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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALBERT EINSTEIN

PART 2 OF 9

BUFILE NUMBER: 61-7099

Albert Einstein

61-7099

Section 2

213 Pages Available

CORRELATION SUMMARY

JAN 7 1953

Main File No: 61-7099

Date:

Subject: Albert Einstein

Date Searched: 2-25-52

~~SECRET~~

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

Alber Einstein
A. Einstein
One Einstein
Doctor Einstein
Professor Einstein

SUMMARY

Also Searched As:

1cc to
Newark
3-23-53
Jim

McMurry
3708

CLASS. & EXT. BY SPIGSKI/PB
REASON-POL. II, 1-2.4.2
5-6-80
5-6-90

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

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

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

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

Reviewed by [redacted] 6-7-55 pm
Typed 4 copies of this
for parts 2-5
Supervisor
RECORDED - 16
INDEXED - 16
61-7099-46
JAN 8 1953
Approved [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

APR 20 1953

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Section 2

Search Slips
filed in enclosure behind file

Pages 1-239
Part 1

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MAIN FILE SUMMARY

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

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

Los Angeles letter to the Director dated April 12, 1949 advised that it had been reported to the Los Angeles Office that Albert Einstein, Jr., son of Professor Einstein, was at that time in the Soviet Union and that Mrs. Einstein was afraid her son might be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor Einstein. A preliminary investigation, opened on May 17, 1949 revealed that Mrs. Einstein died in about 1938 and there was no indication that Professor Einstein had remarried. Investigation reflected further that Albert Einstein, Jr. had traveled extensively in foreign countries other than Russia since 1943 and his present whereabouts has not been determined. The investigation is pending.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

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OK per Army

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

16 Birth of Elsa Einstein: January 18, 1877 in Hechingen, Germany
17 Color: white

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

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

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

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

34 Citizen: United States, Naturalized October 1, 1940
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61-7099

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MAIN FILE SUMMARY

This file contains the visa application of [REDACTED] b7c
dated 12-24-41. This application makes
reference to an attached letter of [REDACTED] and
Albert Einstein, however this letter does not appear in this
file. The final disposition of the application was favorable.

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

[REDACTED] b2, b7c

ATT:rrb

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

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

Name of Applicant	Date of Application	Final Disposition of Application	Bureau File Number
[REDACTED]	12/9/41	Favorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	11/27/41	Favorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	5/12/42	Unfavorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	11/9/42	Unfavorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	1941	Unfavorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	9/11/41	Unfavorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	8/28/41	Favorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	8/20/41	Favorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7/41	Favorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	1/30/42	Unfavorable	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	10/21/42	Not shown	[REDACTED]

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

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Name of Applicant	Date of Application	Final Disposition of Application	Bureau file Number
[REDACTED]	3/2/47	Not shown	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	4/22/47	Not shown	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6/11/48	Not shown	[REDACTED]

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

Under the heading "National Council of American Soviet Friendship" a list of sponsors and supporters of the organization was set out. The name of Professor Albert Einstein (Communist Sym.) appeared on this list.
(page 26)

Under the same heading the name Albert Einstein (Communist sympathizer) appeared in a list of sponsors and supporters from Trenton.
(page 27)

100-326-31-11
(57)

AMW:ddl

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document identified as 116-67 located by Special Agents under the files of the German Army, at WFO, for whom was obtained for Bureau examination. The file was one of five transmitted to the Bureau at the time mentioned. Documents from the Soviet Union, which contained in some instances original information, and records from the Archives of the Soviet Union.

The files mentioned above contained a report concerning the Society of Friends of New Russia, which according to the report was organized in Berlin, on June 1, 1922. Its main object was the promotion of cultural relations with Germany and Russia.

According to the report, the SFR (Society of Friends of Russia) came from the VSK (Society for Cultural Contact of the Soviet Union with Foreign Countries). Members of the Principal Committee of the Society in 1922 included Professor Albert Einstein.

OK to release per Army

Washington Field Office
Memorandum with enclosure dated 4-9-50
Re: "Facture" (over) to: Internal Security - R
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-1-82 BY 60322 UCBAW/STW

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A review of the personnel file of [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] revealed that [REDACTED] worked and studied under the German Emergency Fund, Berlin, Germany as a Research Fellow, under Albert Einstein, from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

5-20-49, Washington Field

Division report.

Re: [REDACTED]

Security Matter -

[REDACTED]

(S)

CU:svw

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was reported that he was a collaborator of Dr. August Meier in at Berlin, Germany, in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Seattle report, 11/12/46

Re: [REDACTED]

Security Information

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

61-6005-62
(78)

AMH:svw

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This reference was a letter dated August 17, 1929, Berlin, addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington and signed by Jacob Gault Schumacher enclosing a translated copy of an article which was published in the liberal "Deutsche Zeitung" on August 1, 1929. The above referred to article was captioned "Second Anti-Imperialist World Congress."

Under the subheading "The Minorities in the Congress" it was stated that there was no coalition existing between the majority of Communists as shown in the above article; along side them the Radical-Socialists, Socialists, Anarchists, and Anti-Imperialists seem very numerous.

