

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

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN

File Number: 61-7099

Section: 4



CORRELATION SUMMARY

MAIN FILE NO: 61-7099

Date: Jan. 7 1953

SUBJECT: Albert Einstein

Date Searched: 2-25-52

Found As: Albert Einstein
 Albert A. Einstein
 Albert E. Einstein
 Albert N. Einstein
 Albert S. Einstein
 Alber Einstein

Alber Einstein
 A. Einstein
 One Einstein
 Doctor Einstein
 Professor Einstein

Also Searched As:

7/28/99
 CLASSIFIED BY 60267nls3a/dj
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
 432936

DATE OF REVIEW
 5-6-80
 5-6-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.

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 origination 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.

Reviewers

Supervisor

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7c

[Redacted]

61-7099-46

Part 3

Pages 478-699

SECRET

Typed 4 copies of page 1
 for parts 2-5 of this rept.
 6-7-55 Jm

~~SECRET~~

On October 24, 1949, [REDACTED] advised that the Czechoslovakian Consulate had requested information from Charles Recht and Professor Nathan, the economist. ~~(u)~~

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] C

According to the records of the Passport Division, Department of State, Otto Nathan had been active in the organization of a new university in honor of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, which was being sponsored by the Albert Einstein Foundation, Inc. of New York City. Nathan was personally recommended by Professor Einstein to make a trip to England in 1946 on behalf of this work.

New York report, 12-6-49
Re: "Charles Recht, was.:
Internal Security-R"
Internal Security
61-390-1028, pg. 56
(27)

AMH:vm
vm

~~SECRET~~

478

100-7099-46
7999
Part 3

19-16

~~SECRET~~

The book "One World or None" was prepared by the Federation of American Scientists in the early part of 1946. This book contained articles by E. U. Condon, Albert Einstein and thirteen other individuals. The purpose of this book was to give everyone an informed picture of all ramifications of the subject of atomic energy, and warned the public that world control of the atomic bomb was an essential of human survival and hence the responsibility of every citizen. (Source not stated)

Memo to Mr. Ladd from
Mr. Strickland 6-3-46
Re: "Cinrad."
100-190625-2302
(10)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated October 4, 1946, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, forwarded to the Bureau copies of "Essential Information on Atomic Energy". On page 42 of this report under the heading "Chronological Table: Developments in Nuclear Physics and in the Atomic Bomb Project" the following appeared: "1905. Einstein (German) published his 'special theory of relativity' which includes the famous equation $E = Mc^2$ for the equivalent of energy and mass."

On page 85 of this report under the heading "Bibliography: Books and Articles on Scientific and Political Aspects of Atomic Energy" the following appeared:

"Masters, Dexter and K. Way, eds. One world or none. A report to the public on the full meaning of the atomic bomb. Prepared by 17 world authorities on the subject. New York, McGraw - Hill, 1946. 79 p."

Under the above, the contents were set out which included "The Way Out, by Albert Einstein."

100-190625-2557
(77, 82)

AMH:vm *vm*

Correlator's Note: The first page of this report was missing, therefore the date could not be determined.

In May, 1947 Mrs. Stephen Woolston, Tuxedo Road, Tuxedo Park, New York, furnished the Bureau a pamphlet entitled, "'Yes, But' - Questions and Answers About a Federal World Government" published by the World Federalists, USA, Incorporated, World Government House, 31 East 74th Street, New York 21, New York.

A list of officers and members of the National Organization of the World Federalists, USA, set out in the above mentioned pamphlet, included Albert Einstein as a member of the Honorary Directors. The copyright date of the pamphlet was 1946.

100-343001-52 p. 5
(38)

CMB:vm
JW

62,676

[REDACTED] advised that the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers gave a private luncheon in honor of Madame Irene Joliot Curie at the Harvard Faculty Club on March 30, 1948. In an informal discussion that followed Madam Curie stated that in 1946 she had spent two days with Edward Condon at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, while she and her husband were conferring with Dr. Albert Einstein.

12-3-48 Boston Report
Re: "American Association
of Scientific Workers
Boston-Cambridge Branch;
Internal Security - C"
100-203763-59 p.33
(22)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D
(u)

[On January 11, 1946, [redacted] made available to the New York Office a letter on the stationery of the "Spanish Refugee Appeal" dated January 2, 1946 from Edward K. Barsky, National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to "Dear Contributor".

According to the letterhead of the above-mentioned letter, Albert Einstein was at that time one of the National Sponsors of the "Spanish Refugee Appeal" of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee".

New York letter to Director,
2-4-46 Enclosing above letter.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee;
Internal Security-C."
100-7061-1229
(31)

AMH:mrg

~~SECRET~~

X

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities dated January 5, 1946, regarding the general activities of the Communist Party and its front organizations in the United States was made available to the Bureau by the Washington Field Office. In view of the fact that the report was obtained from a highly confidential source, it was believed expedient that the Bureau's possession of it be maintained as strictly confidential and that no reference be made of it in any report.

On page 83 of this report information was set out to the effect that an investigation revealed that over 34 of the sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee were also officers and sponsors of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, located at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

According to this report this organization had directly solicited via United States mail contributions. In this letter Albert Einstein stated that the American Committee for Spanish Freedom "was created solely for the purpose of working for a break in diplomatic relations and commercial relations with Nazi-Falange Spain." This correspondence further sets forth that this appeal was sponsored by (the Communist front organization known under the name of) the "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade."

On page 125 of this report it was stated that the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy was one of the earlier forms of the Communist front organization which eventually became the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. An internal fight led to the dissolution of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. In its place there was set up the United American Spanish Aid Committee, which was even more completely controlled by the Communists than its predecessor. The sponsors of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy included such prominent Communists and

Communist fellow travelers as the following: Albert Einstein,
Sherwood Anderson, Malcolm Cowley, and others.

Washington Field Office
letter dated, 3-8-46
with enclosed report mentioned
above.
Re: "Communist Party, USA;
Internal Security - C"
100-3-1324 p. 83 and 125
(8)

CMB:vm

-vm

11/2/46

~~SECRET~~

A review of the Newark Office files reflected that Helen Dukas was the confidential secretary to Albert Einstein and that she might have access to information concerning the atomic bomb. Considerable investigation through sources such as censorship, telephone toll calls, and so forth, indicated highly suspicious activities on the part of Dukas, in that she was contacting such individuals as Dr. Felix Boenheim, German refugee leader who was actively engaged in Communist dominated organizations and others. (X)(u)

The files revealed further that Dukas resided in the home of Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and assisted him in his work in connection with the administration of his advanced school in Princeton.

The Newark Office requested that Bureau authority be granted for the installation of telephone-microphone technical surveillance of telephone Princeton 1606 located at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, listed in the name of Albert Einstein, which was the telephone that Dukas used. (X)(u)

The following penciled notation appeared on this reference "In Soda Case it was determined that Einstein visited Pavel Mikhailov, alias Moliere, Soviet Consul General in New York City and head of Red Army Intelligence in New York area. Einstein discussed matters relating to the atomic bomb with Mikhailov." (X)(u)

Newark memo to Director
1-9-46
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.,
IS - R."
100-338078-25
(22)

Correlator's Note: The following penciled notation appeared beside the above-mentioned request "Absolutely no per DML and JKM January 18, 1945".

AMH:ddl

1-12-46

"The Daily Worker" of January 12, 1946, carried an article entitled "Form Jewish Committee for Books for USSR". This article stated in part that Professor Einstein had announced the formation of a Jewish Committee for Books for Russia under the sponsorship of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief and the American Committee of Writers, Artists, and Scientists.

This article stated further that this committee according to the announcement by Professor Einstein, its honorary chairman, would participate in the national campaign of the Books for Russia Committee of the American Society for Russian Relief to ship one million books to the Soviet Union as replacements for those burned or destroyed by the Nazis.

100-344201-A
(32)

AME:vm
JTM

1-26-60

In the January 20, 1946 issue of "The Worker" appeared a column captioned "Washington Notes" by Virginia Gardner. This article concerned Dr. Albert Einstein -- the part he played in speeding up research on atomic energy and his recent testimony before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

b7c [REDACTED] was the subject of an Internal Security - C case. According to informants she contributed articles to the "New Masses" magazine.

100-198989-(No sub)
(36)

CJO:cdd

This reference is a document from an unidentified source dated January 22, 1946, New York, New York, entitled "Jewish Committee for Books for Russia, 119 West 57th Street". The following is quoted from this document: "Chairman: Albert Einstein, Collecting Yiddish, English and Hebrew classics and references and scientific works in Hebrew.

Note: This is a new Red set of the number 3 group."

100-344201-1
(38)

AMH:vm
vm

In the investigation of the Soviet Diplomatic Establishments through the use of technical surveillances, it was determined that Albert Einstein visited Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet Consul General in New York City and head of Red Army Intelligence in the New York area, and discussed matters relating to the atomic bomb. (Date not stated) (X) (u)

The above information was set out in memorandum to Director from Mr. Ladd January 17, 1946. In the same memorandum it was requested that a memorandum be submitted to the Attorney General requesting authority for the establishment of this technical surveillance. (X) (u)

A notation in ink appeared beside this request on this memorandum: "Not considered advisable" (X) (u)

By letter dated January 23, 1946, the Newark Office was advised that in view of the residence of Helen Dukas in the home of Albert Einstein, it was not considered desirable to install any special type of surveillance in this case at that time. (X) (u)

This letter stated further that if it was possible in the future to justify a technical surveillance on Einstein, himself, or should Helen Dukas move from the residence of Einstein, the fact should again be submitted to the Bureau in order that the request could be reconsidered. (X) (u)

Re: "Helen Dukas, was.,
IS - R."
100-338078-26
(10)

AMH:ddl

1-22-46

The original allegations concerning Helen Dukas were developed in December 1944, and were to the effect that she may have had access to information concerning the Atomic Bomb through her position as confidential secretary to Dr. Albert Einstein. (X)(U)

Considerable investigation through sources such as censorship, telephone toll calls, and so forth indicated highly suspicious activities on the part of Dukas, in that she contacted such individuals as Dr. Feliz Boenheim, German refugee leader who was actively engaged in Communist dominated organizations and others. (X)(U)

By letter dated January 9, 1946, the Bureau was requested for permission to install a technical surveillance on Princeton 1606, which was the telephone at the residence of Albert Einstein where Dukas resided, and to institute a mail cover on Dukas. By letter dated January 23, 1946, the Bureau advised that it was undesirable to institute any such coverage on Dukas' activities in view of her residence with Einstein. (X)(U)

The Newark office also advised that Dukas continued her close association with Dr. Einstein as his secretary and housekeeper, and her possibility of espionage activity was probably dependent on Dr. Einstein's participation in National projects such as atomic research. The Newark office was advised by Dr. Harold Dobbs, President of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, when interviewed on other matters that Dr. Einstein had been in ill health, was aging, and consequently his activity was very limited.

No source indicated except where stated.

Newark memorandum to Director,
3-25-49
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.;
Internal Security-R."
100-338078-45
(21)

AMH:vm
vm

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on May 29, 1946 that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee had closed operations in the Madison, Wisconsin area and had had no conclave since January 23, 1946, at which time Paul Robeson, national sponsor of the Committee spoke in behalf of the refugees from Spain. Informant turned over to the Bureau literature which was distributed at the time of the last conclave which carried a complete list of the national sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Committee. This list was set out in this reference and included the name of Albert Einstein. b2, b7D

[redacted] b2
b7D

Milwaukee report, 6-12-46
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee, also known
as Spanish Refugee Appeal of
the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee; Internal Security-C"
100-7061-1254
(19)

AMH:vm
vm

3 3 1-20-46

In reference to instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin, No. I, Series 1945, dated January 3, 1945, to the effect that Communist Charts should be revised as of February and August of each year, on January 24, 1946, the New York Office submitted a memorandum reflecting the revision of the charts on Communist Party front organizations maintained by the New York Field Division.

Page 8 of the above-mentioned memorandum reflected Albert Einstein ~~to be~~ a member of the Board of Directors of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Incorporated.

Page 14 of the above-mentioned memorandum reflected Professor Albert Einstein to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy.

NY letter 1-24-46
with enclosed memo
Re: "Communist Party, USA -
Charts; IS - C."
100-326-34-39, p. 8, 14
(29)

CMB:ddl

1-24-46

In reference to instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin Number One, Series 1945, dated January 3, 1945, to the effect that Communist Charts, should be revised as of February and August each year, the New York Office submitted a memorandum reflecting the revision of the charts showing Communist infiltration of foreign language groups maintained by the New York Field Division. This chart reflected Albert Einstein as honorary president of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Incorporated, located at 119 West 57th Street, New York City.

New York letter dated 1-24-46
with enclosed chart
Re: "Communist Party, USA-
Charts; Internal Security-C"
100-326-34-38 p. 8
(29)

CMB:vm
nm

1-25-46
A physical surveillance revealed that on January 25, 1946, Wolfgang Kurt Hermann Panofsky was observed to visit Joseph Woodrow Weinberg at his residence, 2427 Blake Street, Berkeley, California. After this visit both men proceeded to a meeting of the Northern California Association of Scientists (NCAS) at the Foxcroft Building, 68 Post Street, San Francisco, California. Weinberg served as a member of the Executive Committee, as well as Director of the Speakers' Bureau, of the NCAS.

According to Source A, Panofsky's father was a member of the staff of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University and a close friend of Albert Einstein. This Source also advised that Panofsky was working at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. *OK Per Energy*

Source A - Counter-Intelligence Corps
Manhattan Engineer District
Berkeley, California
6-3-46 San Francisco report
Re: "[REDACTED]"
Internal Security - R "[REDACTED]"

(5)

b2, b7C

CJO:cdd

3 3
57, 146

By memorandum dated February 8, 1946 the Washington Field Office enclosed a copy of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee's statement of the purpose of the delegation, which arrived in Washington, D. C. on January 23, 1946. This statement set out a list of the national sponsors of the organization which included Albert Einstein.

Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee; Internal Security-C."
100-7061-1201, page 3
(9)'

AMH:mrg

Correlator's note: The above mentioned delegation was for the purpose of visiting Congressmen regarding the House Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaing of the J.A.F.R.C.

By letter dated December 5, 1949, the Denver Office, advised that on September 30, 1949, Katie Mae Norton, 601 15th Street, Denver, Colorado, gave the books and records of "The Challenge", newspaper to Bureau Agents. These records had been left in her possession during the latter part of 1947, by Rae H. Gwynn, Circulation and Business Manager.

Among the correspondence was a letter received from Helen R. Bryan, Executive Secretary of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", together with a 4 page list of possible contributors which Helen R. Bryan furnished to "The Challenge". The letter from Bryan was dated February 27, 1946, was on the stationery of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", and was addressed to "Mr. Ed. Currie, Challenge, 1950 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorado." This list of names included that of Professor Albert Einstein Institute for Advance Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

New York memorandum to
Director, January 9, 1950.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee; Internal
Security-C"
100-7061-1952, pg. 4
(42)

AMH:bjw

b2 b7D

[redacted] advised during the month of March, 1946, that information was received that the "House Committee on Un-American Activities" of the House of Representatives cited for contempt all members of the Executive Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for prohibiting Dr. Edward Barsky, the organization's National Chairman, from producing books and records when called as a witness by the House Committee. (u)

Informant advised further that it was believed by the JAFRC that Mr. Sam Rayburn, as speaker of House of Representatives, was in a position to postpone action until a good showing could be made by JAFRC supporters; therefore protests were being directed to him specifically. Informant advised further that the JAFRC sent a telegram to every Congressman urging votes favorable to JAFRC on the citation issue; further that the signers of the telegram included Albert Einstein and four other individuals.

New York Letter to Director,
3-29-46.

Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee; Internal
Security-C."
100-7061-1233
(31)

AMH:mrg

Volume 1, Page 12 of the March, 1946, issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" formerly known as "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago" contained an article entitled "'One World Or None' To Be Issued Soon".

According to the article, publication date for "One World or None" had been set for March 18 by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw Hill Book Company. The book was edited by Dexter Masters of the McGraw Hill Company, and Katharine Way of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Chapters of the book included "The Way Out" by Albert Einstein.

Chicago Letter

5-28-46

Re: "Cinrad"

100-345079-14 p. 5
(14) /

CMB:cdd

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that on March 4, 1946, one Almazov (not further identified) advised acting Consul General Vasili Kazaniev of the USSR Consulate in New York that a delegation would like to visit him on that date. (Apparently a delegation of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists.) Kazaniev agreed to receive the delegation at 2:00 p. m. after Almazov pointed out that at 4:00 p. m. the delegation would see Professor Albert Einstein. (S)(u)

(u)
New York report dated 7-31-46
Re: [Sodac] New York City;
Internal Security - R"
100-829-734 p. 4
(29),

CMB:feh

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" for March 11, 1946, reported that it was announced on March 10, 1946 that the American Birobidjan Committee and the Icor Association for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union had merged into one organization to be known temporarily as the American Birobidjan Committee. This announcement was made at the closing session of a two day conference of the two groups in the Assembly Hall of Hunter College, New York. Professor Albert Einstein was named as honorary president of the new organization. The delegates were told that the merger was effected because both the Committee and the Association were working to aid Jews living in Birobidjan, the Jewish autonomous region of the Soviet Republic.

August 5, 1947

New York report

Re: "Icor Association for Information
of the Economic Cultural and Social
Life of the Jews the World Over,
Incorporated, aka, Icor Association for
Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union,
Incorporated, Icor Association for Jew-
ish Colonization, Icor Society for
Colonizing Russia, Icor Benevolent
Association, Icor Birobidjan, Corporation;
Internal Security - C"
100-99898-76
(33)'

CJO:feh

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated March 19, 1946, Mr. W.P. Hendry of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, California, transmitted to the Los Angeles Office a number of communications which were received from Frank L. Faulkner. By letter dated March 26, 1946, to the Bureau, the Los Angeles Office set out the contents of the above-referred to communications.

Included in these communications was a letter postmarked Henderson, North Carolina, March 12, 1946, and addressed "Messrs. Sameul Goldwyn and Louis B. Mayer, in care of MGM Studios, Incorporated, Culver City, California. (strictly personal)." The contents of this letter which was dated "March 10, 1946, Henderson, North Carolina" was set out in this reference. The following is quoted from the letter: "Albert Einstein is a pauper (\$): he's a friend of mine, too. This letter was signed 'Your Friend Frank L. Faulkner'."

The following is also quoted from the above-mentioned letter which was set out after the signature.

"Lana Turner's mother is a Jewess: so what? Her father was Irish. Well, her mother tried to keep it a secret: the same old fault of the Jew, 'ashamed of being a Jew!' The Zionist Movement will never, never get anywhere as long as Jews are ashamed of being Jews. There is nothing in Albert Einstein or Charles P. Steinmetz, etc, etc, to be ashamed of (period)"

Re: Frank L. Faulkner, et al
Extortion 9-11282-8
(6)

AMH:vm
vm

Correlator's note: Serial 11 of this file reflected that Frank Lee Faulkner, writer of above-mentioned letters was regarded by acquaintances and relatives as mentally deranged.

3/12/46

The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau copies of memoranda dated February 29, 1946 and March 12, 1946, covering interviews had by a Bureau Agent with Reverend E. A. Conway, S. J., Treasurer of the National Committee on Atomic Information, 621 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C. These interviews were conducted on February ~~the~~ 21st and March ~~the~~ 8th, 1946.

During one of these interviews Father Conway stated that Dr. Harold Urey and Professor J. Huxley were two of the scientists who were instrumental in the development of the Atomic bomb. He stated that he believed that these two men were definitely leaning toward the Communistic idea concerning the Atom bomb. He further stated that another scientist who was of assistance in the development of the bomb, namely Dr. Einstein had been led to back those who favored the turning over of the Atom bomb to Russia by other men who had persuaded him to affix his signature to certain proposals. He said that he did not believe that Dr. Einstein was actually a Communist, but that he was becoming old and was very easily led by those younger men in whom he placed great faith.

Washington Field Office letter,
3-12-46, enclosing above
memoranda.

Re: "National Committee on
Atomic Information; Internal
Security-C."
100-344452-6
(80) /

AMH:mr g

3/18/46

b2, b7D

[redacted] reported that on February 22, 1946, John Webber, whose wife, Ruth Webber, had been acting as membership secretary for the Cultural Groups of the Communist Party in Hollywood, received a telegram from one "Abe", at Stamford, Connecticut, and through the assistance of Informant [redacted] it was learned that this telegram was an urgent appeal by Abe for John Webber to immediately contact Julie Garfield (who was John Garfield, the motion picture actor) and induce him to appear as a featured speaker at a function being sponsored by the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on March 18, 1946. Abe stated that he had wired Garfield, but had not yet received a reply. Other individuals listed as sponsors for this meeting ~~were~~ included Einstein and four other individuals.

b2, b7D

b2, b7D

[redacted]
Los Angeles report, March 7, 1946.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee, aka, Internal
Security-C"
100-7061-1218
(81)

AMH:bjw

3/20/46

b2, b7D

On March 20, 1946, [REDACTED] advised that Jacob Broches Aronoff had contacted one Eve Robin, whose background had been previously furnished to the Bureau (not further identified in this reference). Informant advised that Aronoff told Mrs. Robin, among other things, that he had recently been elected Vice-President of the "Ambijan" and that Albert Einstein was made honorary President. (u)

A mail cover maintained on Aronoff reflected that he received correspondence from Dr. Albert Einstein, Suite 712-713, 55 West 42nd Street. (Date of mail cover or correspondence not indicated). (u)

NY rpt. 4-2-46

Re: [REDACTED]

aka. IS - R." [REDACTED]

(38)

AMH:ddl

3/25/46

~~SECRET~~

b2/b7D

[redacted] advised that on March 25, 1946, he was invited to attend a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel as a guest of the Washington Representative of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Others present included Robert Considine, who was writing a story for M.G.M. to be made into a movie captioned "The Beginning Or The End". The dinner was being held so that Considine could obtain the scientists view point on atomic energy. Edward Uhler Condon was present and related the entire background on atomic energy, commencing with the details of the occasion when Alex Sacks, New York economist brought Albert Einstein's letter to the attention of the late President Roosevelt.

