pennsylvania Hotel a contact list of the individuals throughout the country, whom they contemplated contacting. For good will, they were to visit the office of a Japanese-American Committee for Democracy in New York, (Chester Rowell, Einstein, Bishop McConnel).

b2 b7D

b2
b7b [REDACTED]
Washington Field Office report,
dated 6-29-42.

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C
Internal Security-J"

[REDACTED]
(78)

CMB:svw
Lm

~~SECRET~~

205-206

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated May 29, 1942, the New York Office enclosed to the Bureau certain press releases which were obtained from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7D

One of the above releases was from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 5th Avenue, New York City, and was captioned "More Than 100 Prominent Americans Sponsor National Conference for Mobilization of Foreign Born", for release on receipt.

This release stated in part that more than 100 prominent individuals in all walks of American life, had joined in sponsoring the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which was to be held at the Hotel Carter in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9 and 10; further that sponsors included Professor Albert Einstein and others.

Re: "American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born;
IS."

100-7046-144
(51)'

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

X 6/7/45

b1 For the assistance of the Bureau and offices which received Bureau letters dated June 6, 1945, and June 7, 1945, in the case entitled [REDACTED] Internal Security-R", the New Haven Field Division furnished the results of an examination of the 1944 edition of the "American Men of Science" relative to the individual named in the above-mentioned Bureau letters.

In reference to Bureau letter dated June 7, 1944, which contained the name of Albert Einstein, the "American Men of Science" reflected that Einstein was a professor of theoretical physics at the Institute of Advance Studies-Princeton University.

According to a Bureau report made at Chicago, Illinois, dated February 1, 1941, in the case entitled "Workers International Relief, aka, Communist Red Cross, Internal Security-C," on page 3, the name of Professor Albert Einstein was reported as being included on the letterhead of instant organizations as an endorser of it.

b1 New Haven letter dated 6-20-45
Re: [REDACTED] Internal Security-R."
100-341759-11
(68)

CMB:svw
sm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In Bureau letter to the State Department dated July 13, 1942, reference was made to previous communications from the Bureau which furnished the State Department with certain information available relative to a number of persons connected with foreign language organizations in this country, which individuals were being considered by the State Department as the ones to whom this government could turn for assistance in any matter touching the organizations with which they were connected.

This letter to the State Department stated that in reference to a number of individuals contained on the list submitted by the State Department it was noted that the names of these individuals had been previously searched through the files of the Bureau at the request of the State Department in the connection with passports and visas and pertinent information was furnished to the State Department. This letter set out the names of these individuals together with information as to when the data was furnished the State Department as of possible assistance in locating the material. The following information was set out regarding Doctor Albert Einstein:

"Doctor Albert Einstein---furnished September 3, 1941, in connection with the case entitled 'Hanne Fanta-Fantova, visa applicant; Elizabeth Napier, et al, sponsors; passport and visa;' also in connection with the case entitled 'Alois Buttinger, et al, sponsors; visa applicants, Muriel Morris Buttinger, et al, sponsors; passports and visas.'"

100-47852-21
(74)

CMB:mg

~~SECRET~~

7/14/42

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

65-37058-5
(73)
SI 100-769-10139
(59, 60)

CMB:jh

~~SECRET~~

Aug '42
SECRET
In the August, 1942 issue of "Freies Deutschland-Alemania Libre," published in German in Mexico City, appeared a message of congratulations and approval from Albert Einstein.

b7D Photostatic copy of translation
by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] carried as an enclosure to
Letter from the ASAC, New York
dated 9-14-42
Re: "Freies Deutschland-
Alemania Libre;
Internal Security (C)"
Mexican Matters
64-2700-D-221 p.6
(72)

CJO:cdd

SECRET
X

b2 b7D
The following information is quoted from [REDACTED]
translation of the August, 1942 issue of "Free Germany":

"ALBERT EINSTEIN TO 'FREE GERMANY'."

"I have often read your paper 'Free Germany' with pleasure and I am convinced that it is fit to liberate and shake up those who are somewhat willing to receive".

San Antonio Memorandum
dated 9-20-44
with enclosed translations.
Re: "Free Germany;
Internal Security - R"
100-72924-386
(53)

CMB:feh *feh*

~~SECRET~~

X

Facts in instant case were presented to the Alien Enemy Hearing Board at Trenton, New Jersey, on August 5, 1942. A report of the said Alien Enemy Hearing Board recommended parole for Theodore Hermann Von Laue. This report was received by the Newark Field Division on October 1, 1942.

According to this report at the hearings some 30 odd witnesses appeared for Von Laue; they were from various walks of life such as would be found in a university town.

The report stated further that all of the witnesses were known to that office as persons of unquestionable integrity and respectability; that all of them, professors, students, and friends expressed complete confidence in the desire of Von Laue to become an American citizen, and that he was completely loyal to the United States and would under no circumstances be of potential danger to the internal security. The report stated further that in addition to those facts, Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Weyl, the eminent mathematician, Doctor Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, and others in confidence expressed their belief that Professor Von Laue, father of Theodore Herman Von Laue, was anti-Nazi and thoroughly in sympathy with those scholars who had taken refuge in the United States. They further stated, according to the report, that Professor Von Laue had not left Germany by reason of the desire of his wife to remain there, and believed that he was permitted to remain at large and continue his lecture tours and studies by reason of his service to the government and his reputation.

Newark rpt. 10-16-42

Re: [REDACTED]
Laue; IS - G; Alien Enemy Control."

(55)

AMH:ddl

213

X
SECRET

8/5/42

The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning "Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam" which was obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine. Included in this material was a letterhead of the "League for the Organization of Progress" which according to the letterhead was founded in Paris in 1912, legal seat since 1914, Berne, Switzerland. This letterhead also revealed that the American Advisory Board included G. Bromley Oxnam, President * of De Pauw University. Under the heading "Few Members of Advisory Board in Other Countries" appeared the name of Albert Einstein.

94-4-200-5
(8)
SI 100-155558-1
(56)

AMH:svw
svw

~~SECRET~~

214-215

8/27/42

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated August 27, 1942, certain photostatic material concerning "Henry George School" obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of Walter Steele of the "National Republic" magazine.

Included in the above material was an undated two-page commentary of unknown author concerning the Henry George School of Social Science, 211 West 79th Street, New York City. The following is quoted from this commentary:

"The courses offered by the school are given free. The institution is supported by public contributions. Classes are being conducted in a hundred cities, and correspondence courses are also offered. It is possible that the subjects studied and lectures given are of some value. However, we have not attended any of these classes or heard their lectures. One would have to be able to judge the good from the bad, if the above information is any indication of the radical tendency of the school. Clarence Darrow, Kathleen Norris, Professor Albert Einstein and other intellectuals of their type, have endorsed it."

Re: "Henry George School."
100-12465-8
(57)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

The Office of Censorship, United States of America, reported a letter dated September 6, 1942 from Bancellsilagostera, Gerana, Calle Gerona 27, Spain, to Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

In the letter, according to the Office of Censorship, the writer stated that if Professor Einstein would renew the affidavit, and send it to the American Consulate at Barcelona, she might be able to proceed further. She stated that in "Barl" it was not recognized and that she had thought that everything was set for her leaving Lisbon on November 6, but at the last moment her exit permit was refused. The writer related how she had escaped by foot through mountains to Italy and after spending two months at an inn in the mountains had received an entry permit to Spain. The writer further stated that despite her age she was sure she would succeed in America and that she was a stenographer.

