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

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN

File Number: 61-7099

Section: 3

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 61-7099

Date: Jan. 7 1953

Subject: Albert Einstein

Date Searched: 2-25-52

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

Alber Einstein
A. Einstein
One Einstein
Doctor Einstein
Professor Einstein

Also Searched As:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

7/23/99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267nls-gar/loj
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
432936

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 enanated from the same source.

CLASS & EXT BY SP1 CSK/DB 5-6-96
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-96

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.

Reviewers [redacted] b7C Supervisor [redacted] Approved [redacted]

Typed 4 copies 9 pages for parts 2-5 of this rpt. 6-9-55 Jmc

61-7099-46
Part 2
Pages 240-477
original

SECRET

The Boston Field Office advised by teletype dated March 16, 1950, that Kristel Heineman on that day had stated that her brother advised her upon his arrival in this country in 1943, that his release from a Canadian Internment Camp followed a letter of intercession in his behalf written by Einstein to the British Home Office. According to Kristel Heineman, Einstein wrote the letter without knowing Fuchs personally but after having learned of Fuchs' election to the Royal Academy of Science, which occurred sometime during Fuchs' internment. She stated further that she did not know whether Einstein and Fuchs ever met, but that she presumed that they did. X(U)

The above teletype suggested that the Bureau, through liaison, ascertain whether or not the above letter was in fact written. X(U)

The following notation in ink by the Director appeared beside the above suggestion, "I would like to find out but I doubt British would make it available if it is true". X(U)

The above information was forwarded to the Legal Attache, London, England, by letter dated March 17, 1950. This letter also stated that in the latter part of 1946 or early 1947, a neighbor of Mrs. Kristel Heineman, sister of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, advised that Mrs. Heineman had stated that her brother, who was a brilliant scientist and had become a British subject, had been sent for by Einstein (Albert E.) to help work on the atom bomb. X(U)

This letter stated further that on March 11, 1950, Robert Heineman, husband of Kristel Heineman, advised that his wife had once told him that Albert Einstein was instrumental in gaining the release of Klaus Fuchs from internment

SECRET

240

Part 2

SECRET

in Canada in 1940-42 and also in gaining membership for Fuchs in the Royal Academy of Science, London, England, so that Fuchs could work on the Manhattan Engineering District Project. (U)

Re [redacted] (C) b1
65-58805-682
(78)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

SECRET

In the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943 Mr. Thomas W. Hunter, Assistant Chief, Economic Branch, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior, who had been intimately associated with Dr. Oscar Koppel at the Bituminous Coal Division for over five years, was interviewed by Bureau Agents. Hunter advised that Dr. Koppel had been forced to flee Germany when Hitler first came into power, and in his opinion, was a bona fide Jewish refugee.

Mr. Hunter stated that he personally had seen a list of names described to him as Hitler's "black list", which purported to consist of Jewish refugees who were wanted by the Nazis "dead or alive". He recalled that Dr. Koppel's name was on this list, which also included Albert Einstein, the famous scientist.

Mr. John Berg, Certified Public Accountant, 815 15th Street N.W., who employed Koppel as an accountant from 1934 to December, 1935, and who maintained contact with him since that time, stated that Koppel appreciated the United States and what it had done for him, and had never evidenced any pro-Nazi sympathies at all. Mr. Berg mentioned that he understood that some member of Koppel's family was a very close friend of Professor Albert Einstein, the noted scientist.

Washington Field Office letter to Director
January 22, 1943
Re: "Oscar Koppel
Bituminous Coal Division
United States Department of Interior
Internal Security,
101-5410-4
(13)

SECRET

AMH:bh

SECRET

A review of the Newark Field Division files disclosed that a confidential informant (not identified) reported that Communist Party meetings were held in the apartment of Henry Leland Clark and Julia Clark at 27 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey, from 1939 to 1941. Informant identified Valentine Bargmann, an assistant to Professor Einstein from 1940 to 1943, as one who attended those meetings. In response to informant's question as to why Dr. Albert Einstein would have a Communist as an assistant, Julia Clark said that Einstein did not know what was going on because all he knew was mathematics.