The article stated further that the "best" of the German followers of the like as Lenonberg called them, other speakers such as Henri Barbusse and others may be mentioned; the former has just returned from the congress and described everything with the greatest enthusiasm, while the German, Laguerre on the other hand, stressed the reconciliation of opposites, warned against a new world party foundation for the League and urged the investigation of the existing questions of colonial imperialism in order to reach the effects of oppression. The word "suppression" was used but it was later explained that there was little understanding of it. The latter of the intellectual class the movement was purely political one. However, a man with a world reputation, H. H. Lincoln, who had been a member of the congress, had made a speech.

61-1065-62
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Examination of available literature in the New York Public Library disclosed a pamphlet entitled "War Resistance - A Practical Policy", published by the New History Society, 132 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, in 1931.

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

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

The War Resisters' League, one of the WRA Sections, was referred to as looking back upon record activities during the first six months of 1931, when their total membership increased from 1267 on January 1, to 2116 on July 1. In addition to the Einstein Affair, this organization staged three regular monthly meetings, 24,500 leaflets were distributed, and it was reported that they had 200 regular subscribers to the "War Resisters."

New York letter to Director, 4-17-35
re: "Subversive Activities, General;
(Bureau file 61-7550)"
61-7561-107
(10)

AMH:cvw

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

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

AW:ddl



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In the fall of 1931 an Anglic movement was also launched in Germany with P. Bartels, Albert Einstein, Paul Loebe, and W. Marx as its honorary committee, but this movement was not long lived.

[REDACTED]

New Haven Report,
4-16-45.

Re: [REDACTED]

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Foreign Travel Controls,
Censorship Matters, Interstate
Transportation of Obscene Matters.

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

WFO letter 6-27-42 enclosing above mentioned photostatic material.
Re: "Upton Sinclair literature,"
61-7420-3
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By memorandum dated August 29, 1951, the Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau photostatic copies of testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on August 22, 1951.

[REDACTED]

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On [redacted]
interviewed [redacted]
[redacted] regarding his activities with, and individuals
connected with, the American Nationalists Socialist League.

[redacted] stated during the interview that sometime in
1932 he contacted the New History Society, [redacted]
[redacted] according
to [redacted] this organization was composed of [redacted] hundreds of
people resident in or about New York City [redacted]

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[redacted] Its purposes were to promote and sponsor
activities that might result in international brotherhood and peace.
Meetings, according to [redacted] were held at the Lane Lane and
Litz Carlton Hotels and a number of distinguished persons were
presented to the members; among them, Rabbi Nathan S. Seltzer, Rabbi
Wise and James Rice, Albert Einstein and others.

b7c

Buffalo [redacted]
[redacted]
American Nationalist Socialist League, [redacted]
Espionage - [redacted]
[redacted]

CIB:svv

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

"1938-World Congress Against War, summoned by Thomain Holland and Henri Barbusse in Amsterdam. Approximately 2,000 delegates, representing millions, responded. Organizing Committee included Bernard Shaw, Madame Sun Yat Sen, Leopold Treiser, Albert Einstein."

No source given
61-7589-80X
(5)
61-7589-16 v. 3
(5)

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The Bureau received from ID. Army. October 10, 1947, a photostatic copy of a letter dated September 30, 1947, to the Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States Army, Washington, D. C., and signed by W. L. Fagg. Enclosed with this letter were photostatic copies of two letters pertaining to the political affiliation of Albert Einstein, Heinrich Mann and Kaethe Kollwitz. The letter stated that these letters were being enclosed because of the prominence of Einstein in the United States and his association with important projects. The two letters referred to were dated June 17, 1932 and June 22, 1932. Photostatic copies of the letters and their translations were filed with this reference.

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

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OK to release per Army

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Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the "American League for Peace and Democracy" submitted to the Un-American Activities Committee a copy of a letter of protest to the Honorable William K. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives which was dated January 3, 1938.

The following is quoted from this letter: First, the League Against War, the organization from which the others have grown was in existence long before 'the winter of 1932-33', when the alleged meeting of this Communist International took place. It was organized in France by Henri Faisusse, and was at the outset confined to that country. Monsieur Faisusse, after the French League had been in existence for sometime, removed, together with Herman Jelland, the world famous author, a "World Congress Against War, which met in Amsterdam in August, 1933. It was at that Congress that the first steps were taken to organize a world wide movement against war. The International Organizing Committee consisted of Bernard Shaw, Medard Curran, L. C. Theodore Dreiser, Albert Einstein, Maxim Gorky, and Heinrich Laub, and among the delegates from the United States were Scott Anderson, Professor Margaret Schlauch, Scott Learing, and Israel Goldstein, and others."

Hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, Washington, D. C. in 1938, Dies Committee Report, Volume 4, Page 3074
(1)
SI 61-7582-30 1-2
(50)

AMH:svv



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b7C ID



was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 11, 1939, at which time he furnished a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The World Congress Against War", and on its cover contained the following data: report on the Congress, opening address by Romain Rolland and the Manifesto, adopted at Amsterdam, August 27-29, 1932, published by the American Committee for Struggle Against War, 10 1/2 5th Avenue.