Censorship Lxcerpt
62-62736-2-10165
(72)

CMB:vw

SECRET

X

As of September 18, 1942, no evidence of subversive activities on the part of Lionel Max Ettlinger had been discovered. He claimed absolute loyalty to the United States. Several prominent individuals had written letters recommending that he be granted US citizenship, including Albert Einstein, A. J. Sabath, Congressman from Illinois, Hans Siegfried Cramer, and several others.

(Source not stated)
New York Report 1-27-44

Re: [REDACTED]
was.; Alien Enemy Control-G
Neutrality Act-Export Control"

b7c

(73)

CMB:jh

~~SECRET~~

92-102

This reference is a Military Intelligence Service report dated February 3, 1943, entitled Walter Lotz, Private ASN 324 100 81 309th Tech. Sch. Sq. (Sp.) Keesler Field, Mississippi, regarding an interview with Ivan Williams, Officer in Charge Alien Detention Camp, Kenedy, Texas, regarding Doctor Fritz Karl Kaul.

According to Williams, cards in his office indicated that Kaul's correspondence included outgoing mail to "Prof. Albert Einstein, U. of New Jersey, New York - L - September 22, 1942."

100-110007-11
(58)

AMH:fjh

File
OK Per Army

~~SECRET~~

9.28.42

On October 9, 1942 the United States Office of Censorship examined a letter from Dr. Fritz Karl Kaul, alien Detention Station, Kennedy, Texas, P. O. Box 119, dated September 22, 1942 to Mr. Albert Kaul, 936 West End Avenue, New York, New York.

In the letter, the writer had thanked his parents to whom the letter was addressed for their information about Einstein; that because of the information, the writer had written three acquaintances, all of whom had addresses in the United States, and asked them to confirm his political reliability in view of their acquaintance with him in Germany. The writer stated that he had given them a short outline of the way in which it was to be done, which was to send the letters to Professor A. Einstein, Mr. Albert Kane, New York-936 West End Avenue, and to inform him (the writer) that they had done it. He then stated that his father could then send the letters to Einstein in the way they had probably agreed upon between each other.

The writer stated that he had at the same time written Einstein, and thanked him in a very formal way for his amiability, which he had heard about from his father, and informed him that the certificates of good conduct would be sent him. The writer stated that he did not mention the names of the writer because if one fell out, someone else would be substituted. The writer further stated that "it was very pleasing that you stay in touch with Otto and connect very cleverly his person with Einstein".

Censorship Report
62-62736-2-13567
(77)'

CMB:vw

~~SECRET~~

67C
67D
1

S.A. *Alaska*

In the early summer of 1942, according to Informant [REDACTED], The War Activities Committee of the New York Newspaper Guild of which Milton Kaufman was Chairman, on the Initiative of the Office of War Information, organized the Domestic-Foreign Language Press for the war effort. This apparently was part of a general program of the Office of Facts and Figures, which according to a letter of the Office of War Information published in the May 1, 1944 issue of the German-American, stated that an effort had been made at that time to unite the major foreign language groups behind the American war effort. [REDACTED] stated that the entire affair relative to the organization of the Foreign Language Press had a distinct Communist flavor. John Roman, in his opinion a Communist, was appointed Chairman of the Newspaper Guild's Foreign Language Papers, War Committee. Roman, Editor of the Hungarian Communist Paper "Magyar Jovo," had been known, according to informant, to promote the Communist Party line in his activities.

In September 1942, Roman became seriously ill according to informant and his place was taken by Abner Green, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The informant believed that this was further circumstantial evidence of the Communist nature of the drive on the Foreign Language Press. Informant stated that Green was not a newspaper man; that Green's first official act was to call a special meeting in preparation of the Victory Conference on September 25, 1942.

On September 25, 1942 Green on the letterhead of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born sent out Bromfield letters of September 4, (mimeographed letters upon the letterhead of the Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York, dated September 4, 1942, directed to "Dear Sir or Madam", sent out by Lewis Bromfield, setting out the aims of such a conference) to various individuals associated with the conference, advising them that they would be expected to get sponsors for the conference and that he had gotten three sponsors.

Sponsors secured for the conference in addition to those mentioned in Green's communication of September 25, 1944 included

~~SECRET~~

Albert Einstein and eleven other individuals.

New York report, 7-24-44
Re: "Victory Council of the
Foreign Language Press of
New York;
Internal Security-C"
100-179977-5 p. 6
(55)

AMH:vm

vm

~~SECRET~~

10/10/22

~~SECRET~~

"The Worker" of October 11, 1942, carried an article entitled "Spirit of Berlin Prowls in Oklahoma, says Browder." This article stated in part that Oklahoma jailers of Robert Wood and others in the "book cases" were the "same kind of animal" that then ruled in Berlin, Earl Browder said on Friday night; he was talking to three-hundred people at a dinner in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on East Forty-Second Street, gathered there under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The article stated further that scores of telegrams of greetings were read from such well-known anti-Fascist leaders as Paul Robeson, Albert Einstein and nine other individuals.

40-3798-A
(52)
SI 61-7347-273
(51)

AMH:grp
grp

~~SECRET~~

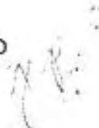
223-224

11/2/42

In the visa application of Walter Einstein dated October 12, 1942, Professor Albert Einstein was listed as a close relative in the United States. 

Information regarding Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, cousin of the applicant, had been previously furnished to the Visa Division, Department of State, in connection with the visa application of Hanne Fanta-Santoza on September 3, 1941, and Alois Buttinger on August 16, 1941.

40-40312-2
(52)'

AMH:grp 

10/12/42

The following is quoted from an unidentified memorandum dated October 12, 1942 at New York City, entitled "Highest Bracket Communist and Radical Intellectuals":

"For the past six years we have always been hoping that there would be some Communist affair come along that would reveal the 'Cream of the Crop' of Communists. We had a vast number of such Red Birds in our file, but the desire to have a day when the complete list would be given was our great obsession. Well, readers, the day is here and it is Tuesday, October 27.

"On that evening at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at 6:30 P.M., Chairman Louis Bromfield, the well-known writer who resides in Ohio, is in charge of arrangements. To not call this gentleman a Communist would be the height of something.

"This meeting and dinner will be sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Dr. Edward K. Barsky-Chairman."

A list of names set out in this memorandum under the heading, "Who's back of this momentous Communist 'White Tie and Tails affair'?" included the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

The following marginal pencil notation appeared on this memorandum: "This is of questionable accuracy. It appears to be from Verne Tompkins."

100-3-4-1155
(69)

The reference indicated below contained a carbon copy of the above-mentioned memorandum. A pencil notation "from Harry" appeared on this memorandum.