Bargmann's naturalization record maintained at the U. S. Post Office Building, Trenton, New Jersey, showed that he filed a petition for naturalization on February 4, 1943. One of the witnesses on this petition was Albert Einstein, Professor, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

9-3-47 Memo from SAC, Newark
Re: "Committee for Foreign Correspondence;
Internal Security - R"
100-346921-60
(24)

CJO:cdd

SECRET

This reference consists of an undated letter on the letterhead of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 1123 Broadway, New York, New York, enclosing a special message to the House of Representatives, calling for the abolition of the Dies Committee, signed by more than 1,000 leading American citizens from every field of community activity. Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list of signers.

The following was set out above the list of names, "I hereby join in signing the January, 1943, 'message to the House of Representatives', opposing renewal of the Dies Committee."

No source given
100-1170-239
(59-60)

AMH:ddl

The January 1943 issue of "Freies Deutschland (Alemania Libre)" (Free Germany), a monthly magazine published in German in Mexico City, contained an article on page 34, column 3, on the Freundeskreis Der Bewegung Freies Deutschland (Circle of Friends of the Movement Free Germany) which had just been founded in Cuba. It stated further that articles of congratulations from Albert Einstein and others to the Mexican "Freies Deutschland" were reprinted in the "Mitteilungen" another refugee paper in Cuba.

b7D Report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated February 7, 1943, New York City.
64-2700 - D -311 p.13
(72)

CJO:cdd

SECRET

The January 7, 1943, issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article on page 2 to the effect that 5,000 Jewish organizations received a call to attend the 1st Anniversary Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief. The call was announced by Professor Albert Einstein, Honorary Chairman of the Council. The conference was to be an all day affair at the *New York Hotel* Commodore on Sunday, February 28. It was to be followed by a "Modern Maccabees Dinner" dedicated to the Jewish heroes in the armies of the United Nations.

100-37226-Sub A
(67)

CJO:nec

SECRET

In March, 1943 Leon Denen, official of the Jewish Labor Committee, 1752 Broadway, New York City, furnished a history of the activities in the labor movement of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, prior to an announcement by Ambassador Litvinoff of the USSR that Erlich and Alter had been executed by the Soviet Government in December, 1942.

According to Denen, Erlich was a labor attorney in Warsaw, as well as an editor and political director of the Polish organization of the General Jewish Workers Union, an organization of Jewish laborers in Poland, and Alter was active in trade union work among the Jewish people.

In Lubin, Poland, both men were arrested by the Russian authorities when Russia occupied Eastern Poland under terms which grew out of the Hitler-Stalin pact. They were kept in a Russian prison for almost two years, and no reason was given by the Russian Government. Following the Hitler invasion of Russia in June, 1941, an agreement was reached between the Polish Government and the Soviet Government, in September, 1941, to cooperate in the war against Germany, and all Polish citizens interned or imprisoned on Russian territory were granted freedom, and at this time Alter and Erlich were set free with the Russian Government's apologies.

In October, 1941 the Russian Government discussed with Erlich and Alter a project to organize a Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow to help in the fight against Hitler-Germany. The proposal was that Erlick and Alter establish communications for the underground movement in Poland and strengthen the opposition to the Nazis. In December, 1941 the men were suddenly arrested in Kuibyshev, Russia.

After the second arrest of these men in December, 1941, many American and British labor organizations pleaded with the Soviet Government through Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff in Washington on their behalf because of their widely-known activities in behalf of laboring people. Well-known American labor men and progressives who pleaded for their freedom included Phillip Murray, President of the CIO; Clinton Golden, Assistant

President of the United Steel Workers of America; Professor Albert Einstein and many others.

