

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

**Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN**

**File Number: 61-7099**

**Section: 9**



August 26, 1953

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELM/HAF  
ON 2/10/83

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Germany. He came to the United States in 1933 and was naturalized on October 1, 1940. He is a Professor of Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Recently an associate at Princeton, New Jersey, advised that Dr. Einstein is aged, is presently in ill health, and as a result his activities are limited.

Since 1951, this Bureau has made considerable enquiry concerning the captioned individual, in view of the reported use of Einstein's Berlin Office by a Soviet Apparatus prior to 1933 and his activities in numerous Communist fronts since 1937.

*OK to Release Per Army*

In 1950 and 1951, another Government Agency furnished this Bureau information from a source described as usually reliable to the effect that Einstein had associated with individuals in Germany, who later became agents for the Soviets. The Fuchs brothers, one of whom was Klaus Fuchs, convicted for violation of the Official Secrets Act of 1911, at London, England, in 1950, were members of the same club as Einstein in Germany prior to 1933. During this time, according to the source, Einstein's cable address was used by a Soviet Apparatus, possibly without Einstein's knowledge, in order to transmit information from the Far East to Soviet agents in Germany. Einstein's personal secretary allegedly intercepted the coded messages from the Soviets and gave them to a Soviet Principal.

(G-2 Security Information - Secret)

Informants of known reliability have reported that during the years from 1937 to 1952, Einstein has been a member, sponsor, or otherwise affiliated with the activities of at least thirty-four organizations which have been described as Communist fronts by either the Attorney General of the United States, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, or the California Committee on Un-American Activities. Einstein served as honorary chairman or president of three of these organizations, namely, the

E.F.TOBY:wlh

Original to Colonel SPRU

cc - Espionage - SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

(J. E. McMahon, detached)

cc - Foreign Service Desk (detached)

61-7099

SECRET

60-7099-58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-24-82 BY SP-6 SK/1PB

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6 SK/1PB  
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 6-5-90

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; the American Birobidjan Committee; and the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Incorporated.

In 1946 a professional associate of Dr. Einstein's, whose reliability is unknown, stated that in his opinion Dr. Einstein had been led to back those who favored the turning over of the atomic bomb to Russia by other men who had persuaded him to affix his signature to certain proposals. This associate advised that he did not believe Einstein was actually a Communist but that he was becoming old and was easily led by those younger men in whom he placed great faith. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] National Committee on Atomic Information) The "New York Daily Mirror," a New York City daily newspaper, dated August 17, 1950, contains statements by Louis Budenz, a self-admitted former Communist and former managing editor of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. Budenz was quoted with respect to the Cultural and Scientific Conference held in New York City in March, 1949, as follows:

"Heading the list of those who sponsored and attended the Waldorf Astoria 'Peace' session were Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein, neither a Communist. Mann is a novelist, long a warm defender of Moscow.

"The relationships with Mann and Einstein were established by what the Communists called 'remote control' while I was still part of the Red leadership. In both instances, these men were persuaded to their pro-Communist stands by playing on their hatred of Nazism. This I know from what I heard mentioned in Politburo meetings. No more striking illustration could be found of the way well-known men and women of unquestionable integrity are deceived and exploited by the Communists."

On April 25, 1950, Budenz testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., that a fellow traveler would not normally be subject to Communist Party discipline; that as a matter of fact most of the fellow travelers were Communists; that there were only a very small group of the type of Albert Einstein, who because of their eminent positions, would certainly feel insulted to be under Communist discipline.

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

OK  
Pen  
STATE

One of the messages read at the Asian Congress for World Federation held in Hiroshima, Japan, during November, 1952, was from Dr. Albert Einstein. The general tenor of the various messages was reported to be to the effect that the world faced ruin or prosperity and to wish success to the Congress in its attempts to promote international cooperation and world peace. (State Department - restricted security information; 105-19153-121 p. 5)

The foregoing information is the result of a file review only and should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is furnished for your confidential use and should not be disseminated.

(NOTE: This memorandum is classified "Security Information - Secret" inasmuch as secret information from G-2 is included. Albert Einstein is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation. Unless otherwise quoted, the source of information included in this memorandum is the summary report on Einstein of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey)

b7C  
PARA.  
3 declassified  
per Army  
document  
dated  
12/23/81  
SI-4 ECU/BW  
2/16/83

~~SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 9/3/53

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS-R

Rerep SA [REDACTED] 8/5/53 at Newark. b7C

Reporting Agent was assigned to Locom at Atlantic City, N. J. when instant report was in the final stages of being typed, and assembled. Hence, the reporting Agent was unable to proofread such.

It is requested that the following corrections be made in rerep:

Page 21, Para. 2, under 'C', Line 4, Organizations.

Page 42, Para. 5, Line 3, 3/11/42 to date, 6/44.

Page 45, Para. 2 and 4, Dr. Harlow Shapley.

Page 55, para. 6, Line 2 - Shapley.

Page 63, last line - "New Germany" etc.

Page 68, Para. 4, Line 2, Harvard University Observatory and etc.

Page 78, Para. 5, Line 3, was a signer, etc.

Page 81, Line 1 - dated 1/13/53

Para. 2, Line 2 - Committee

Page 82, Para. 3, Line 4 - defendants were represented

Page 84, Para. 3, Line 2 - photograph of Einstein together etc.

Page 86, Last Para., line 2, Abe Welanko

Page 87, Line 1 - Cohoes, N. Y. P. D.

Page 87, Para. 3, Line 4 - Stockholm, Sweden

Page 127; [REDACTED] b2

Page 127; [REDACTED] b7D

Page 127; [REDACTED]

Newark copies are being corrected.

Registered Mail

YEM:as

RECORDED-31

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 nls-jan/dj  
ON 8/2/99

59

CONFIDENTIAL

62 OCT 13 1953

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP16sk LPB  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-5-90

61-7099-67

**CHANGED TO**

62-0-54430X

NOV 18 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/99 BY 60267nlsjan/dj

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: September 16, 1953

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-12677)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R

ReBulet to Newark, with copy to Miami, dated September 15, 1953.

Referenced letter refers to a Newark memorandum and the report of SA [REDACTED], dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, concerning the captioned subject. b7C

It is stated that the dissemination of referenced report is being held in abeyance until appropriately-amended documented pages were received from auxiliary offices.

This is to advise that the Miami Division has not received any request to submit amended documented pages and an appropriate documentation with regard to ALBERT EINSTEIN was submitted to the Newark Office June 5, 1953. Accordingly, no further action is contemplated by Miami.

CBS:mjs  
REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Newark (RM) (100-32986)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-5-80 BY SP1GSK/PB

RECORDED - 17  
EX - 192

61-7099-61  
SEP 16 1953  
[Signature]

270

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 9/22/53

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R  
-----

Rebulet to Newark, 9/15/53.

Remylet, 8/5/53.

Rerep of SA [REDACTED] 8/5/53, Newark. b7C

Requests for documentation have been submitted to the Miami, Indianapolis, and Los Angeles Offices and numerous requests for documentation from the New York Office are in dictation.

My letter of 8/5/53 was not intended to recommend that the dissemination of the Bureau copies be held in abeyance but only the copies at the Newark Office to be disseminated to the various field offices for their information. Hence, in the event referenced report is approved for dissemination, it is suggested that such dissemination be made to the appropriate Government agencies and Newark advised so dissemination to local ONI, G-2, and INS can be made.

It is noted that there are over fifty separate requests for documentation from the New York Office and it is suggested that it is not necessary to hold in abeyance copies of the report to be furnished agencies which would not receive copies of the administrative page

REGISTERED MAIL

VEM:bmm

RECORDED - 361-7099-62

SEP 24 1953  
88

from

OCT 1 1953



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)  
FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-10509)  
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: September 23, 1953

Rebulet to Newark September 15, 1953.

Indianapolis furnished all information in file to Newark by letter June 9, 1953.

HAK:BH

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986)

5-5-80  
SP/ESK/1P13  
RECORDED-48  
61-7099-63  
L-103  
JRM

OCT 1 1953

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 9/29/53

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS-R  
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Rerep of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53 and Newark letter dated 8/5/53.

Rerep inadvertently carries Bufile as 100-338078. Bufile should be corrected to read 61-7099. This correction has been made in the Newark copies.

Documentation is requested for the following. It is noted that the original notes of the New York informants were submitted to the Bureau. Newark is in receipt of all documentation with the exception of the name of the agent to whom furnished and the exact location of the original notes.

NEW YORK INFORMANT [REDACTED]

Re New York letter 11/10/42 re "FREIES DEUTSCHLAND, ALEMANIA LIBRE, IS-C", Bufile 100-72924-8. Informant's notes dated 11/3/42 were enclosed with this letter.

Bufile 61-7566-400. Re New York letter 10/17/42 enclosing informant's notes dated 9/30/42.

NEW YORK INFORMANT [REDACTED]

Bufile 61-7565-787. Re New York letter dated 12/11/45 re "AMBIDJAN COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION, IS-C", enclosing informant's notes dated 11/28/45 concerning a dinner of this organization on 11/24/45.

Bufile 61-7565-162. Reflecting the informant forwarded a letter-head dated 12/4/37 of the "NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY" to the Bureau.

Bufile 100-184445-5. Re New York letter dated 5/24/45 enclosing informant's notes dated 5/2/45 concerning a conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, New York City, on 4/24/45.

Bufile 100-46808. Re New York letter dated 7/6/43 enclosing informant's notes re Morning Freiheit Assn., MF, IS-R", which were received at the New York Office on 7/2/43.

REGISTERED MAIL

VEM:mp

RECORDED

2 1953

et al  
CO - NY  
12/3/53  
JFM

ESP  
[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-5-80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

b7C

b7C  
b7D

Letter to Director  
NK 100-32986

NEW YORK [REDACTED]

Bufile 105-57552. Re New York letter to the Bureau enclosing informant's report re American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc., concerning a dinner held at the Hotel Commodore, NYC, on 2/14/45.

NEW YORK INFORMANT [REDACTED]

Bufile 100-71226-11. Re New York letter dated 4/23/42 enclosing informant's notes of 4/15/42 re "JAPANESE - AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY, IS-J and C", concerning a rally of this organization.

NEW YORK [REDACTED]

Bufile 100-146964-679. Re New York letter dated 12/12/45 re "NCASF-IS-C", enclosing informant's report on 11/15/45 regarding a rally at Madison Square Garden of this organization on 11/14/45.

Reference is made to the correlation memo received from the Bureau dated 1/7/53. It is noted that names of several individuals were listed throughout as visa applicants and names of individuals submitted by the Inter-Departmental Committee of Political Refugees, wherein EINSTEIN was listed as an interested party or reference. Where reference is made to the Bureau files, this file number is being set forth.

Names of these individuals are as follows:

Name	Bufile	Application Date
MICHAEL BARJANSKY AD	[REDACTED]	9/11/41
CURT BIAL	[REDACTED]	11/9/42
MAX ADOLPH BRUCK AD	[REDACTED]	12/9/41
BERNARD BUCHWALD AD	[REDACTED]	2/25/41
ALOIS HUTTINGER ✓	[REDACTED]	7/41 8/41
DR. RICHARD DYCK AD EUGENIE DYCK AD	[REDACTED]	6/13/41
ERNST EINSTEIN AD	[REDACTED]	10/21/42
FRITZ EINSTEIN	[REDACTED]	10/21/42

Letter to Director  
NK 100-32986

HILDA EINSTEIN *ND*  
WALTER EINSTEIN *ND*  
LIONEL MAX ETTLINGER *IV*

HANNE FANTA-FANTOVA *ND*  
WILHELM HERZOG *ND*

DR. ERNST JOLOWICZ *ND*  
GEORGE KAISER *W*

HELENE KATENSTEIN *ND*

EVA-ROSE KUTPNER *ND*

PAUL LANGEVIN *ND*

FELIX OPPENHEIM *ND*

LUCIE OPPENHEIMER *ND*

DR. JEAN PERRIN *ND*

FRANZ PFEMFERT *W*

KARL VEIT *ND*

FRIEDRICK WILHELM *ND*  
ERNST VON UNRUH *ND*

10/21/42

10/12/42

(Letter written by  
subject requesting  
ETTLINGER be granted  
citizenship)

8/20/41

1/9/41

1/24/41

1941

4/30/42

6/13/41

3/14/41

1/4/41

11/27/41

7/16/41

1/30/42

*b7C* 5/17/42

12/24/41

It is requested that the Bureau indices be searched for any sub-  
versive information pertaining to these individuals and a brief summary of  
any such information found be furnished the Newark Office.

SAC, Newark (100-32986)

October 26, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099) - 64

RECORDED - 10

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurmemo 9-29-53, captioned as above.

In referenced memorandum you requested documentation with respect to the names of the Agents to whom certain listed notes were furnished and the location of the notes in Bufiles. Set forth below is the requested information from Bufiles which appears in the same order as reported in referenced memorandum:

Bufile 100-72924-8

This serial is a letter from New York dated November 10, 1942, entitled "Freies Deutschland, Alemania Libre, IS - C." The letter transmitted copies of Informant's notes (report) which is entitled "Communist Activities in Mexico and the United States." The informant's report is dated November 3, 1942, at New York City. Neither the name nor the initials of the Agent who originally received the report is reflected.

Bufile 61-7566-400

This is apparently an erroneous file number as the subject matter of this serial is a Bureau memorandum to the Department of Justice dated in 1937 and has no apparent connection with New York Informant [REDACTED]

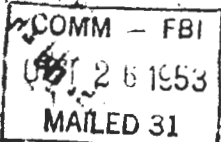
b7C  
b7D

Bufile 61-7565-287

This serial is New York memorandum dated December 11, 1945, entitled "Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union, IS - C." The memorandum enclosed copies of a report by the informant which is dated November 28, 1945. The informant report bears the notation "11-28-45, G, HEB," and the further notation "G, 11-30-45, HEB."

cc 2 - New York (100-32986)

JEM:eme



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 5/5/80 BY SP1 GSK/PA

b7C

Bufile 61-7565-162

b7D

This serial is an undated memorandum in long-hand signed [REDACTED]. The memorandum enclosed four circulars on various subject matters, one of which was the circular on the letterhead of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. There is no identifying data on the memorandum or circular which would identify by whom or when it was originally received. The undated memorandum was received at the Bureau on February 24, 1938.

Bufile 100-184445-5

b7C  
b7D This serial is a letter from New York dated May 24, 1945, entitled "Russian War Relief, Inc., IS - C." The letter transmitted copies of a report by the informant which report was dated May 2, 1945. The informant report is entitled "Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief." The informant report bears the notation on the left margin [REDACTED] 5-4-45, G WFN."

Bufile 100-46808-20

This serial is New York letter to the Bureau dated July 6, 1943, entitled "Morning Freiheit Association; Morning Freiheit, Internal Security - R." The letter enclosed typewritten copies of the original handwritten report of the informant. The letter stated that the informant report was received July 2, 1943. The typewritten copy of the informant report is dated July 29, 1943, at New York. This is apparently erroneous and probably should have been June 29, 1943. The informant report contains the notation "7-2-43, G. W.F.S." The informant report is entitled "Communist Party, USA Activities."

Bufile 105-57552

The data requested in this file cannot readily be located without the serial number or the exact title and date of the New York letter to the Bureau.

Bufile 100-71226-11

This serial is New York letter to the Bureau dated April 23, 1942, entitled "Japanese American Committee

for Democracy, Internal Security - J and C." The letter enclosed copies of an informant report dated April 17, 1942, at New York. On the informant report appears the handwritten and stamped notation:

"G  
Apr 20 '42 (stamped)  
GJS (illegible)."

Bufile 100-146954-679

This serial is a letter from New York to the Bureau dated December 12, 1945, entitled "National Council of American Soviet Friendship, IS - C." The letter transmitted two yellow copies of a memorandum dated November 15, 1945, at New York, New York, from the informant. The yellow copies of the informant memorandum bear the handwritten notation:

"11/20/45  
G  
FWR."

It is noted that referenced memorandum dated September 29, 1953, requested that a brief summary of available information be furnished on 26 listed individuals. Bureau files are presently being reviewed on these individuals and you will be furnished with the results when the file review has been completed.

**SECRET**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 11/17/53

Date: October 14, 1953  
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HELEN DUKAS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 100-338078)

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 61-7099)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1/ELN/BRK  
12/16/81  
deduced  
per  
Army  
both  
dated  
12/23/81.

Reference is made to our investigation of captioned subjects. Copies of investigative reports have been periodically forwarded to you. The latest is the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 24, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey, in the Dukas case, and the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey, in the Einstein case.

A review of our files reflects that the investigations are predicated upon a report from the Department of the Army indicating that the former address of Albert Einstein in Berlin, Germany, was used as a telegraph address by Comintern agents until about 1933; and that his senior secretary handled the messages. You will note that our investigation in the United States has established that Helen Dukas has been Einstein's secretary and housekeeper since 1935, at which time both Einstein and Dukas entered the United States and in all probability, she was similarly employed prior to 1935.

NOT RECORDED

- cc - 1 - Liaison Representative, Heidelberg, Germany (For Information)  
cc - 2 - Newark (100-29614; 100-32986)  
cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

JEM:eme

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

**SECRET**

YELLOW  
DUPLICATE  
OCT 15 1953  
MAILED

7 OCT 21

CLASS. & EXT. BY 16SK/PB  
PRISON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-8-90

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



SEX -

Our files further reflect that the latest information received from the Department of the Army was the memorandum dated January 8, 1953, with enclosures, containing the results of investigation in this matter in Germany.

It will be appreciated if the Department of the Army will complete its investigation at the earliest possible time and forward the results to this Bureau.

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 8. The eighth of the  
 9. The ninth of the  
 10. The tenth of the

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)  
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY-R  
OO: Newark

DATE: October 1, 1953

57C      Rebulet 9/15/53 mentioning Newark memorandum 8/5/53 and report of SA [REDACTED] at Newark same date. Referenced items not received by Los Angeles. However, documentation furnished Newark by Los Angeles airtel June 19, 1953 in response to Newark airtel 6/9/53.

RUC

WJM:ADP (Reg.)  
cc: Newark (100-32986)

RECORDED - 25

1117  
OCT 15 1953

EX-122

ESP. SEC.  
fm

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: November 4, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-2392)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - ROK  
Mene  
3710

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from Miami to Newark dated 9/4/53. Newark by letter to WFO dated 9/28/53 requested the pertinent issue of the "Berliner Tageblatt" be located and furnished to the Bureau and Newark Office. Enclosed is a photostat of an article appearing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" dated 8/27/20 by ALBERT EINSTEIN. This article extends over 3 pages.

The Bureau is requested to translate instant article and furnish the results to interested offices if the contents indicate such action is warranted. RUC.

warranted

WED:JO

Enclosures (2)

2 - Newark (100-32986) (RM)

2 - Miami (100-12677) (RM)

5/5/80 SP1 GSKIPB

RECORDED - 71

COPY AND SPECIMENS FORWARDED IN LAB  
FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

T-16933

CLM-BFB

11/153

INDEXED - 72

Let with me

12-4-53

OK me

61-7099-66

C O P Y

SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

September 4, 1953

SAC, MIAMI (100-12677)

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On August 28, 1953, PAUL W. WEYLAND, 789 N. W. 13th Avenue, Miami, Florida, called at the Miami Division in connection with captioned individual. WEYLAND, an individual of German origin who has been in the United States but a few years, stated that he has known of the subject for many years and that in 1905, EINSTEIN developed a hypothetical theory of relativity.