The same informant stated that the real danger in his opinion was Mrs. Condon, whom he described as a "real Red", and stated that she labored with tremendous energy in an effort to enable Daniel Melcher to retain his position as Director. Informant stated that Mrs. Condon went so far as to endeavor to solicit by letter Albert Einstein's support. Informant stated that this letter was probably in the possession of Mrs. Dukos, Secretary to Albert Einstein, and a carbon copy was in the possession of Ellen Fryers, Secretary to Harold Oran. Fryers was actually the Vice-President of the firm's organization operated by Oran. Informant believed it might be possible to obtain a carbon copy of this letter from Oran.

St. Louis Memorandum to the
Director, March 27, 1947

Re: [redacted]
Atomic Energy Act Applicant"

(6b)

AMH:jar

3/27/46

X

The "Daily Worker" of March 27, 1946, carried an article entitled "Black Book of Nazi Crime Opens in Gardens Tonight". This article stated in part that world famous scientist Albert Einstein, one of the sponsors of the Garden event, said at his home, Princeton, New Jersey, on the previous day, that "The Black Book is one of the most important documents of modern times.

"Compiled as a united project by the World Jewish Congress, the Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, Vaad Leumi of Palestine and the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, the Black Book is one of the damning indictments of modern day - a record of the heinous crimes of Nazism against the millions of Jews who were tortured and murdered under the seal of the Swastika."

100-335267-A
(17)

AMH:ddl

3 2 1 162

The "Daily Worker" of March 25, 1946, carried an advertisement by the "American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists" of a "Mass Rally" presentation of the "Black Book Jewish Case Against the Nazis" which was to be held in Madison Square Garden on March 27, 1946. According to this advertisement, Albert Einstein was honorary chairman and one of the principal speakers.

100-184489-A
(33)

AMH:vm
vm

3/27/46

[On March 28, 1946, ^{b2, b7D} ~~REDACTED~~ ^(u) advised that the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists was one of four sponsors of a ceremony on the previous night at Madison Square Garden entitled "Presentation of the Black Book - World Jewry's Indictment of the Nazis." Speakers included Mayor O'Dwyer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and others. A speech was read for Dr. Albert Einstein in which he stated that the German people could have prevented the Nazi atrocities if they had sincerely wished to.

New York Teletype to the
Director, 3-28-46
Re: "American Committee of
Jewish Writers, Artists and
Scientists, Internal Security-C"
100-184489-12
(35)

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: By letter dated April 4, 1946, the above information was forwarded to Mr. Frederick D. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity, Correlation, State Department, Washington, D. C.

AMH: cmm

b2, b7D
[redacted] advised that the presentation of the "Black Book" was made at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on March 27, 1946. (Meeting of the American Committee of Jewish Artists, Writers and Scientists, Inc.) According to informant there were about 10 thousand persons present, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise acted as chairman for the meeting.

Informant advised that Albert Einstein was to be the main speaker of the evening but sent his message by telephone from Princeton, New Jersey and it was read to the audience by Sam Jaffee. Einstein's message stated that the "Black Book" was intended as an indictment of a nation (Germany) which performed such bestiality against the people, and that the indictment of the Nazi criminals should serve as an example to the rest of the world what happens to a nation that ignores justice and humanity and leads to militarism. Einstein said that the protection of human beings was more important than the sovereignty of the state.

b2, b7D
[redacted] advised that the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc., maintained its headquarters at 119 West 57th Street, New York, New York, telephone number Circle 7-3987 and that Albert Einstein was listed as Honorary Chairman of that organization.

New York report, 12-9-46
Re: "American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc., Internal Security-C"
100-184489-15
(35)

AMH:vm

3/28/46

b2, b7D (u)

[redacted] advised that on March 28, 1946, Helen Bryan, Executive Secretary of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee conferred with Marjorie Chodorov (not further identified). Helen Bryan advised that telegrams had been sent to every Congressman urging that they vote against the attempt of the House Committee to cite the Executive Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; she advised that the signatures which had been secured thus far for the telegrams included Albert Einstein and sixteen other individuals whom she named.

New York Letter to Director,
5-8-46.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee; Internal
Security-C."
100-7061-1244
(31)
SI 100-7061-1330 p. 37
(31)

AMH:mrg

During his Abwehr activities in Portugal from 1940 to 1945, Paul Fidremuc, although working as an independent agent for Abwehr HQ Berlin, maintained close contact with the Chief of KO Portugal Obst. Lt. Von Karsthoff, frequently assisting him in an advisory capacity. Fidremuc was interested in obtaining reliable intelligence from the United States to substantiate or to elaborate on the report of his agents in England and the Near East. Von Karsthoff obliged him by showing him or discussing with him the reports of his agent in the United States, whose name, as Fidremuc found out in the course of his discussions, was Kaul. (X) m

While interned in CIE 76 United States Zone of Germany in the Spring of 1946, Fidremuc made the acquaintance of a Dr. Kaul, a fellow internee, whom Fidremuc, from information learned in the course of conversation with him, suspected to be identical with the Abwehr agent Kaul. (X) m

During their conversations Dr. Kaul told Fidremuc and others that the Gestapo had furnished him with dollars to live for sometime in Costa Rica. He further stated that he had excellent connections with Professor Einstein and his laboratory. He had in his possession a letter signed by Professor Einstein and addressed to the American authorities responsible for his United States internment, recommending his release. (X) m

Source: MID Report dated December 7, 1946
Letter from the Legal Attache,
London, England, dated February
18, 1947, with enclosure
Re: [REDACTED] Espionage"
(82)"

*Para 2
declassified
per Army letter
dated 12/23/81
SP4ELW/JHF
2/16/83*

~~SECRET~~

CMB:beb

*OK to release per
Army*

4-2-46

The "Peoples Voice" of April 6, 1946, carried an article entitled, "Whites Indicted in Columbia* to Hide Negro 'Legal Lynch'". This article stated in part that responding to an appeal by the NAACP to lend their names and influence to the movement to free the Negro victims, a host of prominent citizens, many of them internationally famous, had stated their willingness to serve on a committee.

This article stated further, that heading the list, on the newly formed committee, was Albert Einstein, Harold Ickes, Sidney Hillman, Colonel Roy Evans Carlson, hero of Carlson's Marines Raiders; David O. Selznick, Hollywood Executive, Herbert Lehman, ex UNRRA Chief, Helen Hayes, and Hilda Simms, of the theater.

44-1366-A
(37)

AMH:vm
vm

*Columbia, Tennessee

4/12/60

This reference consists of an undated memorandum with an attached note to Clyde Tolson, FBI, Washington, D. C., which states, "Dear Clyde. This may be of interest". At the bottom of the note appears the typewritten name John A. Clements.

This memorandum is captioned "Anna M. Rosenberg". This memorandum sets out brief summaries of the Communist character and significance of four organizations of which the name of Anna Rosenberg was publicly recorded as having been affiliated with.

Included in the summaries was a summary on the "National Citizens Political Action Committee". It was stated that Anna Rosenberg was Vice-Chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee for the organization's dinner affair of April 12, 1946.

This summary stated further that the more notorious pro-Communists who were also listed on the April 12, program of the NC-PAC included Albert Einstein and fifteen other individuals.

The above-mentioned note was undated and the name John A. Clements was not further identified in this reference.

126-486-88

(62)'

AMH:ddl

Mr. Stewart Hatch, son and secretary of Senator Hatch of New Mexico, called the Bureau on April 15, 1946, and advised that he had a very peculiar set of circumstances which were very disjointed, and did not make much sense to him, but which he felt should be brought to the Bureau's attention. Mr. Hatch stated that Anne Renova had called at the Senator's office about ten days previous to that day, and on the previous week had called Mr. Stewart Hatch and pursuant to her request, he called on her at her apartment in the Dorchester.

Mr. Hatch stated that Renova made various references to a World Government, and to Russia, and then showed him briefly various brochures and documents which he said were from the Air Transport Command Plans Division. Mr. Hatch stated that Renova referred to the papers as being in connection with "Operation Telescope", "Operation Microscope", and "Periscope". Mr. Hatch stated that Renova mentioned innumerable names, as an example, she referred to Dr. Einstein, the scientist, on several occasions as Albert, and mentioned that he was interested in this project.

The details of the interview with Mr. Hatch were set out in this reference.

Memorandum to Mr. D.M. Ladd
from J.K. Mumford, 4-15-46
Re: "██████████" Espionage-X"
(80) (8) b7C

AMH:vm *vm*

A luncheon meeting of Local 197 - State, County and Municipal Workers of America-CIO was held April 17, 1946. (Place not stated) Abraham Kotelchuck, known Communist, spoke at this meeting on the subject of atomic theory. During Kotelchuck's talk, he discussed, generally, the activities of Albert Einstein, explaining to the group of approximately 35 individuals what the atomic theory was comprised of. Kotelchuck pointed out several benefits which could be derived from the use of atomic energy.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant

Balti. rpt. 2-14-47
Re: "Communist Infiltration
of the State, County and
Municipal Workers of America-
CIO; IS - C."
100-344835-3-1
(19)

CMB:ddl

4/18/46

The "Daily Worker" of April 18, 1946, carried an article entitled "Einstein Urges Jews Aid Soviet Relief." This article stated that Albert Einstein the previous week had urged American Jews to continue the shipment of relief supplies to the Soviet Union.

"Soviet Jews, together with all the Soviet people, now are engaged in the greatest reconstruction effort in the history of mankind," explained the world renowned Jewish physicist and mathematician. "They need our continued help," Einstein declared in a letter to two thousand American Jewish organizations urging the participation in the fifth annual conference of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief. The article stated further that the conference was to be held on May 12, 1946, in the Hotel Astor, New York.

✓ 100-184445-A
(32)

AMH: cmm

X

The "Newark Evening News" for April 29, 1946, contained an article entitled "Einstein, a Sponsor of Friendship Unity." The article stated that Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton University, and Louis Adamic, author, had agreed to become sponsors of the New Jersey regional office of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. According to the article, this was announced by Miss Reva Finkel, regional secretary. The article further stated that the National Council would inaugurate the opening of the regional office at 310 Washington Street, with a dinner at the Robert Treat Hotel on May 5. The dinner was to be preceded by an all-day conference of organizations interested in the promotion of better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. (page 11)

The following article appeared in the "Newark Sunday Call" on April 28, 1946:

"Soviet Journalists to Speak in Russo-American Fete Here.

"The visiting delegation of Russian writers — Illa Ehienburg, Konstantia Simonov and Major General Kimhail Galaktionov will be among the speakers at a dinner sponsored by the National Council for Soviet-American Friendship, May 5, in Robert Treat Hotel. The dinner will mark the opening of the New Jersey regional office at 310 Washington Street, Newark.

"The principal speaker will be Representative Charles R. Savage, Washington Democrat. Reverend W. Ellis Davies, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Orange will also talk. Richard M. Morford, national executive secretary, will be chairman. Reva Finkel is regional secretary, assigned to New Jersey.

"The Russian writers are in this country at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"Preceding the dinner will be a conference of organizations to set up a concerted program for establishment of better relations between the United States and Russia. The conference will discuss formation of community groups, publicity and educational work.

"Some of these sponsors are Dr. A. W. Wolfson, Dr. Rita S. Finkler, Dr. Max Danzis, Dr. Eugene V. Parsonnet, Esther K. Untermann, and Morris H. Cohn of Newark, Professor Albert Einstein, Dr. E.A. Lowe,...." (page 12)

Professor Einstein was also listed as a sponsor to the above-mentioned dinner on page 17 of this report. (Source not reported)

Newark report
June 11, 1946
Re: "National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship, Inc.
Internal Security - C"
100-146964-840
p. 11,12,17
(22)

CMB:fjh

8 may 46
SECRET
In May, 1946, The Students for Federal World Government sponsored a mass meeting of 5,000 students and adults, (city and state not given), at which time Dr. Albert Einstein, noted mathematician, spoke by radio from his home and said:

"It is no exaggeration to say the solution of the real problem (world peace) is linked solely to an agreement on a grand scale between this country and Russia.

"There was no need to accept Fascist Argentina in the United Nations. There was no need to manufacture new atomic bombs without letup, nor was it necessary to delay proposed measures against Franco Spain."

The Students for Federal World Government was an organization founded by a group of war veterans studying at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a usually reliable source whose information was probably true.

Weekly Summary of Intelligence
Information for May 23-May 30,
1946, Army Service Forces,
Headquarters 6th Service Command,
Chicago, Illinois.
100-7660-3872
(13)
SI 100-7660-3839
(13)

CONFIDENTIAL

OK per Army to Release

CJO:bjw

b2 b7D

On May 10, 1946, [REDACTED] said that Joseph Bernstein (an employee at Ambijan, and believed to be identical with a Russian Agent) asked Jacob Aronoff's opinion relative to getting a message from Dr. Albert Einstein to be forwarded to the Boston and Chicago Conferences (of Ambijan). He further questioned Aronoff as to whether he thought they were overworking Einstein. However, the informant observed that Aronoff suggested that Bernstein send a note to Einstein through Helen Ducos, his secretary.

An investigation by the Bureau of Aronoff was continued due to his close connection with Arthur Adams, Soviet agent, prior to the latter's disappearance in New York City in January of 1946.

New York report, 9-23-46

Re: [REDACTED]

aka, IS-R. " [REDACTED]

(38)

b7C

AMH:vm

vm

~~SECRET~~

X

In the spring of 1946, a review was made of the case file on Jacob Arnoff, who was the attorney for Arthur Adams, a Russian Espionage Agent, and was instrumental in securing his entrance into the United States in 1938.

It was reported in this file that on May 20, (year not given) Aronoff spoke to one Eve Robin (not identified) relative to a convention which the Ambijan had in New York. He stated that Dr. Albert Einstein was Honorary President and that he himself was one of five Vice-Presidents. (Source not given)

On May 10, (year not given) a confidential source advised Aronoff had been in contact with Joseph Bernstein, an employee at Ambijan, and they discussed the possibility of securing a message from Albert Einstein to be sent to the Boston and Chicago conferences of the Ambijan.

7-18-46 New York Report
Re: "Comintern Apparatus;
Internal Security - R"
100-203581-5312 p.65
(35)

CJO:cdd

SI 100-343242-18 p. 7
(38) [REDACTED]

b2, b7D

The November 8, 1943, issue of the "Capital Times" in Madison, Wisconsin, daily newspaper, in an article stated that a chapter of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship was established in Madison, Wisconsin, and its initial activities were to commemorate the celebration of Russia's 26th Anniversary as of August 9, 1943. Mr. and Mrs. Karl Paul Link were listed as two of several sponsors of this organization.

The May 11, 1946, issue of the "Wisconsin State Journal", a Madison, Wisconsin, daily newspaper, contained an article entitled "Who's Un-American?" written by Elizabeth Feldman Link.

This article which was set out in detail in this reference, stated in part that under no plausible interpretation of the English language or American law, could the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship be regarded as engaging in "Un-American propaganda activities".

The article stated further that the national sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship had included such individuals as Albert Einstein, Leopold Stokowski and other outstanding Americans.

Milwaukee rpt. 1-13-50

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SM - C. "

(64) 1

SI [REDACTED]

(19)

AMH:ddl

SX

The "New York Times" newspaper on May 13, 1946, contained an article reflecting that Vasili Kazaniev, acting Consul General, Soviet Consulate in New York City, spoke at a rally of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief held May 12, 1946 at the Hotel Astor. According to the article, Kazaniev stated that a firm and continuing friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union was the strongest guarantee for lasting peace. He expressed his thanks for past and future aid for the rehabilitation of devastated areas of the Soviet Union and pointed out that medical supplies, books, and clothing sent through Russian Relief served as personal messages of friendship from Americans to Russians. The newspaper article went on to state that the record of the Soviet Union against discrimination was praised by Rabbi Stephen Wise and messages in support of the aims of the Jewish Council were sent to the meeting by Mayor O'Dwyer of New York, James Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, and Professor Albert Einstein.

New York letter dated Sept. 18, 1946
with enclosed report
re: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security-h"
100-829-784 P.16
(29)
SI 100-37226-A
(30)

CMB:vw

~~SECRET~~

On December 7, 1950, the Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada, furnished the Bureau with copies of letters addressed to The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, by Oswald Vedlen, of the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey, which letters were dated May 18, 1946, and August 22, 1946. Also forwarded to the Bureau, was a copy of a statement of representation in favor of Israel Halperin, which had also been sent to the Prime Minister. (S)(u)

The following is quoted from the letter written by Oswald Vedlen on May 18, 1946. (S)(u)

"I enclose herewith a statement drawn up and signed by a number of academic colleagues and friends of Mr. Israel Halperin. Some of these colleagues, like Mr. Einstein and myself, are much senior to Mr. Halperin, and others of his age and even junior. We should be glad to have you make such use of it, either by making it public or otherwise, as will serve the cause of justice." (S)(u)

The statement of representation mentioned above read as follows: (S)(u)

"Professor Israel Halperin is known to the undersigned, not only as a mathematician of high standing, but also as a man of the greatest integrity. We find it impossible to believe that he is guilty of any **real** breach of trust or honor. (S)(u)

"From the report of the Royal Commissioners, we gather that Professor Halperin is alleged to have given certain general and undetailed information about a weapon already in the wide battlefield use to a fellow officer in the Canadian Army. We have no way of knowing whether or not this charge is true, but we feel that even if it were true,

it would represent only a purely technical violation of security regulations. Such 'violations' were common occurrences among civilian scientists and army officers alike, in the normal process of cutting red tape. If such formal matters are considered crimes, then almost every army officer or scientist engaged in war research is guilty of crime. (u)

"We appeal to the traditional Canadian spirit of fair play and true justice to insure that Professor Halperin be given an unprejudiced and impartial trial." (u)

The name of Albert Einstein appeared on the signatory list of this statement. (u)

Letter with enclosure from Glenn H. Bethel, Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada, dated 12-7-50 (u)

Re: "Corby Case (Israel Halperin); Espionage - R"
65-59104-16
(42)
SI 100-366605-56
(47)

CMB:jar

530-531

Edward Gould Robinson was interviewed on March 31, April 2, April 20, 1951, at which times he was questioned regarding his association with "The American Bureau of Birobidjan Committee".

In connection with this organization, Mr. Robinson made available a copy of correspondence between himself and Albert Einstein dated May 7, 1946, and May 21, 1946, in which Robinson declined to render assistance in organizing the above organization in Los Angeles.

In the letter dated May 7, 1946, to Mr. Robinson from Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, Einstein stated that he was happy to be the honorary president of this organization.

The above-mentioned correspondence is set out in detail in this reference.

LA rpt. 5-1-51

Re: [REDACTED]
aka, IS - R."

[REDACTED] b7C
(21, 77)

AMH:ddl

5-21-46

In a letter written by one Ismail Achmedov, former Lieutenant Colonel in the Red Army, to the American Military Attache, Ankara, Turkey, dated May 21, 1946, Achmedov stated that he attended the Military Electrical Academy of the Red Army in Leningrad. While at the Academy he stated he studied the works of many individuals, among which was the works of Einstein. (u)

Enclosure
Memo dated 4-18-47
from E.G. Fitch to
Mr. D.M. Ladd
Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Anti-Soviet Political Refugee." b7c
[REDACTED]

(78)

CJO:vm
vm

5-1-46

b2, b7D

[redacted] furnished to the Bureau "A Report to the Executive Committee", dated July 7, 1946, which was a report of six months of National Committee on Atomic Information Activity, written by Daniel Melcher, Director.

Under the heading "Finances this report stated that as of June 30, the NCAI had check book balance totaling \$60,256.94; further that only five weeks earlier the NCAI had been several thousand dollars in the red, but the staff though unpaid for two pay periods, showed extraordinary confidence that things would work out, and kept on the job.

The report stated further that the NCAI had Professor Einstein and his cohorts to thank for the success of the fund raising drive; further that he had early expressed interest in the work and had accepted membership on the Scientific Consultant's Panel; that when Mr. Einstein was approached by Mr. Oran and Melcher in May for further backing he didn't even wait to hear what they wanted. He said:

"Don't explain to me. I know what it is. You need money. You should get it, too. I have read all your material and I don't think there is any other cause more important. What help you want I will gladly give."

Under the heading "Activities to Date" this report stated that leading scientists in the field had lent their names in support by serving on the Scientific Consultant's Panel one of whom was Professor Einstein.