As late as January 23, 1943 a cable was sent to the Soviet Government by the group listed above requesting the Russian Government to give Erlick and Alter their immediate freedom.

There was no reply to any of these communications until William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, received from Soviet Ambassador Litvinoff a communication dated February 15, 1943, stating that the men had been executed some time in December 1942.

New York report 4-13-43
RE: "Communist Party, USA
District #2, New York Field Division;
Internal Security - R"
100-3-4-1655.
(69)

CMB:mg

b7C,
b7D

[redacted] On January 29, 1943, Confidential Informant furnished a list of individuals who he alleged to be former German Communists, fellow travelers or Communist stooges. On this list appeared the name of Albert Einstein.

Memo to Bureau from
SAC, New York
dated February 10, 1943.
Re: "Communist Party, USA
District #2, NY Field Division;
Internal Security - C"
100-200123-4
(66)

SECRET

CJO:cdd

SECRET

Paras 2 + 3 declassified per State letter dtd 8/24/82 SP-42LW/JHF 2/17/83

b2, b7D

In April, 1943, [redacted] caused a search of the Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, to be conducted for all information concerning the Victor Alter-Henrich Ehrlich case.

An examination of these files reflected a telegram from J. Baskin, General Secretary, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York City, to the Secretary of State dated December 19, 1941, quoting a cablegram sent to the Soviet Government through Maxim Litvinov regarding the Alter-Ehrlich case. This letter (SIC) stated that Alter and Ehrlich during their prior visits to the United States were active in behalf of the Workmen's Circle. The above-mentioned cablegram stated that the organization was elated several months before to learn that Alter and Ehrlich were among the number of arrested Socialists from Poland, who were liberated in Russia. Then the organization just learned from the American press that Alter and Ehrlich were again arrested. The Workmen's Circle appealed through Litvinov to the Soviet Government to set them free, recognizing the valiant fight Russia was conducting against Hitler.

The files also reflected a telegram from Philip Murray, President, CIO, William Green, Albert Einstein and other prominent individuals, dated January 29, 1943, urging the release of Alter and Ehrlich.

Washington Field Office report
dated 4-21-43
Re: "Communist Party, USA,
District #2, New York Field
Division; Internal Security-R"
100-3-4-1687
(69)

CMB:mg:svw

SECRET

On February 2, 1943, Albert Ascher Wollenberger was interviewed, at the same time his residence at 19 Irving Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts was searched, by a Special Agent of the Boston Field Division, in connection with his status as a German alien.

Wollenberger stated that through the assistance of his maternal aunt, Miss Helene Dukas, secretary to Professor Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey, he obtained a scholarship at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts where he spent two scholastic years.

6-16-43 Boston Report
Re: "[redacted] was.
Internal Security - C & G;
Alien Enemy Control"
[redacted]
(66)
SI [redacted]
(22)

b7C

CJO:feh

SECRET

Records of Local Board #1 Princeton, New Jersey, reviewed in June, 1944, reflected that Valentine Bargmann, 44 Park Place, Princeton, New Jersey, ~~Bargmann~~ came to the United States in 1937 and had since been a research assistant at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. In a deferment request on file at the local board and submitted by the Institute for Advanced Study it was stated that Bargmann was an assistant to Professor Einstein from 1940 to 1943 and also an instructor of mathematics at Princeton from April, 1943 to November, 1943.

Bargmann's naturalization record maintained at the United States Post Office Building, Trenton, New Jersey, reflected that he filed a petition for naturalization on February 4, 1943, giving his residence as 44 Park Place, Princeton, New Jersey. Witnesses on this petition were Albert Einstein, Professor, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and Helen Dukas, secretary to Albert Einstein, ~~and~~ residing at the same address.

b2 b7D [redacted] advised on March 29, 1951, that the telephone number, Princeton 1826-M was listed to a V. Bargmann, of 44 Park Place, Princeton, New Jersey.