*has been  
at Miami  
for some  
time*

In 1919, according to WEYLAND, the German Left Wing press hailed EINSTEIN as a great scientist. At about that time also, he claims, EINSTEIN started meetings in Berlin University and embarked upon philosophical discussions. As a result of these discussions, WEYLAND claims he told EINSTEIN that he was not a scientist or a philosopher, but was a politician and would bring the German people to anarchism and Communism. In replying, WEYLAND claims, EINSTEIN attacked him through the editorial column of the Berliner Tageblatt, and, in an article that appeared, as near as WEYLAND could recall, sometime between August 20 and 25, 1920, EINSTEIN made a statement that he had been accused of being a Communist by one PAUL W. WEYLAND, whom he did not know. EINSTEIN continued that he admitted that he was a Communist.

WEYLAND said that shortly after his arrival in the United States in 1948, he had made attempts to locate pertinent issues of the Berliner Tageblatt in the Library of Congress in Washington, and in the New York Public Library, but that he had been unsuccessful in doing so, probably because of his unfamiliarity with library procedures in this country and due to his unfamiliarity with the language in making himself clearly understood.

He fixed the date of the newspaper article containing EINSTEIN's admission of being a Communist as shortly prior to the 82nd Assembly of the Corporation of German Scientists for Natural Research and Medical Research, which took place at Bad Nauheim, Germany, in September, 1920, and at which time WEYLAND states he started a movement against EINSTEIN's theories.

CN:rew  
REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

5/5/80

SP1GSKIPB

5-  
JRW

C O P Y

C O P Y

MM 100-12677

The foregoing is furnished for your information for such additional inquiry as may be necessary, the Miami Division not having any data on record to indicate whether or not this item of information has previously been furnished and explored.

C O P Y

SAC, Washington Field (105-2392)

December 4, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099) **66**ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R

RECORDED-96

~~RECORDED-96~~

INDEXED-96

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated November 4, 1953.

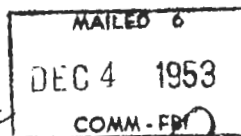
The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

ENCL  
96

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Enclosure

1 - Miami (100-12677)  
1 - Newark (100-32986)

OLM:maj

C7.7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

5/5/80

SP165/KIPB

Mo Ma

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

"Berliner Tageblatt" (Morning Edition)  
August 27, 1920

Page 1  
(con't. to  
page 2)

MY ANSWER

re: Theory of Antirelativity Inc.

by

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Under the unassuming name of "Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Naturforscher (Study Group of German Natural Philosophers)" a motley crew has joined together whose present purpose of existence is to lower the theory of relativity and me as its originator in the eyes of nonphysicists. Recently the Messrs. ~~WILAND~~ and ~~BARCK~~ gave a first lecture along these lines in the Philharmonic (auditorium). I am very well aware of the fact that these two speakers are unworthy of an answer by me but I have good reasons to believe that every motive, than the striving for truth, lies at the bottom of this enterprise. (If I were a German national with or without swastika instead of a Jew with liberal, international views then.....)\* I am answering for the sole reason that this has been repeatedly desired by well-wishers so that my conception might become known.

First, I would like to say that, as far as I know, there is hardly a scholar today who has done noteworthy investigations in the field of theoretic physics who would not admit that the entire theory of relativity in itself has been built up logically and is in harmony with those experimental facts which have been gained up until now. The most outstanding theoretic physicists - I will name H. A. ~~LORENTZ~~, ~~P. PLANCK~~, ~~JOSEF RUMFOLD~~, ~~LAUR~~, ~~EORN~~, ~~LATZOR~~, ~~W. INCTON~~, ~~ELMY~~, ~~LANGSEVIN~~, ~~LEVI~~, ~~CIVITA~~ - are linked with the foundation of the theory and have contributed most valuable facts to the theory. As outspoken opponent of the theory of relativity, I would know only ~~LEWAND~~ among the physicists of international importance. I admire ~~LEWAND~~ as master of experimental physics; in theoretical physics, however, he has accomplished nothing so far and his objections against the general theory of relativity are so superficial that I have not considered it necessary to answer them in detail. I am considering doing this now.

TRANSLATED BY:

December 2, 1953

\*) This statement ends abruptly here and is given exactly as in the "Berliner Tageblatt."

I am being accused of pushing propaganda for the theory of relativity which is in bad taste. I can surely say that I have always been a friend of the well-considered, plain word and of the concise presentation. High-sounding phrases and words give me goose pimples whether they are related to the theory of relativity or anything else. I have often made fun over effusions which now have been attributed to me. Furthermore, I give these gentlemen of that association this privilege.

Now to the lectures. Mr. WILSON, who does not seem to be any kind of an expert (Dr.? engineer? politician? I was unable to find out), has not brought out anything realistic. He indulged in gross rudeness and base accusations. The second speaker, Mr. GIERKE, presented, on the one hand, direct errors, on the other hand, he tried to evoke a false impression by the one-sided choice of material and by distortion and thus creating a false impression in the mind of the uninformed layman. The following examples show this:

Mr. GIERKE asserted that the theory of relativity led to solipsism, an assertion which every expert will consider a joke. Hereby he bases himself upon the known example of the two watches (or twins), of which one of them, in respect to the "inertia system" (sic), has made a round trip, the other one has not. He asserts - in spite of the fact that this has been repeatedly disproved to him by the best experts of the theory, both orally and in writing - that the theory leads, in this case, to the really nonsensical result that of two watches lying side by side, each one is slow in respect to the other one. This I can only grasp as an attempt of intentional misleading of the lay public.

Furthermore Mr. GIERKE refers to Mr. LENZ's objections which are related to many mechanical examples from everyday life. These are invalid on the grounds of my general proof that the assertions of the general theory on relativity agree, in the first approach, with those of classical mechanics.

The statements that Mr. GIERKE made regarding the experimental substantiation of the theory are, for me, the most decisive proof that he is not concerned with the revelation of the true facts.



Mr. GEBERLE wants to show that the perihelion movement of Mercury can be explained without the theory of relativity. There are two possibilities for this. Either, one invents special interplanetary masses which are so large and are distributed in such manner that they show a perihelion movement like the one observed; this is naturally a highly dissatisfactory way out compared to the one given by the theory of relativity which furnishes us the perihelion movement of Mercury without any other special assumption. Or else, one refers to GERBER who came out with the correct formula for perihelion movement before I did. However, experts not only agree that GERBER's deductions are completely wrong but that it is impossible to obtain the formula as a consequence of the assumptions set forth by GERBER. Therefore Mr. GERBER's work is completely worthless, a theoretic experiment which failed. I ascertained that the general theory of relativity is the first true explanation for the perihelion movement of Mercury. Originally, I did not mention GERBER's work because I did not know about it when I wrote my work on the perihelion movement of Mercury, but I would have had occasion to mention it had I known about it. The personal attacks, which the Messrs. GIBERT and LAMAR have directed against me regarding this circumstance, are generally considered unfair by true experts. I felt it beneath me to mention a word about this prior to now.

Mr. GIBERT permitted the reliability of the masterfully completed English measurements on the deflection of sun rays to appear in a wrong light by mentioning only one of the three independent groups of photographs which had to give false results due to distortions of the heliostatic mirror. He suppressed the fact that the English astronomers themselves pointed out in their official reports, that the results of their experiments were a brilliant confirmation of the general theory of relativity.

Mr. GIBERT suppressed that data collected up to now on red-deflection in the spectrum lines still contradicts itself and that a definite solution of this matter, is still lacking. He merely mentioned the witnesses opposed to the existence of the line deflection predicted by the theory of relativity but he suppressed that through the latest investigations by GIBERT, PUCHET, and PERROT those former results have been robbed of their conclusiveness.

Finally, I would like to say that, upon my instigation, a discussion of the theory of relativity will be taken up at the meeting of the scientific research experts. Then, everyone who dares venture out in front of a scientific forum, can present his objections.

Abroad, it will make a peculiar impression, particularly upon my Dutch and English colleagues, Mr. H. A. LORENTZ and Mr. EINSTEIN, who have been deeply engrossed in the theory of relativity and who have lectured on it repeatedly, when they see that the theory as well as its originator in Germany himself is thus being slandered.

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Page 3

#### WE MUST REMAIN FAITHFUL TO ALBERT EINSTEIN!

The personal attacks against Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN, already mentioned in the article regarding the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Naturforscher", have had a result which is very disgraceful for Berlin: ALBERT EINSTEIN, disgusted by the all-German run-in and the pseudoscientific methods of his opponents, wants to turn his back on the capital of the Reich. So that is the condition of the spiritual culture in Berlin in the year 1920! A world-renowned scientist whom the Dutch have called to Leiden as a professor emeritus; to whom the American Columbia University has awarded the grand gold medal; whom Swedish and Norwegian societies elect as their honorary member; whose work on the theory of relativity appears as one of the first German books after the war in English language: such a man gets so disgusted that he has to leave the city which considers itself the center of German mental culture. A disgrace!

We do not want to think that this is the last word in an affair which is not only important for the world of science. It is the duty of the University of Berlin to do everything to keep this outstanding teacher and scientist in Berlin. And ALBERT EINSTEIN, who stands above base attacks, will after peaceful and calm consideration, it is to be hoped, not grant this favor to his enemies, i.e. clear out in the face of their senseless vociferations. All those who desire to hold German science high in the future also, must now support this man.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, New York (105-6252)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 11/23/53

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Newark letter dated 9/28/53.

The following documentations are in the order  
in which they were requested in referenced letter:

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN included on list informant alleged to be former German Communists	1/29/43	SA [REDACTED]	100-26603 944
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN included on list of prospective sponsors for "Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press", Hotel Roosevelt, 1/9/43	12/29/42	SA [REDACTED]	100-37446- 9
[REDACTED]	Ambijan Bulletin, 1945	8/30/45	SA [REDACTED]	100-42538- 57

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 nls/jad/dj  
ON 8/2/99

2 - Newark (100-32986)

HDC:AOB

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

44 50

MAILED

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ESP SEC

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/JPB  
DATE 5/5/80  
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE 1/15/90  
BY SP1 GSK/JPB

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
b2 b7D 7C [REDACTED]	EINSTEIN, Honorary Chairman RWR, signed memo asking Soviet Government to approve the work project of the Jewish Council, RWR, to help rebuild sections of Soviet Union liberated by Red Army, 12/27/43	12/31/43	SA [REDACTED]	100-13515- 375A
[REDACTED] (S)(u)	ACSJB, Inc. ran fund sponsored by EINSTEIN, called "EINSTEIN Fund"	9/27/46	SA [REDACTED]	100-42538- 1A26 (u) (X)
[REDACTED] (S)(u)	EINSTEIN message read at national dinner of the American Birobidjan Committee, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 11/11/47	11/12/47	SA [REDACTED]	100-42538- 186
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN elected Honorary President of ACSJB, Inc. at national conference, 12/11/49	2/8/50	SA [REDACTED]	100-42538- 420, p. 15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN telegram greetings read at ACJWAS banquet in honor of A. GROMYKO, held Hotel Commodore, 12/30/47	1/9/48	SA [REDACTED]	100-59493- 107
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN addressed meeting of NCASP by telephone, 6/17/48	6/20/48	SA [REDACTED]	100-78587- 1017
[REDACTED]	Telegram sent to Jewish AFC, USSR signed by EINSTEIN	9/27/46	SA [REDACTED]	100-42538- 1A 26
Mail Cover on [REDACTED]	EINSTEIN corresponded with [REDACTED] 1946	1946	not available	100-68395- 113, p.26

2

7D

7C

(X)(u)

(X)(u)

(X)  
(u)

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN Honorary Chairman American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, 1946	3/1/46	SA [REDACTED]	100-59493- 26
22 27C b1 (u) (u)	Press release of American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists lists EINSTEIN as head of this organization	12/16/49	SA [REDACTED]	100-96318- 12 p. 2 (u) (u)
Pretext call to [REDACTED] Executive Director, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact	EINSTEIN and others initiated the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact at meeting 5/20, 21/49	12/16/49	SA [REDACTED]	100-96318- 12 p. 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN listed on letterhead of JAFRC 1949, as National Sponsor	5/17/49	SA [REDACTED]	100-3642- 1A 474
b2 7D XC (A) (u)	[REDACTED] EINSTEIN Honorary President of American Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Inc.	6/7/48	SA [REDACTED] SE [REDACTED]	100-61010- 1A 5 (u) (80)
Trash Cover on [REDACTED]	Bureau received letter 1/19/45 from American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, signed by A. EINSTEIN, Honorary President, pertaining to "Jewish Blackbook"	1945	SA [REDACTED]	100-54836- 20, p. 12

Concerning the information requested in paragraph 5, page 3 of referenced letter, efforts to locate New York teletype to the Bureau with the desired information, dated 3/28/46,

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

were negative, however, the same information appeared in the "Daily Worker", article dated 3/28/46. This information is located in New York file 100-59493-32.

In regard to the information requested in paragraph 6, page 3, of referenced letter concerning the American Council for a Democratic Greece, Red Cross Act, efforts to locate a report dated 2/10/49, were negative. A report dated 2/9/49 was located, however, [REDACTED] was not mentioned as an informant. b7C

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	EINSTEIN on list of Executive Committee and sponsor of the "American Crusade to End Lynching, September, 1946	9/9/46	SA [REDACTED] b7C	100-81626-11
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	EINSTEIN on National Committee to Oust Bilbo, sponsored by Civil Rights Congress, New York City, 1946	December, 1946	not available	100-80675- 162, p. 5



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In regard to the information requested on page 4, paragraph 2, of referenced letter regarding the JAFRC information furnished by [REDACTED] Westchester County, New York, was located in New York file 100-3642-1A153. b7C

It is noted, however, that a review of this information fails to indicate that EINSTEIN's name was included on this invitation.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN listed on letterhead of JAFRC as national sponsor	1/5/49	SA [REDACTED]	100-3642- 1A 384
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN listed on letterhead as sponsor of NCASF	3/1/49	SA [REDACTED]	100-7518- 1A 1419 <span style="float: right;">(u) X</span>
[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN member at large of NCASF	1/29/48	SA [REDACTED]	100-94070-1 p. 154, 155

Concerning the information accredited to [REDACTED] as indicated in paragraph 6, page 4, of referenced letter, wherein [REDACTED] reportedly furnished a letterhead of the NCASF in July, 1946, this information was not located as

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2 b7D

originating from [REDACTED] However, the identical information is available and documented as follows: (S) (u)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
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[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN listed as sponsor of NCASF, 1946, on letterhead	7/8/46	SA [REDACTED]	100-7518- 1A 1060
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In regard to the information requested in paragraph 7, page 4, of referenced letter wherein it was indicated SA [REDACTED] attended a rally on 12/2/46, this information is located in New York file 100-7518, pages 8 and 9.

[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN listed on letterhead of FCA, 6/7/48	6/22/48	SA [REDACTED]	100-93553 1B 7
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[REDACTED]	EINSTEIN listed on letterhead of JWRWR, 1944	6/19, 20/44	SA [REDACTED]	100-61010-3
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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-6252

In regard to the information in paragraph 3, page 5  
of referenced letter wherein the information is attributed to  
[REDACTED] it is noted that a review of the pertinent file indicated  
as follows:

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED] b7c b7D	EINSTEIN received award from One World Award Committee, 1948	3/21/49	SA [REDACTED] b7c	100-96360- 2
(D) (u) Misur conducted by Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department	FRANK KINGDON, co-chairman, PCA, at Conference of the Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties Committee, Hotel Commodore, New York City, 10/25/47, related EINSTEIN conferred with HENRY WALLACE, stated U.S. is loosing liberties	Not available		100-94070-1 p.39 (u) X

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-6252

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
b7C b7D [REDACTED]	EINSTEIN praised NCASP for fighting for WILLIE McGEE	4/12/51	SA [REDACTED] b7C	100- 50870- 527, p.26
[REDACTED]	<i>an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information.</i> ROBERT KUCZINSKI, a Communist Party sympathizer, and EINSTEIN closely associated	1/19/51	SA [REDACTED] b7C (A) (u)	65-15283-79
b7D [REDACTED]	MARGUERETTA KONNENKOVA, reportedly trusted Communist Party member, visited weekends with EINSTEIN	5/11/50	SA [REDACTED] b7C	100-55194-11

X

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-6252

In regard to the information requested in paragraph 2, page 6 of referenced letter, no further documentation is available.

b7C      Concerning the information requested in paragraph 3, page 6, of referenced letter, a review of the New York indices failed to reflect a case file entitled [REDACTED] IS - SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED]	GIRALAMON VALENTI, editor of "La Parola" received greetings from EINSTEIN in celebration of "La Parola's" 35th anniversary	3/19/42	not available	100-45919-5 p. 21
7D/ (AW) [REDACTED]	EINSTEIN included on letterhead of National Conference on the German Problem	December, 1950	SA [REDACTED]	62-10605-18 b7C

X

SECURITY INFORMATION - C O N F I D E N T I A L

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

CONFIDENTIAL

AOB

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/2-6,9,12/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject on 5/15/45 sent telegram to Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade meeting praising Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade fight against Fascism. Recently EINSTEIN congratulated GEORGE S. WUCHINICH for his "manly" attitude in refusing to testify at Senate Internal Security Committee and invited WUCHINICH to dinner. [REDACTED] of known reliability, states WUCHINICH informed CP leaders of EINSTEIN's dinner invitation, and they advised him to go in secrecy. "Morning Freiheit" editorial of 6/15/53 lauds EINSTEIN's opposition to Internal Security investigations, and states that EINSTEIN orders the American intellectuals to "refuse to testify".

CLASSIFIED BY 602670155-405  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

## DETAILS:

EINSTEIN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, 1945

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that on May 15, 1945, at a meeting held at Manhattan Center, New York City, in tribute to Captain HERMAN BOETTCHER, sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a telegram was read from Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN, in which he praised the efforts of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade for their continued fight against Fascism.

CLASSIFIED BY SP2K4/92  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-7099) (RM) 3 - Newark (100-32986) (RM) 2 - New York (105-6252)		RECORDED - 36 INDEXED - 36 CONFIDENTIAL

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SECURITY INFORMATION - C O N F I D E N T I A L

NY 105-6252

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The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. EINSTEIN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGE S. WUCHINICH  
FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL  
SECURITY COMMITTEE, 1953

[REDACTED] (S) (u) (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (S) (u) (c)

[REDACTED] (S) (u) (c)

[REDACTED] (S) (u) (c)

[REDACTED] (S) (u) (c)

[REDACTED]

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NY 105-6252

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[REDACTED] (S) (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (S) (C)

[REDACTED] (S) (C)

III. EINSTEIN ADVISES AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS TO  
"REFUSE TO TESTIFY"

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of June 15, 1953, on page 4, columns 1 and 2. This article was translated by SE [REDACTED] b7c

"Prof. Einstein's Proud Call To American Intellectuals"

"The spiritual greatness of that genial intellectual, Albert Einstein, rests on the fact that he does not shut himself up in his study with 'purely scientific' theories, but that he displays a warm heart and a vital interest toward the most important problems of living people, his people and his country.