There also appeared in the frontispiece a number of excerpts.

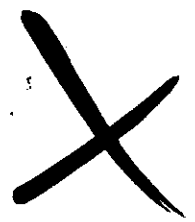
The following is quoted from one of the excerpts under the heading "The World Congress Against War":

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

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

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

AMH:d61



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12 On May 14, 1941 Doctor Lydia Maria Janisch was
13 taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization
14 Service for overstaying her visa permit in this country.
15 (65-11975-10) At the time Doctor Janisch was in
16 custody she had numerous letters and documents written in
17 German in her possession. These letters and documents were
18 translated into English and among them were some typewritten
19 press releases dated November 19 and 30, 1934, from the Women's
20 Patron Corporation, 710 Jackson Place, North West, Washington,
21 D. C. These press releases charged that Professor Albert
22 Einstein was an anarchist and was affiliated with Communist
23 organizations. The papers further commented that he was
24 ineligible for admission to the United States and it also
25 contained documentary evidence and statements by Einstein
26 showing that he possessed Communist dealings.

27
28 Washington Field Office report,
29 dated 10-22-41
30 Re: "Lydia Maria Janisch, nee
31 Werthenberger; Isidorars-C"
32 65-11975-15
33 (42)

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38 OK to release per INS

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43 CHW:vw

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7C1D

[REDACTED] stated further that he would say the son came to the United States in the early 1920's, not excluding, however, 1928-29; that Prof. Einstein, knowing [REDACTED] took a strong interest in his son in America; that they were always closely connected, [REDACTED] went frequently to Princeton to see Einstein after the latter's arrival in the United States, which was after 1922; [REDACTED]

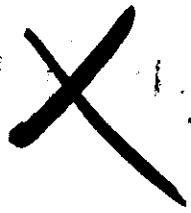
61-6622-112 page 27
(75)

AMM:jh

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

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

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

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

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



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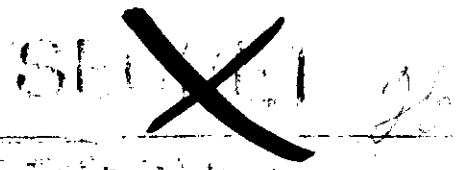


Steele stated further in his testimony that the War Resisters International was called a Communist organization which desired to bring about a social order through revolutionary up-risings; further that its American section was the "War Resisters League", whose honorary chairman in 1933 was Albert Einstein.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

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

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

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



X

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

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

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

[Redacted]

67C

Security

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[Redacted]

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

The following information concerning Albert Einstein is quoted:

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

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

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

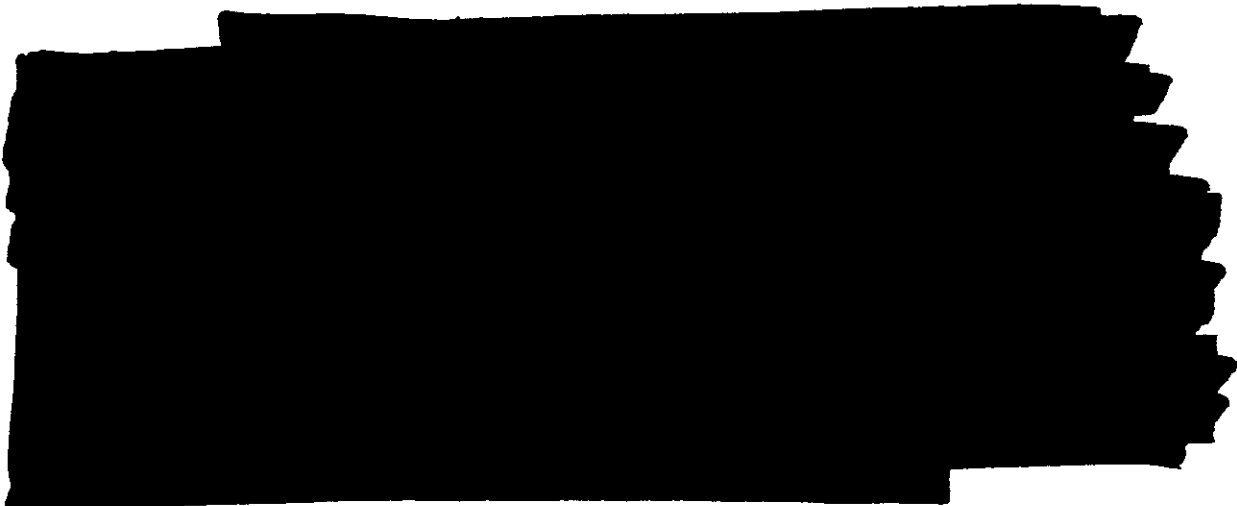
OK to release per Army

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



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

correlator's note: [redacted]

AMH: jar

*Congressional material -
not subject to FOIA*

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b2, b7C, D

[REDACTED] handed
over to Bureau Agents various material
[REDACTED]

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

According to these minutes on December 11, 1933, in Milwaukee, a meeting of the Bund of the Friends of New Germany was held in the Hofbrau, 1038 North 2nd Street. There were about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen present. Mrs. Dr. Pagels spoke about "My Greatest Experience", -- the German Revolution.