100-3-108
(69)

CMB:svw
svw

RECEIVED 226

100-1584-91X

SIX

A censorship report dated October 16, 1942 revealed that a letter dated October 14, 1942 was intercepted from Albert Kaul, 936 West End Avenue, New York, New York, to Dr. Otto Strasser, P.O. Box 324, Westmount, Montreal, Canada. According to this report, Kaul acknowledged receipt of Strasser's letter of September 25, which he did not answer, sooner, first, because he wished to obtain the testimonial of character concerning his son (Dr. Friedrich Karl Kaul), without which Professor Einstein could not intercede on his behalf as he did not know the writer's son. After he received the testimonial, according to this report, from an authoritative quarter and forwarded it to Professor Einstein, he received acknowledgement of it and the assurance of Professor Einstein's willingness to intervene along with Minister Treviranus on Dr. F. K. Kaul's behalf. The report stated further that the writer delayed answering Strasser's letter, secondly, because he wished to await Treviranus' presence to which Strasser had referred and to see whether Treviranus had taken any steps; further that Professor Einstein was waiting to hear from Treviranus; that if the latter should declare his willingness to help Dr. Kaul, (for which Albert Kaul would be very grateful) he might write to Professor Albert Einstein whose address was 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

According to this report, in a postscript, the writer stated that if Treviranus wished him to forward his news or letter to Professor Einstein he would, of course, be glad to do so.

100-1584-91X
(51)

MMH:svw
svw

227

SECRET

10/14/42

The "Daily Worker" of October 14, 1942, carried an article entitled "Century of the Common Man." This article stated in part that the first major public function based on Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's famous speech on "The Century of the Common Man" would be a dinner held under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Astor Hotel on October 27, 1942.

This article stated further that the dinner sponsored by 150 outstanding labor leaders and notables in all walks of life including Dr. Albert Einstein and others would seek to raise funds for the rescue from Victory concentration camps of anti-Fascist unionists and political refugees, men and women who fought and labored so that the coming centuries could belong to the common man and not to fascism.

100-7061-A
(54)

AMH:ddl

10/24/42

~~SECRET~~

This reference is composed of copies of summarized translations of confidential items which were furnished to the New York Office by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

(u) b2 b7D

The following is quoted from a confidential item "A", 359: "An unidentified man called Soviet Consulate and wished to know where he can find Professor Capiran (ph). He said that he wished to send him a telegram in reference to a dinner in honor of Professor Einstein. Consulate then told him to wire to Moscow in care of Jewish Committee and it would be forwarded to him." (Date not indicated) (u)

Bureau letter, October 24, 1942, to SAC New York City, enclosing copies of summarized translations of technical surveillance log. Re: "Confile Russian" 100-829-10X31, pg. 8 (u) (79)

AMH:bjw

10/25/42

b2 b7D

SE

[redacted] furnished information during the period of October 8 to October 17, 1942, concerning activities, contacts and movements of individuals connected with the National Maritime Union of America, Headquarters at 346 West 17th Street, New York City.

Informant advised on October 8, 1942, that it was determined that a man named Kornman (phonetic) of International Workers Order requested that Ferdinand Smith speak at a large meeting of the IWO in connection with the Albert Einstein banquet at 7 PM on October 25, 1942. This individual allegedly resided at 1361 College Avenue, Bronx, New York. Above individuals not further identified.

New York report,
11/9/42
Re: "National Maritime
Union of America,
IS-C"
100-120818-265
(58)

AMH:fjh

fjh

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

10/27/42

On October 27, 1942 the "Daily Worker" on page 3, carried an article under the caption "3000 Jews Unite to Honor Einstein, Hail Soviet Fight" which stated that inspiring unity was achieved among the Jewish masses on the past Sunday night when more than 3000 Jews of every affiliation jammed into the Commodore Hotel to honor Professor Albert Einstein and pay tribute to the Soviet Union.

According to the article, the testimonial dinner was sponsored by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief.

The article stated that addressing the gathering by telephone, due to ill health, Professor Einstein called upon American Jews to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union in order to pay back the "debt we must be conscious of every hour of our life, if we want to retain our self-respect."

Einstein continued that the press had "misled the people on the achievements of Russian people and their government from rudimentary beginning, the tempo of her development in the last 25 years had been so tremendous that it has scarcely a parallel in history."

Einstein lauded the scientific, industrial and technical achievements of the USSR without which her present resistance would be impossible.

"In the political field, it was the Russian Government of all the great powers, that labored in the most honest universal way to promote international security," he said.

Einstein explained that it was only because the Soviet Union was brusquely shut out of the European concert, in the days of the betrayal of Czechoslovakia that it was forced to act by itself. It was only the Soviet Union which helped Stalin, that offered assistance to the Czechs, that didn't sell arms to the Germans and Japanese and that, Russia, in short, could not be accused of faithlessness in the field of foreign politics."

Einstein further explained that as a Jew, he knew that the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality of nationality was not an empty phrase, "but a standard followed in actual life."

~~SECRET~~

CMB:svw

100-3-A

(69)

SI 100-335075-138 p. 21

(38)

231-232

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated October 17, 1942, the New York Office enclosed a report of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] dated September 30, 1942, relating to alleged Communist Party activities within the organization entitled Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York. b7C b7D

Informant stated in this report that he attended a meeting on September 25 at the office of the New York Newspaper Guild, 40 East 40th Street, in a private room. Informant stated that it was typical of a Communist inside group steering meeting. Informant stated that everyone present except himself was either a known Communist or an important active fellow traveler. Informant stated that it was decided to have a meeting on a Saturday either in the second or third week in November to secure additional sponsors such as Albert Einstein and others.

61-7566-4001
(50)
SI 100-182994-X
(55)

AMH:svw
svw

233

~~SECRET~~

b7D

~~SECRET~~

A report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated November 3, 1942 made from his translation of the October, 1942 issue of "Freies Deutschland" stated that page 2 of this issue of the magazine contained a list of contributors of the magazine during its first 12 issues, and the statement that none of them received any compensation. This list contained the name of Albert Einstein.

New York Letter
dated November 10, 1942
with enclosed informants
report.

Re: "Freies Deutschland,
Alemania Libre;
Internal Security - C"
100-72924-8
(53)

CMB:feh *feh*

~~SECRET~~

11/7/42

Bureau letter dated October 6, 1942, reflected that an article appeared on page 1 of the "Daily Worker" of September 26, 1942, to the effect that the Soviet Amity Congress would sponsor a 2-day meeting to be held in New York City on November 7 and 8, 1942, that such Congress would culminate with a meeting at Madison Square Garden on November 8, 1942. The purpose of the Congress was described as an occasion to pay tribute to the people of the Soviet Union.

It was noteworthy that possibly some of the delegates who attended the events during the Congress were misled by the names that appeared on the official stationery of The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Bureau Agents, while attending the luncheon on November 7, 1942, overheard one delegate make the remark to another (identities of both unknown) to the effect that "they certainly 'roped in' many influential people on 'this one. ~~we need~~". The names of patrons and patronesses appeared on the official stationery and included the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 4)

New York report,
11/14/42
Re: "Congress of American-Soviet Friendship,
IS-C"
100-146964-13
(55)'

AMH:fjh

fjh

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This serial contains a carbon copy of a cable to Joseph Stalin, Premier, Soviet Union, Moscow (USSR) dated November 7, 1942, New York, New York. The cable is as follows;

"Jews of two Soviet organizations associated with Hewis Council, Russian War Relief, greets you on occasion 25th Anniversary. Despite all bestial Fascist atrocities you prove once again the unalterable determination of your courageous people to fight to victory and rid humanity of the horrors of Fascism. Jews of American are proud of their heroic brothers in ranks of glorious Red Armies. We pledge to follow example unity of your people and to muster all forces for greater aid."

This cable contained the signatures of approximately 100 people with the name of Professor Albert Einstein heading the list.