"A wonderful confirmation of this is his letter to the New York teacher, William Fowenglass, who, by means of a letter, asked him a theoretical question, and about such a

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NY 105--6252

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"practical thing as the inquisition hearings, which the many Washington and local 'Un-American' committees are conducting against teachers, writers, artists and other intellectuals.

"Professor Einstein got rid of the theoretical question with a few words ; but concerning the reactionary witch-hunts and inquisitions, he answered in detail, with a proud and courageous call to American intellectuals. He orders them to 'refuse to testify' for the inquisitors, explaining that 'it is a disgrace for an unblemished citizen to submit to such an inquisition, and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution.'

"Professor Einstein is sufficiently acquainted with current, rampant American reaction to realize that an intellectual who refuses to answer the inquisitors may expect economic persecution and even jail. But he knows that 'if enough people are prepared to take this serious step (refusing to answer the inquisitors, in spite of threats and dangers) they will be successful. If they do not 'the intellectuals of our country do not deserve better than the enslavement being readied for them.'

"Albert Einstein's voice must and will be heard throughout the world. But, primarily, it must be heard in our country, in the United States, in 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' which, under the poisonous influence of McCarthyism and McCarranism, is being transformed into the 'land of the terrorized and persecuted'. By his call to the American intellectuals, Professor Einstein has placed himself at the head of the growing number of those who protest against the witch-hunts. He has made it the urgent and noble job of American intellectuals to protect their own honor and liberties together with the honor of democratic America."

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following

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NY 105-6252

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concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)
- "3. 'The official Communist newspaper published in the Yiddish tongue. For many years, M.J. Olgin was editor of Freiheit. Olgin was one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for 20 years.'  
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 242.)
- "4. 'One of the daily papers published by the Communist Party.  
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 331.)"

- R U C -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	EINSTEIN congratulated Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 1945	6/16/53	SA [REDACTED]	b2, b7D [REDACTED] p. 123
b2 b7D [REDACTED] b1	(c) EINSTEIN congratulated GEORGE S. WUCHINICH for refusing to testify at Senate Internal Security Committee; invited him to dinner	9/21/53	b7C SA [REDACTED]	b1 [REDACTED] (c) (X)
	GEORGE S. WUCHINICH active in Yugoslav Section, CP, USA	3/23/50	SA [REDACTED] b7C	100-96402-9

NY 100-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd) X

MISCELLANEOUS

The information contained in this report is a compilation of information which has been designated for the subject's New York file from various sources in New York. This information is being reported for inclusion in the Newark files, inasmuch as Newark is office of origin and is presently preparing an extensive summary report regarding the subject.

REFERENCE:

Newark airtel to New York, 6/11/53.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)  
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)  
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R

DATE: 11/27/53

RE: Mylet 9/22/53 and rerep of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53  
at Newark.

It is requested that the Newark Office be advised whether or not referenced report is approved for dissemination so that copies maintained in this office can be disseminated locally to INS, G-2, DIO, and OSI.

VEM:kmp

(REGISTERED MAIL)

5/5/53  
RECORDED - 15  
EX-101

69

Handled for VEM, appropriate Sec.

SAC, Newark (100-32986)

December 28, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099) 69

RECORDED  
RECORDED  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7C Reurlet dated November 27, 1953, and reference  
report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 5, 1953, at  
Newark.

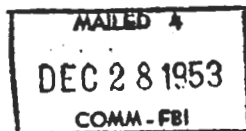
The Bureau has no objection to your office  
disseminating copies of referenced report to the agencies  
referred to in your referenced let. For your information,  
referenced report has been disseminated by the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/5/80 BY SP1 GSK/PS

EHM:eeg

24

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



WAB

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

29 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): ARMY REPORT regarding  
another individual with the name of ALBERT  
EINSTEIN which was placed in the wrong file.

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
61-7099-70

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

9  
SAC, Newark (100-32986)

December 3, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099)

**ALBERT EINSTEIN**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

Reurmemo dated September 29, 1953, and Bureau reply dated October 26, 1953. Referenced memorandum dated September 29, 1953, requested documentation of certain data from informants which was furnished in Bureau reply dated October 26, 1953, and also requested a summary of information in Bureau files on 26 individuals.

In connection with the summary of information on the 26 individuals, main files only were reviewed as it was not deemed practicable to attempt to review all references. It is not believed that a review of all references would serve a logical purpose at this time, inasmuch as the only need for the information is the fact that Einstein's name was furnished either as a sponsor or in some other similar capacity at the time the individual applied for entry into the United States.

Bureau files do not contain any pertinent subversive data that would be applicable to the case on Albert Einstein with respect to the following individuals:

Michael Barjansky  
Curt Bial  
Max Adolph Bruck  
Bernard Buchwald  
Dr. Richard Dyck  
Eugenie Dyck  
Ernst Einstein  
Fritz Einstein  
Hilda Einstein  
Walter Einstein  
Hanne Fanta-Fantova  
Wilhelm Herzog  
Helene Katenstein  
Felix Oppenheim  
Lucie Oppenheimer  
Dr. Jean Perrin  
Karl Veit  
Friedrick Wilhelm  
Ernst Von Unruh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/3/99 BY 60200/abg/sld

COMM - FBI  
DEC 3 1953  
MAILED 31

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

50 DEC 11 1953

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

RECEIVED - NEW YORK

DEC 15 1953

Enclosure

JEM:cca cc 2 - New York (100-32986) (For Information)



Bureau files on the above individuals reflect that for the most part, Einstein sponsored the individual for entry into the United States.

Subversive derogatory information concerning the remaining individuals insofar as it may be pertinent to the Einstein case is set forth as follows:

[REDACTED]

In 1952, G-2 in Austria furnished the Bureau Liaison Representative in Salzburg, Austria, lists of former Communist Party members in Vienna, Austria, as of 1949. Contained on one of the lists was the following data:

[REDACTED] born [REDACTED] residence [REDACTED] since [REDACTED]  
26 Oct 1949, section 'Degenhardt,' painter." (64-200-252-183, p. 88, enc.,  
Bufiles contain derogatory data on several Sec. 2) sponsors of [REDACTED] during the time that [REDACTED] applied for entry into the United States in 1941. This data is not being set forth as it does not appear pertinent to the investigation of Einstein. (40-5109)

[REDACTED]

There is enclosed one copy each of the below listed reports in the case entitled [REDACTED] was., Alien Enemy Control - G, Neutrality Act-Export Control":

Report of SA [REDACTED], dated February 12, 1940, at Washington, D. C.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], dated April 26, 1940, at New York City.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], dated November 26, 1940, at Miami, Florida.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], dated February 7, 1941, at New York City.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], dated June 9, 1941, at Miami, Florida.

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 30,  
1941, at New York City.  
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated October 18,  
1941, at New York, New York.  
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 14,  
1942, at New York, New York.  
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated May 27,  
1942, at New York, New York.  
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated  
September 18, 1942, at New York, New York.  
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated  
September 21, 1942, at New York, New York.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], dated  
November 9, 1942, at New York City.  
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated  
May 29, 1943, at Washington, D. C.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], dated  
January 27, 1944, at New York, New York. (65-8712)

b7C

Dr. Ernst Jolowicz

Ernst Jolowicz, born October 16, 1882, Poznan, Germany, applied for an immigration visa to enter the United States in 1942. He listed his sponsors as Paul Jolowicz and George S. Gregory. The Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee noted that there was derogatory data concerning the above two sponsors. Ernst Jolowicz previously applied for a temporary visitor's visa to enter the United States in 1941, at which time he listed Dr. Henry Ernest Sigerist as a sponsor. The Committee noted that there was derogatory data on Sigerist at that time. The derogatory data concerning Paul Jolowicz, George S. Gregory, and Henry Ernest Sigerist, is not being set forth as it would not be pertinent to the Albert Einstein investigation. In 1944, the Committee, upon reconsidering the case of Ernst Jolowicz, noted that there was no derogatory data concerning him personally. Ernst Jolowicz was apparently admitted to the United States at some subsequent date (not reflected in Bufiles) as he was an applicant for U. S. citizenship in 1946, at which time he listed his residence as 7 West 16th Street, New York, New York.

(40-36155)

George Kaiser, aka., Georg Kaiser

Bufiles reflect that Georg Kaiser who was born November 25, 1878, at Magdeburg, Germany, is a well-known German dramatist who applied for a visa to enter the United States in 1941 which was approved by the Inter-departmental Visa Control Committee on May 6, 1941.

(40-6229)

New York Confidential Informant [redacted]

advised by memorandum dated July 1, 1941, that the weekly refugee paper "Aufbau" in its June 13, 1941, issue reported that the German playwright Georg Kaiser was coming to the United States. The memorandum from the informant stated that Kaiser was prominent in Communist affairs in Germany and he had been under strict surveillance by the Swiss political police following his departure from Germany for Switzerland.

(61-7566-2851)

New York Confidential Informant [redacted]

furnished a memorandum dated October 19, 1941, listing a group of "German intellectuals allegedly living in London, Palestine, Switzerland, or South America, with former Communist connections or records of active Communist sympathies." The name Georg Kaiser, with no further identifiable data, was listed.

(61-7566-2958)

Bufiles contain derogatory data concerning several of Kaiser's sponsors in addition to Albert Einstein. Inasmuch as the derogatory data on the sponsors would not be pertinent to the Einstein investigation, the data is not being set forth.

Paul Langevin

An anonymous source reported that in December, 1936, the American Civil Liberties Union was taking steps to affiliate with the European Civil Liberties group for the alleged purpose of combating Fascism. Affiliation was contemplated with the International League for the Rights of Man, Paris, France, and with the National Council for Civil Liberties, London, England. The French International League for the Rights of Man, Paris, France, at that time included among its members Professor Victor Basch, President; Henry Guernut; Professor Paul Langevin; Professor Roger Picard; George Etienne, and others.

On January 20, 1937, the Communist Party - U.S.A., held a Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York City. Stands were set up in the lobby where Communist Party literature was displayed for sale. One of the new publications displayed was "Science and Society," a Marxian quarterly published by Science and Society, Inc., 310 East 75th Street, New York City. Among the editors of this publication was Paul Langevin.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 25, 1939, reported that Nobel Prize winners and other prominent persons in the fields of art and science had been invited to contribute to a special collective study of the problems created by the attack on art, science and literature by the growth of Fascism. This invitation was issued by the organizers of the International Conference on Problems of the Defense of Democracy, Peace and Humanity Today, the meeting to be held in Paris, France, on May 13 and 14, 1939. The subjects to be dealt with at this conference were Fascism and its relation to culture and the doctrine of race and anti-Semitism. Professor Paul Langevin was among those supporting the aims of this conference.  
(100-17826-606)

The "Daily Worker" for October 17, 1944, contained an article entitled "Science Notebook, by Peter Stone - Paul Langevin, Communist," pertaining to Langevin. The "Daily Worker" for December 26, 1946, December 27, 1946, and December 30, 1946, contains articles on the life of Paul Langevin who died December 19, 1946, which describe him as a Communist physicist. These articles can be obtained by Newark from local libraries or from the New York office for review if necessary. (100-334622)

Franz Pfemfert

Military authorities furnished German Government documents seized after World War II which were translated and reviewed. One document dated November 19, 1934, at Berlin, contained a list of individuals previously

denaturalized by the German Government. Contained on the list was:

\* | "Franz Pfemfert, former member of the Reichstag Communist faction, was publisher of the inflammatory journal, 'The Action.' Deprived of German citizenship which extends also to his wife, a Jewish writer who helped her husband in his anti-German propaganda."

(64-200-232-408)

- | An unrecorded censorship submission has disclosed to this Bureau that under date of January 22, 1943, Ernest Fleischman, 305 Broadway, New York, New York, directed a letter to Franz Pfemfert, Insurgentes 363, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. The writer stated that he had appeared officially on behalf of Dr. Einstein at a hearing on addressee's case before the Interdepartmental Review Committee on January 12 in Washington, D. C. He indicates that Einstein is sponsoring the applicant's case. He also indicates that the Committee was satisfied that the addressee was anti-Nazi, but wanted proof that he is anti-Communist. The writer stated that he did not want to direct the attention of the Committee to "Die Aktion" because he had looked over some past issues and had found too many left wing articles in it. He also indicates that he was not able to answer the Committee's question as to whether the addressee was ever connected with the magazine "Disarm."

(40-26924-3)

Heidelberg, Germany

VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: December 15, 1953  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Liaison Representative, Heidelberg (100-0-214)  
Subject: HELEN DUKAS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 100-338078)  
  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 61-7099)

Rebulet to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, dated October 14, 1953.

I have checked the records of G-2, Headquarters, USAREUR, in this case and they reveal that investigation within Germany, which was conducted at the direction of G-2, Washington, was completed and the results thereof forwarded to G-2 in Washington on November 28, 1952. The results of this investigation may have been the information furnished by the Department of the Army to the Bureau on January 8, 1953. Since that time G-2 in USAREUR has received no instructions to conduct further investigation by G-2 in Washington, nor has it received any further comment with regard to this case.

The above is for the Bureau's information in the event the Bureau may wish to further communicate with G-2 in Washington.

GA:VBMc

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/3/99 BY 10026 nls/galdj

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)  
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)  
 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
 IS - R  
 OO: Newark

DATE: 12/28/53

Re Oklahoma City let to Newark, 10/8/53, setting forth the results of the interview with Mr. GERRITT J. LLOYD of Tulsa, Oklahoma. This letter states that the incident between LLOYD and TYCKO occurred after FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had been President "for several years" and that, according to LLOYD, it did not occur in the early 1930's "as he had previously indicated."

The "morgue" of the Los Angeles Times newspaper disclosed that ALBERT EINSTEIN just arrived in the Los Angeles area on December 31, 1930, and stayed temporarily at the residence of ARTHUR FLEMING in Pasadena, California, and at a bungalow near the California Institute of Technology from January 4, 1931, until February 27, 1931, when he departed for New York City. He arrived a second time on December 30, 1931, and stayed temporarily at the residence of ARTHUR FLEMING in Pasadena and in a two-room suite at the Athenaeum (faculty residence) on the campus of the California Institute of Technology from January 5, 1932, until March 4, 1932, when he embarked for Germany. He arrived a third time on January 10, 1933, and again stayed at the Athenaeum until March 12, 1933, when he departed for New York City en route to Belgium.

"Morgue" records disclosed no subsequent visits by ALBERT EINSTEIN to the Los Angeles area during the 1930's and disclosed no information connecting him with the Ambassador Hotel other than his attendance of dinners and other functions held there in his honor.

PJR:mcb  
 Reg.

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986) (Reg)  
 2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (Reg)  
 2 - New York (Reg)

Los Angeles  
 cc: Oklahoma City  
 Newark  
 AR  
 1-15-54

RECORDED - 64  
 INDEXED - 64

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Concerning CHARLIE CHAPLIN, who is also involved in the incident, the column of HEDDA HOPPER in the Los Angeles Times dated January 11, 1939, remarks that ALBERT EINSTEIN was reportedly "backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN in his dictator picture" and adds, "You'll remember they're great friends--friendship started way back in 1931 when they met aboard a boat coming to California. CHARLIE entertained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of 'City Lights'. . ."

"Morgue" records further disclose that ALBERT EINSTEIN's wife accompanied him on each of the three visits; also, that during each visit they (rather exceptionally) visited a SAMUEL UNTERMYER, a "famous" New York lawyer, who maintained his winter residence in Palm Springs, California.

Concerning his family background, "morgue" records disclose ALBERT EINSTEIN was first married to a Serbian woman named MILEVA MARIC, by whom he had two sons, ALBERT and EDOUARD; that he and his first wife separated in 1914; and that he subsequently married Frau ELSA EINSTEIN. A news item dated April 6, 1933, mentions two daughters having fled Germany. The older daughter, unnamed, was mentioned as having arrived in Holland. The younger, "married to a Russian," is undoubtedly MARGOT MARIANOFF, who married DIMITRI MARIANOFF in November, 1930.

HARRY JENKINSON, Executive Assistant Manager, Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised that he has been employed there since February 7, 1933, and is personally unaware that ALBERT EINSTEIN ever had rooms at the hotel since that date. Records concerning CHARLIE CHAPLIN's and ALBERT EINSTEIN's having possibly had rooms there between 1930 and 1934 and concerning AARON TYCKO's studio in the hotel premises could not be readily located but will be checked in the near future if they exist.

The records of the Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association include a report dated March 3, 1939, concerning one AARON M. TYCKO, portrait photographer, then residing and employed at 6054 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California, in which he is described as about 45 years old, a resident in the Los Angeles area since 1920, and a "first class"



LA 105-1636

portrait photographer, formerly located at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles. He was reportedly divorced by SONIA TYCKO on December 26, 1934, in Los Angeles.

b7C Telephone information currently lists ~~AARON M. TYCKO~~, 6160 Orange Street, Los Angeles, pretext telephone conversation between this individual and SA ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ on December 14, 1953, disclosed he is identical with the photographer formerly located at the Ambassador Hotel and that he retired a number of years ago due to failing health.

The records of the Identification Divisions of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were found to contain no record identifiable with ~~AARON TYCKO~~. Similarly, the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, as well as this office, were found to contain no information concerning AARON TYCKO.

In view of the absence of subversive information concerning ~~AARON TYCKO~~, other than that furnished by GERRITT LLOYD, Bureau authority to interview him is hereby requested.

The Oklahoma City Office is requested to recontact GERRITT LLOYD to determine whether he has any objection to this office's confronting ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ with LLOYD's allegation and, of course, naming LLOYD as its source.

The New York Office is requested to review its indices concerning the Attorney SAMUEL UNTERMYER and furnish pertinent information to the Newark and Los Angeles Offices.

For the information of the offices concerned, newspaper accounts mention that the subject and his wife were accompanied on their first visit by two secretaries, one of whom is named as HELENE DUKAS. This is undoubtedly the HELEN DUKAS mentioned in Newark letter to Oklahoma City dated July 24, 1953, as possibly the personal and senior secretary of unknown identity reportedly closely associated with Soviet Intelligence during 1929 to 1931.

The Los Angeles Office will attempt to locate the subject's children, who may be residing in this area, and will furnish pertinent information concerning the subject in a subsequent report.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)  
 FROM : SAC, Oklahoma City (100-6135)  
 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
 IS - R  
 OO: Newark

DATE: 1/11/54

Re Los Angeles letter 12/28/53.

Mr. GERRITT J. LLOYD, 1348 South Florence Place, Tulsa, Okla., furnished the following additional information which might be of assistance in investigation by the Los Angeles Office:

He advised that he places the time of the attempt to recruit him by TYCKO as about the mid-1930's solely on remarks he recalls made by TYCKO about ROOSEVELT and that these remarks might have been made in the early 1930's.