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

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

Milwaukee mt. 12-31-33
Re: "German American Bund,
Milwaukee, Wis., IS - C,
Denaturalization Proceedings,"
100-231-21
(39)

AMP:ddl



(15)

X

Pursuant to Bureau letter dated February 24, 1933,
a Bureau Agent interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] related a fantastic story. [redacted] advised in part that three years previous to that time, she and her husband resided at [redacted] during which time she became acquainted with a German named [redacted] first name unknown, who occupied an apartment on the third floor at the same address. [redacted] advised further, that on one occasion [redacted] invited her to his apartment, where he told her that Professor Albert Einstein of Germany had invented a robot which under the control of certain electrical devices, was able to read the human mind irrespective of the distance involved.

b7C, D

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

b7C, D

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

b7C, D

NY report 4-6-33
Re: [redacted] wa.
et al., Mail bombing at Boston,
Penn. Shipment of explosives in
Interstate Commerce.
62-26403-78
(73)

b7C

b7C, D

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

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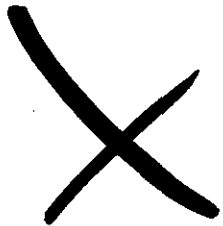
Pursuant to Bureau letter of December 29, 1939, the New York Office summarized information pertaining to the War Resisters League.

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

(Original source not indicated)

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

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

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

OK per army

The source of information was designated as reliable.

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

40-6229-5
(52)

AMH:grp



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

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

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

Los Angeles report, 7-31-42
Re: [redacted]

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Internal Security-G and
Alien Enemy Control"

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[REDACTED]

He was said to have entertained on countless occasions Dr. Albert Einstein and a clipping from the 'New York Times' of April 12, 1933 speculated to the effect that because of his close friendship with Einstein he was dismissed [REDACTED]

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New York report, 4-29-43
Re: [REDACTED]
"Denaturalization Proceedings-G"
[REDACTED]
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This reference is a translation from the German of "Unsere Zeit" May 15, 1933 pages 110, 111, and 112.

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

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

100-72924-10
(53)

AMH:svw



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

17
18 In serial 1 of this file, it was stated that the
19 New York Field Division received the above-mentioned magazine
20 from a confidential source. The publication was printed in
21 Moscow to "celebrate the twenty years of the great October
22 Socialist Revolution" -- "USSR in Construction". It was pub-
23 lished by the State Publishing House of Graphic Arts in Moscow.

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26 Enclosed with
27 Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd
28 from J. P. Coyne
29 dated December 5, 1947
30 Re: "USSR in Construction";
31 Internal Security - R"
32 100-268980-2 p. 1
33 (3)

34 CJO:cdd
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12 A review of the New York files revealed that
13 considerable material had been uncovered by the New York
14 Office relative to the activities of [redacted] in
15 the "Friends of New Germany" and the "German American Bund".
16 Pertinent sections of newspaper articles were obtained from
17 a translation of various Bund newspapers and were set forth
18 in this reference.

b7c

19
20 An article appeared in the "Deutscher-Zeitung" of
21 June 17, 1934, captioned "Opening Celebration in Astoria,
22 Long Island" at which, according to this article, Bund member
23 Louis Zabne spoke in the language of the country for the many
24 American guests, explained to them the problem which the Bund,
25 the Friends of New Germany had set for itself.

26
27 The following is quoted from the above referred to
28 article: "One illness is always gladly produced, said Bund
29 member Zabne. That is Linstein, known as a Communist or
30 fascist. This man packed his trunks so quickly when he saw
31 the power of Communism dwindle, that the slow Germans could not
32 imprison him. The speaker inquired how the American people
33 could come to receiving such a Communist agitator and even
34 make him a citizen so that he could continue to carry out his
35 work under the cover of loyalty. He went on to say that if you
36 American citizens want Communism, then hate us; if you don't,
37 then become the friends of the Friends of New Germany."

38
39 New York, [redacted] January 10, 1944
40 Re: [redacted]
41 Security Matter - [redacted]

b7c

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AHH:svw



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

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

b7c

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

CJO:man

X

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 430 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California reflected that Margarete Weigert stated that Fritz Weigert, husband of Margarete was an eminent scientist and internationally known in the field of photo-chemistry. According to Mrs. Weigert, her husband held a chair in the Department of Photo-Chemistry at the University of Leipzig from 1914 to 1936.