On June 3, 1946, the NCAI issued a newsletter asking for greater support. Included in this letter was a copy of a telegram signed by Einstein on May 23, 1946, to several hundred prominent Americans asking them to give financial support to Scientific groups who were endeavoring to educate the citizens of this country to the significance of Atomic Energy. (Source not clearly indicated).

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on July 18 and 22, 1946, that the Executive Committee of the NCAI had decided the new Director should be appointed to replace Daniel Melcher and that the real reason for this decision was his alleged Communistic tendencies, particularly regarding publications. The informant stated Melcher made a secret visit to Dr. Albert Einstein accusing members of the NCAI of "red-baiting". He also prevailed on Mrs. Edward Hugh Condon, wife of the Director of the Bureau of Standards to write a letter to Dr. Einstein, following the same theory.

Washington Field Office report
July 30, 1947
Re: "National Committee on Atomic
Information (NCAI)
Internal Security-C"
100-344452-79 p. 56, 57, 142, 169
(11)

AMH:vm
vm

During January, 1947, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that Dr. Jacob Wolf Barenburg, a prominent optician in Baltimore, Maryland, had issued a check payable to Albert Einstein, Chairman, Atomic Science, for the amount of \$100, dated May 23, 1946. b2 b7D

According to various informants, Dr. Barenburg was a sponsor and contributor to three organizations cited by the Attorney General as subversive and was in continuous contact with top functionaries of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

4-12-49, Balti. rpt.

Re: [REDACTED]
SM - C."

b7C

(19)'

CJO:ddl

5-24-46

b2, b7D

On May 24, 1946, [REDACTED] reported that 180,000 people attended a demonstration at Madison Square Garden, New York City, for the Jewish Blackbook Committee, (date of demonstration not given).

At this meeting a letter from Albert Einstein was read by Sam Jaffe, an actor. The letter stated that the "Blackbook" was the Jewish indictment against the Nazi cannibals, and that it should serve as a warning to the Jewish masses to be on guard against the repetition of such atrocities.

A mail cover placed on residence of Mrs. Nerma Oggins, 322 West 22nd Street, New York City on October 25, 1947, disclosed that she received a letter bearing the return address of Suite 1111, 119 West 57th Street, New York City, on October 30, 1947. Inquiry at 19 West 57th Street, New York City, disclosed that the Jewish Blackbook Committee, among others, occupied Room 1111 (u)

4-26-48 New York report

Re: "[REDACTED]"

b7c Internal Security-R"

(35)

CJO:vm
vnn

5-27-46

A telegram was received by Mrs. George S. Young, 821 Wawona Avenue, Oakland, California, from Albert Einstein, soliciting a contribution from her for the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Princeton, New Jersey, (date not indicated).

It was reported that Mrs. Young was not acquainted with Albert Einstein and that Mrs. Youngs' husband was dead, but during his lifetime he had no known contacts with any branch of science or with Einstein, and Mrs. Young was at a loss as to the source from which her name was obtained by Einstein or the association he represented.

The San Francisco Office was also informed by Mr. Joseph M. O'Malley of the Manhattan Engineer District, Berkeley, California, that a similar telegram from Albert Einstein solicited a contribution from Rev. Hugh T. Dobbins, 2750 Marin Avenue, Berkeley, California, who advised Dr. E.O. Lawrence, Director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, concerning the receipt of this request.

The San Francisco Office suggested that the Newark Office institute an investigation of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists to determine whether that organization was Communist infiltrated and dominated, and whether Albert Einstein was actually the guiding force behind the organization or whether his name was being used as a respectable front by those who were actually running the organization.

Information contained in paragraphs one and two above including a copy of the telegram mentioned in paragraph one was furnished to Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Banks, U.S. Engineers Office, Manhattan District, Washington Liaison Office, Post Office Box 2610, Washington, D.C. by Memorandum dated June 25, 1946.

San Francisco letter, 5-27-46
Re: "Emergency Committee of
Atomic Scientists, Princeton, N.J.
Internal Security-R"
100-345104-1
(Indexed but not listed on search
slip)
SI 100-345079-22 (par 5)
(5)

CMB:vm
vm

537-538
437-5

The "Washington Post" of May 28, 1946, on page 16 of the first section carried almost a full page ad for the broadcast "Operation Crossroads". This ad set out a list of those taking part in the broadcast one of whom was Dr. Albert Einstein.

Identities of individuals participating in the program were set out in this reference. The following information concerning Dr. Einstein was set out:

"Dr Albert Einstein, the mathematician, is known to have contacted Pavel Mikhailov, former Soviet Consul General in New York City, who was identified as a Red Army Intelligence Agent by Igor Guzenko, concerning Atomic energy in the Fall of 1945. Einstein's secretary, Helen Dukas, is the subject of an Internal Security-R investigation by this Bureau." (No source)

Memorandum from D.M. Ladd
to the Director, 5-28-46
Re: "Cinrad."
100-190625-2236X
(10)

AMH:vm
vm

6/20/46

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished to the Bureau a copy of a letter directed to Mr. Herbert G. Ahrend, 52 Duane Street, New York, New York, dated December 3, 1945 by Benjamin Franklin Miller, pertinent parts of which were set out in this reference. The following is quoted from this letter:

b2
b7D

"...What is the meeting or conference to which Julian Huxley was invited to this country for? I read that he was leaving England to attend a meeting in New York during this month. Possibly he could be used by you and Harry Grundfest, to liven up the interest of scientists in bringing the issues clearly before the American public. I still think that a meeting in Madison Square Garden with a nation-wide hook-up featuring Henry Wallace, Albert Einstein, Robert Oppenheimer and others is the minimum goal which you should set for yourselves."

Informant also furnished a letter which was directed by Miller to Harry Grundfest dated 5-29-46. The following is quoted from this letter:

"...One last word: Are you in touch with the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists? I just saw a copy of the telegram sent by Professor Einstein asking prominent people here to contribute to a \$200,000 emergency fund. What I have in mind is this, Harry. Zelma feels that if an organization with a really important program needed her as an executive secretary, she would be willing to take on such a job full time....."

Los Angeles Rpt., 10-21-46

Re: [redacted]
was.; Zelma Baker Miller;
Internal Security - R"

(5, '80)

b2 b7c
b7D

b7c

AMH:mrg:cmm

AMH

5/22/46

This reference is a circular on the letterhead of the "Students for Federal World Government", 626½ Library Place, Evanston, Illinois, dated May 17, 1946. According to this circular the above organization was sponsoring a free "Memorial Eve Peace Rally" on May 29th at 8:00 p.m. in the Chicago Stadium at which time five world renowned men were to speak on the theme "Tomorrows World Today". These speakers included Albert Einstein, one of the world's foremost scientists. The circular stated that due to ill health Dr. Einstein would broadcast his message from home to the Rally on a coast to coast radio hookup.

This circular also contained an appeal for financial aid for the rally and was signed by R. L. Whitehouse.

94-37546-X
(15)

AMH:mab

June '46

b2 b7D

[redacted] advised that in June, 1946, Dr. Harry Grundfest and the Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions were planning to hold a rally for Jean Frederick Joliot, French Delegate to the UN Atomic Energy Commission, and to obtain Professor Albert Einstein as a speaker for the occasion.

Above informant advised that Grundfest was Executive Secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers.

8-13-46 New York Report

Re: "[redacted]

Internal Security - R"

[redacted]

b7C

(38)

SI [redacted]

(38)

CJO:cdd

At the State Board of Education, State of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Franklin Learned, who was in charge of the accreditation of preparatory schools for the State of Connecticut, advised that the Rumford School for Boys, Washington, Connecticut, was originally established in 1930 and closed in 1942, because of World War II.

The files of the Litchfield County Credit Rating Bureau contained a clipping from a Hartford, Connecticut, newspaper which was dated June 2, 1946.

This article stated in part that Rumford would again open in September; further that the Rumford School for Boys planned reopening next fall including "visiting faculty" of businessmen, statesmen, scientists, politicians, and a sports writer was announced on the previous day. The article stated further that among members of the visiting faculty were listed William B. Ziff, *Albert Einstein, Edward Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State and United Nations delegate and others.

*The records of the State Board of Education reflected that the officers of the Rumford Plan, Inc. included William B. Ziff, Chicago, Ill., President of Ziff Davis Publishing Co.

New Haven rpt. 2-28-49

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., SM - C."

(41)

b7c

AMH:ddl

6/6/44

This reference is a secret ONI report dated January 12, 1948. This report states that an investigation was conducted by the Local Counter-Intelligence Corps in the case of one [REDACTED], then employed by the German radio station RIAS in the American sector, Berlin.

This report stated that a report of investigation dated December 19, 1947, showed that form 57 showed [REDACTED] to have been a resident of the City of [REDACTED] further that she was employed on June 6, 1946 for her position which she held as of January 12, 1948; further that references for this position included Professor Einstein in Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

b7c P en navis

100-182249-11
(79)

~~SECRET~~

AMH:ddl

17/46

On Page 28 and 29 of a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities dated 6/7/46 it was stated that Albert Einstein, in an undated letter, stated that the American Committee for Spanish Freedom was created solely for the purpose of working for a break in diplomatic relations and commercial relations with Nazi-Falange Spain; further that the letter set forth that this appeal was sponsored by (the Communist Front organization known under the name of) the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

On page 51 of this report appeared a photostatic copy of a letter on the letterhead of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom to Mrs. Peugnet and signed by Albert Einstein. In this letter, Einstein urged the reader to read Congressman John M. Coffee's statement in which he pointed out that Spain was the last remaining base in Europe for those Nazi industrialists and scientists working on the atomic bomb and to let Fascism remain in Spain we would bear the responsibility for further possible atomic bomb attacks on American cities.

In this letter, Einstein also stated that he thought it the duty of all Americans to see that the campaign of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, to collect one million signatures on petitions calling upon Congress to break relations with Franco, Spain, did not fail.

Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 79th Congress, 1946.
61-7582-1765, P. 28, 29, 51.
(70)
SI 61-7582-1398X, P. 28, 29, 51
(7)

AMH:vw

New York teletype dated May 28, 1946, advised that Ursula Wasserman was reported to be coming to the United States from Buenos Aires via Pan American Airways, sometime between June 1 and June 10, 1946. The New York Office informed that Wasserman had been in close touch with well-known Communists in New York, as well as Russian espionage subjects, and was editor of the Jewish Communist "Black Book".

Ursula Wasserman arrived at Pan American Airways, 36 Street Airport, Miami, Florida, at 11:58 p.m. on June 13, 1946.

Arrangements were made with the Custom Inspectors at the 36 Street Airport, for a thorough examination to be made of her baggage and personal effects. Customs Inspector M. D. Cooper, examined Wasserman's baggage, and advised that in addition to her suitcases, she was carrying a large leather briefcase filled with documents. Taking advantage of a short period of time, during which Wasserman was absent from the inspection of her baggage being made by Cooper, Mr. Cooper noted a number of addresses which were in Wasserman's address book. These addresses included that of Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

The relationship between Ursula Wasserman and subjects in the Silvermaster Case was not shown in this report.

Miami Report 7-12-46

Re: [REDACTED]

was: et al: Espionage-P" [REDACTED] b7c

(17)

CMB:jh

1/18/44

The New York Office received a copy of a letter on the stationery of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. (date of letter and source not indicated) The stationery listed the officers and sponsors of this organization. Included in the list of national sponsors was the name Albert Einstein.

New York Report
June 18, 1946
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee aka,
Internal Security - C."
100-7061-1255 pg 4
(31)

AMH:mlb

6-29-46

An article in the June 6, 1946, issue of "The Sentinel" stated that the Chicago Jewish Council of the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc. was organizing a city-wide signature campaign for the Jewish Council Friendship Book to be conducted between June 10 and June 30, 1946. The article stated that the Friendship Book of greetings and signatures would be taken to Russia by Louis Levine, National Chairman of the Jewish Council, as a permanent record of the Friendship of the American Jews for the people of Russia.

An article in the June 20, 1946, issue of "The Sentinel" stated that Albert Einstein was Honorary Chairman of the Friendship Book Signature Campaign.

7-29-46, Chicago report,
Re: "American Society for Russian
Relief, Inc.; Internal Security-C"
100-37226-495, pg. 6
(13)'

CJO:nec

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on July 10, 1946, that Goodman Brudney, Communist, State, County and Municipal Workers of America Regional Director, was in conference with William Schneiderman, President of the Communist Party in the State of California, at the Communist Party Headquarters in San Francisco. Brudney stated that Will Prince, of New Jersey, was recently brought up on charges and the informant believed Hal Simon of New York County was also included and that these two men had to be on the National Board. Brudney expressed his desire to have a national office. He said that in the New Jersey District, two locals had "pulled out" since the election on "Red issues, or the Negro issue", and that Will Prince was supposed to be the leader. Brudney indicated that one Jack [redacted] was in on compromises between Michigan, New Jersey and New York. Brudney said, "We insisted on another meeting to get a voluntary district, rather than a compulsory one. This was almost like the UAW affairs.. They created the impression that the national office was anti-Negro and didn't want Negroes, in leadership. Both sides were trying to claim the Negro vote. They also brought up Jews in unions. They didn't like Arthur Stein, as Secretary-Treasurer, although Eleanor Nelson was slated for the position. They also objected to Einstein. King, undoubtedly James King of New York, brought in Prince for President, Baker for Secretary-Treasurer, and so Jack came up from Atlantic City to try to straighten it out. (u)

SF memo 7-23-46
 Re: "Communist Infiltration
 of the United Public Workers
 of America - CIO; IS - C."
 100-344835-16
 (83)

CMB:ddl

As of July 11, 1946, the name of Albert Einstein appeared among the sponsors on the letterhead of the New Jersey Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The name of Professor Albert Einstein also appeared among the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated located at 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York, according to the letterhead of that organization.

Attachment to Memorandum from
MID, Governors Island, New York to
The Director of Intelligence,
War Department, General Staff,
Washington 25, D. C.

(Bureau's source of Memo and
attachment not given)
100-146964-977, page 2
(22)

CMB:mrg

By memorandum dated July 1, 1947 the Denver Office forwarded to the Bureau newspaper articles written by Dr. Walter Orr Roberts which appeared in the "Denver Post". Included in this material was an article captioned "Armies and Oceans Offer Little Security in Atomic Age--Roberts".

This article stated in part that Dr. Albert Einstein, one of the great scientists of our age tells us in effect that a state of emergency exists; further that in a recent message he said "a new type of thinking is essential if mankind is to survive and move to higher levels". The article stated further that Dr. Einstein had agreed to head up the "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists" to raise a fund of \$200,000 to sponsor a great national campaign for public education on the violent issues of atomic energy.

This article stated further that Dr. Einstein explained why he and the other scientists had acted to raise a large fund to meet the "present crisis;" further that he said "as scientists who work in the interests of our country at a time of national peril, and who presided at the birth of the atomic age, we have this overwhelming responsibility to mankind. As citizens, we saw that the people were wholly unaware of the supreme implications of this new hour, mainly because of the necessities of military security. We are not men of action, the consideration of these factors forced us out of inaction."

Under the sub-heading "Speak Bravely, Says Einstein" this article stated further that Dr. Einstein had specifically appealed for financial aid; further that money could be sent directly to Dr. Albert Einstein, Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Princeton, New Jersey. Further that gifts ranging from \$1 to \$10,000 had been sent in to Dr. Einstein; together with Dr. Einstein on the Emergency Committee for Leading Scientists of the Atomic Energy Field was Dr. Hans Bethe, Dr. Edward Condon, Dr. Leo Szilard and Dr. Harold Urey.

This article stated further that Dr. Einstein wrote "Science has brought forth this danger but the real problem is in the minds and hearts of men. We will not change the hearts of other men by mechanisms, but by changing our hearts and speaking bravely. When we are clear in our heart and mind-only then shall we find courage to surmount the fear which haunts the world."

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Atomic Energy Act"

[REDACTED] "Denver Post" 7-14-46
(25)

AMH:vm *vm*

b7C
551

7/20/46

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] advised on July 18 and 22, 1946, the following developments had occurred since July 7, 1946. The Executive Committee of the NCAI had decided a new director should be appointed to replace Daniel Melcher. The reason given for replacing Melcher was his general incompetence; whereas, the real reason was his alleged Communistic tendencies, particularly in regard to publications. Among the other reasons back of this move to replace Melcher was the fact that he made a secret visit to Dr. Albert Einstein at Princeton University accusing members of the Committee of "Red-baiting." He also prevailed upon Mrs. Edward U. Condon, wife of the Director of the Bureau of Standards, to write a letter to Dr. Einstein following the same theory. Melcher also obtained from the Federation of American Scientists allegedly through the collaboration of Melba Phillips, its secretary, a memorandum from the Administrative Board of the Federation which clearly indicated a vote of confidence in Melcher.

The files of the Washington Field Office contained the following information regarding Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University. In 1940, he was listed as a member of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. In 1943, he was on the National Advisory Council of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and in 1943, he was a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. In 1944, his name appeared as a member of the Advisory Board of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, and in the same year he was listed as a member of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. The name of Albert Einstein with the address 112 Morcos Street, Princeton, New Jersey, was found in the personal address book of Ursula Wasserman, a subject in the case entitled "Gregory Espionage - R".

Informant provided the Bureau with a prepared statement written by Michael Amrine concerning the Federation of American Scientists and the NCAI with particular reference to Daniel Melcher's Communist sympathies. The following is quoted from this statement:

"My most serious disagreement with Mr. Melcher and the great indication of his objections to me came on the

occasion of the interview with Albert Einstein. On the night of June 11, before I was to go on the 12th to Princeton, I learned that Mr. Melcher planned to accompany me to Princeton, and to stay through the interview with Einstein. I had learned also that he was to help me write my article. I was opposed to this, first on the grounds of technique as this is not the way in which the best interviews are written. On the trip he went with me but he did not get to stay throughout the interview although he attempted to do so; neither did he assist me in writing the interview because I pointedly asked him to leave. On the 13th late at night, about 1 A. M., when I returned to the hotel with the first draft of the interview he returned and made several notes and attempted to argue with me about what should be in it. His points were without exception along Communistic lines, and they were mainly: (1) that we ought to get Einstein to be more emphatic about giving up the secrets, and (2) we ought to take out the references to world government. (It should be noted that Communist papers are carrying on a bitter campaign against world government proponents.)"

"Melcher's tactics are quite unscrupulous which further bolsters my conviction of his sympathies. At Princeton he took a letter addressed to Dr. Einstein before Einstein had ever seen it because it contained proofs of a forthcoming magazine article critical of United States policy. The article by Cord Meyer, Jr., Mr. Melcher planned to reprint. (The files of the Washington Field Office failed to reflect any information concerning Cord Meyer, Jr.)

Informant advised as a result of a letter supposedly signed by members of the Board of the Federation of American Scientists upholding the work of Daniel Melcher, a letter dated July 20, 1946, was sent by Ralph McDonald, Chairman of the National Committee on Atomic Information, to the Administrative Committee of the Federation of American Scientists. This letter was set out in this reference. The following is quoted from this letter:

"By many imprudent actions apparently decided upon without consultation with any officers or members of the Committee, Mr. Melcher had created difficult situations. One such incident was a visit on July 10, by Mr. Melcher to Dr. Einstein without consultation with any responsible officer of the Committee or of the Federation at which time Mr. Melcher was reported to have upset Dr. Einstein with complaints of persecution of the NCAI. This visit might have had serious consequences if it had not been for the good fortune that Doctors Urey, Szilard and Higinbotham and I were at Princeton and saw Dr. Einstein the next day. I felt at that time, and Dr. Urey emphatically agreed that the surreptitious action of Mr. Melcher was ample reason for our asking for his resignation."

The files of the Washington Field Office reflected that Leo Szilard was a Hungarian by birth of Jewish faith. He interested President Roosevelt in uranium, and the President appointed a committee to study it. He was an associate of Dr. Einstein of Princeton, New Jersey, and filed his intention to become a United States citizen February 8, 1937.

The following is also quoted from the above-referred-to letter:

"...There is a further question as to whether or not Mr. Melcher may have given the Philadelphia scientist some commitment on his own account without authorization of the Executive Committee since one of the Philadelphia scientists wrote a letter to Professor Einstein protesting that the NCAI had gone back on its promise to contribute \$10,000 toward the film. No such promise was ever made unless it was made by Mr. Melcher wholly without authorization."

From an extremely confidential source, two memoranda dated July 6 and July 8, 1946, written by Daniel Melcher to Dr. Ralph McDonald, Chairman of the National Committee on Atomic Information, were obtained and set out in this reference. In the memorandum dated July 8, 1946, Melcher stated that he didn't know whether the Committee fully realized the results of

its order to suspend all activity for the following four weeks, but he set out a list of a few. Included in the list of results set out were the following:

"....Urey, Bethe, Szilard and Einstein may well hesitate to go through with it as long as the status of their committee remains in doubt. The next executive meeting of the NCAI will come too late.

"(5) We invite the risk of having Einstein withdraw from all cooperation with a committee that doesn't seem to know its own mind." b2, b7D

[redacted] furnished to the Bureau a letter dated August 6, 1946, from Daniel Melcher to the National Committee on Atomic Information, Executive Committee, in which he enclosed the digest of a letter dated June 21 from Michael Amrine to Gardner Jackson. The contents of these communications were set out in this reference. The following is quoted from the letter of June 21:

"Dear Pat:

"Here is the stuff. I have pertinent comment twice this length on stuff inside the NCAI - the Schimmel deal, the Einstein deal, etc, but this should be enough to go on.....