He advised that in 1919 and 1920 he, LLOYD, was an official in the DAVID WARK GRIFFITH company and that TYCKO was employed by that company in a minor capacity in the photographic laboratory. One ABE SCHULTZ was also employed in the laboratory, and neither of them moved with the company to New York City when it moved about 1920. A Russian Jew named MOSKOWITZ, MASKOVINSKY, MAKROFSKI, or some similar name, was head of the Griffith laboratory about 1919, and was called back to Russia. Word was later received by other laboratory employees that he had been executed. LLOYD stated he recalled this because he happened to go to the studio laboratory the day this word was received and recalls the consternation which it caused among the employees.

In 1919 and 1920 TYCKO had not indicated any Communist affiliation or interest, to LLOYD's recollection. LLOYD stated he did recall that numerous individuals were openly Communistic as they praised Russia, the recent revolution, etc., and traveled frequently between the United States and Russia.

2 - Newark (100-32986)  
 2 - Los Angeles (107-2636)

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OC 100-6135

On a visit to Hollywood in about 1928 or 1929, LLOYD met ABE SCHULTZ casually, either on the street or in a restaurant, at which time SCHULTZ stated he had just returned from Russia as he had to take some "material" there. He did not describe the material further, but LLOYD considers that at that time he was a courier.

LLOYD advised he recalls that TYCKO spoke frequently and favorably regarding LEON TROTSKY after LLOYD returned to Hollywood and they began to have some contact with one another again. LLOYD does not recall that the differences between TROTSKY and STALIN were ever mentioned by TYCKO, nor does he recall specifically that TYCKO ever mentioned STALIN.

LLOYD advised he noted that most of the persons connected with the Communist movement in Hollywood were Jewish and that all of the persons named to him by TYCKO during TYCKO's efforts to recruit LLOYD, and the heads and officials of the various studios who had allegedly joined the movement, were also Jewish. He asked TYCKO if this was a Communist or a Jewish movement, to which TYCKO replied, "Well, it's both".

LLOYD advised he had no objection to his name and the information furnished by him being used in any manner desired by the Bureau to investigate further the matters mentioned by him, but did desire that his present address be kept absolutely confidential.

RUC.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-338078)

FROM :

SUBJECT: SAC, NEWARK (100-29614)

DATE: 12/30/53

HELEN DUKAS, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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Reference is made to Newark letter to the Bureau dated 10/29/53.

Miami Office has advised that Mr. PAUL W. WEYLAND, 789 N. W. 13th Avenue, Miami, Florida, advised that he had no information concerning members of the office staff of Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN in Berlin, Germany, prior to 1933.

WEYLAND advised, however, that one Dr. MAX VON LAUER, believed to be an instructor at Princeton, N. J., was a close associate of EINSTEIN in Berlin and might possibly have information concerning the employees of EINSTEIN's office staff prior to 1933.

Investigation at Princeton, N. J. failed to reflect that VON LAUER was a member of the faculty at Princeton University.

Mrs. ROSEANN JAFFIN, Secretary, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., advised that Dr. MAX VON LAUER had formerly been at the Institute for Advanced Study as a visiting professor during 1948-1949. Dr. VON LAUER's address is Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, Dahlem Faradayweg 4-6, Berlin, Germany. The records reflect that his permanent address is Gottingen Bunsenstrasse, 16, Germany.

The records further reflect that he was a professor at the University of Berlin and a Nobel Prize winner. Mrs. JAFFIN advised that the Institute had received correspondence from him on stationery bearing the letterhead of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, dated June 2, 1953 and she assumed that he was associated with the Institute.

The Bureau is requested to consider the advisability of requesting through liaison that Dr. MAX VON LAUER be inter-

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Ltr to Director 100-338078  
NK 100-29614

viewed for the purpose of attempting to ascertain whether or not DUKAS was a member of EINSTEIN's office staff in Berlin, Germany for the period 1928-1933; also, if he can identify other persons who are members of this office staff during that period.

100-332978

Date: January 15, 1954

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HELEN DUKAS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 100-332978)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/3/99 BY 16247115 Jan/dj

ALSO: INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 61-7099)

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning captioned subjects, with particular reference to your communication dated December 2, 1953, enclosing interim results of your investigation regarding Einstein.

Our investigation in the United States reflects that one Dr. Max Von Lauer, who in 1940-1942 was a visiting professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, was a close associate of Einstein in Berlin and might possibly have information concerning members of Einstein's office staff prior to 1933. The records of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, reflect that Dr. Von Lauer's address in Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, Bahlen Paradenweg 4-6, Berlin, Germany. His permanent address is listed as Göttingen Bunsenstrasse, 13, Germany. The records further reflect that Dr. Von Lauer has been a Nobel Prize winner and at one time was connected with the University of Berlin.

It is requested that Dr. Von Lauer be interviewed to ascertain whether or not Helen Dukas was a member of Einstein's office staff in Berlin, Germany, during the period 1926-1933. It should also be determined whether Dr. Von Lauer can identify other persons who were members of Einstein's staff during that period and secure any pertinent information Von Lauer may have concerning them or Einstein.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
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Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

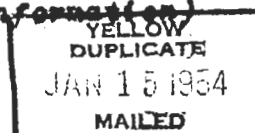
cc - 2 - Liaison Representative VIA ARMY COURIER  
Heidelberg, Germany (For Information)

cc - 2 - Newark (100-29414; 100-32988)

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

ARJ:elc

CONFIDENTIAL



ORIGINAL FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, New York (105-6252)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R  
(OO: Newark)

DATE: 1/15/54

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 nls/galdy  
ON 8/3/99

Re Los Angeles letter to the Director, dated 12/28/53, which reflected that the "Morgue" records of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper disclosed that the subject's wife accompanied him on each of three visits to California and that during each visit they visited SAMUEL UNTERMYER, a "famous" New York lawyer who maintained his winter residence in Palm Springs, California.

A review of the New York Office Indices revealed a clipping from the "New York Times" newspaper dated April 28, 1938, entitled "UNTERMYER Quits As Anti-Nazi Head".

The article read "Reaffirming his faith in the organization and its work SAMUEL UNTERMYER, lawyer and philanthropist, announced his resignation yesterday as President and Chairman of the Board of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, Incorporated, of which he was a founder.

"For more than five years the leading spirit of the League, which now claims 100,000 members, Mr. UNTERMYER, who will soon be eighty years old, said he resigned because of advancing age, poor health and pressing business obligations, including his duties as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention."

The New York Office files also reflect that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] in Paris, France, on January 15, through the 29th, 1951.

[REDACTED] stated that the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League was started by SAM UNTERMYER. UNTERMYER, according to [REDACTED] was one of the most dynamic corporation lawyers and was immensely rich. The organization came into existence in consequence of the desires of the late SAM UNTERMYER to have an Anti-Nazi Movement which excluded Communist influence.

2-Los Angeles (105-1636) (RM)  
2-Newark (100-22936) (RM)

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HDC:MOH

F 171

JAN 18 1954

74

Letter to Director  
NY 105-6252

*All*

*b7D*

*See page 1-*

*[redacted]* added that UNTERMYER for that reason brought in from England, a British ex-army major by the name of EGGERTON HARRIMAN, First National Secretary of the organization.

*See Page 1*

*[redacted]* stated that the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League is merely an organization which depends on the American Jewish Committee and does not desire any Communist participation.

In addition, the New York Office files reflect an anonymous letter dated 7/13/42 which states in pertinent part "noted.....SAMUEL UNTERMYER now deceased - son ALVIN UNTERMYER, 2 East 61st Street, New York City, of 30 Pine Street, New York City - lawyers."

It is noted that background information concerning SAMUEL UNTERMYER, noted lawyer, is located in Volume 20 of "Who's Who in America", which includes the years 1938 and 1939. RUC.



[Redacted]

Jan. 7, 1953 b7C

James Earl Ray - signature  
Washington, D.C.

Page 1

Respectfully,  
W. L. R. + L. R. R.

After reading the article, I  
am very impressed with your knowledge on his  
ideas and theories. It would it be  
possible to obtain his address and contact  
him with the above information? If it is impossible  
to do so, please send me the information in any way  
possible. I am sure I may obtain some  
information from him.

Thank You "b7C"  
[Redacted]

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the left side of the page.

INDEXED RECORDED - 82

1-4-75

JAN 14 1954

SP 165K1PUB

5-8-80

EX-11

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RECORDED - 82  
INDEXED - 82

75

January 12, 1954



b7C

G. I. R. -7

Dear Mr. Beck:

With reference to your letter postmarked  
January 8, 1954, Dr. Albert Einstein's address is  
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

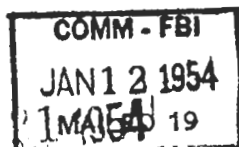
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

5/8/80  
SP1GS ELP8

NOTE: Address per Bureau library.

ELT:ljc

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



53 JAN

WAS  
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

19 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): ARMY Report regarding Another  
individual with the name Albert Einstein which  
was placed in the wrong file.

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7099-76

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 2/24/54

FROM : *DAH*  
*C* SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*b7C* By letter of 2/19/54, District Intelligence Officer, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa., requested that a copy of SA [REDACTED] report dated 8/5/53 at Newark be forwarded to him. This is to advise that a copy of the above report was furnished to the above mentioned.

CDT:AM

5-5-80  
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SP1 GS/K/PB

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EX-115

G.W.K.

77

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F.B.I. (61-7099)

DATE: 2/25/54

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS-R  
OO-NEWARK

5-5-80

CONTAINED  
SP-1 GSK/PB

Rebulet to Los Angeles dated 1/15/54 directing that interview with AARON M. TYCKO be held in abeyance pending report of recontact with GERRITT J. LLOYD, who is the original source of information regarding TYCKO; and that following receipt of such report, the Los Angeles Office should resubmit request for authority to interview TYCKO in accordance with Bureau instructions pertaining to requests for authority to interview security subjects.

Re Oklahoma City letter to the Bureau dated 1/11/54 stating that LLOYD has no objection to the use of his name or the information furnished by him provided his present address be kept confidential.

In accordance with rebulet, the following is submitted in regard to AARON M. TYCKO:

(1) He is white, 61 years of age, a retired portrait photographer, residing at 6160 West Orange Street, Los Angeles.

(2) His wife, SONIA TYCKO, divorced him in Los Angeles in 1934.

(3) He allegedly attempted to recruit LLOYD, a film executive at RKO Studio, as a propagandist for the Communist movement, in the mid-30's, and took action to introduce LLOYD to subject, ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was at the time present along with CHARLIE CHAPLIN (?) in a suite at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, in which hotel TYCKO maintained a portrait studio. At that time he was frankly "bolshhevik," and characterized his portrait studio as a "front." When LLOYD showed no serious interest in his proposition, he warned LLOYD that if he weren't "sensible," he might be through in Hollywood. Subsequently, LLOYD was surprised to hear that writers employed under him (included among whom was JOHN HOWARD LAWSON) had asked that he be discharged because they couldn't get along with him, and LLOYD found himself unable to stay more than a few weeks at any one Hollywood studio.

Re: Aaron M. Tycko  
Sonia Tycko

(4) No information.

(5) No information.

WJM:dlr

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986) Info.

Registered

MAR 12 1954

APPROVED

results in report

3/10/54  
huk

RECORDED - 10 61-7099-78

INDEXED - 10

WAB

LA 105-1636

(6) There is no other information known to this office concerning his being connected with the Communist movement.

(7) It is expected that interview with him would, if successful, prove a valuable source of information regarding not only subject, ALBERT EINSTEIN, in particular, but the Communist infiltration of the film industry in general.

Bureau authority is requested to interview TYCKO in accordance with existing instructions relating to interviews with security subjects. If he should prove to be cooperative, no affirmative steps will be taken during the initial interview to direct his activities, but a separate communication will be directed to the Bureau setting forth the results of the interview and requesting authority to recontact him as a potential source of information.

RICHARD TEELEY & SONS

Founded in 1910

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We Sell the Earth and Insure What's on It

23 Main St. Amesbury, Mass.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Chief - FBI  
U.S. Department of Justice,  
Washington D.C.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/3/99 BY 60207ms



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EX-127

RECORDED

MAR 19 1954

MAR 24 1954

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex-Red Testifies  
 On Einstein Fund**

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Testimony was developed at a McCarthy hearing today that Albert Einstein, the famed physicist, collected funds in 1945 for an organization the Attorney General tabbed as subversive four years later.

The witness before the Senate investigations subcommittee was Peter A. Gragis of Levittown, N. Y., self-described former communist.

Roy Cohn, subcommittee counsel, asked whether Gragis had taken part in or made contributions to communist-front organizations, specifically mentioning the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

Gragis testified that he had received a letter from Einstein in 1945 asking for contributions to the committee and had collected \$21 from fellow employees at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N. J.

BAUMGARDNER  
*[Signature]*

*No inc. ltr +  
 no ask. mcs.  
 YJR.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 8/2/99 BY 60261ms-jay/dj

*J.E. McMahon  
 re: Einstein  
 BAUMGARDNER*

61-7091-71



SAC, Newark (100-29614)

March 26, 1954

Director, FBI (61-7099)

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R

Reference is made to New York letter dated March 3, 1954, entitled, "Ernest Joseph Patski, was., Espionage - R," which set forth information obtained from Peter A. Gragis concerning a check payable to subject in the amount of \$21.

You are requested to report this information in captioned file in the next report.

GmK:tgh

5/5/80 SP/ES/K/PB

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COMM - FBI  
MAR 26 1954  
MAILED 28

MAR 29 1954  
182

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: March 26, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS-R  
-----

Reference is made to the report of SA [REDACTED] at Newark, dated 8/5/53.

Newark is reviewing instant file to bring this case up to date and attempting to ascertain if subject was affiliated with the CP in Germany prior to his entry into the U. S. In regard to possible CP affiliation on the part of the subject in Germany, information was recently received at Princeton, N. J., indicating that the subject was a member of the CP Underground in Berlin, Germany, in approximately 1917.

[REDACTED] recently advised SA [REDACTED] of the Newark Office that he recently had a discussion with one [REDACTED] concerning the subject. [REDACTED] identity should be kept confidential in this matter. He advised that until very recently [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who on 3/8/54 advised him that his aunt or great-aunt, with whom he is still closely associated, was a cook in some official building in Berlin, Germany, in 1917, and that she could prove that Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN was a member of the CP Underground in Berlin, Germany, at that time. [REDACTED] also stated that his niece, whose name was not mentioned, is an employee of a U. S. Government agency and might be of some assistance in this matter.

The New York Office is requested to interview [REDACTED] concerning any information that he may be able to furnish concerning the subject, and if deemed advisable, will interview his aunt for information concerning the subject's CP affiliations in Berlin, Germany, during period that she has knowledge of. New York is requested to expedite this matter, inasmuch as the Newark Office is presently preparing a report in this case.

REGISTERED MAIL

2 cc. New York REGISTERED MAIL

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INDEXED - 36

MAR 26 1954

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81  
 [Handwritten signature/initials]

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 b7D

5/6/54 SP1 6SK1PB

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 5/11/54

FROM : JFM(4) SAC, Los Angeles (105-1636)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS-R  
OO: Newark5/5/80  
SP6 BJA/14  
7-30-85  
C.N. 249,071

The following is a summary of interesting information concerning the subject and members of his household during the period from approximately 1929 to 1939, which was obtained from records of the "morgue" of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper:

(An article by HEDDA HOPPER entitled, "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood" in the January 11, 1939, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" states that) EINSTEIN and CHARLIE CHAPLAN were "great friends", their friendship having started "way back in 1931" when they met aboard a boat coming to California; that CHAPLAN later entertained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of the film entitled, "City Lights."

✓ EINSTEIN, his wife, and two <sup>SECRETARIES</sup> ~~children~~ (including HELENE DUKAS, his private secretary) arrived in Pasadena, California, from San Diego, California, on New Year's Eve, 1930. He was a guest in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING, member of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology (CIT) for a few days until he moved into a bungalow located at 707 South Oakland Avenue, Pasadena. He originally planned six weeks of rest, seclusion and research in Southern California. He was scheduled to visit CHAPLAN's film studio on January 14, 1931. Later it was reported his wife "likes" CHAPLAN. EINSTEIN attended a testimonial banquet of the Los Angeles Jewish Community at the Ambassador Hotel on February 16, 1931, and was honored guest at the annual banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the same hotel on February 23, 1931. He departed from Los Angeles in the private car of the President of the Santa Fe Railway on February 27, 1931. He was adopted as "great relative" by the Hopi Indian Tribe while en route to the East Coast; and in Chicago, Illinois, he read a prepared speech from the rear platform of the train (on March 4, 1931), during which he advocated resistance to military service "at all times." While passing through Chicago, he was visited by

WJM:PKB  
REGISTEREDRECORDED - 24  
INDEXED - 24cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986)(REGISTERED)  
1 - OKLahoma City (INFO)(100-6135)(REGISTERED)

68 MAY 25 1954

LA 105-1636

"noted architect" FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT. He departed from New York City aboard the liner "Deutschland" on March 5, 1931, having earlier breakfasted with a "Cleveland surgeon", Dr. GEORGE W. CRILE.

On June 26, 1931, he sent a letter to Governor ROLPH of California, condemning the case against TOM MOONEY and WARREN BILLINGS as a miscarriage of justice, and appealing for absolute pardon for them. On July 5, 1931, it was reported that one Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT had obtained the adhesion of EINSTEIN, THOMAS MANN, LION FEUCHTWANGER, GEORGE LEDEBAUR, and others to a "German committee" formed by GOLDSCHMIDT in support of "DREISER's committee", which had been organized to save eight Negroes at Scottsboro, Alabama, from the electric chair. On July 26, 1931, it was reported that according to EINSTEIN, man is here on earth for the sake of other men; that "his God is the God of Spinoza; and that he could not imagine a God who rewards and pensions."

EINSTEIN (apparently accompanied by his wife and stepdaughter, MARGOT MARIANOFF) arrived in California from Germany aboard the steamer "Portland" on December 30, 1931. Almost immediately, he confirmed having written a letter to Governor ROLPH concerning the MOONEY case. Again he was temporarily a guest in the home of ARTHUR H. FLEMING at 1003 South Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, until he moved into a two-room suite at the Athenaeum, faculty residence on the campus of CIT. It was reported on February 3, 1932, that EINSTEIN's wife had arranged an exhibit of sculptures by her daughter, Mrs. MARIANOFF, at the Grace Nicholson Art Gallery, 46 North Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena, featuring five small works in bronze and three figures of Russian peasants in ceramics. EINSTEIN and his wife embarked for Germany aboard the Hamburg-American liner "San Francisco" on March 4, 1932.