100-37226-284
(67)

CJO:nec

~~SECRET~~

11/8/42

b2, b7D

XI

[redacted] obtained a circular which had been mailed from the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship-475-5th Avenue, New York, New York, to a regional director of the CIO at Los Angeles. This circular was entitled "Call To The Congress Of American-Soviet Friendship" -- "Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, Hotel New Yorker, and Madison Square Garden, New York City." The title of the program to be given at that meeting was "Salute to our Russian Ally." The alleged purpose of that meeting was stated on the inside cover of the circular by Joseph E. Davies.

The officers, patrons, and patronesses (preliminary list) of that meeting appeared on the back cover of that circular and included the name of Professor Albert Einstein. The above referred to circular was retained in the Los Angeles files.

Los Angeles report,
12/11/42
Re "Salute to Our Russian
Ally;"
Congress of American-
Soviet Friendship;
25th Anniversary of the
Soviet Union (celebration)
IS-R and CP"
100-146964-20 p. 4
(56)

AMH:fjh

fjh

~~SECRET~~

On November 21, 1942, the United States Office of Censorship intercepted a letter from Otto Lehmann-Russbueldt, 48 Melbourne Road, Leicester, dated November 13, 1942, to Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

According to the report from the Office of Censorship, in the letter the writer, a friend of Wickham Steed, Dr. Benes and other eminent personages, set forth his proposal for a plebiscite of German emigres, stating that having failed hitherto to fuse the various German emigres into one body for the achievement of a common objective, he was endeavoring to form a small independent body to take a ballot or plebiscite of German emigres on the lines of the celebrated British Peace Ballot of 1935.

The writer stated, according to the report, that to carry out this and other projects it was necessary to have means and ask whether Professor Einstein could assist him through his influential connections and suggested that perhaps Professor Einstein could give him a grant or subsidy on the lines of the Nobel Prize.

The writer further stated that being a publicist and author of works on Germany, he had friendships and contacts with many Germans and other emigres as well as with British sympathizers and that Dr. Benes had praised his work. He also stated that Dr. Benes was soon going to pay a visit to the United States and suggested that Professor Einstein should get in touch with him.

Censorship Excerpt
62-62736-2-12745
(72)

~~SECRET~~

✓
~~SECRET~~

The Selective Service file of Ernst Czuczka maintained at Local Board No. 33, 455 Central Park West, New York, New York, contained a copy of a letter dated December 28, 1942 to the Honorable Herbert Lehman, Department of State, Washington, D.C. in which Czuczka said that he would like to join Lehman's reconstruction plan. Czuczka listed the following individuals as references: Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey; Miss Mary E. Hurlburtt, Professor, the New York School of Social Work, 122 22nd Street; Doctor Thomas Mann, 740 Amelfi Drive, Pacific Palisades, California, and others.

New York report, 9-21-44
Re: [redacted] was.;
Internal Security-R"
[redacted]
(73)'

CMB:jlc

~~SECRET~~

June 47

~~SECRET~~

Professor Albert Einstein was a sponsor for Wilhelm Herzog and his wife Alice, both German nationals, when they made application for a U. S. immigration visa in June, 1941.

Herzog was given a U. S. visa in early 1941, but was removed from a ship at Trinidad and interned by the British for reasons of security. No further data regarding his internment was available, but in the summer of 1941 Herzog was released.

In connection with Herzog's sponsor, Einstein, it was stated that he was the subject of numerous reports linking him with the activities of Communistic and radical elements in the United States.

Date and source of above information not stated.

Enclosure
Memo for Mr. Ladd from S. S. Alden,
dated July 4, 1945, Washington, D. C.
Re: "Running Memorandum;
Reversals by Board of Appeals;
Interdepartmental Visa Control
Committee Procedure."
100-17826-1501 p. 224
(10)'

CJO:cdd

6/2/41

This reference is a letter dated June 21, 1941, from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] regarding Communist activities.

670

In this letter, the informant stated that the German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, 381 4th Avenue, New York City, on which informant had commented in connection with an accounting published under the requirements of the State Department was, according to information which informant obtained from Stefan Heym, actually engaged in getting German Communists who fought in the Spanish Loyalist Army into Central and South American countries. Informant stated further that he suspected but had no evidence that a lot of them were also brought into this country via the device of the Transit Visa. Informant stated further that harmless front names included Professor Albert Einstein and others.

61-7566-1868
(51).

AMH:ddl

7-5-41

K

This reference is a memorandum from the Interdepartmental Committee ~~dated~~ July 16, 1941 regarding Dr. Jean Perrin, born September 30, 1870, in Lille, France. This memorandum sets out a list of three individuals known to Dr. Perrin one of whom was Professor Einstein.

This memorandum advises that this case was approved by the Interdepartmental Committee on March 21, 1941 and approval telegraphed to the American Consul at Lyon on March 31, 1941.

(40-4369-1)
(84)

AMH:pan

SECRET

9/22/41

X

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated in report dated September 23, 1941, that the first issue of the publication "Free World" magazine with offices at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, would be out on the following day. Informant advised that there was an Editorial Board of sixteen, and an International Honorary Board of seventy; that many "innocents" were on the Honorary Board such as Secretary Ickes and others, but there were also the usual fellow travelers, who in the past, had gone with open eyes into ventures dominated by or fronting for the Communists, such as Albert Einstein and others.

b7C
b7D

NY letter to Director
10-17-41, enclosing
above report.

Re: [redacted]
IS - C."

b7C

(49)

Correlator's Note: Also enclosed with the above letter was a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated July 13, 1941, in which it was stated that the New York "Times" of July 13, 1941, main news section 1, reported the publication of a new magazine "Free World". Informant stated further that one Carlo A. Prato was mentioned among the members of the Editorial Board. Informant stated further that Carlo A. Prato was a specialist in running outwardly respectable publications for the Comintern and securing the most prominent non-Communist figures as camouflage.

b7C
b7D

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

X-T

By letter dated October 14, 1941, the Department of State submitted a list of persons connected with foreign language organizations in this country, which persons were believed to be the ones to whom this government could turn for assistance in any matter touching these organizations. The department requested that a check be made of the files of the Bureau to determine if they contained any information derogatory to the persons named.

Page 5 of the list of names mentioned above contained the name of Doctor Albert Einstein physicist; member, Legion for American Unity, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

100-47852-14, p 5.
(74),

CMB:mg

Ok to Release per State

SECRET X

10/15/41

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter dated October 15, 1941, on the letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 5th Avenue, New York, New York. This letter was an advertisement of the National "Americans All" Week, October 21-28, 1941, which was being observed in an effort to contribute to the establishment of national unity for the defeat of Fascism by eliminating discrimination against Americans of foreign birth, and by encouraging and facilitating the naturalization of non-citizens.

A list of sponsors of the above organization was set out on the back of this letter. The name of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

No source given
100-7046-120X
(51)✓

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

10/20/41

~~SECRET~~

The New York Office by letter dated October 22, 1941, to the Director enclosed copies of a report of Informant [redacted] dated October 20, 1941, covering a conversation he had with Sherman F. Mittell, Editor and President of the National Home Library Foundation. According to the report, Mittell was then working for Lowell Mellett, Executive Assistant to the President, and also Director of the Office of Government Reports.

b7c
b7D

Attached to the report was a list of the members of the Advisory Board of the National Home Library Foundation, 1212 St. Matthews Court, N. W., Washington, D. C. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

61-7566-2949
(49)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

The following appeared in the "Current Biography,
Who's News And Why" of November 1941:

EINSTEIN, ALBERT (in'stin) Mar. 14,
1879- Theoretical and mathematical physicist
Address: b. Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.; h. 112 Mercer St. Princeton,
N. J.