"My Colliers article with Urey has been read by millions - in Europe, England, Australia - by more people than any other pamphlet. My advice on atomic energy has been sought and sometimes paid for by McMahon, Baruch, Wallace, Oppenheimer, Einstein, Admiral Bowen, Colliers, Look and God knows what all..."

b2, b7D From announcements in the Washington daily newspapers and through [redacted] it was learned that the National Committee on Atomic Information and the seventy sponsoring organizations planned to sponsor an institute on World Control of Atomic Energy on July 15 and 16, 1946, in the Department of Interior Auditorium in Washington, D. C. Both of

these meetings were attended by a Bureau Agent. Two sessions of the Institute were held on Monday, July 15, 1946, and the program for these meetings reflected a comment on the first page of the program by Albert Einstein:

"Our world faces a crisis as yet unperceived by those possessing the power to make great decisions for good or evil. The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking and ~~we thus~~ drift toward unparalleled catastrophe. We scientists who released this immense power have overwhelming responsibility in this world life and death struggle to harness the atom for the benefit of mankind and not for humanities destruction...We need...to let the people know that a new type of thinking is essential if mankind is to survive and move toward higher levels."

The names of the individuals on the Scientific Panel of the program included Albert Einstein.

On July 16, 1946, Dr. Ralph McDonald, Chairman, National Committee on Atomic Information, acted as chairman for the Institute session. Dr. McDonald stated, "Concerning revenue, the Committee receives voluntary contributions from certain of the sponsoring organizations. It receives a small portion of its income from the sale of its publication and it receives the majority of its revenue by means of voluntary contributions from interested individuals. Dr. Albert Einstein, the well known physicist, headed an emergency committee on atomic scientists which made an appeal to the public for revenue to sponsor the work of the National Committee. To date over \$70,000 have been produced through the appeal of this emergency committee."

WFO rpt. 9-17-46

Re: "National Committee on Atomic Information, et al.; IS - C."

100-344452-17, p. 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 34, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 68

(11)

CO CO

7-20-46

The Soviet press on July 20, 1946, carried a dispatch reporting that a group of eminent scientists specializing in atomic energy, including Einstein and Urey, had appealed to the House to pass a bill rdying atomic energy from military control so that "science and future may prosper in atmosphere of freedom".

Copy of State Department telegram
7-20-46 at Moscow to the Sec. of
State from Smith.
100-190625-2402
(83)

AMH:vm
vm

OK to release per state

2-22-46

A decoded copy of a radiogram from Buenos Aires dated July 23, 1946 advised that Dr. Enrique Gaviola, engineer, scientist and director of Cordova Astronomical Observatory had attacked the United States policy on Atom research, claiming the right of scientists who developed the Atom Bomb was infringed in that free international exchange of information was not being permitted. Gaviola reputedly worked with Einstein and suggested use of oil to diminish heat in operation of Cyclotrons, and was credited with vast knowledge of Atomic Energy.

Re: "Activity in Atomic Energy Field
Foreign Economic Matter"
110-141-19
(65)

AMH:vm
vm

7-27-47

b2, b7D X

On July 27, 1946 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished a letterhead of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on which appeared a list of the members of the Board of Directors and sponsors of the NCASF. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on the list of sponsors on this letterhead.

New York report dated 3-5-47
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship;
Internal Security - C"
100-146964-1159 p. 79
(34)

CMB:feh

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] furnished to the Bureau a letter from Peggy ~~and~~ Daniel Melcher* dated August, 1946, which was set out in this reference. The following is quoted from this letter:

"The past seven months were nothing if not interesting ones. The NCAI, started with no money and no pledges, grew to a \$10,000.00 a month operation, with funds (thanks to Einstein) for \$20,000.00 a month in hand."

Washington Field Office Report,
11-8-46.

Re: "National Committee on
Atomic Information, et al.,
Internal Security-C."

100-344452-26, page 3
(11)

AMH:mrg

* The former Director of the National Committee on Atomic Information.

As of August, 1946, one of the most recent publications of the Americans United for World Government, Incorporated was a pamphlet entitled "Toward the Rule of Law -- The World Court -- United States Acceptance of Compulsory Jurisdiction" which was edited by Robert G. Wilson, an attorney who, according to a woman employee of the Washington Chapter of the Americans United for World Government, devoted considerable work to the preparation of the pamphlet. This pamphlet listed the individuals who endorsed the statement which urged acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the world court. This list contained the name of Albert Einstein, scientist.

Source of pamphlet
not given
Washington Field Office
report dated 8-21-46
Re: "Americans United
for World Government
Incorporated, aka;
Internal Security - C."
100-343001-20 pg 17
(10)

CMB:mlb

8/5/48

On April 17, 1948, Mr. Louis J. Russell, House Committee on Un-American Activities investigator, furnished to the Washington Field Office the results of an investigation of Edward Uhler Condon, conducted by that Committee, summaries of which were forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated April 30, 1948. Included in the above material were two letters which were obtained by the Committee from Dr. Ralph McDonald, Chairman, National Committee on Atomic Information, on March 15, 1948. One of these letters was dated August 5, 1946, addressed to Albert Einstein and explained the N. C. A. I. position relative to the dismissal of Daniel Melcher. This letter was written by Dr. McDonald subsequent to the time he heard that Mrs. Condon had written Dr. Einstein protesting Melcher's dismissal.

The above letter is set out in detail in this reference.

Re: [REDACTED]
Commerce, Loyalty of Government Employees."

b7c

(25)

AMH:ddl

b2,670

[Confidential Informant ██████████] advised on August 5, 1946, (u) that attempts were being made by the American-Slav Congress to secure sponsors for the impending congress being held in New York City. Requests to join in the congress were to be sent to various prominent people one of which was Albert Einstein.

Memo. from SAC NY to Bureau 8/6/46
Re: "American-Slav Congress
IS-C"
100-56674-522
(31)

CJO:fjh

8-12-46

X-27

In June, 1946 the Newark Field Division initiated an investigation to determine whether or not the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was communistically infiltrated and dominated and whether or not Albert Einstein was the actual force behind the organization or whether his name was being used as a respectable front for other persons.

It was noted that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was incorporated on August 12, 1946, at Trenton, New Jersey.

Concerning the incorporation the following information was obtained from the "Newark Evening News" of August 12, 1946:

"Atomic Experts Organize Group including Einstein, Dedicate Self to Research as Aid to Public".

"A group of aged scientists who have been working on atomic energy today formed the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc., by filing incorporation papers with the Secretary of State here. Among them is Albert Einstein of Princeton.

"The Committee is a non-profit group dedicated to research and furthering the use of atomic power for the best interest of the public in the United States. In the charter its officers and trustees are barred from receiving any salary or other pay, although the Committee is empowered to engage employees and other services which it might require".

"Principal office of this Committee is at 115 Mercer Street, Princeton, which also is given as Einstein's address.

OTHER TRUSTEES

"Besides Einstein the trustees are R. F. Backer and Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University; Edward U. Condon of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in Washington; T. R. Hogness and"

The agent, of the corporation was the Corporation Trust Company of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Concerning this corporation, a Bureau Agent interviewed Mr. William Toffee, Vice President of the Commerical Trust Company, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Mr. Toffee advised that the Corporation Trust Company was composed of a group of attorneys who acted as the advisors for groups wishing to become incorporated and that he was sure that the group of attorneys using the name of Corporation Trust Company was above reproach.

Mr. Toffee introduced the agent to Mr. Abler of the above corporation who stated that the Corporation Trust Company merely acted as the agents for Albert Einstein when the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was a non-profit organization. The charter was signed on August 12, 1946 in Trenton, New Jersey and the papers were filed by the law firm which was acting as counsel for the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. This law firm was the firm of Charter Ledyard and Milburn, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

Other information concerning Einstein in this reference is SI 100-345104-1.

CMB:fmg

Newark report dated 10-2-46
Re: "Emergency Committee of
Atomic Scientists (Princeton,
New Jersey);
Internal Security - R"
100-345104-4
(25) /
SI 65-44458-49
(2)
SI 100-345104-A
(24) (Washington Evening Star 8-13-46
SI 100-190625-A
(22) (New York Times 8-13-46)

In the fall of 1946, J. R. McNally, Jr. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology described Nathan Rosen as a brilliant and extremely capable scientist and teacher, saying that at one time he worked for Einstein in Russia.

A search of the files in the Library of the Boston Herald Traveler, 20 Mason Street, Boston, revealed a clipping concerning Nathan Rosen dated August 18, 1935. In this article it was stated that Nathan Rosen was collaborating with Professor Einstein on scientific and research matters.

Rosen's name appeared in the address book and diary of Israel Halperin, one of the principals implicated in the Soviet Military Intelligence operation in Canada.

11-19-46 Boston Report
Re: Nathan Rosen,
Anna Rosen;
Security Matter - C"
100-347538-1 p.2, 3
(84)

CJO:cdd

9-46
b2, b7D
In September, 1946 Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a letter dated August 9, 1946, from Daniel Melcher, (not further identified) 476 N. Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. to Mary Jane Keeney, (not further identified). The following paragraph is quoted therefrom:

"The past seven months were nothing if not interesting ones. The NCAI; (National Committee of Atomic Information starting with no money and no pledges, grew to a \$10,000.00 a month operation, with funds (thanks to Einstein) for \$20,000.00 a month in hand."

Washington Field Office report,
dated 10-17-46
Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster,
was.; et al;
Espionage - R"
65-56402-1638X, p. 70
(85)

CMB:vm
JRM

2/2/26
C

CEX

b2, b7D [REDACTED] on May 10, 1946 advised that Joseph Bernstein, an employee at Ambidjan who was believed to be identical with a Russian agent, asked Jacob B. Aronoff's opinion relative to getting a message from Dr. Albert Einstein to be forwarded to the Boston and Chicago conferences of Ambijan. Aronoff was a vice-president of the American Bureau of Birobidjan Committees. Bernstein further questioned Aronoff as to whether he thought they were overworking Einstein. However, Aronoff suggested that Bernstein should send a note to Einstein through Helen Ducos, Aronoff's secretary.

b2, b7D [REDACTED] made available a copy of the "Ambijan Bulletin" for September 1946, published by the American Birobidjan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York. The bulletin contained a reprint of a telegram sent by the American Bureau of Birobidjan Committees to Solomon Mikhoes and Itzik Feffer, the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, Krapotkinsky per 10, Moscow, USSR, mourning the death of President Kalinin. This telegram was signed by Professor Albert Einstein, honorary president, and the vice presidents of the afore-mentioned organization.

February 4, 1947
New York report
Re: "American Bureau of Birobidjan
Committee, aka;
Internal Security - C"
100-99898-56 p. 12, 30
(32) 1

CJO:feh

SECRET

In September, 1946, the "American Crusade To End Lynching" announced a series of nation-wide activities in support of the pilgrimage to Washington, D. C. on September 23, 1946. When in Washington, the delegation planned to call on the White House and national figures to demand action by the administration. A parade was scheduled to be led by colored and white veterans who were to march to the Lincoln Memorial where a national religious ceremony would be held and persons who escaped lynch mobs were to be presented to the audience. Dr. Albert Einstein was scheduled to appear at this demonstration.

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a completely reliable source whose information was confirmed by other sources.

Weekly Intelligence Summary
for the period from September 6
to September 13, 1946.
Letter to the Bureau from
Headquarters Military District
of Washington, Washington, D.C.,
dated September 13, 1946.

100-7660-4003

(9)

SI 100-7660-4017

(9)

SI 100-346255-11

(39) (Unidentified source)

SI 100-3-4-5368

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (28) (no source)

SI 100-346255-A

(39) (Peoples' Voice 9-7-46)

SI 100-346255-18 p. 2

(11) (Daily Worker 9-8-46)

CJO:bjw

OK Per Army to Release

Sept 14/46
~~SECRET~~

Albert Einstein was one of the National Sponsors of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence (CFFC) according to an announcement of the Northern California Association of Scientists (NCAS).
(Date of information not given.)

At a press conference held by the CFFC in Berkeley, California, on June 17, 1946, it was decided that the purpose of this organization was to promote and exchange technical information between scientists in this country and scientists in foreign countries; to solicit their opinions as to methods of control of atomic energy, methods of establishing a durable peace and a return to the pre-war, free exchange of information in the field of pure science.

9-30-46 San Francisco Report
Re: "The Committee For Foreign
Correspondence
Internal Security-R"
100-346921-1 p. 2
(5)

CJO:bh

573-574

X

It was reported in the Army "Weekly Intelligence Summary, # 81", covering the period from August 30 to September 6, 1946, that Professor Albert Einstein was among a group of persons who had issued a call for an "American Crusade to End Lynching" to gather in the Nation's Capital on September 22 and 23 (1946).

It was also stated that "in view of some of the endorsers, this crusade had all the earmarks of another Communist attempt to instill racial friction."

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a usually reliable source whose information was probably true.

Enclosure-Letter to the
Bureau from Headquarters,
Military District of Wash-
ington, Washington, D. C.
dated September 6, 1946.
100-7660-4018 p. 9
(9)
SI 100-7660-3992
(9)

CJO:feh

CONFIDENTIAL

OK Pen Army to Release

L

575-576-577-578

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] furnished a report, dated September 9, 1946, regarding a list of the Executive Committee and sponsors of the American Crusade to End Lynching. Headquarters of the organization were given as 23 West 26th Street, New York City and 1015 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Albert Einstein was listed as one of the sponsors. &(u)

10-3-46 Memo from SAC, New York
Re: "American Crusade to End
Lynching;
Internal Security - C"
100-346255-17
(39)

CJO:cdd



1-13-66
~~SECRET~~

The following is quoted from serial designated below:

9/13/46 "Dorothy (FUNN) contacted Hoyt Haddock and asked for his help
9:26 AM in futhering the American Crusade to End Lynching with which she
IC is affiliated. She said Mr. Robinson and Einstein head it." (u)

[Technical Surveillance Log (u)
Dated September 13, 1946
Washington, D. C.
RE: "Communist Infiltration Into
the CIO Maritime Committee;
Internal Security - C"
100-203268-1144
(85)
SI 100-203268-1199 p 23 (C-299)
(10)]

CJO:man

7/14/46

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of September 14, 1946, carried an article entitled, "Anti-Lynch Crusade Gets Okay for Lincoln Memorial".

This article stated that the American Crusade to End Lynching announced on that day, that Secretary of Interior, J. A. Krug, had granted the group permission to hold a mass meeting September 23, at the Lincoln Memorial.

This article stated further, that Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, headed the list of sponsors which included, Dr. Albert Einstein, and nine other individuals.

61-6728-A
(7)

AMH:jh

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The September 14, 1946, issue of the Baltimore "Afro-American" reflected that a one hundred-day "Crusade to End Lynching" would begin in Washington, D. C., with a huge rally on September 23. The announcement of this crusade was made by Paul Robeson. The article stated that in the afternoon of September 23, delegations would be appointed to confer with government officials in an attempt to adopt definite programs to stop lynching.

A pamphlet entitled, "American Crusade To End Lynching," was published by the organization of the same name, with headquarters at 1015 M. Street N. W., Washington D. C., and 23 West 26th Street, New York. The following is quoted in part thereof:

"Lynching cannot be permitted to continue unchecked in a nation founded upon principles of justice and equality.

"America must rid itself of the crime of unpunished lynchings. Join us in the American Crusade To End Lynching.

"We, the undersigned, morally indignant over this lawless violence, call on the American people to join us in Washington D. C., the National Capital, Monday, September 23. From all over the land, we will lift our voices, letting responsible authorities hear and know that Americans want immediate action to end lynching." Among the signers of this pamphlet was Professor Albert Einstein.

Baltimore report

10-21-46

RE: "Foreign Inspired Education
among the American Negroes in the
Baltimore Field Division:
Internal Security-C"

100-135-3-169

(19)

CMB:mg

31-12-

~~SECRET~~

b7C Bureau report dated September 17, 1946, of Special Agent [REDACTED] disclosed that Leo Szilard, an Hungarian-Jew, came to the United States from England in 1935; further that in 1940 he was the guest scholar at Columbia University, New York, conducting experiments in uranium; further that he was an associate of Dr. Elbert Einstein of Princeton, New Jersey.

Philadelphia letter 10-16-46
Re: "National Committee on
Atomic Information, et al;
Internal Security - C"
100-344452-21
(18)

AMH:rrb

b2, b7D

On September 20, 1946, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported a conversation which took place between Hannah Saxon, National Field Director for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and Nancy Cox, a Field Organizer for the Organization. During this conversation Hannah inquired as to what speakers Nancy had obtained for the dinner she was organizing in Chicago for the Ukrainian delegation. Nancy replied, "Well, we have refusals from —no, we had some letters to Elliott Roosevelt, Edward G. Robinson, Charles La Follette (ph), Orson Wells refused; Henry Wallace, Carl Sandburg and Albert Einstein, Fiorella LaGuardia, Thomas..(ind.) Eugen O'Neill, Albert Thompson refused....(ind.)..." Nancy further commented that they had sent out letters and that maybe they were a little slow in getting answers. (u)

New York report, 10/7/46
"National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship;
Internal Security-C"
100-146964-975
(34)

CMB:fjh

9-2-46

On September 21, 1946, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of Detroit, Michigan, furnished a circular captioned "American Crusade to End Lynching." It was a call to the American people to join the pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., on September 23, 1946, for immediate action to end lynchings. It bore the signatures of individuals who it stated were "morally indignant over this lawless violence (lynchings)." The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list of signers.

b2, b7D

(u)

Enclosure

[REDACTED]

(u) b2, b7D

1946.8

Re: "C.P. District Office,
902 Lawyers Building,
Detroit, Michigan, September
20, 1946."

100-235070-287

(7)

SI 100-346255-19

(7) (Call forwarded by [REDACTED] Detroit)

SI 100-346255-30

(41)

b2, b7D

(u)

CJO:bjw

2/22/46

X

b2, b7D

A Confidential Informant [redacted] report dated September 8, 1946, Detroit, Michigan, advised of a membership meeting of the "LaBelle Communist Club" 95 Kindle from 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. September 8, 1946 at which about 16 people were present. (u)

The following is quoted from this report: "With Jean presiding, meeting called to order about 3:30. Agenda read and approved..." (u)

"Report on mass rallies in protest against Georgia lynching. Jean Line reported she and Alma had met Chris Alston, Negro, at District Office on last Monday in August and invited them to go to first meeting of a city-wide org. to fight against terrorism, at 1310 Broadway. At this meeting Jean and Alma were made delegates from "LaBelle Communist Club" and Jean elected Chairman of Delegate Body. This organization is called the "Committee to Fight Racial Injustice and Terrorism". They are intending to try to get the affiliation of every organization fraternal or political, church union or group in the city. To this end, Jean is to contact all these various organizations or groups inviting them to send representation to an emergency meeting on Thursday, September 12, at 8:00 p. m. at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, at which plans to form a "Mich. Caravan," to join the other brigades from cities enroute to Washington. A minimum delegation of two hundred people to go on the 23rd of September Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Also to get cars and donations. Albert Einstein, Paul Robeson and Bartley Crum head this national crusade....." (u)

100-123567-417X
(6)'

AMH:mr g

X

EX-1

The three point program set up for the American Crusade to End Lynching included: (1) to demand the apprehension and punishment of all lynchers; (2) to demand passage of a Federal anti-lynching law; and (3) to request the removal of Senator Theodore Bilbo. Dr. Albert Einstein had been selected to act as co-chairman with Paul Robeson of the Crusade, which was to hold a rally in Washington, D. C. on September 23, 1946. (Source and date not given)

Bureau letter to the Assistant
Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department,
Washington, D. C., dated September
16, 1946
Re: "American Crusade to End
Lynching"
100-346255-7
(12)

Above information concerning the Crusade was furnished
Major General Harry Vaughan, Military Aide to the President,
White House, Washington, D. C., by Bureau letter dated September
16, 1946.

100-346255-8
(12)

Above information was also furnished the Attorney
General by Bureau memorandum dated September 16, 1946.

100-346255-14
(12)

CJO:cdd

9/23/46

This reference is a letter dated September 7, 1946, on the letterhead of the Committee to Fight Racial Injustice and Terrorism, 609 Hamon Building, and was received from confidential informant [REDACTED] b2, b7D

This letter stated in part that September 23, 1946, would mark the 81st anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and Washington, D. C. would be the scene of a National Assembly where a Proclamation announcing a 100-day campaign would be initiated.

This letter stated further that the National Crusade was being called by such outstanding personalities as Albert Einstein, Paul Robeson and others, which in itself signified the importance of eliminating the terrorism from our Nation.

100-12356-413
(58)

6-17-46

X

Members of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists were, A. Einstein, H.A. Bethe, T.R. Hogness, L. Szilard, H.C. Urey, and V. Weisskopf. Its office was located at 625 Madison Avenue, New York City. (Source not stated)

According to [REDACTED] ^{b2, b7D} memoranda sent to member associations from the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Scientists, Washington, D.C., concerning the activities of the Federation of American Scientists included the following statements:

"As usual we are out of money. The delegates who came recently to assist us will have to be repaid by their own groups until our situation is considerably improved. Sometime ago the NCAI initiated a fund-raising campaign through the Harold Oram Agency with the assistance of Einstein and other prominent scientists. They got off to a good start and clearly indicated that funds for the Federation could be raised from the same sources. The Administrative Committee voted to make a similar contract with Oram."