It was reported on December 6, 1932, that EINSTEIN had been angry at questions put to him at the American Consulate (apparently in Berlin) regarding his "political affiliations" and had threatened to cancel his trip to the United States, and that his wife, also angry, had stated that her husband had no political affiliations but was a "confirmed pacifist." EINSTEIN and his wife arrived in Pasadena, California, from Germany on January 10, 1933, the expenses of their sojourn in the United States being borne by the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Shurz

Foundation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was originally created to further amicable German-American relationships. They planned to spend their two months visit at the Athenaeum. Reportedly, his wife kept his books and handled his finances during his visit. (Sons by his first wife, MILEVA MARIC, a Serbian from whom he separated in 1914, are identified as ALBERT and EDOUARD EINSTEIN.) It was announced on January 15, 1933, that EINSTEIN was programmed as the principal speaker at a mass meeting dedicated to the abolition of war scheduled the following Sunday at 8:00 P.M. at the University of California at Los Angeles under the auspices of the Southern California Conference Against War, which organization was identified as an outgrowth of the National Student Congress Against War. It was reported that the above-mentioned meeting had the endorsement of LEO GALLAGHER, CLINTON J. TAFT, PAUL JORDAN SMITH and others. However, according to an announcement by the CIT, the above engagement of EINSTEIN was cancelled, provision having been made for a nation-wide broadcast under the auspices of "students of all Southern California colleges and universities" in order "to meet requests from thousands of organizations soliciting EINSTEIN to speak." On January 25, 1933, it was announced that one Mrs. GEORGE M. MILLARD would entertain EINSTEIN and "Architect" WRIGHT at an informal dinner. On February 5, 1933, it was reported that EINSTEIN had proposed a congress of 25 greatest minds in the world, 12 of whom from the United States must be powerful personalities of "international renown, recognized for their liberal views," which congress would function in the best interests of the human race and would raise its voice whenever mankind was confronted with grave problems. In a final press conference in Pasadena on March 10, 1933, on the eve of his and his wife's scheduled departure for Chicago and New York via the Santa Fe Railway, he stated, in replying to a question regarding his reaction to the Hitler regime in Germany: "I shall not go home! As long as there is a possibility...I will reside only in a land in which political freedom, tolerance and equality for all citizens before the law are conserved." (Before HITLER won control in Germany, EINSTEIN had planned to sail for Germany following a banquet in his honor at the Hotel Commodore in New York City the following Wednesday.) This press conference was held in the Athenaeum with Dr. R. E. TOLMAN, "noted for his theory of a 'pulsating universe' and the primary," the EINSTEIN right helping him phrase his answers in English.

LA 105-1636

On April 6, 1933, it was reported that EINSTEIN had announced that his two stepdaughters had fled from Germany. The younger of the two was identified as "married to a Russian" and the older, the announcement added, had arrived in South Holland.

On October 15, 1935, addressing the 72nd Convocation of the University of the State of New York in Albany, EINSTEIN told the assembled educators that the worst thing in their profession was "for a school principally to work with methods of fear, force and artificial authority," that "such treatment destroys the sound sentiments, the sincerity and the self-confidence of the pupils. It produces the submissive subject. It is no wonder that such schools are the rule in Germany and Russia."

According to HEDDA HOPPER, on January 11, 1939, EINSTEIN was reported to be backing CHARLIE CHAPLAN's "dictator movie."

\* \* \* \*

Concerning EINSTEIN's pacifist views, an article which appeared in the June 23, 1929, issue of the Los Angeles "Times", dateline at Berlin, published the text of EINSTEIN's reply to a question put to him by the Prague review, "Die Wahrheit," the printing of which reply had led to the confiscation of that publication by the Czechoslovakian Government. The following quotation clearly indicates EINSTEIN's adherence to absolute pacifism at the time: "In case of war I should refuse all war service, direct or indirect, and endeavor to persuade my friends to do likewise, irrespective of rights or wrongs of the war's origin."

The Los Angeles "Times" Library records failed to disclose EINSTEIN having visited Southern California at any other time during the 1930's than as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. Incidentally, an article by WILLIAM S. BARTON in the Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine dated April 24, 1938, entitled, "Our Expanding Universe" mentions that: "When the greatest brain of the age (EINSTEIN) was sojourning in Pasadena, it was his habit to autograph pictures only for those who were willing to donate a bit of silver to the causes the scientists espouse...."

LA 105-1636

The foregoing information was developed incidental to determining when EINSTEIN was in Southern California and when AARON TYCKO could have possibly introduced GERRITT J. LLOYD to EINSTEIN in the Ambassador Hotel. For the information of the Bureau and offices concerned, AARON TYCKO was interviewed on April 12, 1954, at which time he stated that he leased a studio at the Ambassador Hotel for only eight years until October, 1933, and denied having ever introduced "JACK" LLOYD to EINSTEIN, as well as generally all allegations linking him with the Communist movement. TYCKO's allegation of having occupied a suite at the Ambassador Hotel only until October, 1933, has been verified by hotel records.

A report setting forth the basis for the investigation of AARON TYCKO, together with background information and results of the interview with him, is being prepared and will be submitted in the near future.

24 June 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
ATTENTION: Mr. John F. Sullivan

SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 100-338078)

( )  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 61-7099)

1. Reference is made to your Memorandum dated 17 June 1954, file 100-338078, Subject as above.

2. Investigation is pending in United States Army, Europe, and tracer action has been initiated this date in an effort to expedite the interview of Dr. VON LAUER. Results of interview will be forwarded to your Bureau immediately upon receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

W. A. PERRY  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, Security Division

68 JUL 13 1954

NOT RECORDED  
46 JUL 6 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

*Declassified per Army letter  
dated 12/23/81 SF 484  
2-16-83*

X



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-72  
(6-10-53)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 24 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/17, 18, 6/22/54	REPORT MADE BY DATE 2/17/83 b7c
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. Subject celebrated 75th birthday on 3/14/54 but refused to attend dinner in his honor held by the Civil Liberties Committee at Princeton, N. J. Subject allegedly collected money in 1945 for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Subject has also advised persons not to cooperate with a Senate investigating committee.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-496W/JHP  
ON 2/17/83

#80,639 - P -

DETAILS: The subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

The "Trenton Evening Times", a newspaper published in Trenton, N. J., reflected an article on March 8, 1954, which stated that the subject's 75th birthday would be celebrated in an all-day conference at Princeton, N. J., on the "Meaning of Academic Freedom". This celebration was under the auspices of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 7th Ave., New York City.

AGENCY 1037 (C-6) / INS (C-6) / (S-524) / (C-14)  
REQ. REC'D 7/6/54  
DATE FORW. 7/6/54  
HOW FORW. 7/6/54  
BY GUR - VAI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-17-96 BY SP3/KC/96  
#360461

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1-Lt.Col. D.D. CARLSON, 2nd OSI, 72 E. 10th St., NYC (REG. MAIL) (next page)		

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1 JUL 9 1954

NK 100-32986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copies (Cont'd.): 1 - Capt. A.H. GRAUBART, USN, DIO, 3rd  
ND, New York, N.Y. (REG. MAIL)  
2 - New York  
3 - Newark (100-32986)

DETAILS (Cont'd.):

The "Newark Star Ledger", a newspaper published in Newark, N. J., published an article on March 12, 1954, which reflected that the subject would not attend the observance of his 75th birthday held by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. EINSTEIN stated in this article that he would adhere to his policy of avoiding such meetings and stated that it was not because of his health that he was staying away.

The "Newark Sunday News", a newspaper published in Newark, N. J., on March 14, 1954, published an article which reflected that the subject did not attend the event staged by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; also, in addition to announcing in advance that he would not attend the function, the subject asked that no one visit him from the event. Mr. CLARK FORMAN, the Committee Director, told the persons in attendance at this affair that the subject had been informed that some of the committee members wanted to bring flowers to his door. EINSTEIN replied "You may bring flowers to my door when the last witch-hunter is silenced."

On December 17, 1953, the Newark Star Ledger reflected an article concerning a hearing conducted by Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY, at which one ALBERT SHADOWITZ refused to answer questions concerning Communism and espionage. SHADOWITZ stated that he had personally consulted EINSTEIN at his home in Princeton, N. J., and was using his advice in defying the probe by the committee. SHADOWITZ refused to answer questions put to him by Senator MC CARTHY on the basis of his rights under the First Amendment. According to this newspaper article, the subject was contacted through his secretary at his home in Princeton, N. J., concerning the statement made by SHADOWITZ that he was acting on advice of the subject. The subject stated "I advised him not to cooperate with the investigating committee on the basis of the First Amendment, but instead to make a spontaneous statement about his conduct as a citizen and as

NK 100-32986

an employee".

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The "New York Herald Tribune", a newspaper published in New York City, on March 11, 1954, published an article which reflected that in testimony given by PETER A. GRAGIS of Levittown, Long Island, a self-described former Communist, GRAGIS testified that he received a letter from Dr. EINSTEIN asking for contributions for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. GRAGIS stated that he collected \$21 from fellow employees at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N. J., and that he made out a check to Dr. EINSTEIN for that amount. The purpose of the committee was to collect funds to help hospitalized veterans of the Spanish Civil War and their dependents.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in a letter to the Loyalty Review Board released April 27, 1949.

The Newark Evening News on March 11, 1954, published an article which reflected that the subject had denied receiving money in 1945 for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. He stated "I cannot remember ever receiving money for such purpose and have no further comment".

GRAGIS has advised that in 1945 the engineers at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory in N. J. were attempting to unionize the entire staff at this plant. EINSTEIN had discussed the matter with SHADOWITZ and GRAGIS and recommended that they continue their efforts to form a union. Sometime in the latter part of 1945, EINSTEIN contacted him and asked him if he would collect funds for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. GRAGIS was unable to elaborate on the method of this contact but does know that EINSTEIN did contact him. GRAGIS then collected donations from various unrecalled FTL employees. He collected \$21, which he deposited in his personal account at the Bank of Great Neck, N. Y. He then drew a check which he forwarded to Dr. EINSTEIN. He was unable to recall whether he had handed it to him personally or mailed it to him. When EINSTEIN mentioned the collection was for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, GRAGIS stated, he at that time recognized the fact that this committee had some affiliation with Communist activities. The check drawn by

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PETER A. GRAGIS was dated November 16, 1945, payable to Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN in the amount of \$21. This check was endorsed by ALBERT EINSTEIN. A second endorsement appearing on this check is that of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, and it was deposited in the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York City, on November 23, 1945.

Efforts have been made in this matter to identify the relatives of the subject. In this regard the "morgue" records of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper reflect that the subject was first married to a Serbian woman named MILEVA MARIC by whom he had two sons, ALBERT and EDWARD. He and his first wife were separated in 1914, and he subsequently married ELSA EINSTEIN. It was also reflected in these records that he had two daughters, the older of which was living in Holland as of 1933, and the younger one was "married to a Russian".

In connection with another investigation by this agency in June, 1950, HANS ALBERT EINSTEIN stated that he was born in Berne, Switzerland, on May 14, 1904; that his father was ALBERT EINSTEIN, Princeton, N. J., that his mother was MILEVA MARIC EINSTEIN, deceased; and his brother was EDWARD EINSTEIN of Switzerland; and that his wife was FRIEDA KNECHT EINSTEIN. He stated he had a son, age 19, and a daughter, age 8.

The Newark Star Ledger of March 15, 1954, published an article concerning the subject which reflected that his daughter, MARGOT, resided with him at his home at Princeton, N. J.

[REDACTED]

4

INFO is Related  
to Another individual  
Name Albert Einstein  
New Army

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On January 15, 1954, an article appeared in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper, Philadelphia, Pa., which reflected that Professor HANS ALBERT EINSTEIN was a member of the University of California Engineering Faculty.

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11 NK 100-32986

12  
13 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE  
14

15 Copies of this report are designated for INS, ONI,  
16 G-2, and OSI inasmuch as they have previously had an interest  
17 in this matter, and reports have been submitted to them.

18  
19 IDENTITY OF INFORMANT  
20

21 [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED]  
24 *relates to another individual*  
25 *named Albert Einstein per*  
26 *Army*  
27 LEADS

28 NEW YORK

29 At New York City

30 Will determine if MONICA SCHALL EINSTEIN resides at  
31 393 West End Ave.

32 Will attempt to ascertain if she is related to the  
33 subject or if her husband is related to the subject.

34  
35  
36  
37  
38 NEWARK

39 At Newark, N. J.

40 Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.  
41 *b7c*

42  
43  
44  
45  
46 REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53 at  
47 Newark  
48 Newark letter to Bureau, 3/26/54.  
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100-338078

Date: June 17, 1954

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HELEN DUKAS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 100-338078)

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 61-7099)

Reference is made to my letter dated January 15, 1954, requesting that Dr. Von Lauer, Berlin, Germany, be interviewed concerning the above individuals.

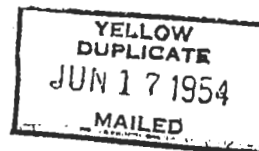
Please advise when the results of this investigation may be expected.

~~cc: 61-7099~~

61-7099-  
NOT RECORDED  
106 JUN 18 1954

GWK:plb

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK  
~~LOS ANGELES~~

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REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/16, 20, 22, 23; 11/10, 17, 18; 12/ 9, 16-18, 21-23/ 53; 1/14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25-29; 2/3, 5, 8, 19, 23, 24; 3/4, 16, 18, 22, 31; 4/12, 21-23, 26, 27; 5/3, 4; 10; 6/23, 24; 7/6/54	REPORT MADE BY <b>DMB</b>
TITLE <b>ALBERT EINSTEIN</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>CLASSIFIED ON 4/14/98 3903 EIA/JSW RHD# 439484</i> Synopsis of Facts:		<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>	
<p>GERRITT J. LLOYD alleged that one TYCKO, a former photographer with studio located in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, attempted to recruit him as a propagandist in the Communist movement and introduced him to the subject, ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was present with CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a suite in that hotel, in the mid-1930's. Records of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper disclosed that ALBERT EINSTEIN was present in Los Angeles during the first few months of the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, the latter being his last known visit during the 1930's. Records of the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, disclosed that AARON TYCKO occupied studio space at that hotel only until October, 1933; and failed to disclose a record of either EINSTEIN or CHAPLIN having rooms at that hotel in their own names. AARON M. TYCKO was interviewed on 4-12-54. He stated he met LLOYD in Los Angeles only once during the 1930's - in about 1937; and denied any connection or sympathy with the Communist movement.</p> <p>- P -</p> <p><i>8/24/84 Classified by 9/14/5 WOB/ded Declassify on: OADR #248,584 NO COG/106/3 5/9/94 NND 44434</i></p> <p><b>CONFIDENTIAL</b></p> <p><i>CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY SP1 GSK/AB REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 5-2-80</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau (61-7099) (Registered) 3 - Newark (100-32986) (Registered) 2 - New York (105-6252) (Registered) 2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (Registered) 2 - Los Angeles (105-1636)		<b>FILE COPY - 4</b> <b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>	

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DETAILS

The results of investigation set forth in this report are predicated on a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated April 21, 1953, from GERRITT J. LLOYD, who has requested that his residence address be concealed. In this letter LLOYD stated that ALBERT EINSTEIN had once been introduced to him as "the brain that was setting up Hollywood in the 1930's for the big Communist push." He explained that he had been story and advertising executive with David Wark Griffith Pictures from 1919 until the early 1930's; and that he was executive head of the story department at RKO Studios in the early 1930's. He stated that while connected with Griffith Pictures he found that nearly all the laboratory men were "Bolsheviks," that the head of the laboratory had been "summoned back to Russia to take charge of films there," and that the second cameraman was one ABE SCHULTZ, "an open Communist who went back and forth to Russia." He identified the studio's still photographer as a "Russian named TYCKO." While connected with RKO Studios, he stated, the following incident occurred (in his own words):

"One day TYCKO phoned asking me to call on him at Ambassador Hotel, the matter being most urgent.

"I found he had a fashionable portrait studio in the lobby. When I asked what was the idea, and how could he afford such rent, he frankly said it was a front. Then he started a three-hour session explaining that the bolsheviks were going to take over here, and it was time for me to join...

"He was trying to sell me on heading propaganda.... After talking too long, he finally said: Well, I can see that Dr. EINSTEIN has got to take you in hand. He's the one that never fails with the big shots.

"I wanted to know which EINSTEIN, and he said THE Dr. EINSTEIN of the theory. I thought he was joking, but he said come along. We went upstairs in the Ambassador and he knocked at a suite door, and EINSTEIN answered. He said he was busy, but would see me next day. I got a glimpse into his rooms and I thought the man I saw there was CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

"Going downstairs, TYCKO told me that EINSTEIN was organizing all the big studio figures....stars....and all the

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leading directors and writers. He said: We've got them in our hand, and the Dr. has never failed on one; give him an hour and he convinces you.

"Of course bolshevism then implied no such prestige as Communism does today. I was busy and ignored TYCKO. He phoned and I evaded, but several days later he was at the studio when I got through for the day, asking me to take a ride.

"Then he calmly warned me that if I wanted to get ahead in Hollywood I had better play ball with him, that through EINSTEIN they were getting control of every studio, and that if I didn't be sensible I might be through in Hollywood. ....

"I said: TYCKO, you are becoming a crackpot; you've got delusions about this bolshevik thing, and are really going haywire.

"But he said soberly: Alright, I'm warning you as a friend; I don't like to see you get hurt and you would be valuable. If you change your mind, phone me.

"Within three weeks I was staggered to hear the writers had asked that I be discharged, that they couldn't get along with me.

"Later I had four contracts cancelled after they had been signed, and I never was able to stay in a Hollywood studio more than a few weeks.

He concluded that: "TYCKO was in deadly earnest when he talked with me," and characterized ALBERT EINSTEIN as apparently "one of the most dangerous and powerful figures in what has become the Communist movement."

Upon personal interview GERRITT J. LLOYD stated that he first met TYCKO, whose first name he could not recall. about 1919, soon after TYCKO arrived in the United States; that TYCKO was then unable to speak English well and that he helped him get started in this country and befriended him over a period of "several years." He estimated that TYCKO attempted to recruit him as a propagandist into the Communist movement sometime in the mid-30's or shortly thereafter instead of the early 1930's as alleged in his letter, based on his recollection that FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had been President for several years and

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that TYCKO had made numerous remarks derogatory about ROOSEVELT. He added that during the incident at the Ambassador Hotel, TYCKO seemed sure that the Bolsheviks would take over the government and utilized this belief to persuade LLOYD to join the Communist movement assuring him that propaganda would be a major function of the "new" government and that he could be heading a department of the government within a short time. Further, that before his introduction to EINSTEIN, TYCKO gave him some literature including the "Communist Manifesto" requesting that he read it; but that he cannot recall the titles of the other items of literature, and disposed of it all on the following day.

LLOYD stated he has no doubt that it was ALBERT EINSTEIN to whom TYCKO had introduced him, adding that they had shaken hands and had conversed for a few minutes before they parted. He also confirmed his identification of CHARLIE CHAPLIN as the other person present in the hotel suite, adding that he had known CHAPLIN personally for several years. He recalled that newspaper publicity at the time indicated that EINSTEIN was then on a lecture tour and in Los Angeles to confer with officials of some university.

LLOYD said he last met TYCKO on the street in Los Angeles in the early 1940's when TYCKO was accompanied by two persons "who appeared to be body guards." At this time, he said, TYCKO had grown heavy and he estimated TYCKO to be in his late 50's or early 60's and would possibly exceed 200 pounds in weight.