Newark report April 4, 1951
Re: [redacted] was.
Internal Security - R" b7C
[redacted]
(47)*

Correlator's Note:

Serial 29 of this file reflected that a back check of toll calls revealed that a number of telephone calls were placed from Eliot 4-6384, which was listed to Laszlo Tisza, 13 Farwell Place, Cambridge, Massachusetts, one of which was on April 18, 1950, a call was made from Princeton, New Jersey, 1826-M, collect, to this number. This call at Princeton was made by one Teesop, Leesop, or Seesop, at 10:50 p.m.

AMH:bh

SECRET

An examination of the Congressional Record of even date revealed that on page 763 appeared a list of persons who were signers of a petition that the Dies Committee not be continued. Those names included that of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

Memo for Mr. Ladd
from W. R. Glavin
2-8-43
66-1731-418X2
(26)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

SECRET

This reference is a full-page advertisement of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 1400 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., taken from the "Washington Post" of February 8, 1943. This advertisement was captioned "Abolish the Dies Committee" as a step toward victory in 1943. This advertisement stated that 1,200 American leaders were signers of a message to Congress to abolish the Dies Committee. The name of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, was among the signers of the message.

No source given
100-1170-238
(59; 60)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

The "New York World Telegram" on February 9, 1943 carried an article by Frederick Woltman, under the caption "Reds Adopt Jap-American Victory Forum" which stated that the Communists, following their recent pattern of infiltrating foreign language groups by setting up "Victory Councils", had started to move in on the loyal Japanese-Americans.

The article stated that prominent Communists and leaders of Communist front organizations had virtually taken over the Forum on Japanese-Americans in the Victory Program which was to be held the following Saturday in the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

According to the article, the Forum was called in conjunction with the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy. The Committee's officers were Japanese-Americans whose stated purpose was to develop an anti-Axis leadership among their own group and to help integrate into the American community the 110,000 Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast. However, the article continued, the co-sponsor of the Forum was the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, one of whose founders and principal backers had been Congressman Vito Marcantonio and who, in its 1941 convention had assailed the deportation action against Harry Bridges and the attempts to revoke the citizenship of the California secretary of the Communist Party as stemming "directly from efforts of the Roosevelt administration to involve America in the European War."

The article further stated that the Japanese-American Committee, which was located at 72 West 52nd Street, New York City, listed on its advisory board the late Professor Franz Boas, Pearl Buck, Professor Albert Einstein and others.

100-0-17648
(69)
100-71226-27-51
(72)

CMB:svw

SECRET

This reference is a document from an unknown source dated February 12, 1943, at New York City, and is entitled "Fellow Travellers or Intellectual Communists".

This document sets out a list of names and states that "If our readers make an index card file of these 1,600 names, they will have the base of one fine set up of 'Red Birds'." The name of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

100-1170-245
(59; 60)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

An examination of the personal effects of [redacted], shipped to New Orleans from Puerto Caberzas, Nicaragua, made by Bureau Agents, revealed that among [redacted] effects was as autographed photograph of Dr. Albert Einstein, world-famous mathematician, and numerous other snapshots and communications which indicated that Einstein was a cousin of [redacted] of Einstein's [redacted]
(January or March, 1943)

b7C

New Orleans report, 3-31-43
Re: [redacted], etal,
Denaturalization Proceedings-G"
[redacted]
(55)

AMH:svw

257

SECRET

4103

Else Magdaleahn Huisgen was interviewed by Bureau Agents in March or April, 1943, at which time she advised, among other things, that her only relative in the United States other than her husband was an uncle, Stefan Possony, who was also a refugee from Europe. She advised that Possony was at that time associated with Dr. Albert Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey.

New York report, 4-22-43
Re: "[redacted], Alien
Enemy Control-G."
[redacted]
(52)

b7C

AMH:svw

5/6/43

This reference is a report of unknown author dated April 13, 1943, at New York, New York, entitled "National Society of American-Soviet Friendship Incorporated, New York City."