A press release sent out June 17, 1946 by the Federation of American Scientists stated that the formation of a Committee for Foreign Correspondence through which American Scientists were urged to write to other scientists throughout the world, was announced that day at the headquarters of the Federation of American Scientists. Basic purpose of the work of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence was to re-establish contacts between Americans and their acquaintances among foreign scientists.

This press release stated that among the internationally known scientists who were sponsors of the Committee, were Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, former head of the Los Alamos Laboratory; Albert Einstein, of the Institute for Advance Study at Princeton, New Jersey; Dr. Harlow Shapley, head of the Harvard Observatory, and others.

Washington Field Office report
8-12-47
Re: "Federation of American
Scientists (F.A.S.);
Internal Security-C"
100-344452-83 p. 42, 89, 155
(77)

CMB:vm

vm

X

580-591

9-22-46

Colonel Arthur E. Fox, Secretary of the Bicentennial Executive Committee, Princeton University, with Executive Office located at 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that the conference held September 23 through 25 inclusive, 1946, was the conference on the Future of Nuclear Physics. Colonel Fox advised that over 100 of the world's renowned physicists received and accepted invitations to attend this conference at Princeton University.

Colonel Fox also advised that Dr. Albert Einstein had been invited to the conference but did not attend inasmuch as he was out of town during the time of the conference.

Newark report, 3-5-47
Re: "Federation of Atomic
Scientists; Internal Security-R"
100-344452-47, p. 4
(23)

AMH:vm *27W*

10/06

By memorandum dated October 8, 1946, the Newark Office advised that that Office had received information to the effect that in the early part of August, 1945, Helen Dukas received a letter, in care of Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. This letter bore no postmark but was sent by one Dr. B. Krakauv (?), La Paz (Bolivia), Instituto Americano, Cajon, G. It was believed that the name might also be spelled Krakane or Krakairev.

The original tracing made by the postmaster at Princeton, New Jersey, was enclosed with this reference.

b7c [redacted] who delivered mail to 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, where Helen Dukas resided with Professor Albert Einstein was interviewed between July and October, 1946. [redacted] stated that Mrs. Wilson Hibbs of 22 Chestnut Street, Princeton, New Jersey, was engaged in cleaning and cooking at the home of Professor Einstein for about four days a week. She had been employed there since [redacted] which was approximately four years previous to that date. He advised further, that Mrs. Hibbs was a respectable middle aged woman who had resided in Princeton for the past fifteen years, having come from Philadelphia.

[redacted] stated further that that was the first summer in the past four years that Einstein and his secretary, Dukas, had not gone away for three or four weeks vacation. He advised that when they would go away for such a vacation in the past, there was usually someone staying at the house.

[redacted] stated further that Miss Dukas had been away from the Einstein home for several days prior to October 1, 1946, and that she had returned on that date. He advised further that during this period, Professor Einstein had been in California in what [redacted] believed to have been a business trip. He did not know the nature of this trip but stated that

SECRET

it seemed peculiar to him that Einstein left Princeton just prior to the Princeton University Conference, which featured many prominent physicists, and he returned to Princeton immediately after the conference.

b7c [redacted] stated further that approximately four years previous to that date, when he first [redacted] an individual named Bergmann resided at the Einstein house for a short time.

[redacted] stated further that it appeared that Dukas opened all the mail addressed to Professor Einstein, and handled or had access to most of the mail which he wrote. He stated further that in the event he obtained information to the effect that Dukas had left the home of Professor Einstein he would advise the Bureau immediately.

Background information concerning Dukas was set out in this reference under which it was stated that Dukas was employed as a secretary and housekeeper by Professor Albert Einstein at his home at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Further that she had corresponded with individuals who were the subjects of espionage investigations in other field divisions; further that Professor Albert Einstein was, until recently, the head of School for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, and was reported to have complete information relative to the DSM project and the atomic bomb, and that Dukas, as his secretary, could possibly have the above information available to her.

Newark memo. to Director
10-8-46, enclosing Newark
rpt. 10-7-46
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.,
IS - R."
100-338078-28
(21)'

AMH:ddl

b2 4/6

A highly confidential source reported (date not given) that an individual identifying himself as Mr. Masters of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company spoke to Pavel Fedosimov's secretary and inquired as to the manner of sending a cable to Moscow to secure the endorsement of some Soviet scientist for a book dealing with the atom bomb and entitled "One World or None." Masters explained that Dr. Einstein and a number of associates from the atom bomb project were contributing to this book and he desired to send a cable to the President of the Academy of Science in Moscow to see if statements could be secured from some of their scientists. (u)

Paul Fedosimov was a Secretary of the U. S. S. R. Consulate in New York City. (u)

A copy of the above-mentioned book was obtained and Mr. Masters was identified as Dexter Masters, a staff member of the Radiation Library at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (u)

10-16-46 New York Report
Re: "Comintern Apparatus;
Internal Security - R"
100-203581-5345 p.59
(82)

CJO:cdd

Oct '46

In October 1946, the Bureau received a booklet, entitled "Essential Information on Atomic Energy," which was compiled and published by the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, U. S. Congress, Washington, D. C. In the bibliography of this booklet, the following writings of Albert Einstein were listed:

"Einstein, Albert and Leopold Infeld. The evolution of physics, the growth of ideas from early concepts to relativity and quanta. New York, Simon and Shuster, 1938 319 p.

"Infeld, Leopold. The world in modern science; matter and quanta; with an introduction by Albert Einstein. London, V. Gollancz, Ltd., 1934. 287 p.

"Einstein, Albert. The meaning of relativity. Princeton, N. J. Princeton Univ. Press, 1945, 135 p.

"Einstein, Albert. Einstein on the atomic bomb, as told to Raymond Swing. Atlantic Monthly (Boston) November 1945, v. 176:43-45

'Dr. Einstein suggests that secret of the atomic bomb be vested in a world government and that the United States, Great Britain and Russia proceed to form this government.'

"Year one: atomic age. Survey graphic (New York) January 1946, v. 34: 19-23. A symposium by Albert Einstein, Henry De-Wolf Smyth, Wm. L. Laurence, Carl A. Spaatz, P. W. Tibbetts, Jr., Brien McMahon, Florence Jaffray Harriman and Raymond Swing."

The above booklet carried as
an enclosure to Letter to
John K. Mumford, FBI,
Washington, D. C. from
Paul Stickler, dated
10-4-46
100-190625-2557 p. 62, 63, 71, 81, 91
(10)

CJO:feh

b2167D

[redacted] made available the identities of the subscribers of the telephone numbers set out in the referenced report. Comments by the informant and information obtained from the files of the New York Office were set out in conjunction with these telephone numbers. One of the telephone numbers set out in this list was Columbus 5-6613 which was listed to Mrs. Lucie Oppenheimer, 15 Central Park, West. Service was connected September 13, 1943. She was an elderly widow whose references included Albert Einstein.

Another telephone number set out in the above list was Eldorado 5-0904 listed to Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City, the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, Incorporated. The service was connected on October 1, 1946, and references included Professor Albert Einstein, Executive Director.

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, was incorporated in Washington, D.C., on December 27, 1946, by the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education. It served the purpose of collecting funds by solicitation for the ASAE. It was also known as the Einstein Committee.

New York report, 9-16-48
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.;
IS-R"
100-338078-42
(38)

AMH:vm

Correlator's note: According to Serial 36 of the above file the telephone numbers mentioned above were called from Princeton 1608. This number was listed in the name of Dr. Albert Einstein and was located in the residence of Helen Dukas.

10/1/46

SECRET
b7C

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 2, 1946, at Newark, entitled "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists (Princeton, New Jersey), Internal Security-R", reflected that Albert Einstein (Princeton, New Jersey) was principal trustee and sponsor of that organization. This report also reflected that this organization was incorporated August 12, 1946, at Trenton, New Jersey, and the purpose of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was to advance the use of Atomic Energy in ways beneficial to mankind, to diffuse knowledge and information about Atomic Energy and to promote the general understanding of its consequences to society and to the people of the United States, in order that an informed citizenry might intelligently determine its policy and shape its action to serve its own and mankind's best interest.

Serial one of this file reflected that Alexander McFarlane Mood, stated in his application for Atomic Energy Commission position that he was a member of "The Committee of Atomic Scientists", Princeton, New Jersey, from 1947 to date of application which was April 24, 1950.

Newark report, July 7, 1950.

Re: [REDACTED]
Atomic Energy Act Applicant"

(63)

b7C

AMH:bjw

10-5-46

The "People's Voice", issue of October 5, 1946, page 17, contained an article by Arthur D. Kahn, captioned "Jewish Vet Speaks to Negroes." The article indicated that although Albert Einstein and Paul Robeson were co-chairmen of the American Crusade to End Lynching very few Jewish people appeared in Washington to assist at the mass meeting. He said that the Jews should have played a much larger part in the Crusade.

5-13-47 New York Report
Re: "American Crusade to End
Lynching;
Internal Security - C"
100-346255-34 p.3
/ (39)

CJO:cdd

SI 100-135-A
(28)

On October 15, 1946 Frederick Waltman published an article in the "New York World Telegram" regarding the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship which stated that in a statement "last Wednesday" the CASF went to bat for the Ukrainian delegates to the American Slav Congress who had been requested by the Department of Justice to register as foreign agents.

The article stated that Rev. William Howard Melish, Chairman of the Council declared that "by no stretch of the imagination can these Ukrainians warrant such classification" and that the next day the USSR ordered them back home, to avoid registering.

Mr. Waltman further set out a list of the sponsors for the CASF. This list included the name of Albert Einstein.

New York letter 10-24-46 with
enclosed newspaper clippings
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.;
Internal Security - C"
100-146964-1055
(34)

CMB:feh

In the October 17, 1946 issue of the "Intelligence Review", published by the Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., appeared an article entitled "Brazilian Government Recruits German Scientists." According to the article, the Brazilian Government had set up an office in Berlin, Germany to recruit German scientists for work in Brazil. The first scientist to be recruited under this program was Dr. Hans W. Zocher, a physical chemist, formerly a professor at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Dr. Zocher had been recommended by prominent American scientists as one who "had remained loyal to Democratic principles" and also as being technically competent. Dr. Albert Einstein was among those who had recommended Dr. Zocher.

100-7660-4121 p. 3
(9)

CJO:feh

~~SECRET~~

OK Pen Army to Release

SECRET

10/21/46

SECRET

At the time of her departure for Buenos Aires Ursula Irene Wasserman had in her possession an address book containing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of a large number of individuals, many of whom were known to be Soviet Espionage agents, strongly suspected of implication in Soviet Espionage or involved in Communist activities as such within the United States. Several of the most important individuals contained in Wasserman's address book together with brief identifying data concerning them were set out in this reference, one of whom was Helen Dukas, secretary to Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey. Dukas was known to have been associated with a number of Communists as well as with at least one individual active in the Free Germany Movement who was identified as having occupied positions of importance in the apparatus of the Comintern. This reference was documented to 65-56402-758.

Summary memorandum October 21, 1946
entitled
"Underground Soviet Espionage Organization
(NKVD) in Agencies of the United States
Government"

Re: [REDACTED] -R"

(8) 1

b7C

AMH:bh

10/27/46

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that on October 18, 1946, Ursula Wasserman (no descriptive data set out or connections with the Gregory Case shown) was in conference with one Al Hartwell (not identified). At that time Wasserman stated that she had received information on German banking but that none of this had been released and that she would not give her source for this information. She stated that she planned to use this information but that she would have to clear with the Treasury Department before publication. Wasserman stated that she planned to see Einstein (believed to be Professor Einstein) as a means of putting "the bite" on Morgenthau (believed to be the former Secretary of the Treasury). X (u)

b2, b7D

page 13

[REDACTED] advised that on October 29, 1946, Wasserman contacted Edwin Rosskam, a photographer and a close friend of Wasserman's. She stated that she had received a letter from Einstein to Morgenthau which made the following statement: "This letter should really work." X (u)

page 14

New York Rpt., 11-21-46

Re: [REDACTED] - Espionage - R"

(80)'

b7C

ERC:cmn

10/21/46

Maureen Craig, Harbor Master's Office, Newport Beach, California, advised on September 18, 1946, that Henry A. Bellows claimed to be a scientist and a movie writer. He also claimed to be very friendly with Albert Einstein and stated that he expected Einstein to visit him on his boat at Newport Beach, California.

On October 31, 1946, Henry Bellows was interviewed by an agent of the San Diego Field Office. At that time Bellows advised that he was working on experiments in connection with the third dimensional camera. He added that he had contact with Einstein's son-in-law whose name he could not think of, and that his son-in-law would come to help him continue the experiments. (It was noted that Bellows, who came to the United States from Russia, was reported to be a chronic and psychopathic liar.)

San Diego Rpt., 4-20-51

Re: [REDACTED]

was.; Espionage - R" [REDACTED] b7C

(71)

FRC: cmm

11/26

b2, b7D

[redacted] reported a conversation which occurred on December 20, 1946, between Walter Lennon of New York City and Harlow Shapley (President of the Association for the Advancement of Science). Lennon apparently was the Manager of Radio Station WRUL, a short wave station operated as an Educational Institution by the World Wide Broadcasting Company. Shapley was one of the founders of the Company and was the principal Directors of the station. During the war years the station was seized by the State Department as a means of directing propaganda and news to foreign nations. Shapley had been endeavoring, according to the informant to regain control of the station. Lennon stated the State Department had agreed to release a few hours each day to the owners for educational broadcast after February 1, 1947. Lennon desired to select a number of scientific speakers with Shapley and to record a series of educational talks on American Progress in Science. He was very desirous of having Shapley be the master of ceremonies of each recording. ~~Re-~~ cause of a trip to India, Shapley could not accept this engagement, but suggested William Higinbotham, Executive Secretary of the FAS, who was located at Washington, D. C. Shapley described Higinbotham as a "wise young man", who would be able through the FAS to secure the necessary brilliant speakers. In identifying Higinbotham for Lennon, Shapley remarked that Higinbotham at a testimonial dinner and convention held at Princeton University, in honor of Albert Einstein, had been able to raise 30 thousand dollars for the FAS (date of dinner not stated). (X)(u)

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that on December 30, 1946, the National Officers of the Association of Cambridge Scientists, sponsored a symposium at the AAAS Convention. The symposium was held at the Copley Plaza Hotel and at the instigation of Harlow Shapley, William Higinbotham was present. In Higinbotham's and Shapley's presence and at their suggestion Leo Hurwich, Chairman of the Boston Cambridge Branch of the ICCASP and identified by a highly confidential source as a member of the Communist Party in 1945, urged the question of amalgamation. Shapley indicated that the Federation of American Scientists had received a large amount of money as a result of the events held at Princeton in November, in honor of Albert Einstein, but he did not go to the event reported by [redacted] (u)

Boston report, February 14, 1947. b2 b7D
Re: "National Committee on Atomic
Information, et al; Internal Security-C"
100-344452-45, pg. 20, 23
(23)

AMH:bjw

Mar '46

According to Philip Joseph Ragooland's former secretary and stenographer, Mrs. Alice Deleroy of San Francisco, Ragooland went to Costa Rico in November, 1946, to put into practical application his chemical process for removing gold from black sand. She believed that Dr. Julius Kahn, cousin of Albert Einstein, developed the chemical process for gold. (Date not given.)

It was ascertained that Ragooland had many contacts with Soviet officials at the USSR Consulate in San Francisco, and had conveyed information to them regarding new methods of recovering precious metals. (Source and date not given.)

Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor of The Committee for Foreign Correspondence, Berkeley, California, which is affiliated with the Federation of American Scientists. As its name implies, its purpose was to exchange correspondence with scientists of foreign countries to solicit opinions as to methods of control of atomic energy. (Source and date not given.)

4-22-47 San Francisco report
RE: "Comintern Apparatus;
Internal Security - R"
100-203581-5421 p. 76, 84
(17)

CJO:man

Nov '46

Mrs. Alice Deleray, former secretary and stenographer to the Ragooland-Broy Laboratories was interviewed by Special Agent of the San Francisco Field Division in November, 1946. She stated the Russians through their Consulate Representative in San Francisco carried on a great deal of correspondence with Philip Joseph Ragooland, which he kept in his own private files.

They likewise paid frequent visits to the Laboratories to witness demonstrations of Ragooland's formula, extracting gold from black sand. Mrs. Deleray was further of the opinion that Ragooland did not develop the formula for gold, but that it was developed by a Chemist in New York, Dr. Julius Kahn who gave it to Ragooland.

Ragooland was for sometime associated with Julius Kahn, a cousin of Albert Einstein, and former Chief of the Department of Chemistry, University of Heidelberg.

(Source and date not given)

11-15-46

Memo from SAC San Francisco

Re: "Ragooland-Broy Laboratories

Internal Security - R"

100-326913-16 (4)

SI 100-326913-22

(4)

CJOF:pan

On November 19 and 20, 1946, a highly confidential source made available to Special Agents of the Los Angeles Field Division photographic copies of Lionel Berman's personal papers, while he was enroute via Union Pacific Los Angeles Limited to Chicago.

This material included notes taken by Berman when he attended the Conference of Progressives held in Chicago on November 8, 1946. According to these notes, Albert Einstein was among the individuals proposed to whom the Communists would look to support the new nation-wide Communist front organization. The latter organization was to be the result of a conference scheduled for mid-January of 1947, in Washington, D. C.

11-26-46 Letter from SAC,
Los Angeles

Re: [REDACTED]
Internal Security - C" b7C

(5)

SI [REDACTED]

(11)

CJO:beb

An article which appeared in the "New York Times" newspaper on November 18, 1946, read as follows:

"Princeton, N. J., November 17, 1946.

"Article with photograph of group entitled "The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Meets" - The group in Princeton, N. J., met yesterday where they issued an appeal for public conscription of one million dollars to finance a nation-wide educational campaign on the social implications of atomic energy. Seated (left to right): Prof. Harold O. Urey, University of Chicago; Prof. Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, and Prof. Selig Hecht, Columbia University. Standing (left to right): Prof. Victor F. Weisskopf, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Leo S. Szilard, University of Chicago; Prof. Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University; Prof. Trorfin R. Hogness, University of Chicago; and Prof. Philip M. Morse, Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

A report of Confidential Informant [redacted] made July 12, 1945 stated that a check of the files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives revealed that Hecht had supported the following organizations:

"The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; the Council for Pan-American Democracy; and the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights."

New York Report
dated 12-11-46

Re: [redacted]
Internal Security - R." b7c
[redacted]
(18)

GMB:mlb

T-1 advised that Doctor Leo Szilard obtained a ~~PhD~~ in Physics at the University of Berlin, did research work at the University from 1923 to 1933, and worked in Berlin with Doctor Albert Einstein to develop several patents on a small cooling machine.

T-1 advised that Szilard brought the possibilities of the DSM Project to the attention of President Roosevelt in 1939, through the assistance of Doctor Einstein and Doctor Alexander Sachs, and as a result of Szilard's activity the Project eventually began.

The May 3, 1946, issue of the "Chicago Sun", contained photographs of Doctor Albert Einstein, Doctor Alexander Sachs and Doctor Leo Szilard which was captioned "Three Who Sold the Atom to America."

An article in the August 13, 1946, issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune", contained an associated press article dated August 12, at Trenton, New Jersey. The contents of this article were set out in this reference.

This article stated in part that a group of scientists, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, on that day filed papers with the State Secretary ~~seeking~~ to become Incorporated in New Jersey, as the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc. This article stated further that others listed with Einstein as trustees included Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago and six other individuals.

An article in the "Chicago Daily News", of November 18, 1946, stated that Professor Albert Einstein in a nation-wide broadcast said "Our efforts have their origins in a feeling of the heavy responsibility which

OIC to Release per Energy

physicists have taken upon themselves by the creating of the Atomic Bomb." According to this article the appeal for funds signed by Einstein and eight other scientists including Szilard stated:

- "1. Atomic Bombs can now be made cheaply and in large number. They will become more destructive.
- "2. There is no military defense against the Atomic Bomb and none can be expected.
- "3. Other nations can rediscover our secret processes by themselves.
- "4. Preparedness against Atomic Warfare is futile, and if attempted will ruin the structure of our social order.
- "5. If war breaks out, Atomic Bombs will be used and they will surely destroy our civilization.
- "6. There is no solution to this problem except International Control of Atomic Energy, and ultimately, the elimination of war."

OK Per Energy to release

T-1, MED
Chicago report, December 23,
1946.