Upon re-interview GERRITT J. LLOYD stated that he had previously placed the incident in the mid-30's solely on the basis of TYCKO's remarks about FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. He said that TYCKO was employed in a minor capacity in the photographic laboratory of David Wark Griffith Pictures in 1919 and 1920; that one ABE SCHULTZ was also an employee in the laboratory at that time; but that neither TYCKO nor SCHULTZ stayed with the company when it moved to New York City in 1920. He also identified a Russian named MASKOWITZ, MASKOVINSKY, MAKROFSKI or some such name as head of the laboratory in 1919, who was "called back" to Russia and whose execution in Russia other laboratory employees later heard about, much to their consternation. He recalled that numerous persons were at that time openly Communist, believed in the recent revolution in Russia and

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travelled frequently between this country and Russia; but that TYCKO at that time indicated no interest in Communism. However, he said, when he returned to Hollywood and resumed contact with TYCKO, the latter spoke frequently and favorably regarding LEON TROTSKY. He could not recall that TYCKO ever mentioned JOSEPH STALIN or the differences between TROTSKY and STALIN.

He added he met ABE SCHULTZ casually during a visit to Hollywood about 1928 or 1929 at which time SCHULTZ stated that he had just returned from Russia having had to take some "material" there but without explaining what he meant by "material."

Records of the library of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper disclosed an article by HEDDA HOPPER entitled "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood" which appeared in the January 11, 1939, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" which states that EINSTEIN and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were "great friends," their friendship having started "way back in 1931" when they met aboard a boat coming to California; that CHAPLIN later entertained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of the film entitled "City Lights." Further, that EINSTEIN was reportedly backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN's "dictator movie."

The same records disclosed that EINSTEIN, his wife and two secretaries (including HELENE DUKAS, his private secretary) arrived at Pasadena, California, from San Diego, California, on New Year's Eve 1930; that he was a guest in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING, member of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology, for a few days until he moved into a bungalow located at 707 South Oakland Avenue, Pasadena; that he was scheduled to visit CHAPLIN's film studio on January 14, 1931. It was later reported that his wife "liked" CHAPLIN. Further, that EINSTEIN attended a testimonial banquet of the Los Angeles Jewish Community at the Ambassador Hotel, on February 23, 1931, and was honored guest at the annual banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the same hotel on February 27, 1931; and that he departed aboard the liner "Deutschland" from New York City on March 5, 1931.

The same records reported that EINSTEIN (apparently accompanied by his wife and step-daughter, MARGOT MARINOFF) arrived in California from Germany aboard the steamer "Portland" on December 30, 1931; and that again he was temporarily a guest in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING at 1003 South Orange Grove Avenue,

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Pasadena, until he moved into a two-room suite at the Athenaeum, faculty residence on the campus of the California Institute of Technology. It was reported that EINSTEIN and his wife embarked for Germany on the Hamburg-American liner "San Francisco" on March 4, 1932.

The same records reported that EINSTEIN and his wife arrived in Pasadena, California, from Germany on January 10, 1933; and that they planned to spend their two months visit at the Athenaeum. On February 5, 1933, it was reported that EINSTEIN proposed a congress of 25 greatest minds in the world 12 of whom from the United States must be powerful personalities of "international renown, recognized for their liberal views," which congress should function in the best interests of the human race and would raise its voice whenever mankind was confronted with grave problems. Further, that during a final press conference in Pasadena on March 10, 1933, on the eve of his and his wife's scheduled departure for Chicago and New York City via the Santa Fe Railroad, EINSTEIN stated in response to a question regarding his reaction to the HITLER regime in Germany, "I shall not go home! as long as there is a possibility ....I will reside only in a land in which political freedom, tolerance and equality for all citizens before the law are conserved."

The Los Angeles "Times" library records failed to disclose EINSTEIN having visited Southern California at any other time during the 1930's than as mentioned above.

The records of the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, for the years 1930 to 1933, inclusive, failed to indicate that either ALBERT EINSTEIN or CHARLIE CHAPLIN had rooms in their own names at the Ambassador Hotel prior to February 17, 1933 (following which date there is an unexplainable gap in the records). However, T-1, of known reliability, who has been connected with the Ambassador Hotel since 1933, stated he personally knows that neither EINSTEIN nor CHAPLIN have had rooms at the Ambassador Hotel since 1933.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING  
AARON M. TYCKO

NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Naturalization records of the United States District

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Court for the Southern District of California at Los Angeles, California, include the following documents:

1. Certificate of Arrival dated September 3, 1921, certifying to the arrival of AARON MEORDCHE at Baltimore, Maryland, aboard the vessel "Rhein" on July 29, 1914.
2. Declaration of Intention Number 57047 filed in the Superior Court for Cook County, Illinois at Chicago, Illinois, on December 8, 1916, in the name of AARON TYKOCHINSKY, a citizen of Russia, who: was born in Nowidwor, Russia, on February 24, 1893; last resided in Nowidwor, Russia; emigrated from Bremen, Germany, aboard the vessel "Rhein"; arrived in the United States at Baltimore, Maryland, on July 29, 1914; was then (December 8, 1916) a photographer residing at 1308 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; and was described as white, male, 23 years of age, 5'8" tall, 120 lbs., black hair and brown eyes.
3. Petition for Naturalization Number 8450, filed in United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, on September 21, 1921, in the name of AARON MEORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY, a citizen of Russia, who was born in Nowidwor, Russia, on February 24, 1893; emigrated from Bremen, Germany, aboard the vessel "Rhein", on July 16, 1914; arrived in the United States at Baltimore, Maryland, on July 29, 1914; who filed a Declaration of Intention Number 57047 in the Superior Court for Cook County, Illinois, on December 8, 1916; was then (September 21, 1921) a photographer residing with his wife, SONIA TYKOCHINSKY (born in Staradoob, Russia) at 1554 1/2 Echo Park Avenue, Los Angeles, California; and who requested that his name be changed from AARON MEORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY to AARON MEORDCHE TYCKO, although the document was signed AARON MORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY.

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4. Affidavit of Petitioner and Witnesses dated September 21, 1921, which accompanied the last mentioned document also signed by AARON MORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY and by the witnesses: D. Z. SCHWARTZ, a physician, residing at 45 Western Avenue, Los Angeles, and FLORA ROSENBLUM, a student, residing at 1650 Westmoreland, Los Angeles, both of whom alleged personal knowledge of the petitioner's residence in the United States and in California since September 15, 1917.
5. Additional affidavits of witnesses: HENRY BARRASCH, a delicatessen store proprietor, residing at 3155 Fairmont Street, Los Angeles, signed on March 28, 1922, alleging personal knowledge of the petitioner's residence in the United States between September 20, 1916, and August 26, 1917; and HENRY ISAAC LEVITON, a physician, residing at 5805 La Marada Street, Los Angeles, signed on April 3, 1922, alleging personal knowledge of the petitioner's residence in the United States between August 21, 1916, and August 26, 1917.
6. Oath of Allegiance signed under the names AARON MORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY and AARON MORDCHE TYCKO, on June 9, 1922, indicating his naturalization and change of name on that date and the subsequent issuance of Naturalization Certificate Number 1099368.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RECORDS

Marriage records (book 342, page 105) of the Los Angeles County Recorder's Office, Los Angeles, California, disclose :

1. Marriage License issued to AARON TYCKO, age 26, native of Russian-Poland and SONIA SADICOFF, age 23, a native of Russia, on February 16, 1920.
2. Certificate of Marriage reflecting their marriage in Los Angeles, California, on February 16, 1920;

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identifying AARON TYCKO as a photographer residing in Los Angeles, whose parents, CHASKEL TYKOCHINSKY and ANNA MAKOWSKY, were both born in Russian-Poland; and identifying SONIA SADICOFF as a teacher whose parents, H. SADICOFF and LEAH SUCKERMAN, were both born in Russia.

(It should be noted here that, as mentioned in the predication of this report, GERRITT J. LLOYD, upon re-interview, stated that a Russian named MASKOWITZ, MASKOVINSKY, MAKROFSKI or some such name, was the head of the photographic laboratory for David Wark Griffith Pictures in Hollywood in 1919, and was called back to Russia and was subsequently heard to have been executed in Russia. There is a possibility that this person was related to AARON TYCKO through his mother, whose maiden name was ANNA MAKOWSKY.)

Divorce records (file D-117218) of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Los Angeles, California, pertaining to the litigation entitled "SONIA TYCKO vs. AARON M. TYCKO" in the Superior Court for Los Angeles County at Los Angeles, disclose that the litigants were married in Los Angeles, California, on February 16, 1921; were separated on September 15, 1933, and had one child named DANIEL H. TYCKO, then age 6; that a complaint for divorce was filed on December 4, 1933, and summons served on defendant at the address 319 North Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles, two days later; that an interlocutory judgment was entered on December 20, 1933, and a final judgment on December 26, 1934.

#### RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Los Angeles City directories for 1931 to 1942 (the last year of issue) reflect the following listings under the name TYCKO:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Listing</u>
1931	AARON M. TYCKO, photographer located at 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, residing at 816 South Ogden Drive.

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Listing</u>
1932	AARON M. TYCKO, photographer located at 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, residing at 816 South Ogden Drive.
1933	Same as 1931.
1934	Same as 1931, mentioning wife, SONIA.
1935	Mrs. SONIA TYCKO, social worker, residing at 816 South Ogden Drive.
1936	Same as 1935.
1937	Same as 1935; also, A. M. TYCKO, photographer, located at 6054 Franklin Avenue.
1938	A. A. TYCKO, located at 6054 Franklin Avenue.
1939	Same as 1938, mentioning the occupation "photographer."
1940	Same as 1939.
1941	AARON M. TYCKO, photographer, located at 6054 Franklin Avenue.
1942	Same as 1941.

The records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, California, disclose the registration of AARON M. TYCKO, claiming citizenship through naturalization at Los Angeles, California, June 9, 1922, and residing at the following addresses on the following dates:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>
February 6, 1936	6054 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
April 3, 1944	La Vina Sanatorium, La Vina Via, Pasadena, California.
February 20, 1945	7421 Oakwood Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
March 12, 1948	7421 Oakwood Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
March 3, 1950	347 North Croft Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
February 20, 1952	6160 Orange Street, Los Angeles, California.

The above mentioned records reflected TYCKO's occupation as a proprietor in 1936; as a photographer in 1944 and 1945; and as retired in 1948 and subsequently; his height 5'8" in 1936 and as 5'6" in 1944 and subsequently and his refusal to state his voting affiliation in 1936, 1944 and 1945. In 1948 and subsequently he registered his intention to affiliate himself in the ensuing election with one of the two major political parties.

The records of the Retail Merchant's Credit Association, Los Angeles, include a report dated March 3, 1939, concerning an AARON M. TYCKO, portrait photographer, then residing and employed at 6054 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California; wherein he is mentioned as a resident in the Los Angeles area since 1920, and as "first class" portrait photographer, previously located in the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, and at one time in the Majestic Building, Los Angeles.

The records of the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, disclose AARON M. TYCKO leased studio space at the hotel under a ten year lease effective November 1, 1925, which, however, was cancelled effective November 1, 1933.

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[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on December 14, 1953, that AARON M. TYCKO, 6160 Orange Street, Los Angeles, is identical with the photographer formerly located in the Ambassador Hotel and that this individual has been retired for a number of years due to ill health.

IDENTIFICATION RECORDS

No record identifiable with AARON M. TYCKO was located in the files of the Identification Divisions of the Los Angeles Police Department or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office.

DESCRIPTION

The records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California, disclose operator's license 2405480 issued on April 26, 1951, to AARON MORDECHAI TYCKO, 6160 West Orange Street, Los Angeles, describe

Born	February 24, 1893
Height	5'6"
Weight	143 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray

INTERVIEW WITH AARON TYCKO:  
APRIL 12, 1954

AARON TYCKO was interviewed at his residence 6160 Orange Street, Los Angeles, by SA [REDACTED] and the writer on April 12, 1954, when he furnished the following information: b7C

TYCKO first came to Los Angeles in 1917 and obtained employment first with Triangle Pictures and afterward with David Wark Griffith Pictures. At that time, one JOE ALLER was in charge of the laboratory at Griffith Pictures and one ABE SCHULTZ was also employed in the laboratory. TYCKO cannot recall anyone named MASKOWITZ, MASKOVINSKY, MAKROFSKI or the like having been connected with the laboratory much less in charge of it. TYCKO was, himself, not connected with the laboratory but was rather employed in the "still department."

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When Griffith Pictures moved to New York City in 1920 TYCKO remained in Los Angeles and set up his own photographic studio in the Majestic Theatre Building. In 1925 he moved his studio to the Ambassador Hotel where he remained until 1933. After leaving the Ambassador Hotel (and after his divorce) he went to New York City. He returned to Los Angeles in November, 1935, and set up his studio at Franklin and Beachwood Streets in Hollywood where he remained until his retirement due to poor health.

In approximately 1932, during ALBERT EINSTEIN's first visit to Los Angeles, TYCKO acquired an introduction to EINSTEIN through a friend one Dr. SIEGAL. At that time EINSTEIN was staying at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. TYCKO's purpose was to photograph the prominent scientist whom he greatly admired and as a result of his request EINSTEIN consented to be photographed in his studio at the Ambassador Hotel. EINSTEIN sat for him on a day when he (EINSTEIN) was present at the hotel in connection with some dinner or other affair in his honor. TYCKO is certain that EINSTEIN never had a suite at the Ambassador Hotel during the period TYCKO's studio was located there (that is, prior to November, 1933); nor does he recall that CHARLIE CHAPLIN had rooms there during that period. He did not and could not have introduced "JACK" LLOYD to EINSTEIN on this occasion and in fact never introduced LLOYD to EINSTEIN.

Prior to 1920 TYCKO had only occasional contact with "JACK" LLOYD, who was employed in an entirely different field and socially on a different level than TYCKO. After Griffith Pictures moved to New York City in 1920 TYCKO once met LLOYD in Los Angeles in early 1920 when LLOYD was publicizing a film entitled "Way Down East." The last time he met LLOYD was about 1937 when his secretary informed him that he had an appointment to photograph LLOYD's two children. He went to LLOYD's residence then located in Beverly Hills in the area south of Wilshire Boulevard on a street running north and south, on this occasion to photograph the children and again shortly afterward to obtain LLOYD's selection from among the proofs. They had no social contact whatever at this time and no business contacts other than those mentioned above, during the 1930's.

JOE ALLER, mentioned above as head of the laboratory at Griffith Pictures, was born in Russia, probably in Moscow.

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After the Russian revolution, like many other Russian born persons, he attempted to visit Russia but only got as far as Riga, Latvia, and found himself unable to gain admission to Russia. ALLER later headed the Aller Film Laboratory which eventually sold out to Consolidated Laboratory. Later he became wealthy in the real estate business. To TYCKO's knowledge ALLER was never a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

ABE SCHULTZ, mentioned above as an employee of Griffith Pictures, was born in Moscow, Russia. He was responsible for getting TYCKO employment with Griffith Pictures. He may have made one or more trips to Russia after the Russian revolution to re-visit relatives in Moscow. However, he was in no sense a Communist or a revolutionary, so far as TYCKO was aware. His whole character can be described as one based on "pure moral standards;" and in politics he was completely against any form of dictatorship. He died "some years ago." He had a brother, a dermatologist from Cincinnati who came to Los Angeles about 1918 but is now dead; also a sister who married one Dr. BOGIN, a social worker who was once connected with the Hoover Relief Commission in Europe and was later head of the Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Welfare and still later head of B'nai B'rith in Los Angeles. His sister's son, Dr. EMIL BOGIN, is now a tuberculosis pathologist.

Concerning himself, TYCKO has never been a member of the Communist Party or sympathetic with its aims. He reads extensively, however, and may have expressed praise for TROTSKY as an able writer and orator and for his brilliant mind, which expressions could have been misinterpreted as approval of TROTSKY's Communist beliefs. However, being, himself, a Zionist, TYCKO never was sympathetic with Communism and never attempted to recruit anyone into the Communist movement.

TYCKO has no information concerning the Communist movement in Hollywood now or in the past and if he had he would gladly report it to the FBI.

He does not know anyone who was formerly connected with Griffith Pictures who could be of any help in this matter. (It should be added, before concluding, that the interviewing agents noticed an autographed photograph of ALBERT EINSTEIN displayed in TYCKO's living room at the time of interview.)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] <sup>YU</sup> of known reliability, who is acquainted with Communist activities in the Los Angeles area during the period from 1936 to 1947, advised he is not acquainted with either AARON TYCKO or ABE SCHULTZ.

[redacted] <sup>YU</sup> of known reliability, who is acquainted with Communist activities in the Los Angeles area since 1940, advised he has no information regarding AARON TYCKO or ABE SCHULTZ.

The files of the Los Angeles office disclose no reference to anyone named TYCKO or ABE SCHULTZ.

JOE ALLER

[redacted] <sup>YU</sup> of known reliability, advised in 1945 that JOSEPH ALLER, former laboratory superintendent at Consolidated Film Laboratory, who had suffered a heart attack and was then reportedly devoting all his time to Russian War Relief, is the brother of SIMEON ALLER then connected with the firm, Smith and Aller, raw film, 6656 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, California.

b2  
b7D [redacted] <sup>YU</sup> of known reliability, advised in March, 1945, that SIMEON ALLER had furnished LEONID KOZMATOV, a Soviet representative, a report and photographs of a rear projection machine; and that he had contacted the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles concerning this and promised to obtain a missing photograph and furnish it also to KOZMATOV. [redacted] added that according to SIMEON ALLER the projection machine was an improvement over anything Russia then had and could be easily duplicated by Russia. (S)(X)(YU)

[redacted] <sup>YU</sup> of known reliability, advised in May, 1948, that JOE ALLER, a movie technician, reportedly very wealthy, was alleged to have made several trips to Russia and to have entertained Russian film technicians during their visit to Los Angeles during 1942. Further, that he owned that Goodwin Apartments, 2501 Ocean Front, Ocean Park, California; and that he was the father of THERESE ALLER CORMACK residing at that address who was then a member of the Santa Monica Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

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[redacted] of unknown reliability, advised in November, 1948, that JOE ALLER, brother of SIMEON ALLER, and owner of the Consolidated Film Laboratory, was then apparently well-to-do and had made trips to places unknown and was once reported to be a "Communist." Further, that he is associated with one ELIAS LEVINE, who had made trips to Germany and had just returned from one and was expected to soon leave the country again; and that two months before, LEVINE had taken some luggage into the Universal Luggage Company on Hollywood Boulevard and had then requested the removal of metal tags on the luggage and their replacement with new ones, which excited [redacted] suspicions as to the nature of his trips.

DESCRIPTION

The following description of AARON TYCKO is based on sources set forth in this report subsequently and by personal interrogation on April 12, 1954:

Name	AARON MORDECHAI TYCKO, was. AARON MEORDCHE, AARON MEORDCHE TYCKO, AARON MORDCHE TYCKO, AARON MEORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY and AARON MORDCHE TYKOCHINSKY
Birthdate	February 24, 1893
Birthplace	Nowidwor, Russia (Poland)
Citizenship	United States
Certificate of Naturalization	1099368
Naturalization date	June 9, 1922
Naturalization place	United States District Court, Los Angeles, California
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'6"
Weight	140 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray
Occupation	Retired photographer
Residence	6106 Orange Street Los Angeles, California
Marital Status	Divorced
Relatives	Ex-wife - SONIA SADICOFF Son - DANIEL H. TYCKO

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SE B. [REDACTED] checked the records of the Los Angeles City Bureau of Power and Water (negative) on January 27, 1954; of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles (file 246/8450 located in San Francisco), on October 23, 1953, and February 5, 1954; and the Retail Merchant's Credit Association, Los Angeles, on October 22, 1953.

bx SE [REDACTED] checked the records of the Identification Divisions of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office (negative) on October 20, 1953, and January 25, 26, 1954.