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

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

San Francisco Report
November 30, 1947
Re: "Margarete Weigert, nee: [REDACTED]"

b2, b7C

(5)

AHH:cwv

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b7C, D

Bureau Agents briefly interviewed [redacted]
(date not given) under suitable pretext [redacted]

[redacted] stated that she was born and educated in Hamburg, Germany, but in 1933, when the Nazi movement began to gain momentum she worked with and was a member of a German organization which tried to appeal to the German public to stand up for their rights and not be intimidated by the cruel methods of the Nazi movement; that this organization made posters and put them up in public places appealing to the German people to resist and to organize against the Nazi movement. [redacted] stated that during the course of her work she met Albert Einstein, who was supporting the anti-Nazi campaign for which she was working; that in 1936, friends warned her that the Gestapo was investigating her so she left Germany and went to Paris, France, where she obtained employment as manager of a publication house.

b7C

Salt Lake City report,
August 15, 1942.
Re: [redacted]
Internal Security-C
[redacted]
(53)

AMH:bjw



67D,C

According to [redacted] was employed at the Institute of Advanced Study with Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University from [redacted]

67C

[redacted]

3-13-51 Charlotte Report

Re: [redacted]

67C

Security Matter - [redacted]

(21)

CJO:cdd



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b7D,C

[REDACTED]

interviewed by Bureau Agents

[REDACTED] regarding his knowledge of [REDACTED]

b7D,C During the interview, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] came to this country in 1936, together with his wife, and was recommended by Damrosch, the famous musical composer and leader, and by Professor Einstein, the noted scientist.

b7C

Philadelphia report dated 7-22-40
Re: [REDACTED]
Espionage"

(79)

b7C

[REDACTED]

CMB:svw



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6X,D

[REDACTED]

was interviewed on [REDACTED] 1951, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that he met [REDACTED]

working with Dr. [REDACTED] Einstein in matters concerning the theory of relativity; further that Einstein had prepared a technical paper, and [REDACTED] had rejected the paper because he disagreed with certain phases of it. He stated that he learned that Professor Einstein was very upset because the paper was rejected.

[REDACTED]

then met with Dr. Einstein and discussed the matter. It is noted that Dr. Einstein finally agreed with him and the matter was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6X

WFO rpt. 7-20-51
Re: [REDACTED]
IS - R on [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AH: [REDACTED]

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b7C/D

[REDACTED] advised the Buffalo Office that in reviewing some old copies of the "University of Wisconsin Alumnus", the alumni paper, he noted a bookreview intitled "Early Tales of the Atomic Age", by Daniel Lang, 1936, Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. The review was as follows:

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

[REDACTED]

b7C/D

Buffalo memo to Director.
8-11-50
Re: [REDACTED] SM - C."
(115)

b7C

AMH:ddl



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b7D

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

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

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

6-11-41 New York Report

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

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

[REDACTED]

(59)

[REDACTED]

(30)

CJC:lib

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b7c

[redacted] was accompanied by a [redacted] who appeared to be merely a friend. was interviewed by [redacted] on May 19, 1936. [redacted] advised that he had evolved theories whereby he expected to be able to read the thoughts of an individual when, for instance, under interrogation.

b7c

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

b7c

Memorandum for Mr. Edwards from Mr. E. P. Coffey dated 5-12-36
Re: "Visit of [redacted] and [redacted]"
(7)

AMU:ddl



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

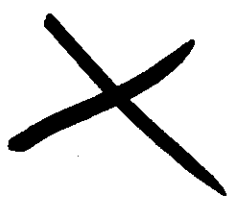
The review revealed, among other things, that the Institute once a year had what was known as Medal Day, at which time scientists of international reputation gather at Philadelphia and whence the Franklin Medal was awarded to outstanding and internationally known physicists, chemists, doctors, the last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

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

AMH:svw



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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

62-35717-1198
(62)

AMH:dcl



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

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

Memo for Mr. Welch
from K. E. McIntire 2/3/44
Re: "Soviet Russia Today"
61-7274-75
(48)

AMH:jh



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b7D/C

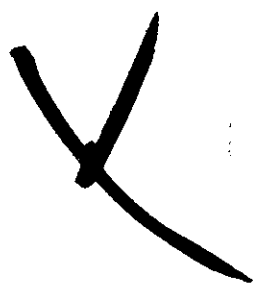
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] worked closely for a while with Professor Alberto J. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

Network [REDACTED]
Re: [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED]
(S)



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A memorandum dated February 1, 1950, to Mr. Nichols from Mr. Jones stated that since 1927, there had been in the Bureau's library three folders of photostatic material entitled "National Organization, Communist Party, California Organization Communist Party, Publications of the Communist Party". On December 10, 1940, the above material was sent to the Records Section.

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

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

100-2-3191
(47)

WH:ddl

53-54



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

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

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

61-7561-65X3
(49)

AMH:svw



b7c

~~SECRET~~

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

OK per INS

New York Report
 8-30-41
 Re: "Lionel Ettliger
 alias Lionel Max Ettliger
 and other aliases:

b2, b7c

[redacted]

(73)

GMB: jh

~~SECRET~~

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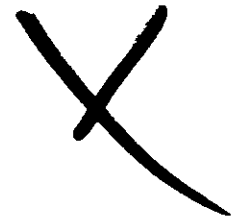
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This reference is an advertisement of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, taken from the "New York Times" of May 10, 1937. This advertisement was an appeal for financial aid and carried a list of some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

61-7561-149X12
(49)

AMH:grp



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

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

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

AMH:mrg

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

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

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

94-4-292-10
(48)

AMH:ddl



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

17
18 "But Elliot wasn't the real killer in the case. Nicola
19 Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the 'good shoemaker and fish ped-
20 dler' whom millions mourned, were killed by the American Frame-
21 Up System, which is still actively operating against Progressives
22 today".