This report stated that this new outfit was formed April 6, 1943, and among the sponsors was "Albert Einstein -- Red and nuts."

100-146964-39
(55)

AMH:fjh

On June 22, 1943, the Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C., forwarded to the Bureau copies of lists of U. S. residents corresponding with enemy prisoners of war or internees. According to this list the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey directed a letter on April 24, 1943 to Dr. F. Schirokaner Int. Camp, Stringtown, Oklahoma. This letter was signed A. Einstein. The following comment appeared below this name: "The colleague whom sender had asked in reference to internee's project had answered that he could not give any information because of military secrecy. Writer suggests, therefore, a written application to the National Council, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. This is the official place for testing this kind of suggestion."

On April 20, 1943 Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, directed a letter to Dr. F. Schirokaner, ISN-RP, G-1035, Stringtown Intern. Camp. The following comment appeared below the name: "Your second letter addressed to me and Thomas Mann is rather thorough in a certain sense, however, not of such a nature that I have a clear picture of your abilities in any field, just as little as of your reliability of course. If the statements in your letter are correct, then you should be well known in biological faculty circles. Such a colleague should be best qualified and justified to represent your case..." Previous correspondence reveals that the internee had written to Professor Einstein and claimed to have made a new invention, a spray process with Titan-Karbid for ships which is also to be used for aircraft and tanks. He had also appealed for the scientists help, regarding his return to Russia. Professor Einstein had answered that he had contacted a Professor who is an expert in the chemical field, whose answer he was waiting for. In addition, he had enclosed the copy of a letter by Ambassador Litwinoff who informed him that he did not know the internee and that no entrance permits to Russia were granted for the duration, ex-

cept in case of a special mission.

Previous correspondence also revealed that writer had claimed various other inventions and had attempted to obtain release from internment."

100-2555-437
(76)/(51)

AMH:bbb /8

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

The New York Office had in its possession a five-page form letter on the stationery of Free World, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. This letter was in the form of advertising apparently to increase the circulation of the Free World and quoted hundreds of letters of praise and inspiration received from many of the great figures of the world. (no source given) (no date given)

The International Honorary Board of the Free World was made up of 84 individuals one of whom was Albert Einstein. (no source or date given but possibly taken from above mentioned form letter)

New York report April 24, 1943
RE: "Free World, Inc.; Free World Association; Free World; Internal Security-C"
100-90431-20
(53)

AMH:njf

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] prepared a memorandum for the Bureau entitled "German Communist Activities In The Western Hemisphere." In this memorandum informant stated that the German-American Emergency Conference must be regarded in its organizational set-up mainly as a holding, or a roof organization; besides individual members and memberships also consisted of delegates from other organizations; among those other organizations, the German-American League for Culture and certain branches of the Workmen's Sick and Beneficial Funds were the main supporters.

Informant stated further in this memorandum that "the fact that the German-American League for Culture has the same aims as the German-American Emergency Conference is apparent from the publication in the German-American of May, 1943," which was set out in this reference.

This article stated in part that "the founding of the German-American League for Culture in the year 1939 was occasioned by the unprecedented brutal destruction of culture carried out by Nazism in Germany. The burning of the books on May 10, 1933, the eviction of world-famous German authors and scientists, among them numerous Nobel Prize winners, such as Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein, (from 1901 to 1927, 28 Nobel Prizes were given to German scientists), the brutal interference with artistic and scientific creation, which in the field of music, for instance, led to the results that Germany for the first time in two hundred years, has not even produced a second class composer, placed us under the obligation to protect and to foster German cultural values violated by Nazism, and to combat this Nazism."

b2
b7D
b7C

[redacted]
Philadelphia report,
12/3/43
Re; "Deutsch Amerikanischer
Kulturverband
(German-American League
for Culture) ISG.
100-131905-10 p. 6
(55)

263

AMH:fjh

5-6-43

A photostatic copy of a report dated May 25, 1944 by the District Postal Censors, New York City, reflecting the results of an examination of 19 bags of publications received through Seattle, Washington, was obtained by the New York Office.