SE [REDACTED] checked the records of [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED] Los Angeles (negative), on January 27, 1954; and of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters on January 28, 1954.

See cover letter this date requesting that the Bureau consider re-interview with GERRITT J. LLOYD, complainant, and advise whether additional investigation desirable.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California:

Will check the records of RKO Studios, Hollywood, to determine whether complainant, GERRITT J. LLOYD, was dismissed and reason therefore, in an effort to place the time of his proposed contact with EINSTEIN.

Will conduct additional investigation including re-interview with AARON TYCKO upon Bureau instructions.

NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City, New York:

Will attempt to locate credit and criminal records regarding AARON M. TYCKO who claims he was in New York City sometime between 1933 and 1935, inclusive.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

LEADS (CONT'D)

Will review indices for references to anyone named TYCKO or TYKO or TYKOCHINSKY identifiable with AARON M. TYCKO.

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Tulsa, Oklahoma:

Will re-interview GERRITT J. LLOYD, 1348 South Florence Avenue, for purpose mentioned in cover letter if Bureau so directs.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY AND/OR DATE OF OF SOURCE INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
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TYCKO's lease and  
negative information  
re CHAPLIN's and  
EINSTEIN's stay in  
hotel.

12/16, 18/53  
2/23, 24/54

Orally  
b7C

b2/b7D  
b7C

Pretext  
telephone  
call to

TYCKO,  
6160 Orange  
Street, Los  
Angeles,  
California.

Identity

12-14-53

Orally  
b7C

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT FURNISHED	FILE WHERE LOCATED
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[REDACTED]	Negative information regarding TYCKO and SCHULTZ.	1-27-54	[REDACTED]	Orally
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[REDACTED]	Negative information regarding TYCKO and SCHULTZ.	1-26-54	SE [REDACTED]	Orally
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[REDACTED]	Information regarding ALLER.	4-25-45	[REDACTED]	100-23133-2
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[REDACTED]	(3-9-45) (X)(u)			
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[REDACTED]	Information regarding ALLER.	5-48	[REDACTED]	100-15732-896
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[REDACTED]	Information regarding ALLER.	11-1-48	[REDACTED]	100-23133-5
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REFERENCES

GERRITT J. LLOYD letter to Director dated 4-21-53.  
 Newark letter to Oklahoma City dated July 24, 1953.  
 Oklahoma City letter to Newark dated October 8, 1953.  
 Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1-15-54.  
 Oklahoma City letter to Director dated 1-11-54.  
 Los Angeles letters to Director dated 12-28-53, 2-25-54 and 5-11-54.

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ROUTING SLIP

FD-4  
(5-12-52)

Date 8/19, 1954

Memo To: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

SAC \_\_\_\_\_ Title: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
 ASAC \_\_\_\_\_ IS-R  
 Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
 Steno \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clerk \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief Clerk \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Employee \_\_\_\_\_ File No. 105-1636

ACTION DESIRED

Assign to \_\_\_\_\_ Open Case  
 Acknowledge \_\_\_\_\_ Prepare Tickler ✓  
 Bring File \_\_\_\_\_ Reassign to \_\_\_\_\_  
 Call Me \_\_\_\_\_ Recharge serials  
 See Me \_\_\_\_\_ Search and Return  
 Correct \_\_\_\_\_ Send serials  
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 Expedite \_\_\_\_\_ Submit new charge-out  
 File \_\_\_\_\_ Submit report by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Leads need attention \_\_\_\_\_ Type  
 Read, Initial and \_\_\_\_\_ Return Serials  
 Return  
 Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

b7C

Rerep SA [REDACTED], LA, 8/2/54, mistakenly reflecting Office of Origin as Los Angeles and Newark as where report made, instead of vice versa. Please correct.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

cc: Newark (100-32986)  
 New York (105-6252)  
 Oklahoma City (100-6135)

DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145W/H  
 747-9-96 SP2/CLE/900

S.A.C. JOHN F. MALONE  
 Office LOS ANGELES

WJM:VLD

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

CI  
71

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (105-1636)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R  
(OO: Newark)

DATE: August 2, 1954

Remylet May 11, 1954.

On page 1, paragraph 3, the first line should read  
"two secretaries" instead of "two children."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Newark and Oklahoma City Offices are appropriate number of copies of report of SA [REDACTED] at Los Angeles, dated 8/2/54, setting forth background information regarding AARON TYCKO and results of an interview with him.

It will be noted that the information furnished on different occasions by GERRITT J. LLOYD is in effect contradicted by AARON TYCKO.

It is felt presentation of pertinent information concerning TYCKO and his interview, as set forth in this report, to LLOYD could refresh his recollection regarding TYCKO, his contacts with him, and his meeting with ALBERT EINSTEIN. He might also thereby be able to furnish information regarding JOE ALLER, who (rather than MAKROFSKI, named by LLOYD) is said by TYCKO to have headed the laboratory at Griffith Pictures. On the basis of such a re-interview with LLOYD and further investigation, it is believed that an effective re-interview could be had with TYCKO.

The Bureau is requested to advise the Oklahoma City Office whether LLOYD should be re-interviewed, and other offices whether additional investigation should be conducted to determine the truth of LLOYD's and TYCKO's statements. Also whether additional investigation is desired regarding JOE ALLER, MAKROFSKI and ABE SCHULTZ.

REGISTERED

Enclosures (5)

WJM:DMB

CC: 2 - Newark (100-32986)(Encs.-3)(Registered)  
2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135)(Encs.-2)(Registered)

RECORDED - 55

12 AUG 9 1954

FBI SMC

UR-TEL URGENT

SEPTEMBER 2, 1954

SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)  
LOS ANGELES (105-1636)  
OKLAHOMA CITY (100-6135)

ALBERT EINSTEIN; IS - R. RE LA LET 8-2-54. <sup>NEWARK</sup> SUBMIT YOUR  
RECOMMENDATIONS BY RETURN AIRTEL CONCERNING DESIRABILITY  
OF CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION SUGGESTED BY LOS ANGELES.  
61-7099-85  
HOOVER

EAB:sjr

NOTE: Since 1951, the Bureau has made considerable inquiry concerning Einstein in view of the reported use of Einstein's office by a Soviet apparatus prior to 1933 and Einstein's activities in numerous Communist fronts since 1937. Gerritt J. Lloyd furnished information to the Bureau by letter dated 4-21-53, and in two subsequent interviews to the effect that Einstein was introduced to him by a "Russian named Tycko" as "the brain that was setting up Hollywood in the 1930's for the big Communist push." Lloyd states he met Tycko in 1919 when Lloyd was an executive of David Wark Griffith Pictures and Tycko was employed in a minor capacity in the photographic lab. Lloyd said a Russian named Maskowitz, Maskovinsky or Makrofski was head of the laboratory in 1919 and was called back to Russia and later executed. Lloyd said Abe Schultz, an employee of the lab in 1919, told him in a discussion in 1928 or 1929 that he had just returned from Russia having had to take some "material" which was not further explained. Aaron M. Tycko was interviewed on 4-12-54, and denied that he had introduced Lloyd to Einstein or any knowledge of the incident concerning Einstein as described by Lloyd. Tycko said he was not connected with the laboratory at Griffith Pictures in 1919 as stated by Lloyd but was employed in the "still" department. Tycko said Joe Adler was head of the laboratory at Griffith Pictures and after the Russian revolution attempted, like many other Russian-born persons, to visit Russia, but ~~was~~ only as far as Riga, Latvia, and found himself unable to gain admission to Russia. Adler apparently returned to America to head the ~~Alfred~~ film laboratory. Tycko recalled Abe Schultz, an employee with Griffith Pictures, may have made one or more trips to Russia after the revolution to visit relatives. However, he was in no sense a Communist or Revolutionary as far as Tycko was aware.

Prior to authorizing the reinterview of Lloyd, the Bureau desires the comments of the office of origin, Newark.

ORDER-74

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SEP 2 - 1954

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/23/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/13,16/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7C VMD</b>
TITLE <b>ALBERT EINSTEIN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <b>5/9/94</b> BY <b>SP10C/PB</b> <b>7.22.96 SP2/CLC/KAS #360461</b></p> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Records disclosed GERRITT J. LLOYD was employed as a writer by RKO Pictures from 1/5/31 to 9/26/31, reason for termination not shown.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Records of RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc., 700 North Tower Street, Hollywood, California, (Payroll Section) disclosed the employment of GERRITT J. LLOYD by RKO Pictures as a writer from January 5, 1931, to September 26, 1931, earning \$500 per week. No reason for termination was shown on these records.</p> <p>DAVE WISE, Plant Superintendent, RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc., who has been connected with RKO Pictures since 1931, was unable to recall LLOYD.</p> <p>BILL NUTT, Head of Story Department, RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc., who has been connected with RKO Pictures for twenty-five years, stated that he did not personally recall LLOYD; that other personnel could recall only the name "LLOYD" as that of a writer; but that no one had any information as to the circumstances surrounding the termination of his employment with RKO Pictures.</p> <p>- P -</p> <p>AGENCY REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. HOW FORW.</p> <p>CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY REASON DATE</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>[Signature]</b> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau (61-7099) (REGISTERED) 3 - Newark (100-22986) (REGISTERED) 2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (REGISTERED) 2 - Los Angeles (105-1686) (REGISTERED)</p> <p>RECORDED - 6 INDEXED - 6 EX - 107</p> <p>AUG 27 1954</p>			

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51 SEP 7 1954

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: September 3, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 nls-jaidy  
ON 4/3/99SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
-----~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

Rerep of SA [REDACTED] dated August 2, 1954, at  
Los Angeles. + 30 AIRTEL 9-2-54.

Referenced report sets forth results of interview with  
AARON TYCKO, 6160 Orange Street, Los Angeles, California. This  
interview reflects that TYCKO became acquainted with the subject  
in 1932 while the subject was still at the California Institute  
of Technology, Pasadena, California.

It has been alleged that TYCKO had been friendly with  
Dr. EINSTEIN and that EINSTEIN was trying to organize all of the  
motion picture studio figures in Los Angeles.

It is to be noted that TYCKO, during this interview,  
stated that he had never been a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY nor  
sympathetic with its aims.

It is requested that the Los Angeles Office ascertain the  
present whereabouts of SONIA SADICOFF TYCKO, the former wife of  
AARON TYCKO, who was divorced from him on December 26, 1934 at  
Los Angeles, California.

It is noted that the Los Angeles Street Directory as of  
1936 reflected that SONIA TYCKO, office worker, resided at 816  
South Ogden Drive. Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Office is requested to interview SONIA  
TYCKO for any information she might have concerning contacts  
between her former husband and the subject in the early 1930s  
and any information she might have concerning COMMUNIST PARTY  
association on the part of the subject during the same period.

b2 For the information of the Bureau, it is noted that on  
July 27, 1954, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] of the  
Newark Office and SA [REDACTED] of the New York Office

Registered Mail

2 - CC: LOS ANGELES (105-1636) (Registered Mail)

TEK:mfk

SEP 13 1954

RECORDED 27  
INDEXED-27

SEP 7 1954

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SEP 10 1954

CLASS. & EXT. BY SPX GSK/PPB  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE 5-10-90

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI  
NK 100-32986

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

that he had been visited by one SIGMUND OSCAR DIAMOND on July 17, 1954. DIAMOND stated that on July 17, 1954 he journeyed to Princeton, New Jersey to keep an appointment with Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN. A friend of DIAMOND's, who was not known to the informant, allegedly told EINSTEIN about DIAMOND inasmuch as EINSTEIN was working on a project of assembling the history of the ROTHCHILD family of France and he needed associates to help him in this work. DIAMOND had been recommended and EINSTEIN had requested DIAMOND to visit him in Princeton, N.J. Informant did not know the outcome of DIAMOND's interview with EINSTEIN. (X)(u)

DIAMOND advised the informant that he had communicated with the Boston Office for an interview and that he had furnished all information which he had available. DIAMOND also told the informant that based on questions which had been asked of him concerning Detroit, he came to the conclusion that information had been furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by one BILL ALLEN, a convicted Smith Act subject in the Detroit Division. (X)(u)

The Newark Office will maintain contact with the informant in this matter to obtain information concerning the subject's recruiting of employees for the ROTHCHILD project.

X



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-6-80 BY SP1GSK/PB  
1-15-91 SP-7M/2/25  
#315-1341

Date: September 21, 1954  
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.  
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
FBI FILE 61-7099  
HELEN DUKAS, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
FBI FILE 100-338078

Reference is made to my communication dated January 15, 1954, requesting that Dr. Von Lauer of Berlin, Germany, be interviewed.

Your reply dated June 24, 1954, informed that this investigation was still pending.

It will be appreciated if early attention is afforded to this matter.

JEM:ss

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SEP 22 1954

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
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- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMM - FBI  
SEP 24 1954  
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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

jm

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/20/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/12, 13; 8/31; 9/2, 13/54	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN		DECLASSIFIED BY ON 2/17/83	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  [REDACTED] not related to subject. BSSI, Credit Bureau of Greater NY and NYO Indices fail to reflect information re AARON M. TYCKO.  CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/DB REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 5/8/90  DETAILS: [REDACTED]  [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, but who is in a position to furnish information regarding MONICA SCHALL EINSTEIN and ALBERT EINSTEIN, who reside at 393 West End Avenue, New York			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  61-7099-89  FILE COPY - 5	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (61-7099) (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (105-1636) (Info) (RM) 3 - Newark (100-32986) (RM) 2 - New York (105-6252)			

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NY 105-6252

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City, advised that they are in no way related to the subject. According to ~~ALBERT EINSTEIN~~ is employed as ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ b2, b7D

The records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, were caused to be reviewed by SA ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ on September 2, 1954, and no information was located regarding AARON M. TYCKO, TYKO or TYKOCHINSKY. b7C

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, caused to be reviewed by SE ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ on September 3, 1954, failed to reflect any information concerning AARON M. TYCKO, TYKO or TYKOCHINSKY. /

A review of the Indices of the New York Office by the writer failed to reveal any information regarding AARON M. TYCKO, TYKO or TYKOCHINSKY.

In connection with the above, it is noted that GERRIT J. LLOYD alleged that one TYCKO, a former photographer with studio located in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, attempted to recruit him as a propagandist in the Communist movement and introduced him to the subject, ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was present with CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a suite in that hotel, in the mid-1930's.

- RUC -

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## INFORMANTS

12/2/53	To Bureau by letter	Newark 100- 32986- 171
12/2/53	To Bureau by letter	Newark 100- 32986- 171

Instant  
report

LOS ANGELES (INFO)

- 3 -

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NY 105-6252

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] 6/24/54, Newark.  
Report of SA [REDACTED], 8/2/54, Los  
Angeles.

*b7C*

- 4 -

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DO-6

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

September 28, 1954

The attached entitled "Le Blanc  
Publishers present Without Ullstein --  
No Einstein!" was received in an  
envelope with the return address:  
LeBlanc Publishers, Box 155,  
215 East 86th Street, New York 28,  
N.Y."

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Boardman ☒  
Mr. Nichols ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. Harbo ☐  
Mr. Mohr ☐  
Mr. Parsons ☐  
Mr. Rosen ☐  
Mr. Tamm ☐  
Mr. Jones ☐  
Mr. Sizoo ☐  
Mr. Winterrowd ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Mr. Holloman ☐  
Miss Holmes ☐  
Miss Gandy ☐

hmb



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INDEXED-37

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EX-124

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-6-80 BY SP16SK/PB

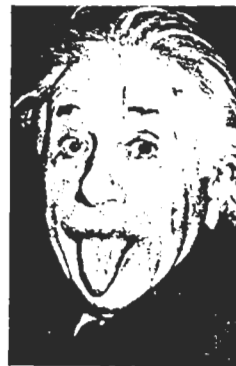
# LE BLANC PUBLISHERS

present

Without Ullstein - No Einstein!



MAX PLANCK



HIS MOST ASTUTE PATENT ATTORNEY,  
ALBERT EINSTEIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/3/99 BY 60267 nls/jm/ay

Who has not heard of Einstein?—whoever heard of Planck?

Around 1905, Albert Einstein was a clerk in the Federal Patent Office of Switzerland. His daily task was to evaluate incoming patent applications with respect to similar, already patented claims, if any.

In this capacity, Einstein underwent the best possible training for his future career as the developer of fundamental ideas—the ideas of others. Now, there is no harm in that. Quite to the contrary. In the last analysis, practically every outstanding scientist and inventor, in every field, had first to learn “the metier” up to date before he was able to go any step further. In this he would very often find situations created by the divergence between theoretical predictions and experimentally-established facts. Very often, this divergence between predictions and facts had quite a paradoxical aspect.

No sane person will deny Einstein the rank as one of the outstanding “reconcilers” in the world of Physics between theoretical predictions . . . of others . . . and the facts—however paradoxical these differences appeared at first glance!

And so, in 1905, when Albert Einstein, by an admirable intellectual effort, was able to find the true explanation to the problem of the Lorentz Transformation—the problem not only had been already set by Lorentz, but the solution to the problem had been already correctly prepared by the latter. At first, the Lorentz equation had seemed to be a simple mathematical curiosity. And furthermore, this transformation did not seem to have any clear physical significance. But it was one of the aspects of Einstein's brilliant idea to assume that the Lorentz Transformation represented the true relation which physically exists between the coordinates used by two observers in uniform translation with respect to each other, if at least these two observers are also in uniform translation with respect to a system of fixed stars.

Within a very short time, Einstein was able to explain why not the transformation of Galileo but rather that of Lorentz would be physically exact. And so, the Special Theory of Relativity was born. But now, it was vital to investigate the causes and the physical consequences of the necessity of substituting the Lorentz Transformation for Galileo's. And that is exactly what Einstein did with his Special Theory of Relativity, as we all know. It was that very fine and profound critique of space and time which led him to the establishment of the all important “principle of the inertia of energy.” This principle has played an important role in the many questions of theoretical physics, as much so in astrophysics and, above all, in nuclear and atomic physics. In particular, it has contributed powerfully to the writing of the energy balances in the phenomena of disintegration, and in establishing the formulae of the reaction between nuclei which represent these phenomena. In other words, it has helped to develop the A Bomb. But so have the findings of many others, especially those of the physicist Otto Hahn.

In 1900, Planck had shown in principle that matter can emit radiation only in finite quantities, by grains. But then it necessarily followed that radiation had a discontinuous structure. Recoiling from this formidable consequence of his own ideas, Planck, in vain, made the greatest effort to safeguard, despite his findings, the continuous nature of radiation, because it alone seemed reconcilable with the “wave theory” which rested on innumerable verifications of extreme precision.

For a second time, in 1905, Einstein's training as a patent searcher triumphed, when, interpreting the photoelectric effect in conformity with the spirit of Planck's quantum theory, he found himself led back to a corpuscular theory of light. Again he was able to broaden the “claims”—of others.