Re: [REDACTED] b2
Internal Security-R" [REDACTED] b7C

(17)

AMH:hjw

11-18-46

The "New York Times" of November 18, 1946, described a meeting that had been held in Princeton, New Jersey, of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists (date not stated). This group, headed by Dr. Albert Einstein, was opening a campaign for \$1,000,000 for the purpose of educating the public to the realization of the peril of atomic bombs and to the fact that the only solution was an international atomic authority and ultimately the elimination of war. Dr. Einstein was named as President of the committee. The campaign was launched formally with a press conference and radio appeals by Drs. Einstein and Urey and later a luncheon attended by invited guests from all sections of the country. The Committee was to maintain its main office at 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

NY report, 1-27-47
Re: "Ginrad, IS-R."
100-190625-2641
(35)

AMH:vm

vm

11-17-46

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] advised the Bureau on November 19, 1946, that Frank Oppenheimer (not further identified) in conversation with Robert Connick (not further identified) discussed his trip in the East. "Oppenheimer said that he attended a meeting Saturday, went to Princeton Sunday where some money was collected. He said the Emergency Committee was planning to have a meeting in Chicago to raise some money and then have another meeting after that on the west-coast. They wanted to have a list of names of people to contact here. Oppenheimer also said that Robert Loevinger attended this meeting. In regard to this Emergency Committee, it was ascertained that this is the Emergency Committee on Atomic Energy. Albert Einstein is its chairman and it is the Fund Raising Committee of the Federation of American Scientists." X(u)

San Francisco report, 4-21-47
Re: "Northern California
Association of Scientists (NCAS)
Northern Calif. Chapter of the
Federation of American Scientists,
et al; Internal Security - R"
100-344452-68X2 pl3
(18)

AMH:vm

11/22/46

The following is quoted from a conversation between Ed Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff on November 22, 1946. (u)

"Ed asks how the foundation is coming. Harry asked which foundation Ed means. Ed says, the Jewish foundation. Harry says it is coming along, 'they' have to settle a few mechanical things on the school and so on. Harry had lunch with Otto. 'They' have been trying to get a hold of Paul Sweedey (ph). They have been negotiating with him for a couple of months. Ed asked who. Harry says, 'The Einstein'. Ed asked if he (Sweedey) is Jewish. Harry says no, but that they are not discriminating." (u) b2 b7D

Technical surveillance MI
Summary, Wash., D. C., 11-22-46. (u)
65-56402-1-989
(80)

AMH:ddl

From an article in the New York "Herald Tribune" of December 8, 1946, by Science Editor, John J. O'Neill, it was ascertained that Dr. Harry Grundfest attended a luncheon under the auspices of the American-Russian Institute on November 30, 1946, in New York City. Grundfest apparently asked a rigged question of speaker, Professor Alexander A. Mikhailov of the Moscow University, in which the latter could give an answer of the type most likely to advance the reputation of Soviet scientists and the attitude of that government towards scientists. The question asked by Grundfest dealt with the question as to whether there was any truth to the story that the teaching and use of the relativity theory had been banned in Russia because of the Jewish origin of its founder, Dr. Albert Einstein.

2-4-47 New York Report

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security - R" [REDACTED] b7c

(37)

CJO:cdd

12/46

The Washington Field Office (December, 1946) set out a membership list of the Federation of American Scientists which was obtained from [REDACTED] with background information b2, b7D which was obtained from the files of the Washington Field Office. Under the list of trustees appeared the name [REDACTED] Albert Einstein, chairman. (Information concerning this member of the FAS was set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 17, 1946 in the instant case.)

b7C

Washington Field Office Report,
1-28-47.

Re: "National Committee on
Atomic Information, et al.,
Internal Security-C."

100-34452-39, page 16

(32) '

AMH:mrg

On December 2, 1946, Special Agent [REDACTED] attended a rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City which meeting, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] was held to climax a "Get Together with Russia Month" and was initiated by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on November 7, 1946. b7c b2, b7D

According to an announcement made at the rally UN Delegates from Iraq, Iceland, Panama, Honduras, Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece, Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Denmark, Canada, China, France, England, United States, Ukrainia, Byelorussia, and USSR attended. Right Reverend Blair Larned, Bishop of the Convocation of Protestant Episcopal European Churches gave the invocation. William H. Melish, Chairman of the NCASF, presided at the rally.

Messages advocating cooperation between the United States and Russia were received from Philip Murray, Claude Pepper, Henry A. Wallace, Albert Einstein and others.

New York report dated 11-7-47
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship:
Internal Security - C"
100-146964-1301 p. 52

(34)
SI 100-146964-1091
(34) (no source)
SI 100-146964-A
(35) New York Times 12-3-46)
SI 66-8603-1-34-518
(37) (no source)

CMB:feh

619 - 620 - 621 - 622

12/4/46

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] furnished the Bureau with literature distributed by the National Committee to Oust Bilbo, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, 205 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, during the period October, November and December, 1946.

Included in this material was a letter dated December 6, 1946, signed by Quentin Reynolds and Vincent Sheehan on the stationery of the National Committee to Oust Bilbo which contained a partial list of the officers and members of this committee which was set out in this reference. The names of 55 members of this Committee were set out including that of Albert Einstein.

New York Report
July 7, 1947
Re: "Civil Rights Congress Internal
Security-C"
61-10149-517 Page 5
(27)

AMH:vw

b2, b7D
[redacted] advised that a meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress which was held in the Southern Negro Youth Congress Office at 526 Negro Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham, Alabama, on December 7 and 8, 1946. Informant advised among other things that one item on the agenda was the resolution against lynchings, violence and terror; further that a special resolution discussed an "American Crusade Against Lynching", which Louis Burnham (organizational Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress) described as a special resolution. Louis Burnham stated that SNYC would endorse a crusade to end lynching and proposed whereas it was resolved that the ways of lynching be met by organizing the various groups into an American Crusade against lynching, and the passage of Federal anti-lynching legislation; he stated that the American Crusade against lynching was under the chairmanship of Paul Robeson and Albert Einstein.

Birmingham Report,
4-23-47.
Re: "Southern Negro Youth
Congress; Internal
Security-C."
100-6548-273, page 14
(65)'

AMH:mrg

A physical surveillance of Harold Glasser, subject in the Gregory case, on December 8, 1946, reflected that on that date Glasser left Washington, D. C. by train and arrived at the station at Princeton, New Jersey, at about 1:15 p.m. He was met at the station by a man later identified as August Maffry. They walked about one block to the Princeton Inn and registered there.

William H. Summers, Assistant Manager of the Princeton Inn advised that Glasser and Maffry were both there to attend a Conference of Business Economists, which was held at the Inn on December 8 and 9. He advised that the Conference was being attended by 30 or 35 Economists, many of whom were connected with the Federal Reserve System.

It was noted that Dr. Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, was in the lobby of the Princeton Inn when Glasser arrived there on December 8, but Mr. Summers advised that Einstein had no connections with the Conference of Business Economists. He said that Einstein and four other individuals had been in a private conference at the Inn on that date.

Newark report dated 2-14-46
Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was.
et al.; Espionage - R "
65-56402-627 p. 22
(20)

CMB:man

On December 12, 1946, a greetings and farewell meeting was sponsored by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc. at Manhattan Center, 8th Avenue and 34th Street, New York City. The general theme of the meeting was a plea for understanding between the United States and Yugoslavia and the continuation of aid to the suffering in Yugoslavia and criticism of the State Department for using food for political purposes. At this meeting Johannes Steel (not identified) presented five plaques to Sava Kosanovich, the Yugoslav Ambassador, for orphans homes bearing the names of Wendell Wilkie, Mary McLeod Bethune, Albert Einstein, the late Senator George Norris and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

This information was obtained by two Special Agents of the New York Field Division who attended the above-mentioned meeting.

8-18-47 New York Report
Re: "American Committee For
Yugoslav Relief, Inc;
Internal Security - C"
100-212169-594 p.160
(36)

CJO:cdd

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised on November 25, 1946, that a luncheon sponsored by a committee of women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was to be held at the Hotel Pierre in New York City on December 12, 1946. According to [REDACTED] Albert Einstein was to be asked to be guest of honor. (u) b2, b7D

New York teletype, 11-25-46
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship,
Inc.; Internal Security - C"
100-146964-1085
(34)'

CMB:nec

In the Army "Weekly Intelligence Summary # 95", covering the period from December 6 to 13, 1946, appeared an article concerning the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. It stated that its leader and chief spokesman was Professor Albert Einstein, "who in the past has been used by various Communist Front organizations as a 'big name' 'innocent' sponsor."

The following is quoted from the article:

"In 1932 he was reported to have been a delegate to the World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam. This was the forerunner of the American League for Peace and Democracy. About this same time he was reported to have written an article for a Communistic propaganda magazine, 'Disarm'. In 1935 the Progressive Press stated Dr. Einstein had paid the tuition of a student to the Communistic Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas. In December 1937, he was reported to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The 'Daily Worker' of one October 1938, listed Professor Albert Einstein as a member of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. On 31 December 1938 he was listed as a sponsor of a New Year's Ball held under the auspices of the Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, an organization affiliated with the International Labor Defense. In December 1939 he was associated with the German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, affiliated with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. In June 1943, Dr. Einstein was connected with the National Council for Soviet American Friendship and at the same time belonged to the Chicago Society for American Soviet Relations, an affiliate of the former organization. In December 1943, he was active in the Reichstag Fire Trail Anniversary Committee in New York City which glorified the achievements of George Dimitroff, Head of the Comintern. In September 1946, Dr. Einstein was reported as connected with the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. All of these organizations and affairs are Communist controlled and Communist Front organizations."

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a completely reliable source whose information was probably true.

OK Per Army to Release

Enclosure-Transmitted by letter dated December 13, 1946 from G-2 War Department, Washington, D. C. 100-7660-4169 p. 3 (9)

2/22/46

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished to the Bureau a letter dated December 20, 1945, addressed to many people in the Madison, Wisconsin area, as authored by Dorothy Parker, acting chairman, and Roy L. Matson, honorary chairman of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Madison Chapter. This letter was set out in this reference.

This letter also set out the names of the national sponsors of this organization, one of whom was Albert Einstein.

b2
b7D

[redacted]

Milwaukee report,
2-19-46.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee AKA; Internal
Security-C."
100-7061-1202
(19)

AMH:mr g

12/27/46

2

On the evening of December 27, 1946, Harry White contacted Madeline Karr. The following is part of their conversation: (X) (u)

"H. Madeline, I spoke to Norman Ness (PH) this afternoon, and he said he was going to speak to Paul Porter, but he didn't seem too enthusiastic.

"M. No?

"H. You made a very good impression on him though.

"M. Thank you.

"H. But I am inclined to think it is your relatives (laughter.) (u)

"M. (Laughter) You mean.....

"H. You know how the department is on anybody connected with Drew Pearson.

"M. Uhuh. Einstein (PH) got into the act, too, huh?

"H. Oh, no. No, not Einstein. Just Drew Pearson. He wasn't mentioned, but.....

"M. I know."

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]
Technical Surveillance Logs
Washington, D. C. 12-27-46
Entitled: "MI Summary"
65-56402-1-1107;
(82)

b2, b7D, b7E
(u)

ERC:cmm

2-57 114

X

By Bureau letter dated December 27, 1946, the Honorable George E. Allen, Director, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., was advised that the Communists were planning to form a new national political front organization and third party.

This letter advised that it had been ascertained through a highly confidential and reliable source that Lionel Berman, leading functionary of the Cultural Section of the Communist Party in New York City, had been in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, contacting various officials of the Communist Party disclosing a Communist plan for the merger of various left wing groups into a new organization and/or a third party. It was reported that Berman's plans called for a conference in mid January of 1947, to be held in Washington, D. C., out of which the new organization was to be set up. The organization, according to the above source, was scheduled to encompass the Independent Citizens Committee for the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the National Citizens Political Action Committee and various independent state bodies.

It was reported that Berman said that at the "recent" Conference of Progressives held in Chicago there were a number of individuals who were proposed as possible sponsors or backers for the meeting which was to be held by the Conference of Progressives in mid January at Washington, D. C., to whom the Communists would look for support in the formation of this new nationwide front organization. According to the source, Berman indicated that such well known names as Albert Einstein, Harlow Shapley, Elliot Roosevelt, Mary McCloud Bethune and Marshall Field, were among those listed as proposed supporters of the meeting scheduled by the Conference of Progressives, all of whom had been active in Communist infiltrated organizations or pro-Russian functions.

100-338892-93X1
(11)

CMB:feh

12/31/46

The "New York Times" of December 30, 1946, carried a news item concerning a protest against the granting of permanent residence or citizenship to Nazi scientists who were then working in the United States for the army. It was stated that more than 40 scientists, educators, clergymen and other persons signed the protest which was released by the "Council Against Intolerance", 17 East 42nd Street. The protest was telegraphed to President Truman, Secretary of State James E. Byrnes and Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The signers included Dr. Albert Einstein and eight other individuals.

Memo from D. M. Ladd
to Director 1-6-47
Re: "German Specialists
and Scientists in the U.S.
under the Protective Custody
of the Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency."
105-8090-26
(13)

AMH:ddl

12-30-46

Alfred Epaminondas Sarant was interviewed by Bureau Agents in July, 1950, in connection with the Julius Rosenberg espionage ring at which time Sarant denied having engaged in espionage or having worked as an agent for Rosenberg.

During the course of a search of Sarant's home on Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, by authority of waiver of search signed by Sarant on July 19, 1950 three letters were located in the effects of Sarant which were set out in full in this reference.

One of these letters was dated December 30, 1946, and signed "Regards - love, Bill." The following is quoted from this letter: "A small but charming volume is A. Einstein -- 'The Meaning of Relativity' -- Princeton University Press - 1945".

Sarant was confronted with these letters and he stated that they were written by William Perl. Sarant stated that he met William Perl through Joel Barr with whom he admitted a close friendship from 1941 to 1946.

Albany report, 10-31-50
Re: "Julius Rosenberg,
Espionage - R"
65-58236-563, p. 14
(76)

AMH:vm

X

A trash cover maintained on the residence of [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] in the latter part of 1950, reflected that he had the
name "Dr. Ladenberg" in his possession and that a Dr. Rudolf
Walther Ladenburg was employed as a consulting expert by the
Ballistics Research Laboratory.

The files of the Baltimore office contained a report
entitled "Rudolf Walther Ladenberg, AEA-A", in which investigation
was conducted in 1947, that developed no disloyalty information.
This report reflected that Ladenberg's principal residence was
Princeton, New Jersey, and that he listed Albert Einstein as one
of his references.

Baltimore Memorandum with
enclosed report dated 6-21-50
b7C Re: [REDACTED] Espionage-R"
Page 14
(65)

CMB:vw

~~1033~~

1947

In the "Narodni Kalendar" - 1947 (Narodni Glasnik Almanac) published by Narodni Glasnik, 1916 East Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania appears an article on page 51 entitled "USA and USSR" by Professor Albert Einstein. Content of the article was not translated.

This material was furnished for the Bureau's information with regard to Croatian general intelligence matters.

The above translation of page heading carried as an enclosure to memo from Pittsburgh Field Division to the Bureau dated June 6, 1947
Re: "Narodni Glasnik (National Herald) Internal Security - C."
100-10123-173
(26)

CJO:lih

~~1040~~

By letter dated March 27, 1948, the Los Angeles Office set out a list of names and requested the New York Office to thoroughly and in detail interview the persons listed therein in connection with the captioned investigation.

One of the names appearing on this list was that of Dimitri Joanowisch Marianoff. The following information appeared in this letter concerning Marianoff: Marianoff was born on January 6, 1889 at Winnisa, Russia. He entered the United States at New York on June 3, 1935, from Hamilton Bermuda on the SS Queen of Bermuda. He was married to Margo Einstein at Berlin, Germany on November 29, 1930. She was the daughter of the noted Professor Albert Einstein, and she divorced Marianoff on March 16, 1938, at Trenton, New Jersey.

Marianoff filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen on October 11, 1935, in the District Court of New York. He gave the names of two individuals in New York City as witnesses to his declaration. Upon examination by INS Inspectors, these witnesses could not qualify because of apparent insufficient acquaintance with Marianoff, who then submitted the names of Alfred J. Rothenberg, and his wife Frances J. Rothenberg, as witnesses, saying that they had known him since 1937. On June 12, 1942, Marianoff was admitted to US citizenship.

(no source stated)

Re: [REDACTED]
et al; Misconduct in Office
Bribery" [REDACTED] b7C

(4)

Correlators Note: Serial 31 of this file reflected that on November 8, 1948, the Los Angeles Office was instructed to initiate an investigation of the captioned matter. Allegations had been received that Rothenberg was able to obtain visas through the American Vice Consul at Tijuana, Mexico, and through Moutal, Chief of the Status Section of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City.

Mr. Dimitri Marianoff, 38 West 10th Street, New York

City was interviewed on March 31, 1948, by Bureau Agents concerning his acquaintance and relations with Alfred J. Rothenberg of 1255 Clubview Drive, Los Angeles, California, and Monte Moutal, 1080 Anderson Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Marianoff who described himself as a former son-in-law of Albert Einstein, advised that he entered the United States from Bermuda in the latter part of May, 1935, with his then father-in-law, Einstein. He advised that Margo Einstein and he later went to Los Angeles, California, in about October, 1937, for the purpose of writing a book, and there at some social event, the exact place not being recalled by him, met Alfred J. Rothenberg. Marianoff could not recall who introduced him to Rothenberg, but seemed to recall that it was some Russian woman.

During his residence in Los Angeles, California, Marianoff recalled that Rothenberg appeared to be extremely active in contacts with Immigration and Naturalization Service officials; and he was always making telephone calls, sending telegrams to them, usually through Congressman McCormack, and that he Marianoff had never been able to figure out just what business Rothenberg was in.

Marianoff exhibited to the interviewing agents a book entitled "Einstein--an Intimate Study of a Great Man" by Dimitri Marianoff, published by Doubleday Doran and Company, New York, New York, 1944. Marianoff stated that the movies were interested in the purchase of movie rights of the production of this book as a film, however, he had been in contact with one Leo Lenz, a writer's agent Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of handling negotiations with Warner Brothers and other film companies. Marianoff stated that Rothenberg, in the latter part of 1947, had made some attempts to arrange for the movie rights concerning this book. Marianoff stated, however, that before Rothenberg had been able to make any final arrangements his father-in-law, Albert Einstein, whose permission was required prior to any final arrangements in connection with the movie rights, had declined to consent to the filming of any story based on his life, stating that he wanted merely to die in peace, and that subsequently Rothenberg had, in 1947, advised him that he would not be able to make any definite arrangements in that connection.

New York report, 4-12-48

Re: [REDACTED]
et al Misconduct in Office Bribery"

(70)

b7c

1-47

In the "Office and Professional News", announcement was made that beginning in January, 1947, the first issue of "Staff" and "Technical America", twenty-page magazines to be published by the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO for the social service and technical fields, were to appear. It was further disclosed that Talbot Hamlin, Dean of the Avery Library of Architecture at Columbia University, would serve as Contributing Editor to "Technical America", together with Albert Einstein and Walter Rautenstrauch, Professor Emeritus of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University.

New York report, 2-18-47
Re: "Communist Infiltration of
United Office and Professional
Workers of America, CIO;
Internal Security-C"
61-10490-478 p. 16
(27)

AMH:vm
vm

1-47

In the latter part of 1946 or in the first part of 1947, the Jewish Council of Russian Relief changed its name to the American Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Incorporated, with offices at 40 East 26th Street, New York City. This organization was regarded as the exclusive agency for the shipment of rehabilitation supplies embarked to the USSR by American Jewish agencies. The 1947 campaign for funds was carried on to help rehabilitate Jewish war orphans and to aid the Jewish Council in "strengthening the ties of friendship between the American people and the Soviet Union" through a campaign of rehabilitation. Professor Albert Einstein was one of the honorary presidents of this organization.

(Source not given)

In serial 24 of this file, it was stated that Aaron Popick maintained close associations among members of the CP in Portland, Oregon but appeared to be working independently on behalf of the Russians. In January 1947, Popick was engaged in forming a new organization in Portland, apparently to supplant the disbanded Jewish Council of Russian War Relief of which he had been chairman.

5-10-47

New York report,

Re: [REDACTED]

was... Internal Security-R"

(35)

CJO:vm
vm

~~SECRET~~

In the Weekly Intelligence Summary, covering the period from December 27, 1946 to January 3, 1947, appeared an article entitled "Council Against Intolerance Shows Its Intolerance." According to this article the Council Against Intolerance In America was selling seals to support its so-called activity against intolerance and bigotry. During the week of December 27, this Council sent a telegram to President Truman protesting against the granting of permanent residence and citizenship to German scientists now working for the United States Army. Included among the signers of the telegram was Albert Einstein. Albert Einstein had previously been shown as having a long record of pro-Communist activity.

The Council Against Intolerance In America, was an active sponsor in March 1943 of a rally of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in New York City, which had been reported as a Communist organization.

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a completely reliable source whose information was confirmed by other sources.

The above material was submitted as an enclosure to a letter from the War Department to the Bureau January 3, 1947
100-7660-4186 p. 7
(9)

CJO:feh

SECRET

OK per ARmy to Release

~~SECRET~~ 640 ¹⁹⁴⁵

119107

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S) X (S)

[REDACTED] (S) X (S)

[REDACTED] (S) X (S)

Memo to Mr. Ladd from
Mr. [REDACTED] 1-9-47
enclosing above-referred to
dispatch.
Re: [REDACTED]
Request Information Con-
cerning. [REDACTED]
(85)

b7c

AMH:ddl

641 ~~1046~~

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

In the Army's "Weekly Intelligence Summary" report, No. 99, for the period of January 3-10, 1947, appeared an article entitled "Einstein Praises Communist Party in France." The article reported that Professor Albert Einstein during the week of January 3-10, 1947, declared himself strongly in favor of the Communist Party of France and its program. It also stated that Einstein had often been found among the ranks of "deluded liberals" who front for the Communists.