"What I have done personally is much exaggerated. What is really beautiful is science! It is a great gift if one is permitted to work in science for his whole life."

That is one aspect of the man whose work has been called "the greatest single stride science has ever made," and the 30-page paper in which it was first suggested, "the most important document of the century." Here is another aspect: "As long as I have any choice, I will stay only in a country where political liberty, toleration, and equality of all citizens before the law is the rule."

"America's No. 1 refugee" was born in Ulm, a. d. Donau, Germany, the son of Hermann and Pauline (Koch) Einstein. In 1881 his father moved his family to Munich, where he opened a business dealing in technical electrical materials. Though the family was Jewish, both parents were freethinkers, and Jewish customs and rites were not observed in the household. For 14 years Einstein's electrical business had been prosperous and the family enjoyed a measure of ease and modest luxury. Then their fortunes began to decline until, on the verge of bankruptcy, they decided to give up their Munich home and moved to Milan, Italy, where cousins of the family were doing well.

Although the boy was slow to learn to talk, and in early childhood was considered backward, his mother was convinced from the beginning that he would grow up to be a "great professor." He never had any gift for languages and when he first came to America, was unable to make a speech in English. At 14, however, he taught himself integral and differential calculus and analytical geometry from textbooks! He wanted from the beginning to devote his life to abstract study, but his parents' poverty compelled him to find a means of making a living. Music and study made up his world. Like so many others, he fixed on teaching as the profession least likely to interfere with his real life.

~~SECRET~~

When his parents went to Milan, they left the boy behind at school. He managed to secure a certificate stating that he was suffering from nervous exhaustion, and succeeded in joining them. His half year in Italy was pure heaven. In an impulsive gesture he abandoned his German citizenship and resolved never to return. Where he did go was to Switzerland, where he studied in a technical school in Aarau and then at the Zurich Technical Academy. He became a Swiss subject, and it was in this school that he met a Serbian fellow-student, a gifted mathematician named Mileva Marec, whom he married in 1901 and by whom he had two sons, Albert, Jr., and Edward. They were divorced 15 years later.

In this same year, 1901, he began teaching, first in the Technical School in Winterthur, then as a private tutor in Schaffhausen. In 1902 he went to work as a patent office examiner in Berne. This was the period when he first began the research and studies which culminated in the formulation of the Relativity Theory, the first paper being *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies*, published in 1905. He also took his Ph. D. degree from the University of Zurich. In 1909 he was appointed a professor at the University of Zurich. He lectured on theoretical physics, principally on the science of heat. His only regular attendants were two personal friends! At this time he received a position at Berne University as lecturer.

Already, in 1908, he had been invited to lecture on relativity and the constitution of light before the congress of scientists, meeting in Salzburg. It was his first appearance at such an official gathering, and the first recognition of his work. It led indirectly to his appointment as ordinary professor of physics at the German University in Prague (1911-12). He hated to leave Switzerland to go to what was then Austro-Hungary, but once there he found his position much pleasanter than it had been in the larger university in Zurich. When, a year and a half later, he was called back to Zurich, this time to the Confederate Polytechnic Academy, where he had once been a student, he was reluctant to go. He had a wife and two small boys to support, however, and had no choice. This time his lectures were well attended and enthusiastically received.

In 1914, already a figure of world prominence, an opportunity was offered him that he did not dare refuse. Through the efforts of Max Planck, the famous physicist, a professorship was offered him by the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, with no official duties, little teaching, but unlimited opportunity for study. A separate Physical Institute was to be established for him but he declined this, since his work was by now almost entirely theoretical. He went to Berlin in 1914, retaining his Swiss citizenship, and remained there until the Nazis forced him to leave.

It is impossible to explain briefly to lay readers just what the Theory of Relativity implies, or what its significance is. Put as simply as possible, it regards time as the fourth dimension, thus making all physical



ALBERT EINSTEIN

phenomena (from our point of view as three-dimensional beings) relative, not absolute. It explains mass, gravity, inertia, space and time. It is mathematical in origin, though most of its proofs and demonstrations come from astronomy and astro-physics. Einstein is devoting the remainder of his life to a search for a "unified field theory" which will bridge relativity and quantum mechanics (the mathematics of the atom and its parts), and thus embrace all phenomena from the electron to the universe. Over 4,000 books and pamphlets and uncountable numbers of articles have been written commenting on, modifying, opposing or upholding the special and general Relativity Theory. Bitterly fought in some scientific circles, it is now accepted, as a whole, by most physicists and mathematicians. But either expositions or attacks involve a technical background which limits profitable discussion to the world of professional science.

Einstein received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 and gave all the prize money to charity. He himself does not know how many honorary degrees he has received or to how many learned societies he belongs. With characteristic modesty, he lists among all his various medals and decorations only the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, received in 1925, and the Franklin Institute Medal, received in 1935. He was a research student of Christ Church, Oxford, until 1931, when he was Rhodes Memorial Lecturer and received an honorary D. Sc. degree there. The same year he was Rouse Ball Lecturer at Cambridge. During his years in Berlin he traveled frequently to give lectures abroad and in 1931 he spent several months at the California Institute of Technology. He also made at least one long trip around the world. From 1912 to 1928 he was professor of physics at the University of Leyden, "commuting" for that purpose from Berlin and continuing right through the First

SECRET

~~SECRET~~**EINSTEIN, ALBERT—Continued**

World War. In 1928 his heart became affected. He had to take a long rest and he resigned the Leyden position. (His health was completely recovered.) His avowed pacifism in that war made no difference in the Germany of that day. He suffered no inconvenience because of it, and it helped to make him the first German to appear publicly in the Allied countries after the Armistice.

It is impossible to exaggerate Albert Einstein's fame and acclaim in Berlin during the years of the Weimar Republic. Though he had rejected the establishment of a Physical Institute, he was persuaded to become director of Theoretical Physics in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. Prussia made him an honorary citizen. Potsdam erected an Einstein Tower in its Astro-Physical Institute. On his fiftieth birthday, in 1929, though he fled the city to avoid a celebration, it required several wash-baskets to hold all the cards, letters and telegrams of congratulation, and the gifts would have filled a freight car. Four years later his citizenship was revoked, he was expelled from the Academy of Sciences, his house was searched for arms, he was removed both as professor and director, all his property (including the suburban house which had originally been intended as a birthday gift from the city of Berlin, and which, because of a series of mishaps, he finally bought himself) was confiscated, and he was an exile with a price of 20,000 marks (about \$6,800) on his head.

During all these years he had lived with the same simplicity which has always characterized him. In 1917 he married again, this time his cousin, Elsa Einstein, who was doubly his first cousin, their fathers being brothers and their mothers, sisters. She was the buffer between him and the world, especially after they came to America, until her death in 1936. She, too, had been married and divorced, and had two daughters, one of whom lives now with her stepfather (who is also her second cousin) in Princeton.