According to the report, this shipment was destined to American universities, agricultural experimental stations, forums, public libraries, Russian War Relief Offices, Soviet Consulates, as well as the Four Continent Book Corporation in New York, and to individuals.

The report reflected that a May 6, 1943, issue of "Voks" magazine was addressed to Professor Albert Einstein, 56 West 45th St., New York City.

New York Memorandum dated 6-3-44
Re:"Russian Propaganda arriving along Pacific Coast; Internal Security-C, Registration Act"
65-49085-58
(73)

CMB:vw

5/7103

On March 31, 1950 the New York Office furnished photographs of a voluminous amount of documents furnished by [redacted] Among these documents was a letter dated May 7, 1943 and addressed to "Dear Friend" on the letterhead of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. This letter was sent out by the Council in solicitation of signatures for an open letter "to the American people as part of its program of taking specific action against propaganda designed to divide the United Nations in their struggle against the axis."

b2
b7D

A list of eminent persons set out in this letter who had already sent in their signatures for the open letter included Albert Einstein.

New York Letter dated 3-31-50
with enclosed documents.
Re: "Institute of Pacific Relations,
Owen Lattimore; Internal Security-C"
100-64700-271 enclosure p. 822
(61)

CMB:svw

SECRET

This reference is a blind memorandum dated June 8, 1944, entitled "The German-American Writers Association; the Free Tribune of Free German Literature and Art in America."

This memorandum stated that the Free Tribune of Free German Literature and Art in America was also known as Die Tribuene.

Under the heading "Activities" it was stated that the first performance of the Die Tribuene took place in October, 1941, with the showing of a play written by Ferdinand Bruckner entitled "The Races"; that this play was given in the Studio Work Shop Theater at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City, under the direction of Erwin Piscator.

This memorandum stated further that since its initial production the Die Tribuene's activities were said to have grown rapidly and during 1943 the organization was reported to have sponsored numerous exhibitions, lectures, theater performances, and other celebrations in furtherance of its endeavor.

On May 10, 1943, according to this memorandum the society celebrated a performance known as the Free World Unity through Free Creative Art, an international commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the burning of books, of famous authorss on the part of the Hitler Regime. This program had as its objective the restoration of burned and banished books in Europe. Ten organizations assisted the Die Tribuene in that endeavor.

The sponsors of that celebration together with the officials of the Die Tribuene, according to the memorandum, included Albert Einstein and 13 other individuals. (No source given.)

100-210583-3
(55)

AMH:jch

5/10/43

b2 b7D

Confidential Source [redacted] furnished information that T. Edinger, 64 Oxford Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts had addressed an envelope to Senora Rosa Solar, Calle C. NR. 157 Havana, Cuba, enclosing a letter addressed to P. Marx, Calle NR. 157 Vedada Havana, Cuba. The source of information continued by stating that Edinger, who worked in a museum office, referred to a Dr. Mangelsdorf for certain information. Mangelsdorf, in turn referred Edinger to G. S. Cheney Company, 15 Union Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and Dr. Younckin at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Massachusetts. Edinger advised P. Marx to communicate with individuals referred to above. According to Informant, Edinger concluded in her letter with a statement that she had heard that she was to be saved, that she would have the same salary next year as she had at that time. She then thanked P. Marx for the lovely stamps he sent her, which stamps had been a source of delight for her boss. This source noted that Paul Marx was of interest to British censorship office; that he was the son of a German official in Paris; was suspicious and intended to go to Haiti.