The article mentioned that a statement of Einstein's appeared in the French Communist newspaper "Ce Soir", published in Paris, in which Einstein criticized various activities of the U.S.

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a usually reliable source whose information was probably true.

*Pass declared
per Army
letter dated
12/23/81.
SP-4 EKW/DAF
2/14/83*

The above summary was transmitted to the Bureau by a letter from Headquarters, Military District of Washington, Washington, D. C. dated January 10-1947. 100-7660-4252 page 1, 10 (9)

~~SECRET~~

CJO:lih

OK to Release per Army

~~1047~~

642

~~SECRET~~

1-12-47

b2, b7D

SX

 made available the minutes of the meeting of the Provisional Board of Directors of the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education (ASAE) held in Washington, D. C. on January 11-12, 1947.

At this meeting E. E. Minett, representative of the Southern Council of the ASAE reported on the present state of the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education--National Committee of Atomic Information--Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists relations, and mentioned that McDonald (not identified) had sent a request to Einstein for a three-way meeting, perhaps as early as February 23 (year not given), to work out their relationships more closely.

7-29-47 Washington Field
Division Report
Re: "Association of Scientists
for Atomic Education;
Internal Security - C"
100-350587-3 p.28
(85)'

CJO:cdd

~~1048~~

~~SECRET~~ 643

1/17/47

~~SECRET~~

A copy of a "Top Secret" memorandum from the USFET to the Director of Intelligence, War Department dated January 2, 1947, was made available to the Bureau on January 14, 1947, by the Military Intelligence Division. This memorandum was captioned "Kaul, Dr. Friedrich Karl".

Also enclosed with the above memorandum was a War Department summary of information classified "Top Secret" dated January 17, 1947, which was made available to the Bureau and which set forth information obtained for MID from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

This summary stated that these files did not indicate that Kaul had been in contact with or that he was in any way related to either Professor Einstein, or personnel employed in the General Electric Dupont Research Laboratories.

100-183056-3
(85)

*United States Forces European Theater Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.
AMH:ddl

OK to Release per Army

~~1043~~

644

1/19/47

The following is quoted from MI Summary dated January 19, 1947, "David Wahl to Joe —. David told Joe that he had just returned yesterday from New York where he had spent most of the week. Joe wanted to know if David had talked with Israel (phonetic), and he said, yes but Israel had said he had written a letter to Joe. Joe said Israel only told him in the letter that he had nothing else to do with it and advised him to write to the Einstein Foundation, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, which Joe said he did. Joe said, however, it had occurred to him that he (Joe) should be helping them organize the University, and in his letter to them offered his services to help build the University, and Joe added that he wouldn't apply for a teaching job until that matter came up. Joe informed David that the Foundation was going to take over the old Gladstein (phonetic) Medical Institute in Waltham, Massachusetts and build the Brandeis (phonetic) University around it. Joe said Israel did not give him the names of any persons to write to, and David said that he suspected that a friend of his, Sam Rothstein (phonetic), was more involved in it than Goldstein (who was formerly connected with Einstein in this matter), and that he, David, was going to see him Wednesday and would discuss the matter with him. David said it would be a meeting of the Interim Committee on Wednesday that he would see Sam and that he thinks it might also be a good idea to also talk to the man there who runs the "Jewish People's Fraternal Order".

Technical Surveillance Log, Washington, D.C.
January 19, 1947
65-56402-1-1181
(79)

AMH:bh

~~SECRET~~

645

A Summary of Intelligence furnished the Baltimore Field Division, by Headquarters, Second Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, dated February 13, 1948, reported that in February, 1947, the United World Federalists (UWF) was formed by merging the World Federalists, Americans United for World Government, Student Federalists, World Republicans in Massachusetts, Committee for World Federation and World Citizens of Georgia. This meant a group of some 18,000 members with the goal of world federal government. It had the blessing of Dr. Albert Einstein, Communist adherent.

It was also reported in the Summary that the world government movement had grown ever since Clarence Streit (not identified) originated his "union" outline in 1939, which was incorporated as the Federal Union in 1939 to attain world order. This same "idea" in 1942 became the business of Louis Dolivet, Communist agent in the Free World Association, which in 1945 was consolidated with the Americans United for World Government.

Baltimore teletype, 4-27-50

Re: [REDACTED]

(64)

CJO:vm

OK to Release per Army

SECRET 646

2-14-47

~~SECRET~~

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated was formed in Princeton, New Jersey, with offices at 90 Nassau Street, under the leadership of Dr. Albert Einstein, the noted physicist.

The February 14, 1947 issue of the "Times Herald" carried an article under the caption "Scientists Seek Funds to Reveal Atom Secrets" which stated that on February 13, 1947 a campaign to raise one million dollars to finance efforts to divulge information concerning atomic energy, which the American Government was trying to keep secret as a safeguard against international trouble was launched by a group of scientists.

According to the article this group was headed by Albert Einstein, the noted physicist and included three University of Chicago Professors as trustees and called itself the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc.

This article set out a list of the trustees of the Committee in addition to Einstein.

Memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington Personnel Clearance Office, Room 4253, New War Department Building, Washington, D.C. with attached newspaper clipping dated 2-14-47
Re: "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated"
100-345104-6
(18)

CMB:vm *vm*

~~SECRET~~ 647 648

2/14/47

This reference is a letter from the Department of State to the Director dated March 12, 1947, enclosing an undated report which was an account of the Congress of the League against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies which was held at Brussels between February 10 and 14, 1947. The following is quoted from this report:

"The 'Presidency of Honour' of this Congress was composed of: Professor Albert Einstein (Berlin); George Lansbury, M. P. (England); Madame Sun Yat Sen (Canton)."

This report stated that the League Against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies was an offspring of the Workers International Relief and hence of the Comintern which was the parent of the W.I.R.

61-5917-2
changed to
61-5917-1
(51)

AMH:ddl

OK to Release per State

SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

2-16-47

SECRET

The Atomic Energy Commission advised by letter dated April 11, 1947, that Dr. Bernstein had recently corresponded with Dr. Albert Einstein, requesting information concerning the application of beryllium as a possible source of atomic energy. Apparently Dr. Bernstein was prompted to this action after learning of an article that had appeared in the "Bulletin-de la Societe Chimique-de France" concerning a discovery by a Russian Scientist named G.J. Djounkovsky of a procedure for the isolation of beryllium from the ore by a much cheaper and better process as has been the case to the present."

OK to Release
Per
Energy

By letter dated April 30, 1947, the above information was referred to the New York Office.

Dr. Einstein referred Dr. Bernstein's inquiry to Dr. Wigner, an associate of Dr. Einstein. Bernstein then corresponded with Dr. Wigner and requested information as to whether the beryllium isolated by Dr. Djounkovsky's procedure, could be applied, in one way or another to the production of atomic bombs. The Atomic Energy Commission advised that certain phases of the metallurgy concerning the beryllium metal was considered restricted information by the Commission. Dr. Wigner's answer to Bernstein was evasive and noncommittal. Both Dr. Einstein and Dr. Wigner were at that time located at Princeton University.

Bureau files reflected that from a highly confidential source it was learned that Bernstein while residing in Barcelona was in touch with a Russian born Belgium citizen who was at one time reported to be a possible Soviet espionage agent.

The above-mentioned correspondence is set out in detail in this reference.

117-82-1
(25) (77)

AMH:vm

SECRET

2-22-47

SECRET

The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated June 14, 1947, a photostatic copy of a resume prepared by the anti-Communist group in the Actors Equity Association, which was furnished on a confidential basis by actor [REDACTED] b7D

The section of the resume which makes reference to the captioned organization was filed with this reference.

This resume stated that: Margaret Webster was a sponsor of a dinner at the Hotel Commodore, in New York City, on February 22, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army of the Soviet Union; the dinner was under the auspices of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today"; Miss Webster's co-sponsors at the dinner were the usual lot of Communist stooges and fellow travelers, including Albert Einstein and nineteen other individuals.

Memo to D.M. Ladd from
J.P. Coyne, 7-17-47
Re: "Soviet Russia Today"
61-7374-210
(27)

AMH:vm
vm

SECRET

2-24-47

LET

The New York "World Telegram" for February 24, 1947, contained an article concerning Gerhart Eisler and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The writer of this article Frederick Woltman, a staff writer, stated that JAFRC had flourished on the backing of prominent Americans which had included Rita Hayworth, Albert Einstein, and others.

(page 8)

The New York "Journal American" of April 8, 1947, contained an article by Howard Rushmore in which he mentioned that during the previous three years, prominent persons had sponsored the JAFRC including Rita Hayworth, Albert Einstein, and others. This article stated further that none of those persons endorsed the stand of the JAFRC Executive Board which refused to let the House Committee on Un-American Activities examine the books and records of the "Red Front" organization.

(page 14)

New York report, 8-13-47
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee aka; Internal Security-C"
100-7061-1459
(31)
SI 100-7061-A
New York World Telegram
2-24-47 (paragraph 1)
(30)

AMH:vm

vm

STOP

2-18-47

A. ET.

b2, b7D

In March, 1947, [REDACTED] advised that Barrows Dunham, 127 Beulley Avenue, Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, was the author of "Man Against Myth" to be released by Little, Brown Company on April 8, 1947. Informant further stated that Dunham credits publicly known Communists such as Ella Winter Stewart, with having assisted him.

It was noted that at the direction of either Ella Winter Stewart or D. Angus Cameron, chairman of the Massachusetts PAC, advance copies of the book were furnished several persons, one of whom was Albert Einstein. (Source not given.)

3-18-47 Boston Report

RE: [REDACTED]

Security Matter - C" b7C

[REDACTED]
(15)

CJO:man

654

~~1053~~

3-4-47

The "Times-Herald" for February 14, 1946, (a pencil notation indicated that this should be 1947) carried an article concerning the Campaign of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists to raise one million dollars to divulge information concerning atomic energy which the American Government was trying to keep secret as a safeguard against international trouble. According to the article, the headquarters of the organization was to be located at Princeton, New Jersey, and it also reflected that this Committee disseminated a form letter in which it solicited these funds.

In view of the Bureau's jurisdiction in the guarding of the atomic energy secrets, it was suggested that a member of the Atomic Energy Section personally discuss the program of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, with a member of the Atomic Energy Commission at which time it should be suggested that a member of the Commission who was acquainted with Einstein be directed to discuss this Committee with Einstein. It was further suggested that this individual ascertain from Einstein just how far his Committee intended to go in divulging information concerning atomic energy, in order that some opinion might be reached as to whether or not these activities by the Committee violated deeper provisions of the Atomic Energy Act.

Memorandum to Mr. D.M. Ladd
from J.C. Strickland
dated 3-4-47
Re: "The Emergency Committee
of Atomic Scientists, Inc."
100-345104-5
(24)

CMB:vm *vm*

3-7-47

8 X ET.

Reference was made to a memorandum from Mr. J.C. Strickland to Mr. D.M. Ladd, dated March 4, 1947, in which it was recommended that information concerning the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated be furnished the Atomic Energy Commission and requesting that it be determined whether a member of the Atomic Energy Commission might interview Dr. Albert Einstein as to the true purposes of the organization.

On March 7, 1947, a letter directed to the Atomic Energy Commission was personally delivered to Mr. C.A. Rolander, Jr., Security Office, AEC. Mr. Rolander was given every opportunity to offer to interview Einstein by a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, however, no such offer was made. This could be explained by the facts obtained that the Manhattan Engineering District had never had any close contact with Einstein. Although nuclear research directed toward the discovery of the atomic bomb was based in part on Einstein's work, he did not contribute anything during the period of the development of the bomb. He was not a consultant to MED nor was he at the time a consultant to the AEC. No one in the AEC had any occasion to speak with Einstein in the regular course of their duties.

Memorandum to Mr. D.M. Ladd
from Mr. V.P. Keay dated 3-12-47
Re: "The Emergency Committee of
Atomic Scientists, Incorporated."
100-345104-7
(10)

CMB:vm
vm

XET

A highly confidential source abroad advised the Bureau by memorandum dated February 9, 1948, Number 8672, that a Dr. Stefan Loria, a physicist of Breslau, was on a short visit to the U. K. This source stated further that he was definitely a Polish Communist but was stated to have maintained the attitude that the Polish Communist Party was not under the domination of the Soviet Union; that in scientific circles, he was reputed to possess what was known as "diplomatic talent" (X)(u)

This source reported further that Loria was proceeding almost immediately to Pasadena where he would meet Millikan and Einstein. This source did not know the significance of Millikan but presumed that Einstein was the famous American Mathematician, Dr. Albert Einstein. This source stated that the Bureau might be interested in checking the activities of Loria while in this country, and in the event that any investigation was undertaken, asked to be advised if any actions were at all suspicious (X)(u)

By letter dated February 25, 1948, the Bureau advised the Los Angeles Office that it was believed that the Millikan and Einstein referred to were Dr. Robert Millikan, President of California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, and either Dr. Albert Einstein or his son Albert Einstein, Jr., who was reported to have been conducting research at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, in July of 1947. The Bureau advised further that Dr. Millikan and Einstein were both well-known to the Los Angeles Office as prominent scientists. The letter advised further that a review of the Bureau files failed to reflect any information concerning Dr. Stefan Loria or Dr. Albert Einstein, Jr. (X)(u)

The Los Angeles Office was instructed upon receiving information that Loria had entered the United States to conduct an investigation to determine Loria's activities and particularly the purpose and reasons for his meeting with Doctors Millikan and Einstein at Pasadena, California. (X)(u)

R: [REDACTED]
Internal Security-R. b7c

(6)

SI

(6)

AMH:mrg

658

~~1058~~

SECRET

2/7/47

AT

An examination of checks drawn against the bank account of Cyril J. Bath at the National City Bank of Cleveland main office for the months of January, February and March, 1947 revealed a check dated March 7, 1947 payable to the "Emergency Committee of Atom Scientists" in the amount of \$200. This check was endorsed A. Einstein, Emergency Committee of Atom Scientists, regular account, The First National Bank of Princeton, New Jersey.

The identity of Cyril J. Bath or the connection with the Communist Party is not shown in this reference.

Source not stated, Cleveland Report
April 9, 1947
Re: "Communist Party of the United
States-Funds Internal Security-C"
100-3-63-309
(76)

AMH:vw

659

~~1067~~

SECRET

AET

b2, b7D

[redacted] reported that at a meeting on March 10, 1947, of the Council on African Affairs, Max Yergan, reported to be an affiliate of the Communist Party, had promised to introduce Wulf Sachs to Dr. Albert Einstein for the purpose of arranging financial support through Einstein for Sachs' work in South Africa. (u)

Sachs had told informant that the leaders of the Council on African Affairs had endeavored to work out a speaking tour for him in company with Paul Robeson. (u)

7-2-47 Boston Report

Re: [redacted]

alias P. A. Lyst;

Internal Security - R" b7c

(15)7

CJO:cdd

660

~~1065~~

SECRET

b2, b7D

[On August 10, 1947, Confidential Informant [redacted] of (u) Los Angeles, California made available a printed letter bearing the letterhead "The Lutheran Research Society, Official Organ-The Eleventh Hour, Box 3381, Jefferson Station, Detroit 14, Michigan; dated June-July, 1947; addressed to "Dear Christian Friends"; and signed by Lawrence Reilly (Director).

This letter reviewed current news. One item reported that some American scientists put in a good word for the Soviet spies apprehended in the Canadian Gouzenko espionage investigation. It quoted a statement from the "Sessional Paper" of the Canadian Parliament, # 208, March 18, 1947. The statement included a list of scientists who took part in an organized campaign on Professor Israel Halperin's behalf. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on the list.

100-92526-981
(6)

CJO:feh

~~1068~~

661

2/21/47

~~SECRET~~

The "Oregon Journal" of March 20, 1947, gave publicity to a speech being sponsored by the "Association of Portland Scientists", honoring Dr. Leo Szilard, trustee of the "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists" and director of Biophysics and Radio Biology, University of Chicago. This article further set forth that the "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists" headed by Dr. Albert Einstein was the parent organization for the "Association of Portland Scientists".

Reference was made to Dr. Leo Szilard in the "Congressional Record" entitled "Hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, 79th Congress, First Session on H. R. 4280" entitled "An Account for the Development and Control of Atomic Energy." The first general witness called before the Committee was Dr. Leo Szilard, on October 18, 1945. In this hearing Dr. Szilard stated in part that in October, 1939, he and Professor E. P. Wigner approached Professor Albert Einstein to obtain his help in order to convey to President Roosevelt the need for government activity in the field of atomic research; further that Dr. Alexander Sachs of New York with whom Szilard and Wigner consulted, took Dr. Einstein's letter to President Roosevelt which resulted in the beginning of a research for the development of the atom bomb.

Portland rpt. 5-27-47
Re: "Association of Portland
Scientists, Atomic Energy Act."
117-54-5
(65)

AMH:ddl

1067

662

~~SECRET~~

2/21/47

b2/b70

[REDACTED] advised of a conversation between Eva Witte and Margaret Reckmeyer on March 21, 1947, (Republic 5600, Ext. 3495). According to informant, Eva said the book she had done on "Race", (ph) was going into production the following week and Einstein was writing the introduction on it. The Capitol (ph) Publishing Company, was publishing it. The above-mentioned individuals were not further identified in this reference. (u)

Technical Surveillance Log,
dated March 21, 1947,
Washington, D. C., entitled
"MI Summary."
65-56402-1-1540
(80) (u)

Correlators note: It ~~could~~ not be determined in this reference if Einstein mentioned above was identical with Albert Einstein.

AMH:bjw

~~1068~~

663

~~SECRET~~

3/27/47

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated March 27, 1947, Glenn H. Bethel of the Liason Office, Ottawa, Canada, forwarded to the Bureau copies of a list setting forth the names of individuals and organizations which made representations to the Canadian Government in connection with persons accused in the Canadian Espionage Case.

Particular attention was invited to page 2, section B, setting forth the names of persons in the United States who made representations in favor of Israel Halperin. This list of persons made representations in favor of Professor Israel Halperin after charges were made but before a decision was handed down. All were scientists and appeared to have taken part in an organized campaign on Professor Halperin's behalf. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

Re: "Corby (Israel Halperin);
Espionage-R"
100-342972-1195
(60)

AMH:jch

~~1068~~
664

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Field Division reported (date not stated) that it was in receipt of information from Source [REDACTED] b2, b7D that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated sent letters to the Argentine, French and Soviet Embassies. These communications were signed by Albert Einstein, Chairman. It was reported that Einstein's communications indicated that through the release of atomic energy, our generation had brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire.

He indicated that the scientists recognized the inescapable responsibility to carry to their fellow citizens the simple facts on atomic energy and its implications on society. It indicated that one of the basic principles of the organization was that their only hope for security with reference to the atomic bomb-atomic energy was to have an informed citizenry. The communication ended by indicating that the organization needed one million dollars for this task and consequently it was calling upon the recipient for donations.

The headquarters for the organization was listed at Room 28, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

The following individuals were listed as office: A. Einstein, H. C. Urey, Hans A. Hogness, Philip M. Morse, Linus Pauling, Leo Szilard and V. F. Weisskopf.

Memorandum to Mr. J. C.
Strickland from J. J. Casper
Dated 3-27-47
Re: "Emergency Committee of
Atomic Scientists, Incorporated -
C"
100-345104-8
(24, 77)

CMB:fmg

1070

~~SECRET~~

3/28/47

SLC

A decoded cable dated March 28, 1947, from the Legal Attache, Mexico City, Mexico, advised that Gunther Buschin Arndt had applied for transit visa to the United States; further that Arndt gave as reference in the United States Helen Dukas, in care of Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University.

Re: [REDACTED]
SM - C."

(21)

b7c

AMH:ddl

~~1071~~
666

SEA

On March 31, 1947, Miss Margaret H. Gammon of 10 Lemington Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, directed a letter to Mr. Hoover in which she indicated that the Max Nydans who lived in the apartment over her's were connected in some way with Communistic fifth-column work.

Miss Gammon stated that Mrs. Max Nydon was the niece of Einstein and therefore seemed above suspicion. Miss Gammon stated she thought, however, that Mr. Einstein had Communistic or Socialistic leanings.

By Bureau letter, dated April 19, 1947, Miss Gammon was informed that the contents of her letter had been carefully noted and were being made a matter of record in the files of the Bureau.

62-83249-2
(80)

CMB:vw

~~1072~~
667

April '47

4-47

In April 1947, a letter published by the Northern California Association of Scientists for Atomic Education (NCASAE) contained an article regarding the Committee for Foreign Correspondence. The article stated that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, made a grant of \$5,000 to the Committee for Foreign Correspondence which would enable it to carry on its work on a much larger scale.

The article further reported that during the past year the Committee had sent over 10,000 pamphlets on international control of atomic energy to scientists in sixty nations. Of these, more than a hundred letters and packages of literature had been sent to individual scientists and to scientific societies in the Soviet Union.

10-10-47 San Francisco Report
Re: "The Committee for Foreign
Correspondence, Association of
Scientists for Atomic Education
Committee for Foreign Correspondence;
Internal Security - R"
100-359587-15 p.17
(5)

CJO:cdd

~~1078~~
668

~~SECRET~~

On a circular letter dated April, 1947, bearing the heading "Committee for Foreign Correspondence, Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, Inc., Box 615, Berkeley, California," Albert Einstein, of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, was listed as one of the national sponsors of the association.