When Einstein left Germany, he went first to France, then to Belgium, then to England. Then the Institute for Advanced Study offered him a life professorship. He accepted, but asked so small a salary that to keep up its own standards the Institute had to raise it! (Einstein is literally without concern for money. Once for weeks he used as a book-mark a check for \$1,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation and then lost the book!) He came to Princeton in 1933 and has been there ever since. In October 1940 he became an American citizen.

"In his humility, his shyness, his lack of desire for controversy, his generosity and simplicity," says Henry Hazlitt, "he reminds one strikingly of other great scientists, particularly Charles Darwin." He is "profoundly pacifistic, profoundly democratic." Sympathetic to Zionism, he is still, as he has always been, religiously an agnostic. He does not believe in a personal God or in personal immortality, and approaches near to the pantheism of that other great Jew, Spinoza. In the present

crisis, war hater though he is, he is ardently for active aid to the democratic nations against Hitler. He has never been a milk-and-water "peace at any price" pacifist, but in 1933 headed the committee which issued the *Brown Book of the Hitler Terror*.

Einstein's appearance, his halo of wildly waving white hair, his wonderful, deep-set dark eyes under bushy brows, his sturdy, stocky body are familiar to everyone. He hates formal clothes, and dresses in loosely fitting garments of the sports variety. Unless he is watched, he is likely to go out of doors in his carpet slippers. He never wears a hat. His house, a modest two-storied gray frame building, is on a narrow street shaded by tall oak and elm trees. He works in a small study, writing on a pad on his knee, rising frequently to pace the room in thought. He wanders about the streets of Princeton, lost in a maze of abstraction, with a beaming smile for those who accost him, but his mind is far away. His shyness and his hatred of publicity are proverbial. Once a crowd gathered outside a Princeton drugstore. The great man was within, and what was he doing? He was standing at a counter, licking an ice-cream cone!

He is a better than average violinist whose favorite composers are Bach and Mozart. Once a critic who had never heard of him as a physicist wrote that he did not understand his world-wide fame, since many violinists were better than he! He improvises constantly on the piano—he calls it "a necessity of his life"—but only to himself, never for listeners. He does not read much general literature. He says "any man who reads too much and uses his own brain too little falls into lazy habits of thinking." He is devoted, however, to Shakespeare, Sophocles, and above all to Dostoevsky, who, he says (ultimate praise!) gives him "more pleasure than Gauss" (the great mathematician).

Dr. Einstein's chief recreations are sailing and walking. He enjoys writing doggerel verse or playing simple parlor games. He enjoys a good joke. He cares little for paintings, but is interested in sculpture and architecture. He writes a clear, fine hand, and although he has little manual dexterity except as a violinist, pianist and sailor, that he is not all theoretician was proved when in 1936 he patented an automatic electric-eye camera. Many of his characteristics classed as eccentricities are merely a conscious attempt to simplify his life, down to such details as going without socks, or using the same soap for washing and shaving. Though he seldom knows what he eats, he is boyishly fond of a dish of his childhood, pike served with mushrooms. He drinks no alcohol, but smokes three pipes of tobacco a day.

Most of Einstein's books are in German. But in 1923 English translations were published: *The Meaning of Relativity* and *Side-Lights on Relativity*; and in 1926 the earlier *Investigation of the Theory of the Brownian Movement*. *On the Method of Theoretical Physics* appeared in 1933. In 1938, with Dr. Leopold Infeld (see sketch May

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CURRENT 1

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issue), a Polish-Jewish refugee physicist whom Einstein brought to the Institute for Advanced Study and who is now at the University of Toronto, he published *The Evolution of Physics*. His non-scientific books include *About Zionism* (1931); *Builders of the Universe* (1932); *Why War?* (with the late great Sigmund Freud, 1933); and *The World As I See It* (1934). He was also one of the contributors to the anthology *Living Philosophies*, and has published numerous scientific articles and brochures.

This man who "changed the concept of the universe" has, as Edwin Muller remarked, "the look of a man at peace with himself." And, to quote Archibald Henderson, "he fulfills one's expectation of a genius."

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Nation 147:267-8 S 17 '38)
Sci Am 143:466 D '30 il; 160:275 My
'39; 160:358-9 Je '39 por; 161:22-4
Jl '39 por
Time 27:72+ Mr 16 '36; 35:44 My 27
'40 por; 36:46 S 23 '40 por; 37:45 F
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94-3-4-1115-5X1, pp. 24, 25,
26, 27
(48)

SECRET

112/41

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By letter dated November 28, 1941, the New York Office enclosed a report of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] dated November 2, 1941, which related to the publication "Free World" Association. *b7c b7D*

Informant advised in this report that a German and Austrian section of the "Free World" Association had just been formed which was under the direction of Julius Deutsch, the former left-Socialist Minister of War in the Austrian Republic. Deutsch claimed that the "Free World" Association was slated to replace the former League of Nations organizations in this and other countries. The report stated further that German "culture" was represented by Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and four other individuals.

61-7566-3086
(50)

SI-100-112502-8
(58) (Reliable informant of
the New York Field Office)

AMH:ddl

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b2 b7D

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] made available certain speeches which were given by Max Steinberg on various occasions one of which was a report of Max Steinberg to the National Council of the Communist Party November 9, 1941. The following is quoted from this speech:

"A development of great significance in American-Jewish life is the answer of the American Jews to the appeal of the Soviet Jews, broadcast over station WMCA on October 26, and endorsed by close to 200 American Jewish leaders under the auspices of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, headed by Dr. Zhitlovksy. . . ."

"Among the signers of this reply were Albert Einstein, Sholem-Asth. . . ."

Newark report, 10-25-43

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security-C" b7C

(56)

SI 100-3-516

(69)

AMH:vm

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171, 172

32101
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Through a confidential source at 381 4th Avenue,* New York City, a list of the anti-Nazi writers who had been assisted in reaching a safety in this hemisphere by the Exiled Writers' Committee, was secured and was set out in this reference. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list. (October or December, 1941.)

New York report, 12-18-41
Re: "The Exiled Writers'
Committee, (of the League
of American Writers);
Internal Security-C."
100-7322-24
(54)

*Address of The Exiled Writers' Committee.

AMH:svw
svw

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b2 b7D

A memorandum from Confidential Informant [redacted] dated March 19, 1942, reflected that Giralamo Valenti was editor and publisher of the Anti-Fascist Italian weekly, "La Parola" with offices at 80 East 11 Street, New York City. Valenti was reported to have been a Communist in previous years but since the late 1930's his political views and those of "La Parola" were reported to have been slightly Socialist. Sometime in the latter part of 1941 or first part of 1942, Valenti's newspaper celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary with messages of greetings from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia; Count Carlo Sforza; Albert Einstein and others.

"La Parola" was the weekly organ of the Italian Socialist Federation.

New York Report, 5/5/43
Re: "Italian Socialist
Federation, aka; Internal
Security-I".
62-65849-5
(72)

CMB:vw

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12/2/41

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In regard to Hans Heller, a visa applicant, the following information concerning Albert Einstein, a relative of the applicant in the US, was revealed in the records of the M.I.D.:

In 1932, Professor Einstein wrote an article for a Communist propaganda magazine, "Disarm". At about that time, he was reported to be a radical speaker. In 1935, the Progressive Press stated he had paid the tuition of a student at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas. This College had known Communist connections. Professor Einsteining was believed to be a Communist.