SECRE

On May 10, 1943 Bureau Agents interviewed Johanna Gabriele Ottilie Edinger at her home, 64 Oxford Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts in relation to information supplied by confidential informant [redacted] Edinger stated in part that she was attempting to facilitate Paul Marx's entrance into the United States and had taken steps in that direction by contacting a close relative of Albert Einstein in order that a recommendation might be obtained from that individual to help Marx. She stated that Marx was a cousin of Jewish extraction who left Paris before the Nazis took over and was at that time learning to be a stone cutter in a jewelry shop in Havana.

b2
b7D

Boston report, June 5, 1943
Re: "[redacted]
was; Alien Enemy Control-G"
[redacted]
(54)

b7C

AMH:svw

5/14/43

The "Daily Worker" of May 19, 1943 carried an article entitled "Enduring Friendship". This article stated in part that 700 distinguished Americans on the previous day issued a moving plea for enduring friendship with the Soviet Union which act did much to build up our nation's successful prosecution of the war.

The article stated further that as their own words declare so well since the policy of this government was that "The defense of the Soviet Union is vital to the defense of the United States", the current anti-Soviet movement was also an anti-American movement.

The article stated further that what the 700 distinguished Americans had said would go a long way toward offsetting the seditious activities of those Quisling-minded groups; that the respect in which such men and women as Albert Einstein and other signers were held in the American eyes would give added weight to their words, which expressed what the American people instinctively wanted.

100-146964-A
(56)

AMH:feh

5-8-142

SECRET

Joe Gassner, 19 West 76th Street, New York City, advised (SIC) (date not given) that in his opinion Wieland Richard Felix Herzfelde was a member of the Board of Directors of the Die-Tribune. According to Gassner, Die-Tribune was an association of artists and writers and completely controlled by the Communist Party.

A review of the files of the New York office reflected an undated letter of the Die-Tribune, advertising a meeting at Hunter College to be held May 18, 1943. The body of this letter reflected Albert Einstein to be a member of the honorary committee for the meeting at Hunter College.

New York report, dated 4-8-43
Re: [redacted] Internal Security-R;
b7C [redacted] Custodial Detention."
[redacted]
(72)

CMB:svw

X

b2 b7D

SECRET

On April 2, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished information concerning the officers and sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Incorporated whose names were to be publicly announced on April 6, 1943. According to informant the sponsors included Albert Einstein and others.

(page 6)

The New York "Journal American" of May 10, 1943, contained an article headlined "Pro-Soviet Pole Bolts Unity Rally." This article stated in part that "last minute attempts to inject the Alter-Ehrlich Case into the 'Allied Unity Rally' at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night boomeranged today on the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship."

This article stated further that "meanwhile speakers and sponsors of the rally, such as Senator Claude D. Pepper, Albert Einstein, Leland Stowe, Thomas Mann, Mrs. Louis D. Brandis, and Miss Helen Keller, today found themselves in a position of backing a charge that the prominent persons who protested the Soviet Executions of the two Polish Labor Leaders are engaging in a 'conspiracy' to 'disrupt American-Soviet Friendship'."

(page 10)

On May 18, 1943, the New York "Times" carried a seven-column advertisement entitled "American-Soviet Friendship, An Open Letter To The American People." The opening paragraph of the advertisement signed by Carliss Lamont referred to an open letter initiated to promote home unity "against those who would divide us." The announcement was signed by approximately 85 individuals, many of whom had been identified with other Communist-front organizations, including Albert Einstein.

(page 12)

New York report,
10/21/43
Re: "National Council
of American-Soviet
Friendship, Incorporated
IS-C"
100-146964-95
(56)

SECRET

AMH;fjh

270

5/20/43

This reference is a report dated May 21, 1943, at New York, New York, entitled National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, of unknown author.