The letter explained the purposes of the Federation of American Scientists and the above mentioned Committee. It also stated that they had received financial assistance from the Einstein Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists to expand the Committee's activities.

Above letter bears the following notation "Received by L.R. Pennington from American Legion, which received it from California branch. Originated in a South American consulate."

100-350587-10

(24)

SI

(20)

CJO:vm
vmm

4/27

b2, b7D

SLD

In April, 1947, [REDACTED] made available to the New York Office a letterhead of the American Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Incorporated, which set forth the current national officers. According to this letterhead, Professor Albert Einstein and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were honorary presidents.

NY rpt. 5-23-47
Re: "American Jewish Council
to Aid Russian Rehabilitation,
Inc. aka, IS - C."
100-184445-14, p. 13
(35)

AMH:ddl

~~1075~~

670-671

It was reported in Mr. Westbrook Pegler's column in the November 1, 1950 issue of the "New York Journal American" that Doctor Kathryn McHale was a participant in a national conference on the German problem held in New York, New York, in March of 1947. He further reported that many of the sponsors of this conference were members of the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

The "New York Times" in its issue of February 4, 1947, Page 10, contained the following relating to the National Conference on the German problem.

"Pointing out that twice within a generation, the American people have had to defend themselves against a predatory and ruthless Germany! Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Edgar Ansel Mowrer, newspaperman, invited 500 prominent Americans yesterday to attend a conference on the German problem at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on March 6. The letters were sent on behalf of the newly formed committee of the National Conference on the German Problem, 515 Madison Avenue.

"The letters urged Americans to 're-examine the German problem and support the implementation of those principles which were originally established by the Allies to prevent the resurgence of a strong Germany'.

"Among other members of the sponsoring committee are Doctor Albert Einstein, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,"

In its issue of March 7, 1947, on Page 11, the "New York Times" reported as follows concerning the National Conference on the German Problem held at New York on March 6, 1947:

"A National conference on the problem of Germany, convoked by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Edgar Ansel Mowrer, framed yesterday a program to implement the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. It will be sent to the American delegation at the the Moscow Conference and to the United States Government.

"The conference met all day at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, concluding with a dinner. Seventy-five persons, many of

~~1077~~

672

them publicists active in crystalizing sentiment on foreign policy, attended the morning and afternoon sessions.

"Among the 185 sponsors are Doctor Albert Einstein, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,....."

"The 20 recommendations included proposals from the Morgenthau Plan for Germany and from the Financial Report of the Enemy Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration....."

Confidential Informant, New York [redacted] of known ^{b2/b7D} reliability made available certain correspondence from the National Conference on the German Problem. The letterhead of the National Conference bore the names of forty-seven individuals named as sponsors, among which appeared the name of Albert Einstein, Scientist. (Page 9)

b2
b7D

[redacted]
New York Report, 12-28-50

Re: [redacted]

Inquiry, White House".
[redacted]

b7C

(70)'
[redacted]

(71)'

SI 100-279704-85 p. 33

(34) ("The German-American" 3-21-47)

CMB:vw

~~1078~~

673 .

~~SECRET~~

In a review of "Man Against Myth" written by Orville Prescott which appeared in the April 8, 1947 issue of the "New York Times" the following comment was noted;

"Man Against Myth" comes to us bearing advance blessings from Albert Einstein, John Dewey and Dorothy Parker."

Barrows Dunham wrote "Man Against Myth." / PAC-1933 advised that Dunham was an intimate associate of Samuel Adams Larcy, former District #3 Organizer, CP, USA., who had been expelled from the CP.

8-8-49, Philadelphia report
RE. [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] Security
Matters-C" [REDACTED]

(26)"

CJO:mg

~~1070~~

674

4/11/47

On April 11, 1947, Mr. Fred G. Cole, Research Director and David McCoy, Publicity Director for the "World Republic" dropped in at the Bureau to see Special Agent [REDACTED] They pointed out that they wanted the FBI to have full information concerning their organization and claimed that from time to time they would send to the Director any publicity or other data which they thought would be of interest to the Bureau. b7C

Cole and McCoy pointed out that they had had as speakers at their meetings such individuals as Professor Einstein and Senator Claude Pepper and others. Cole made available to Special Agent [REDACTED] a mimeographed statement of the beliefs of the organization as well as its bylaws which were filed with this reference. b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols from
M. A. Jones, April 11, 1947
Re: "World Republic"

94-37546-1X1
(8)

AMH:mab

~~1780~~

675

41-14-47

~~SECRET~~

On April 14, 1947, the "Washington Star" contained an article entitled "Sinatra in Group Honored for Advancing Democracy." The article contained the names of individuals honored by the Council Against Intolerance for "Advancing the Cause of Democracy During 1946." Those cited received statuettes at a dinner sponsored by the organization in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. These individuals were chosen in a nation-wide poll conducted by the Council among five hundred newspaper editors and 1,500 civic organizations. The Council said similar awards would be made later that month to Dr. Albert Einstein and others.

100-15297-A
(30)

CJO:vm *vm*

On April 22, 1947 the "Daily Worker" carried an article under the caption "Einstein Says Liberation of Colonies Urgent Need", which stated that Professor Albert Einstein the day before declared that "no reliable and lasting peace will be possible" without the political and economic emancipation of the "now subdued and exploited" African and colonial peoples. According to the article, Einstein termed it as "one of the most urgent needs in our times".

The article further stated that Einstein's statement was contained in a message of greetings to Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, which was to hold a rally the following Friday evening in the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue.

According to the article, Professor Einstein told Dr. Yergan he found it "heartening" that the Council was laboring for African and colonial welfare and independence, and "trying to make the people conscious of the basic requirement".

CMB:pan

100-3-77-A
(28)

~~1082~~

b2, b7D

On May 3, 1947, [redacted] made available a highly confidential source which disclosed the contents of Melba Phillips' office at Brooklyn College, New York. Phillips was on the staff of the Physics Department at Brooklyn College and also acted as Executive Secretary of the Federation of American Scientists. It was disclosed that on April 30, 1947, Melba received a letter from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Room 28, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, signed by Albert Einstein. The letter requested a contribution which would help create a fund of one million dollars to carry on the work of making Americans understand the simple facts of atomic energy and their implications for society.

[redacted] b2, b7D
6-6-47 New York Report

Re: [redacted]

b7C Espionage - R"
Atomic Energy Act
[redacted]

(23)

CJO:cdd

~~1083~~

4/20/49

SECRET

An item which was translated from the July 25, 1949, issue of the German language newspaper "Austria", published in New York under the heading "Personal News" stated that:

"...The new wave of anti-Semitism, which recently broke out in Russia and the countries behind the Iron Curtain has now affected two other faithful friends of Russia. As we learned today, the Roumanian Communist Foreign Minister and former Dictator of that country, Mrs. Ann Pauker, has fallen into disfavor. The same fate befell the physicist Professor Albert Einstein, who immigrated from Germany to Princeton, whom 'Pravda' in its April 30, 1947, issue described as the 'faithful friend of Soviet Russia', and who recently supported the last Communist 'Peace Congress' in Warsaw and in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York with his name. In spite of this, in the course of the present anti-Jewish attitude in Russia (as the scientific periodical 'Science' reports) the theories of Einstein are no longer being taught."

Phila. memo to Director
7-27-49, enclosing above
translation
Re: "Austria". IS - C."
105-9256-14
(18)

AMH:ddl

~~1084~~

679

4-30-57

~~SECRET~~

b7c [redacted] b2 b7D (u)

as set out in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 10, 1946, at Los Angeles, furnished information concerning newspaper articles reflecting the activities of Robert W. Kenny. According to informant, the Los Angeles "Herald Express" of November 30, 1947, carried an article datelined Moscow, April 30, which stated in part that Robert Walker Kenny in commenting on the mention of the "California Prosecutor, Kenny" by Pravda as an American friend of Russia, declared that "I am greatly honored to be in the company of Albert Einstein and others. I imagine Vishinsky is responsible for my inclusion. I saw him frequently at Lake Success and he remarked that we were both in the same position. Vishinsky is also a former prosecutor."

LA Summary report, 7-9-51

Re: [redacted]
SM-C"

[redacted] b7c
(47)

SI [redacted]

(4) ("Labor Herald" 4-30-47 with picture)

AMH:vm

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

The following is quoted verbatim from a photostatic copy of an excerpt of a radio broadcast made May 1, 1947, from Bulgaria:

- "Many sincere friends of the Soviet Union in the United States are grouped in the organization called National Council of Soviet-American Friendship. The President of this association is the well-known Protestant priest, Melish. Many active collaborators of the periodical 'SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY' are men like the General Public Prosecutor in California, Kenny; the well-known radio commentator, Johannes Steel; the Professor of Philosophy, Perry; the former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and author of the book 'Mission to Moscow,' Joseph Davis; Albert Einstein; the well-known singer, Paul Robeson.

"In their utterances the American Friends of the Soviet Union are constantly pointing out the fact that to be a supporter of labor and democracy in your own country means to be a friend of the Soviet Union. 'The struggle for healthy relations with the Soviet Union,' writes Melish, 'is a struggle for healthy Americans, and American progressively and democratically developing.'

"Now, more than ever, it is necessary that these sound-thinking people should publicly express their views for close collaboration with the Soviet Union in order that peace may be stabilized," declared Albert Einstein."

(source of above material not given)

100-146964-1231X

(42)

CMB:cmm

~~SECRET~~~~1007~~

682

5/1/47

The "New York Times" of May 1, 1947, carried an article entitled "Pravda Calls Rise in U.S. Friends Soviet Blessing on Eve of May Day".

This article stated in part that counting the blessings of the Soviet Union on the eve of the May Day celebration, an article in "Pravda," Communist Party newspaper, said that day that not the least of those was its growing number of "sincere friends" in the United States. "Pravda" stated further that identified as "sincere friends" were the Attorney General of California, Kenny, Johannes Steel, the famous radio commentator, Professor Ralph Perry, Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, Albert Einstein and Paul Robeson.

The article stated further that at Princeton, Doctor Albert Einstein said he had no comment to make on the "Pravda" article.

61-2543-A
(41)

AMH: jar

~~1088~~

This reference is a letter dated May 6, 1947, addressed to the FBI, Washington, D. C., and signed L. J. Alger, M. D., enclosing a letter dated May 11, 1947, to Dr. Leon James Alger, 320 Demers Avenue, Grand Forks, North Dakota, from Dr. Louis W. Sauer, 636 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois.

In this letter, Dr. Sauer asked Dr. Alger to read a brief note about "World Republic", a group of World War II veterans who were actively engaged in a vigorous educational peace program.

This letter stated that the World Republic was getting new members daily from all walks of life -- men and women who were convinced that a democratic federation of all nations could be formed successfully just as our thirteen colonies federated into the United States. The letter stated further that Dr. Albert Einstein and five other individuals were a few of the outstanding Americans who endorsed this movement.

94-37546-2X
(60)

AMH:ddl

~~1000~~

In a weekly intelligence summary covering the period April 25 to May 2, 1947, appeared an article entitled "Communist Press Highlights". According to this article, "Pravda" was crowing about the "growing strength of Communism around the world". It listed as a special friend who had "warm sympathy toward the Soviet Union" Albert Einstein.

The above information is evaluated in this report as having been received from a usually reliable source whose information was probably true.

The above summary was submitted as an enclosure to a letter from the War Department to the Bureau dated May 2, 1947.
100-7660-4355X3 p. 17
(9)

CJO:feh

SECRET

OK to release per Army

~~1030~~

685

5-2-47

X

A list of the members of the national organization of the United World Federalists included the name of Albert Einstein.

The above list of names was contained in a memorandum dated May 3, 1947 regarding a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the United World Federalists held April 30, 1947 at the International Center of the YWCA, 405 South Dithridge Street, Pittsburgh, and was made available by an unknown outside source.

Memorandum to Pittsburgh
dated May 26, 1947, with
the enclosed memorandum mentioned
above.

Re: "United World Federalists"
100-343001-55
(26)

CMB:vm

5/5/47

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The "Daily Mirror" of May 5, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Stalin's Friends". This article stated in part, that Stalin had dared to list the Americans who love him and his way of life, for all Americans to know who the favorites of the Czar were.

This Article stated further, that among those praised by "Pravda" were, Albert Einstein, who was given refuge in this country from Nazi Germany, Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador and author of the unbelievable propagandistic "Mission to Moscow", Elliot Roosevelt and others.

61-2543-A

(3)

AMH: jh:fwr

~~1092~~

687

5/12/47

SECRET

On page 29 of "Newsweek" for May 12, 1947, appeared the photographs of eleven individuals. These photographs included those of Albert Einstein and Elliott Roosevelt. Underneath the photographs appeared the following: "Pravda is gratified: Russia has so many warm friends in the United States".

On pages 29 and 30 appeared comments regarding favorable remarks made of these individuals in "Pravda". Concerning Albert Einstein named in "Pravda" as an American friend, the following appeared: "affiliated with American Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Congress of American Soviet Friendship, Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, League of American Writers, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Soviet Russia Today, The Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born."

Memorandum 5-22-47 to Mr. J. C. Strickland from Mr. L. Whitson enclosing a photostatic copy of pages 29 and 30 of "Newsweek" for May 12, 1947.

Re: [REDACTED]

(7)

b7c

SI [REDACTED]

(30)

AMH:ddl

~~1034~~

688-689

6 17

The "Monthly Summary of Trends and Developments" of June, 1947, stated that Harold L. Ickes and a number of other prominent Americans promptly withdrew their names as sponsors or supporters of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship but to that date Raymond Massey, Albert Einstein and a number of other non-Communists still permitted the use of their names on the pro-Soviet organization's letter-head.

The "Monthly Summary of Trends and Developments" The National Americanism Commission, Sub-committee on Subversive Activities, the American Legion National Headquarters, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

94-1-17998-831

(18)

AMH:vm

6-10-47

~~SECRET~~

The Indianapolis Field Division made available to the Bureau a form letter dated March 27, 1947 on the letterhead of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Incorporated, Room 28, 90 Nassau Street and signed by A. Einstein. The purpose of the letter was to solicit contributions for the Committee in order that it might carry on a program of education which would bring to the citizenry of the country the facts about atomic energy and its implications in society.

The Indianapolis Field Division also made available a pamphlet entitled, "Only Then Shall We Find Courage" by Albert Einstein. This pamphlet was also disseminated for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the Committee.

Indianapolis memorandum dated
4-9-47 with enclosures
Re: "Emergency Committee of
Atomic Scientists"
100-345104-9
(24, 77)

On June 10, 1947 the Bureau received a copy of the above-mentioned form letter bearing the date June 9, 1947 together with the pamphlet "only Then Shall We Find Courage."

(Source not indicated)

100-345104-12
(24, 76)

Mrs. Eleanor Phelps Clark of Southover Farm, Roxbury, Connecticut also furnished the Bureau two copies of the above-mentioned form letter and pamphlet bearing the dates of April 22, 1947 and May 21, 1947 respectively.

100-345104-10
(25, 77)
100-345104-11
(24, 76)

CMB:vm *vm*

6-13-47

b2, b7D

Informant [redacted] advised of a letter postmarked Princeton, June 12, 1947, from Albert Einstein to Harry Dexter White, one of the subjects of the case entitled, "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, soliciting funds at the suggestion of friends, and indicating that the scientists need \$1,000,000. for the great educational task in helping fellow citizens understand the simple science of atomic energy, and their implications for society.

Washington Field Office
Report, 11-26-47
Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster,
was., et al,
Espionage-R"
65-56402-2985 p. 83
(16)

AMH:vm

6/14/47
C

By letter dated June 14, 1947, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau a photostatic copy of a resume prepared by the anti-Communist group in the Actors Equity Association. The resume was furnished on a confidential basis by [REDACTED]

b7D

The section of the resume which made reference to the captioned organization was photostated and filed with this reference.

According to this resume, the National Committee of Sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Appeal read like a roster of the principal Communist fellow travelers in the United States. The sponsors were set out, one of whom was Albert Einstein.

Memo to Mr. Ladd from
Mr. Coyne, 7-17-47, enclosing
photostatic copy of above
resume.

Re: "Spanish Refugee Appeal."
100-7061-1439
(9)

AMH:ddl

693

~~1098~~

6/14/47

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated June 14, 1947, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau a photostatic copy of the resume prepared by the anti-Communist group in the Actors Equity Association, which was furnished on a confidential basis by [REDACTED]

b7D

The section of the resume which made reference to the captioned organization was photostated and filed with this reference.

This undated resume was captioned "Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy." This resume stated that the sponsors of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy included such prominent Communists and Communist fellow travellers as Albert Einstein and 9 other individuals.

Memorandum from Mr. Coyne
to Mr. Ladd, July 17, 1947
enclosing photostatic copy
of above resume.
Re: "Medical Bureau and
North American Committee to
Aid Spanish Democracy."
100-7058-128
(9)

AMH:rrb

6/21/47

~~SECRET~~

The "Liberty" Magazine of June 21, 1947, carried an article entitled "Reds in Our Atom-Bomb Plants" by Representative J. Parnell Thomas.

In this article, Thomas mentioned, among other things, the Federation of American Scientists and the Committee on Atomic Information, both of which were known to the Bureau as to some extent Communist infiltrated. By inference, Thomas placed in the same category the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, headed by Dr. Albert Einstein. The Bureau, at that time, had no information concerning any Communist participation in this group.

Memorandum dated 6-7-47
to D. M. Ladd from V. P. Keay
Re: "Reds in Our Atom-Bomb Plants
by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas,
Liberty Magazine, 6-21-47 issue."
62-55810-16
(8)

AMH:ddl

695

~~SECRET~~

6/30/47

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter dated June 30, 1947, from a mentally deranged individual, Abraham S. Rosen, 516 South Bixel Street, Los Angeles, California.

Enclosed with this letter was a newspaper clipping from an unknown newspaper containing part of an article entitled "Einstein Warns Atomic War Threatens within Eight Years".

This article stated in part that Professor Albert Einstein and a group of associated scientists were on record as saying that the United Nations had failed utterly to find a plan for atomic control and warned that a full fledged atom bomb war might break out within eight years.

This article stated further that Einstein's group was the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists of which he was chairman.

62-49806-7
(20)

• AMH:ddl

~~1101~~

696

~~SECRET~~

7/47

~~SECRET~~

In July of 1947, Mrs. G. P. Wynkoop, of 306 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, was interviewed by Bureau Agents, at which time she advised that Wu Chien-Shiung occupied an apartment on the lower floor of this address. During this interview, Mrs. Wynkoop stated that Wu Chien-Shiung was a rather unusual person in that the previous year, she was selected by the "Mademoiselle" magazine as one of the ten outstanding women in this country. Furthermore, when she was in the hospital having her baby, one of her visitors was the renowned scientist, Dr. Albert Einstein. Mrs. Wynkoop also related that she had heard Chien-Shiung described as the Madame Curie of China.

Newark Report, 7-11-47

Re: "[REDACTED]"

"Atomic Energy Act Employee" [REDACTED] b7c

'(25)

AMH:jar:fwr

697

1102

b2, b7D

7-10-47

α

[REDACTED] advised that on July 10, 1947, Charlie Flato contacted Dave Wahl and said that he was in New York in the offices of Wynn Nathanson, who was active in the formation of Americans for Hagana (ph). In the conversation between Flato and Wahl, Flato remarked that "Nathanson is advising them on public relations, that he was talking to me about working on the same thing, and he just talked to Bartley Crum about coming into the thing as chairman of the Advisory Board, and Bart was familiar with Harry Beylom's (ph) work over here which seemed fine, and what the outfit was going to do was important". Nathanson (apparently interrupting the conversation) stated, "if we can get Crum, I can definitely deliver, I am sure, Einstein, Mrs. Roosevelt; I've got a meeting tomorrow afternoon, I think with Baruch". (X)(u)

The above named individuals were not further identified.

Washington Field Office report,
9-9-47
Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster,
was.; et al; Espionage-R"
65-56402-2850 p. 249
(84)
SI 65-56402-1898
(85)

Correlator's note: 65-56402-1-1898, is the original log of the above conversation. The name Wynn Mason is carried instead of Wynn Nathanson.

AMH:vm

~~SECRET~~

On September 23, 1947, the Bureau received from the State Department a letter dated July 14, 1947, addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., and signed by Laurence A. Steinhardt captioned "World Youth Festival - Press Conference". In this letter Steinhardt stated that he was transmitting a report by Frank J. Lewand, Cultural Officer, on a press conference called by the Preparatory Committee of the World Youth Festival, July 12, 1947 which took place at the Narodni Club, Praha.

The letter stated further that those present included some sixty representatives of local newspapers and agencies, several delegates, members of the Preparatory Committee led by Mrs. Kitty Hookham, General Secretary, and a few translators.

A member of the audience inquired about the invitations extended to Albert Einstein, Ingrid Bergman, John Steinbeck and Paul Robeson. The letter stated further that although the presence of these personalities was well publicized in the material first released by the Committee, Mrs. Hookham remarked that it was doubtful whether Mr. Einstein would really come and made no mention of the rest.

100-185087-77X2
(65)

AMH:vm
vm

OK to Release Per State

SECRET