According to reliable information on file, it was revealed under date of December 2, 1941, that Einstein was recommended for clearance in connection with the limited field of study for which his services were needed. The Navy gave its assent; but in a letter dated July 26, 1940, General Strong stated that the Army could not clear.

Further information revealed that on December 4, 1937, it was reported that Einstein was a member of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. In December, 1939, it was reported that Einstein was associated with the German-American Relief Committee for victims of Fascism, the address and telephone of which were the same as those for the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. He was also reported to be a supporter of the New History Association in New York City which was a Pacifist Organization.

A letter announcing a New Year's Ball to be held December 31, 1938, held under the auspices of the non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, listed Einstein as a sponsor. This Organization reportedly was affiliated with the National Labor Defense, which was a reputed Communist Organization.

The above information was designated as reliable.

The "Daily Worker" of October 1, 1938, carried an article which stated that Einstein was a member of an organization listed as the Committee for Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

OK to Release Per Source

175

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Another article in the "New York Times" on February 5, 1937, quoted Einstein as being in sympathy with the Spanish Loyalist cause. Einstein was a delegate to the World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam in 1932, which organization was a forerunner of the American League for Peace and Democracy. He was also reported to be a member of the German-American League for Culture, an anti-Nazi organization.

M.I.D. Summary of Information,
3-24-42
40-29848-2
(52)

OK to Release Per Army

AMH:svw

Sum

175 A

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~~SECRET~~ 12/11/41

An investigation of [REDACTED] was requested by the Manchester, New Hampshire Police Department and under date of December 11, 1941 a report was received from that department which reflected among other things that the only relative [REDACTED] claimed to have in the United States was Professor Albert Einstein, a cousin, who was a professor at the University of Princeton.

[REDACTED] was reported to be a former German Army Officer and was said to have held meetings with various compatriots several times during the week, during the course of which conversations were carried on in German.

b7c
b7D
Boston letter dated 1-23-42
with enclosed report from
Police Department.

Re: [REDACTED], wa.;
Internal Security-C"

(59)

CMB:svw
LW

176

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On December 29, 1941, the Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 5th Avenue, New York City, issued a news release captioned "Einstein To Be Honorary Head of Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations." The release stated "Professor Albert Einstein, internationally famous scientist today accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations, recently formed to rally support of fraternal and other organized Jewish groups behind the program of Russian War Relief.

"Professor Einstein, exiled from Nazi Germany, is now a member of the faculty of the Institute of Advanced Studies."

100-37226-53X28
(67)

CJO:lih

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1902

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In the latter part of 1943 and early 1944, the New York Office set out information with respect to statistical data concerning Japanese in the New York City area, information concerning past Japanese businesses and relation to Japanese Government, Japanese organizations, past and present, their officers and key employees, Japanese churches and other organizations working to aid the Japanese in that area. Included in the above data was information concerning the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, 72 West 52nd Street, New York City. Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University, was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

(No source given)
(page 78)

The files of the New York Office reflected that from a perusal of the letterheads of the various organizations and literature on file in the New York Field Division, it was ascertained that a number of advisors of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy were members of alleged Communist front organizations. Included in this number was the name of Dr. Albert Einstein, a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in 1941; National Sponsor of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy in 1938; endorser of the New York Civic Conference for a People's Delegation to Byro-Bidjan in 1936; member of the Advisory Board of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda, Incorporated in 1939; sponsor of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in 1942.

(Original source not given)
(page 100)

NY rpt. 4-7-44
Re: "General Japanese
Intelligence Survey in
the New York Field Div.;
IS - J."
61-10556-35-77, p. 78, 100
(50)

AMH:ddl

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1942
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On June 6, 1945, the Bureau was advised by a confidential source that the Soviet Embassy was sponsoring a science jubilee in Moscow and invitations had been issued to various prominent scientist in the United States and England. It was pointed out that a possible attempt might be made to develop information relative to American scientific experimentations through these scientists upon their arrival in the Soviet Union. Among those who received invitations was Professor Peter Pringsheim of 1550 San Remo Drive, Pacific Palisades, California. (S)(u)

Letters from Chicago to the SAC at Los Angeles, in July and August, 1941, reflected that Peter Pringsheim, Alien Enemy Registration Number 7588370, had moved with the permission of the U.S. attorney at Chicago to the address mentioned above, and registration folder was forwarded to the Los Angeles, Field Division on July 26, 1944. Travel applications made by Pringsheim while he was residing in Chicago reflected that he ~~was visited~~ Professor Weinkoff at the University of Rochester and Professor Albert Einstein at Princeton University in 1942.

Chicago report dated
6-19-45
Re: [Sodac;] Internal Security - R." (u)
100-341759-9
(68)

CMB:mlb

~~SECRET~~

1942

The Bureau received a letter dated March 6, 1946, from Donald S. Ross, Moclips, Washington. The writer stated, among other things, that during 1942 he had sought and received Dr. Albert Einstein's permission to have a theory submitted to him for possible benefit to the war effort. He stated further that the theory, inasmuch essential detail as his physicist brother could give, was submitted, but there was never any word regarding its receipt. He stated further, that perhaps Dr. Einstein decided that the theory was unsound and discarded the idea, or perhaps the veil of secrecy fell upon a project still secret. Ross stated further that it was in the realms of higher mathematics that his brother, himself a mathematician of considerable ability, needed knowledge not available from any save a few great scientists.

62-48563-5
(70).

AMH:dal

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

9
b7c
During the course of a spot surveillance of [REDACTED] it was ascertained that on April 16, 1947, [REDACTED] attended a meeting at the home of Rose Rubin located at 44 Horatio Street, New York City. Also in attendance at the meeting was [REDACTED] New York City.

Rose Rubin was identified as Secretary of the American Russian Institute which organization was supposedly formed to better cultural relations between the United States and Russia, but which was actually determined to be dominated by Communists. (Source not indicated)

1
The indices of the New York Office reflected that [REDACTED] entered the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, on October 19, 1936, and remained there until 1942. While there he served as an assistant to Professor Albert Einstein, doing research work attempting to develop the unified theory of gravitation. He became an instructor at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in September, 1942.

b7c
New York Report, 5-5-47
Re: "Aube Tzerko. was;
[REDACTED], wa;
Internal Security-R"

[REDACTED]
(23)

CMB:svw
Lm

~~SECRET~~

62
67D

X

1942

[redacted] made available the identity of the subscribers of New York City telephone numbers called by Isidore Maxim Akivisson, with alias Andre Visson, suspected of espionage, during 1941 and 1942.

The telephone number, Circle 5-5762, was identified as that of the Coordinating Foundation, 630- 5th Avenue, New York. Van Zeeland, whom Akivisson contacted at this number was identified as Paul Guillaume Van Zeeland. Informant reported that in 1939, Van Zeeland came to the United States with his family and resided until 1942 at Princeton, New Jersey, where he allegedly was connected in some way with faculty members of Princeton University and was a friend of Albert Einstein.