23
24 The article further stated that "the courts kept de-
25 laying the sentence and executions, while Judge Thayer kept
26 endlessly denying the defense's new trial motions.

27
28 "His verdict was expected to still the protests of
29 Einstein, Dreyfus, Romain Rolland, H. G. Wells, and hundreds
30 of other famous libertarians, and to halt the feet of the
31 marching millions."

32
33 New York Memorandum to the
34 Director, August 22, 1947
35 enclosing above article.
36 Re: "The Worker"
37 61-275-253
38 (79)

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

b7c

Los Angeles report 3-5-43
Re: [redacted] aka
Information concerning [redacted]

(55)

AMH:svw

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

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

b7c [Redacted block]

Chicago rpt. 4-9-41
Re: [Redacted]
[Redacted] registration
Act."
[Redacted]
(50)

b7c

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

AMH:svw

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

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

Blind Memo dated 1/17/38
Re: American League
Against War and Fascism
(61-7350-2146, P. 3)
(49)

ALL:WV



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b7D

[REDACTED]

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

61-7565-162
(49)

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

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

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

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

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

A report of the Hearings before a Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Seventy-fifth Congress, Washington, D. C., 1938.
61-7582-1380 p. 204
(13) pp. 205, 265
(7)
SI DC report Vol. 1, p. 508, 509
(1)

AMH:svw

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

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

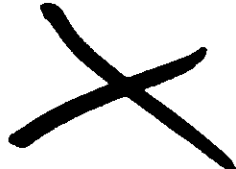
AMH:svw

66-67



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By letter dated August 27, 1942, the Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau photostatic material concerning Pacifism obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of [REDACTED]

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

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

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

b7c

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

65-1089-1
(79)

AMH:bjv

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12 This reference is a translation of an article entitled,
13 "Cultural Review" taken from "The International", a periodical
14 for practice and theory of Marxism, No. 7/8, year 1938. The
15 following is quoted therefrom:
16

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

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

32
33 The article further stated that " at the International
34 Congresses on the occasion of the Paris World Exhibition, German
35 scientists courageously faced Nazi professors and gave honor
36 to the German name. In Paris the free German high school is
37 operating with great success and has recently been publishing
38 a serious scientific periodical (Periodical for Free German
39 Research)" in which the best German scientists such as Albert
40 Einstein, Professor S. Marck, Professor Lips report concerning
41 their work. This is being done in the tradition of German
42 science through thoroughness, conscientiousness, unlimited scope
43 and freedom."
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45 100-72924-358
46 (53)
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52 CMB:svw
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[REDACTED]

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

b7C

[REDACTED]

LA memo 1-9-42

b7C

Re: [REDACTED]

IS - [REDACTED]

(b5)

AMH:dsl

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

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

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

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

100-72924-521
(53)

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

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

61-7561-239X
(49)

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

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

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

(2)

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

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

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

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

100-120147-1
(84)

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[redacted] was interviewed during the latter part of 1940 or January, 1941, by Bureau Agents at which time he advised that he knew of no organization by the name of North American Spanish Aid Committee, but that the organization North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was at one time very active in Cincinnati, Ohio, and that he was of the opinion that this might be the same organization. Informant did not know exactly when the latter organization started in Cincinnati, but stated that it was the most active about 1938. He said that the organization was not in existence, to the best of his knowledge, at that time. Informant turned over to the Bureau exhibit number 1, which was a letter dated November 2, 1938, signed George A. Heeger, Chairman, Cincinnati Branch of the N. A. C.

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

Cin. rpt. 1-29-41
Re: "North American
Spanish Aid Committee:
IS - R."
100-7059-29
(52)

APB:gd1

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

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

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

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

AMH:svw

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

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

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

Hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, 1938, D. C. Report, Volume 4, page 2484.
(2)

*Washington representative of the American Indian Federation.
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

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

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

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

(Anonymous source)
(page 43)

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

(Anonymous source)
(page 72)

Milwaukee rpt. 5-12-41
Re: "North American Spanish
Aid Committee; IS - P."
100-7068-62
(52)

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

(Original source not given)

Re: "Subversive Activities
General."
61-7561-256
(49)
SI 61-7559-3441X7
(49) (D.W. 12-31-38)
SI 61-7561-257X1
(49) (D.W. 12-29-38)

AMH:svw



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Included in the file was a letter of recommendation signed by Albert Einstein, dated January 9, 1939, and stating that Einstein's wife was once a patient of

[REDACTED]

b7C,D

b7C

Boston rpt. 3-22-41

Re: [REDACTED]

et al; Espionage - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(52)

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A letter, dated 2/6/38, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau certain literature which was described in the letter.