But now, let us submit to you a chronology of events which, according to the world famous physicist Louis de Broglie, were the decisive ones of the 20th century, in relation to the development of quantum and atomic theories:

- 1901—Quantum hypothesis of black-body radiation. First appearance of the concept of quanta in modern physics (Planck)
- 1905—Special Theory of Relativity (Einstein)
  - Explanation of the photoelectric effect by the light-quantum (photon) hypothesis. (Einstein)
- 1907—Quantum interpretation of specific heats (Einstein and Debye)
- 1910—Planetary model of the atom (Rutherford)
- 1913—Theoretical basis for the planetary model of the atom and interpretation of spectral lines (Bohr)
  - Discovery of isotopes (Thomson)
- 1916—General Theory of Relativity (Einstein)
  - Culmination of the "old" quantum theory (Sommerfeld, Wilson)
  - Statement of the Correspondence Principle (Bohr)
- 1919—Artificial radioactivity (Rutherford)
- 1923—Discovery and interpretation of the Compton effect (Compton and Debye)
  - Hypothesis of the wave character of material particles (de Broglie)
  - Quantum theory for the dispersion of light (Kramers, Heisenberg)
- 1925—Quantum (matrix) mechanics (Heisenberg)
  - Hypothesis of electron spin (Goudsmit and Uhlenbeck)
- 1927—Publication of the Uncertainty Relations (Heisenberg)
  - Theory of the double solution and the pilot-wave (de Broglie)
  - Precise formulation of wave mechanics (de Broglie, Schrödinger)
  - Experimental proof of electron diffraction and the wave character of material particles (Davisson and Germer)
- 1928—Quantum theory of atomic nuclei (tunnel effect) (Gamow)
- 1930—Complete relativistic theory of the electron (Dirac)
- 1931—Discovery of the neutron (Bothe, Becker, Chadwick)
- 1932—Discovery of the positron (Anderson, Blackett and Occhialini)
- 1935—Postulate of the existence of mesons (Yukawa)
- 1938—Fission of uranium (Hahn, Meitner and others)
- 1942—First self-sustaining atomic chain reaction (Fermi and others)
- 1946—Meson field theory of nuclear radiation (Heisenberg)
- 1948—Artificial production of mesons (Gardner and Lattes)
- 1952—Revival of the deterministic interpretation of quantum processes (de Broglie, Bohm)

By studying this list, you will readily understand why, not Einstein but rather Planck, was the "father" of modern physics and the creator of a new era for mankind. Einstein was not even "primus inter pares" but he certainly was one of the dozen or so outstanding geniuses in his particular field of science. Only a fool will contest this latter fact.

However, when Planck, around 1900, discovered his now famous constant " $h$ ", this achievement bordered on the performance of a miracle. For, by finding this infinitely small "yardstick" of Mother Nature, he opened up for man's mind a possibility to comprehend much, if not everything, of the profound nature of physical phenomena—for "without quanta, there would be neither light nor

matter!" Nobody before Planck had suspected that such a "yardstick" had existed in Nature, much less had brought forward a specific theory as to why such a "yardstick" had to exist. And so, one cannot admire too greatly the intuition of genius which permitted Planck, by the study of a particular physical fact, to perceive at a glance one of the most fundamental and mysterious laws of Nature.

Nothing can better bring home to us the full meaning of this phenomenon and the unique deed of Planck than to remember the fact that practically all the other outstanding "discoveries" in the field of science had been somehow interlocked with sometimes century old hypotheses of others or even with experimental preparations by previous generations. Let us mention here only that we find technical works of an outstanding energy of combination even by 1000 A. D. (Clocks). As early as the thirteenth century, Oresme (the famous Bishop of Lincoln, 1175-1253) was treating space as a function of light! Peregrinus (in 1289) wrote the best experimentally based treatise on magnetism that appeared before Gilbert (1600). Even the Copernican system was hinted at in a manuscript (1322), and a few decades later was mathematically developed by the Paris Occamists.

But, in vain, you (and even the Russians, for that matter) will scan the annals of science for the slightest hint by others of Planck's yardstick "h"!

More than fifty years have passed since this marvelous discovery and we still are far from having achieved a comprehension of all its import and consequences. "In the history of the progress of the human mind, the conquest of the constant of Planck must remain a memorable date . . ." these are the words of de Broglie in his commentary on Planck's discovery.

But now, we suggest that you go to the library, and, as we did, ask for a picture of Planck. If you find anywhere more than a couple of miserable newspaper clippings bearing a faded picture of Planck, then you are twice more than lucky. But now, ask for a reproduction of Einstein's "ponem" and they come upon you with cart loads of different photos, prints, paintings, gravures, and what not.

This malproportion of popularity and fame over here between the two scientists has a very sinister and profound meaning. Only an idiot will attribute to it a mere academic significance—as we shall now see.

At the end of World War I, the Ullstein Press in Berlin had amassed such a tremendous influence upon the shaping of public opinion in Germany as to dwarf completely a similar influence by Northcliffe in England and by Hearst in the United States.

In the last months of 1918, the Ullstein brothers let loose a tremendous campaign by hailing Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity as the century's outstanding achievement in the world of science—as a new "Weltanschauung." Planck's name was never mentioned in connection with it, and neither were the names of Lorentz and Minkowski, who actually had completely prepared Einstein's theory mathematically. Yet, it should not be overlooked that Ullstein's campaign to deify Einstein rendered a very great service to Germany as a whole, since, at a decisive moment, it emphasized to the entire world—and especially to America—that Germany was inhabited not only by warlike Huns!

Today, not only the deified Einstein, but all the Jews in the world, can look with pride, satisfaction and gratitude to Einstein's "makers", the Ullstein brothers of Berlin, Germany. For, when—in the middle thirties—Albert was booted out by Hitler because of his close association with German Reds, Pinks, and Fellow Travelers, it was easy enough for the wire pullers behind our own "well balanced" and well greased press, to resume the Ullsteins' Einstein deification campaign. The result of this master stroke of the Jewish Consensus is that this hailing of

Einstein as god has now developed into a feeling for him as god in a definite sense by our "intelligentsia." Einstein now stands above the law. In our "World of Science," he is the law. It is only a step, after all, from the deification of a man's brain-child to the deification of the man himself. This climax to the "evolution" of Einstein's Theory of Relativity indeed marks one of the greatest victories in the advance of the Jewish Consensus toward world hegemony.

In the world of science, as before in the world of religion, our former polytheism has been gradually dissolved. Has not now a new concept arisen in the realm of our science in which the good old names of our Newtons, Galileos, and Faradays, to mention a few, are felt only as comparatively insignificant? Hitherto, these names had been the designation of so many "gods", different in body and locality. Now, they are mere titles of the one and only Einstein which every man has in mind when he speaks and thinks about the "new look" of our world image.

And so, our new god of the Sciences has, with his ruthlessly cynical hypothesis of the Theory of Relativity struck to the very heart of our divine symbolism. Astronomical discoveries (and here present day scientists are seriously deceiving themselves) can neither properly establish nor refute it. "Correct" or "incorrect" are not the criteria whereby such assumptions are to be tested. The question is whether, in the chaos of involved and artificial ideas that has been produced by the innumerable hypotheses of radioactivity and thermodynamics, it can hold its own as a usable hypothesis! It has eliminated the constancy of those physical quantities into the definition of which Time has entered. Yet Western dynamics know only such quantities! Absolute measures of length and rigid bodies are no more. With this, the possibility of absolute quantitative delimitations, and therefore the concept of Mass as the constant ratio between Force and Acceleration, falls to the ground—just after Planck's quantum of action, a product of Energy and Time, has set up a new constant; a constant, mark well, with the dimensions of a purely mechanical action!

Now, if we consider how rapidly "card houses" of hypotheses are run up by Einstein's theories, every contradiction being immediately covered up by a new hypothesis; if we reflect how little heed is paid to the fact that these images contradict one another—and the classical mechanics alike—then we are not surprised when Louis de Broglie comments that "If Special Relativity seems well confirmed by experiment, it is proper, we believe, to be a little less affirmative concerning General Relativity . . . The new phenomena predicted by it are indeed very small and, even if they are actually observed, it can always be asked if they really have their origin in the cause which the theory of Einstein attributed to them, or rather in some other very small perturbation which was neglected in the analysis . . ."

The General Theory of Relativity brought us a host of new fruitful ideas. It has accustomed us to reject preconceived ideas, to scrutinize with care the very bases of our theoretical conceptions. "By its very difficulty, the study of the Theory of Relativity has been a wonderful exercise in adaption of the minds of the theoretical physicists"—but here, Louis de Broglie should have added that it is now due to Einstein's ruthless theories that the "intelligentsia" in the jungles of our great cities begin now to reject the great symbol of our Western World: the world as a function of God!

The strong uprising of the Copernican world-idea was founded on the certainty that the "corporeal-static," the imagined preponderance of the plastic earth, was henceforth eliminated from the cosmos. Till then, the heavens which were thought of, or at any rate felt, as a substantial quantity, like the earth, had been regarded as being in polar equilibrium with it. From there on, it was SPACE (signifying "The World") that ruled the universe, infinite space.

In the famous conclusion of his "Optics" (1706) which became the starting point of quite new enunciations of theological problems, Newton limited the domain of mechanical causes as against the Divine First Cause, whose perception-organ is necessarily infinite SPACE itself.

But now, according to Einstein, the definition of infinite space has become meaningless in the old sense and has been "replaced" by *his* spacetime unity.

And so, more than the work of any other scientist, has Einstein's General Theory of Relativity destroyed the faith-forms of our cultural springtime. Now, suddenly, we are overcome by an annihilating doubt about things that just yesterday were the unchallenged foundations of physical theory, about the meaning of the energy-principle, the concept of Mass, Space, Absolute Time, and, above all, about causality laws generally. This is not the fruitful doubt of yesterday, which brought the knower and the object together. It is a doubt affecting the very fundamentals of our Nature-Science. This doubt destroys our Soul! To mention here only one instance: what a depth of Scepticism there is now in the rapidly increasing use of enumerative and statistical methods which aim only at *probability* of results (Heisenberg's "Uncertainty Principle" for example), and forego in advance the absolute scientific exactitude that was a creed to the hopeful, earlier generations! The moment is soon at hand when the possibilities of a self-contained and self-consistent mechanics will be given up for good! Every physics must break down over the "motion problem," in which the living person of the knower methodically intrudes into the inorganic form-world of the known. The dilemma is now brought so sharply into focus that there is no possibility of ignoring it any longer. Newton's Theory of gravitation has now been reconsidered as a temporally limited and shaky hypothesis. The principle of the Conservation of Energy has no meaning if energy is supposed to be infinite in an infinite space. The acceptance of the principle is incompatible with any three-dimensional structure of space, whether infinite, or Euclidean, whether spherical or—in Einstein's sense—"finite, yet unbounded" volume! Its validity therefore, according to Einstein, is restricted to "a system of bodies self contained and *not* externally influenced" and such a limitation does not and *cannot exist in actuality*. But symbolic infinity was just what the Western world-feeling had meant to express in this basic idea, which was simply the mechanical and extensional re-ideation of the idea of our Soul.

But now it is time to state that due to this appearance of Einstein as a Messiah in our midst, we now are bound to become—more than ever—a vehicle of the Jewish world-feeling. To fully comprehend this, we have to remember that *world history is city history*, that the city—and above all our metropolis, New York—with its gradual detachment from and final spiritual bankrupting of the "rest" of our country, is the determinative form to which the cause and sense of our present higher history generally conforms.

This stone-Colossus now alone represents our civilization today. Our pioneer element has vanished. We never knew a soil-peasantry over here. Our farmers and town-dwellers have long ago been overlooked, despised, detested—as non-"democratic" in the sense of our atheistic, nomadic City "Intelligentsia"—there is no place for them in the Socialistic thoughts of our "enlightened" dwellers in the jungles of our big cities! Our towns used to be intellectual. Our megalopolis is "free" intellect. It is in resistance to whatever there was left of "feudal" powers of blood and tradition in our country. The "intellectual" megalopolitan class now has become conscious of its own separate existence. By "We the People" it means exclusively the people of the Big City. But these "deep thinkers", as in every Culture, always lived in the cities even though they resided bodily in the country. The urban intellect reforms the great religion of our "cultural awakening" and sets up by the side of the old religion of noble and clergy the

new religion of the "Third Estate," *liberal science!* From here on, it is only a short step until one can no longer differentiate between Nature's picture of physics and religion's, when one can no longer experience the outer world which extends around us as a cosmos of well-ordered bodies. From this point, it is only a short step towards the inorganic—towards the end in which our traditionless, parasitical city dweller, religionless and clever, in cold "matter of fact" instead of reverence for tradition—looks upon the scientific *work* of our Einstein's as upon *deeds* of science our Galileos and Keplers, our Newtons and Plancks had performed! No longer does this city Intelligentsia look at the world from the heights as Aeschylus, Plato, Dante and Goethe did, but from the standpoint of oppressive actualities. By this they exchange the birds' perspective for the frogs'!

Now, within this framework in the concert of our Nihilists, atheist and spiritual Bolsheviks—our own "great" physicists—in their capacity as mere title holders to the "one and only" Einstein—do their utmost to achieve their mutual aim: to achieve a pure numerical transcendence, the complete and inclusive conquest of the visible apparent, and its replacement by a language of images, unintelligible to the layman and impossible of sensual realization. But this is a language, we have to admit it, that the great Western symbol of Infinite Space endows with the dignity of "inward necessity."

Thus, the inorganic known and dissected world around us has deepened itself until it is now a pure sphere of finest functional numbers.

But, these deep thinkers never tell our enlightened city dwellers that "number"—after all—is one of the most primary symbols in every culture; and consequently the way to "pure number" is the return of ourselves to The Secret of Our Being! The goal reached, the meaningless and threadbare fabric woven around natural science falls apart and what appears under the fabric is once again, the earliest and deepest: *the MYTH, LIFE itself!*

Once this high plane of contemplation is attained, the rest is easy.

The Western form-feeling is that of unrestrained, strong-willed, *far-ranging* Soul, and its chosen badge is pure, imperceptible, unlimited SPACE. Our universe of Infinite Space, whose existence for us is accepted, without doubt or challenge, simply does not exist for any other Culture! Infinite Space of our physics is a form of very numerous and extremely complicated elements tacitly assumed, which have come into being only as the expression of *our* Soul. The simple notions are always the most difficult. They are SIMPLE in that they comprise a great deal that not only is incapable of being exhibited in words but does not even need to be stated, because, for men of the particular culture-group, it is anchored in the intuition; and they are DIFFICULT because for all *alien* men their real content is ipso facto quite inaccessible. Such a notion, at once simple and difficult, is our specifically Western meaning of the word "Space." The whole of our mathematics from Descartes onward is devoted to the theoretical interpretation of this great and wholly religious symbol. The aim of all our physics since Galileo is identical. DESTROY THIS SPECIFICALLY WESTERN NOTION OF SPACE AND YOU DESTROY OUR SOUL

...  
When the Ullstein brothers launched their Einstein deification campaign, did they foresee that we would swallow, without struggle, Einstein's distortion of our world-image? Were they hoping for such an ultimate impact upon us? Or did they act from sheer intuition? And, what effect, if any, have Einstein's findings—and especially his last conclusive thesis as laid down in his General Theory of Relativity—upon the soul of his co-believers?

We leave these questions for another time.

X. Y. Z.

# X

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEWARK**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/17/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/8,9;5/3/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">CC</span>
TITLE <b>ALBERT EINSTEIN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>b7C</b></span>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**[REDACTED]** reported that sometime before 1938 he heard MATILDA GUNG state she was a cook for the subject in Berlin, Germany; heard him make pro-Communist speeches. MATILDA GUNG, former maid and cook for the subject in Germany in 1918, has no knowledge of Communist affiliations on the subject's part. Miss GUNG described subject as a "human-being of the purest humanitarianism".

**DETAILS:**

The following investigation was conducted by SA **[REDACTED]**

At Syosset, Long Island

**[REDACTED]** advised that sometime before 1938 he heard Miss MATILDA GUNG state that while she was employed by the subject as a cook in Berlin, Germany during the first World War she had heard him make speeches in favor of Communism. **[REDACTED]** possessed no other information concerning the subject. He did not know whether or not Miss GUNG possessed any additional information concerning the subject.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE **7-17-96** BY **SP1/CLO/Kao** **SP1/GSL/PR** **5-5-80**  
#360461

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>[Signature]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (61-7000) (RM) 3-Newark (100-32986) (RM) 2-New York (105-6252) <b>COPY IN FILE</b>		<b>117-11-83</b> <b>[Signature]</b>	<b>RECORDED - 93</b> <b>INDEXED - 93</b>

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NY 105-6252

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At Lynbrook, Long Island

Miss MATILDA GUNG, 5 Fenimore Street, advised that in 1918 she was employed as a maid and a cook for the subject in Berlin, Germany. She stated that during the period she was employed by the subject he was never to the best of her knowledge affiliated with or active in the Communist Party. She stated that she had never heard the subject speak about or praise Russia or Communism. Miss GUNG did state that the subject was anti-Monarchist and did not have sympathy for the KAISER. She said that he did favor better conditions for the working people.

Miss GUNG knew nothing of an unfavorable nature concerning the subject and placed him very highly. She described subject as being a "human-being of the purest humanitarianism". Miss GUNG added that the extent of the subject's political discussions were always centered around the Kaiser. On several occasions he did discuss this matter with Miss GUNG who described herself at that time as pro-Monarchist.

Miss GUNG stated that she last saw the subject sometime between 1936 and 1940 when she was spending a summer in Huntington, New York. According to Miss GUNG, she had read in the papers that the subject was also spending his vacation in Huntington. She contacted the subject at this time and they had breakfast together on one occasion. She said that at this time the subject gave no indication of pro-Communist sympathies.

b7C [REDACTED] and MATILDA GUNG were interviewed on April 8 and 9, 1954, respectively.

- RUC -

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NY 105-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

Miss MATILDA GUNG, 5 Fenimore Street, Lynbrook, New York, is a woman of 74 years of age and she is suffering from a heart condition. It is recommended that she not be recontacted unless absolutely necessary.

REFERENCE

Newark letter to Director, 3/26/54.



**SECRET**

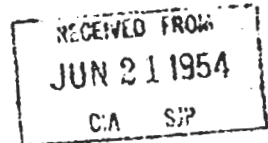
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

JUN 15 1954

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army  
Attention: Colonel Montie F. Cons

**FROM:** Deputy Director, Plans

**SUBJECT:** Otto WIEBER, and L. POWELL, et al



1. Reference is made to Department of the Army letter dated 20 April 1954, File G2-3D00, subject Albert WIEBER, which states that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, interposes no objection to the downgrading from "Top Secret" to "Confidential" of Federal Bureau of Investigation reports originating with the Bureau entitled "Otto WIEBER, and L. POWELL, et al, Espionage R and AU."

2. We desire to downgrade all documents originating with this agency pertaining to this case, and would appreciate knowing whether you have any objections to this action.

3. Permission is requested to downgrade those documents pertaining to this case, and which are in our possession, originating with the Department of the Army. This case no longer being active for some time, such a move would considerably simplify the handling of the documents concerned.

OS DS 22131

cc Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

*Declassified per  
CIA letter dated 2/15/82  
2/15/82 JHP*

17 JUN 23 1954

**SECRET**