67C

10-12-49 New York Report

Re: "[redacted]
wa. [redacted] Internal
Security-R"

[redacted]
(21)

CJO:svw
Lmr

~~SECRET~~

182

11/19/42

X

By letter dated January 27, 1942, the New York Office enclosed two photostatic copies of a report dated January 20, 1942, of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] which related to a conference which was to be held on February 22, 1942, at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, by all New York Jewish organizations for the purpose of coordinating the relief work that was being conducted for the Soviet Union and the Red Army.

b7c
b7D

This report stated in part that Bob Korby, member, Section Committee, 8A. D. Communist Party, Bronx, New York, informed the branch organizers of the 8 A. D. Section at a meeting at Section Headquarters, on January 19, at 1993 Jerome Avenue, among other things, that "the New York State Committee of the Communist Party is advising the organizers of the branches that the Chairman of the Jewish Council B. A. Goldberg - a zionist writer, Honorary Chairman is Professor Albert Einstein".

Re: "Communist Party, USA;
Internal Security
Espionage-R"
61-7565-547
(74)

AMH:jar:bh

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

2/2/42

In a conversation between Mr. Timofeev (not further identified) and Miss Kleiman (not further identified) on February 3, 1942, Mr. Timofeev was told by Miss Kleiman that Dr. Albert Einstein's address was Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. *QW*

Technical Surveillance Log
dated 2-3-42 at Washington, D.C.
entitled "X Summary". *QW*
65-30092-609
(48)

CMB:svw
Amw

~~SECRET~~ 184

~~SECRET~~

On September 4, 1942, Max Lionel Ettlinger was interviewed at the New York Office. During this interview, Ettlinger advised that on January 31, 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany that he immediately prepared to leave the country, because as a Jew and a hater of Adolf Hitler, he knew that life would be unbearable for him in his own country.

He stated that he went to Paris where he attempted to organize and educate the people against the evils of Adolf Hitler, stating that even at this time, he saw the seriousness of Hitler's threats to the world; that he attempted to arouse the people to this danger without success. Ettlinger stated that during this period, he frequently saw Professor Albert Einstein in Belgium, and advised that Professor Einstein knew of his educational campaign against Hitler and collaborated with him. In this connection, Ettlinger had in his possession a letter dated February 3, 1937 addressed to the Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, signed by Albert Einstein, which stated that he was writing in connection with the failure of the Berlin Police to issue a certificate of good conduct for an immigration visa.

Professor Einstein, in the letter, stated, "I know that Mr. Ettlinger, after he left Berlin in 1933, devoted time, and money to assist German refugees, and he was also active in an educational campaign against Hitler. It would have surprised me if the Berlin Police had given the certificate asked for. I take this opportunity of stating that I consider Mr. Ettlinger a man of character and ability who would make a good citizen."

Also as a result of Ettlinger's conversations with Professor Einstein during the above period, Professor wrote in connection with Ettlinger's alien enemy registration on February 8, 1942: "My Dear Mr. Ettlinger: I am ready at any time to take full responsibility for your political loyalty and integrity. With friendly greetings, Sincerely, A. Einstein."

~~SECRET~~

185

~~SECRET~~

Ettlinger advised that in 1934, his German citizenship was cancelled by the German Government for "disloyalty". This statement was published in a German newspaper, a copy of which Ettlinger stated he had in his possession. He also stated that in the latter part of 1933, he received, from contacts of his in Germany, information about future war plans of Hitler. These plans he passed on to Albert Einstein, who in turn gave them to the King of Belgium, who in turn was supposed to have given the information to Prime Minister Baldwin who laughed at the information.

b7C
New York Report, 9-18-42
Re: [REDACTED], was;
Internal Security-G
Alien Enemy Control"
[REDACTED]
(73, 77)

CMB:svw
lvw

~~SECRET~~ 186'

~~SECRET~~ 2/18/44

According to the files of the New York Field Division, as of October 7, 1944, Max Lionel Ettlinger registered as an alien enemy at New York on February 12, 1942 and gave as one of his references, Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

Information furnished by the Bureau representative in Trinidad, West Indies, by letter dated September 28, 1944, reported that when the S. S. Magallanes arrived in Trinidad on September 25, 1944, it was boarded by British boarding agencies. They examined the papers of one passenger, Cavaillez, which included a letter addressed to Lionel Ettlinger. The letter was translated as referring to Cavaillez as a friend and suggesting big business possibilities with him. The signature was unintelligible.

10-16-44 New York Report

Re: "[REDACTED], was; [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] Espionage-G"
p. 27

(72)

CJO:svw
svw

2/21/42

X

The records of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, Trenton, New Jersey, reflected that Margot Bergmann, 27 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey, filed petition for naturalization #5225 on October 11, 1941; further that she filed declaration of intention #1972 at Trenton on November 27, 1936; that the witnesses on her petition were Albert Einstein, Professor, and Helen Dukas, Secretary, both of 112 Mercer Street, Princeton. She took the oath of allegiance on May 21, 1942, and received certificate #5206890.

The alien-enemy registration file of Margot Bergmann was contained in the New rk Field Division. Her application for a certificate of identification which was issued at Black Mountain, North Carolina, on February 21, 1942, stated that her permanent residence was 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Professor Albert Einstein and Miss Helen Dukas both of 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, were listed as references.

Confidential informant [redacted] advised that Margot Eisenhardt Bergmann took an active part in Communist Party meetings which this informant also attended. Those meetings were held in the apartment of Henry Leland Clark and Julia Clark at 27 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey, between 1939 and 1941. (S) (u)

b2
b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
Newark report 9-18-44
Re: [redacted]
[redacted] SM-C"
(59)

AMH:jch:bbb

Stop

2/22/42
~~SECRET~~

The Council of Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations, affiliated with the Russian War Relief, held a conference on February 22, 1942, in New York City. The conference adopted an organizational report, in which the conference was urged to accept a quota of \$1,000,000 to be raised for Russian War Relief, Inc. It was also recommended in the report that the Advisory Board elected by this conference be empowered to make expenditures necessary for the proper accomplishment of this goal. The conference elected Professor Albert Einstein as Honorable Chairman. (Source not stated).

Memorandum for Mr. Kramer from
K. R. McIntire, 3-25-42
Re: "Council of Jewish Benevolent
and Fraternal Organizations"
100-37226-77
(67)

CJO:svw
svw

~~SECRET~~

X ET

b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] made available in March 1942, a printed circular written on stationery of Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The circular was captioned "We Call Upon You! -- The Forces of Evil Seek to Exterminate Judaism. What Will You Do to Exterminate the Forces of Evil?" On the back appeared a letter announcing the Conference of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations to be held February 22, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City. The letter was signed by Professor Albert Einstein, Honorary Chairman and Abraham Goldberg, Chairman.

Enclosed with letter to the
Director from Assistant
Director P. E. Foxworth,
dated March 21, 1942,
New York, New York.
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc;
Internal Security - C"
100-37226-76
(67)

CJO:feh

3/10/42

X

A pamphlet issued by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born contained an announcement of the Sixth National Conference to be held at the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 9 and 10, 1942. The back of this pamphlet set out a list of the sponsors. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton University appeared on this list. This pamphlet was filed as an enclosure to outgoing letter to Cleveland 3-26-42.

100-7046-138
(51)

AMH:bnr:fjh

fjh

SECRET
X

XCT

A news release from Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 5th Avenue, New York City, dated March 23, 1942, announced a "Spring Offensive" campaign for funds for medical and humanitarian relief to Russia, beginning with a city-wide conference to coordinate the work of increasing aid to Russia, and climaxing with a gigantic Madison Square Garden meeting on May 20. A list of sponsors for this initial campaign conference included the name of Dr. Albert Einstein.

100-37226-96
(67)

CJO:nec

SECRET
X