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

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

Re: Subversive Activities-
General, 62-7559-3449X
(10)

AHH:vv

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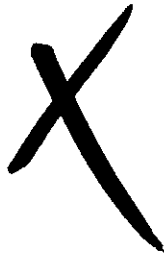
The "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1939, carried an article entitled "Sponsors Spur Fund Drive for Disabled Vets." This article stated in part that the campaign to raise \$160,000 for Disabled Veterans Fund launched by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade moved forward rapidly on the previous day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

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

61-7561-276X6
(50)

AMH:ddl

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

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

No source given
61-7561-264X
(19)

AKH:ddl

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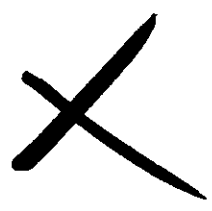
Under the heading "Reports on the Situation in the Soviet Union, No. 2, April 15, 1949", on page 26 of an English translation of a portion of a captured German document, which was obtained from military authorities for review, the following is quoted, "the official Government organs of the Soviet Union states, that Albert Einstein, the famous proponent of Bolshevism, as honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, received a telegram on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday from G. J. Schmidt, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in which he was praised as a 'tireless fighter for a true science against the fascist obscurantists'".

OK to release per Army

Bureau Memorandum to
Mr. L. Whitson
from F. T. Turner
May 11, 1949
Enclosing above
Documents.
Re: "Communist Party
of Russia"
61-16-1552 page 26
(41)

AM:jb

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By letter dated December 12, 1941, Attorney General Francis Biddle made available to the Bureau a complete indexed or repatriation list for the years 1933 to 1938, compiled by Doctor Carl Misch, and published by the German Newspaper "Pariser Tageszeitung" in Paris, April 20, 1939. This list was made available to Attorney General Biddle by [REDACTED]

67c

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

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

CMB:mg



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

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

AMH:bh





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b7c In May 1939, [redacted] b7D (not identified) advised that [redacted] was a friend of Albert Einstein, Greta Garbo and Klara Korjus Fuchs and claimed that the Nazis were opposed to him because he had harbored Jewish refugees.

Los Angeles report, May 28, 1939.

Re: [redacted]

b7c [redacted] [redacted]

(66)

AMH:bjw





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

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

No source given
61-7561-270X
(b9)

AMH:ddl





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

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

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

AMH:vw



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12 The August 24, 1945 issue of the "Washington Post"
13 contained the fifth of a series of articles entitled "Nazi
14 Methods Cost Nation Atomic Bomb Race" by Howard W. Blakeslee,
15 Associated Press Science Editor.
16

17 The article stated that in July, 1939, Einstein, an
18 expatriate of Germany, and a number of other scientists, went
19 to Alexander Sachs of New York, who knew President Roosevelt,
20 seeking his aid in getting the U. S. government interested in
21 atomic bomb research. That fall Mr. Sachs talked to the President
22 and also presented a letter from Einstein. The President took
23 action. The start was a small grant of \$6,000 from the Army
24 and Navy in the spring of 1940. That was the money American
25 scientists snowballed into two billion dollars and the atomic
26 bomb.
27

28 100-190625-A
29 (36)
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31 GJC:feh
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On [redacted] advised Agents of the Indianapolis Office that at that time in the United States there was an organization which was anti-Hitler in aims and ideas. He advised that this organization was known as the "Deutsche-Amerikanischer Kultur Verband," which translated means, The German American League for Culture. He stated that this organization was not in sympathy with the Hitler Government or its ideas and its objectives were first of all to be an American citizen and second to keep alive the old German traditions and culture. He advised that this organization had subsidiary branches, and that one of these branches consisted of writers and scientists and adherents of the liberal arts. He stated that at that time he knew [redacted] Albert Einstein was a member of this branch.

b7C

[redacted]

b7C, D

Indianapolis report, July 29, 1939.
Re: [redacted]
Espionage
[redacted]
(73)

b7C

AMH:btw

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The Chicago Office submitted by letter dated June 12, 1946, a photostatic copy of a Manhattan Engineers District, Chicago report dated March 12, 1945, entitled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

(37)

SECRET

AME: [REDACTED]

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

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

b7c

Washington Field Office Report
dated 4-3-51
Re: [REDACTED]
Korean-American Cultural Association;
Internal Security-R"
100-68778-36 P. 8
(70)

GMB:vw

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and University of Wisc., who was described to him as a "mathematica
[REDACTED] who was working with a group headed by Professor Albert
Einstein at Princeton University in the capacity of a theoretical physicist.

Seattle memo to Director
7-5-51
Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

(6)

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

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

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[REDACTED]

was employed by Professor
Albert Einstein at the Institute of Advanced Study, Prince-
ton, New Jersey, from [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

NY rpt. 3-9-50
Re: "Emil Julius Klaus
Fuchs, was.; Espionage - R."
65-58805-612, p. 56
(43)
SI 65-58805-929
(42)

AMH:ddl

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

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

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

CMB:swv

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stated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were close friends of Professor Einstein.

67C, D

[REDACTED]

Professor Albert Einstein, who was also impressed with the possibilities of his theories, and accompanied him to Washington, D. C., where he conferred with the President. This conference resulted in the beginning of experimentation, now known as the D. C. [REDACTED]

67C

[REDACTED]

New York Transit

P-10-116

67C

Re: [REDACTED]

Reference- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 41

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

12
13 In this article Grafton compares the trial in the
14 city of Leipzig, on September 23, 1930, of three Lieutenants of
15 the German Army for high treason, to the arrest of the "Christian
16 Front" men that had been arrested in New York for fighting against
17 the government.

18
19 The following is quoted from the article, "Four days
20 before the trial began, Albert Einstein, one of the wise men of
21 our time, pre-echoed the Fascist menace. At about the same date
22 Thomas Mann, another towering world figure, and brighter than most
23 men, gave it as his considered opinion that the Nazis were
24 'a flash in the pan'. In twenty-eight months Hitler was to be
25 in power."

26
27 At the top of this newspaper clipping appeared the
28 following notation in ink: "Will you allow this to happen?
29 Please send this to the judge who is to try the defendants,
30 Alice Hanson".

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32 65-4079-287
33 (71)

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35 A.M.:th

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61-7099-46 p 108

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

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

62,670,
D



Washington Field Office report dated 8-10-43
Re: [redacted]

67C

Internal Security--Hatch Act"
[redacted]
(57)

CMB:svw



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[REDACTED]

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... em ...
... longer Albert Einstein.

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For Work: cont 1-1-46

Re: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(11)

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

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

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

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64-1200-A-186
(72)

CJO:cdd

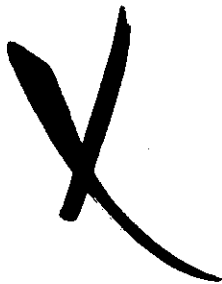


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A written report, dated June 21, 1940, entitled "Communist Activities" and signed "Robert M." (not further identified) sets out information on the "German American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The report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

100-200123-2
(66)

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Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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At 110 East 59th Street, there was located Caravan Hall. This hall was located on the third floor of the building, and was rented by "The New History Society, Incorporated." This organization was founded by one Sohrab, a former Persian Consular official. Its purpose was to combine the various religions of the world into a religion called Bahaiism.

67D

[REDACTED]

Each of those men stated that weekly meetings were held which were attended by from two to three hundred persons. The subjects discussed were pacifism and brotherly love, and persons attending were encouraged to speak.

[REDACTED]

67C

From pictures on the walls of the hall, it was ascertained that Professor Albert Einstein (Princeton) and Professor John Dewey (Columbia) had been guest speakers at those meetings. (July, 1940).

New York report, 8-3-40

67C

Re: [REDACTED]

(50)

AH:grp

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

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

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

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

96-0-1159
(48)

OK to release per Navy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMH:svw



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b7c, D

X

[REDACTED]

related the Einstein incident and said did not believe the charges; they were thought to be the results of Jewish prejudice. Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that last Spring a British Agent exhibited to him a letter addressed to Einstein from a man named Heidler, (phonetic) in Switzerland, which letter was removed from the mail by British censors. The gist of the letter was that Dr. Debye, while in Germany, knew Goering well and was afraid of him, that when passing through on his way to the United States he did not stop to see friends who regarded this suspiciously, and that Dr. Debye might be a secret representative of the German Government. Dr. Debye, in the letter, advised Einstein that he left Germany because of his refusal to change his citizenship from Dutch to German. Dr. Debye also advised in this letter that he had to resign as director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, and that since he came to the United States he had had no connection with German officials and under no circumstances would he return to Germany. Einstein advised that Dr. Debye was a shrewd, intelligent man who could be dangerous if engaged in espionage. He also advised that Dr. Debye was not very loyal and should not be trusted with confidential information. He recommended watching Dr. Debye.

New York teletype dated, 8-18-40
Re: [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

CMB:dan

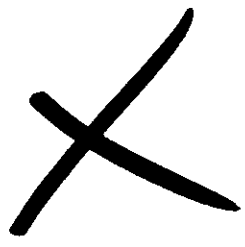
b7c

[REDACTED]

X

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b7C

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

b7C

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

[redacted] consultant to the Secretary of State, advised during interview on August 1 and 2, 1951, at Washington, D.C., that it was his belief that [redacted] was a "high caliber" Soviet agent.

b7D PUTNS

New York report 6-24-51

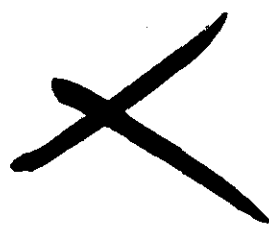
Re: [redacted]

b2, b7C [redacted]

MM:rrb



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67C, D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advising that Professor Albert Einstein had received a letter from abroad reflecting upon Debye; [REDACTED] 67C, D

[REDACTED] said that this letter which Professor Einstein received was from a Jewish person abroad who was not a person of much prominence in the chemistry field. [REDACTED] related that [REDACTED] who was acquainted with the charges decided that the charges were untrue [REDACTED]

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

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

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



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

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

30
31 Einstein pointed out that Debye might have been in close
32 relationship with Goering merely for the purpose of securing
33 more funds with which to carry on the work at the Kaiser Wilhelm
34 Institute.

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

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54 Einstein also exhibited to Agent a letter dated June
55 12, 1940, which he received from Debye. In this letter Debye
56 wrote that he had been advised of the charges made against him
57 and that he wished to acquaint Einstein with the true facts; that
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