This report sets out a list of individuals who permitted their names to be used as sponsors for the Soviet Rally held at Carnegie Hall on May 20, 1943. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

100-146964-56
(55)
SJ 100-146964-52
(no source given)
(55)
AMH:fjh SJ 100-146964-64
(Military Intelligence Service Report, 6/3/43, Original source not given)
(56)

6-43

Page 7, volume 2, # 7, June, 1943, issue of the monthly periodical "Freies Deutschland" contained an item on the Alter and Ehrlich affair (the two Polish Trotzkyites shot by the Soviets a few months before as Nazi spies). It was said that the items in the "New York Times" of March 5, stating that Albert Einstein had commented on the affair had been verified by Einstein himself (it was not known what this comment was, but it seemed reasonable to assume that he critized Soviet authorities, judging from the attitude of "Fries Deutschland"). It was said that the editors were sorry for Einstein's attitude and could not believe that he was really sincere in his admiration of the Soviet Union. Further, it was said that in the Alter and Ehrlich affair, moral and judicial justification was on the side of the Soviet Government.

REPORT

Mexico Report
dated 6-12-43
Re: "Alemania Libre (Free Germany or Freies Deutschland); Mexico Political-G"
100-72924-85
(53)

CMB:feh

272

6/1/43

This reference is a blind memorandum entitled "Free World Association" which contained a penciled date of June 1, 1943 in the upper right-hand corner.

This memorandum stated that on September 24, 1941 the Free World magazine which was published by the Free World Association appeared on the newsstands. It was reported that there were also Spanish language and Chinese language editions of that same publication. The headquarters of the publication and the headquarters of the Free World Association were located at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

This memorandum stated further that the International Honorary Board of the Free World publication was composed of 14 individuals one of whom was Albert Einstein.

100-90431-37
(53)

AMH:njf

273

On June 23, 1943, Mr. Danforth of the Friends Society, New York City, furnished a letter that the Society had received containing background information on Armand Eisler from the National Refugee Service. It was shown in this letter that Eisler gave as a reference Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

An investigation of Armand Eisler was predicated upon information received from confidential British sources that Eisler, who was formerly an informant for the GPU* about Austrian affairs, was believed to be living in the United States. He was also reported to have joined the Communist Party shortly after the last war and to have acted as legal representative of the Soviet Trade Association in Vienna.

7-30-43 New York report
Re: "Armand Eisler;
Custodial Detention (C)"
100-197904-5 p. 3
(66)

*(Not identified)

CJO:svw

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] supplied the New York Field Division with information concerning Russian activities in New York City. Informant advised that the Soviet Consulate of New York City contacted the Amtorg Trading Corporation on many occasions. X(4)

SECRET

Informant advised that on June 28, 1943, Mr. Finkelstein (not further identified) contacted the Russian Consulate and spoke to Okov (not further identified) concerning the possibility of a number of individuals attending the reception. Finkelstein stated that the reception was in honor of Michoels and Pheffer and would be a very big affair. Finkelstein arranged to have Michoels and Pheffer meet Albert Einstein at Princeton University, and wished to borrow a Consulate car to take them to Princeton, New Jersey. (Michoels and Pheffer (not further identified)). X(4)

NY rpt. 10-4-43
Re: "Amtorg Trading Corporation; Espionage - R."
61-5381-2111
(51)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

275 - 276

6128143

b2 b7D

On June 28, 1943, [redacted] advised that arrangements were made by Professor Solomon Isaacovich Michoels and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer to meet Einstein at Princeton University.

SECRET

An article appearing in the "Daily Worker", June 17, 1943, indicated that Professor Michoels and Colonel Feffer composed a Jewish delegation from the USSR sent to make a tour of the United States, bringing greetings from the Jewish people of the Soviet Union. The purpose of the trip was reported to be the strengthening and improving of relations between the Jewish people in the United States and in the USSR.

Through the services of a highly confidential source, it was known that among the effects of Michoels and Feffer during their residence at the Hotel Gotham in New York City, was a notation on stationery bearing the heading "Helen Dukas, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey." The notation was contained in an envelope bearing no stamp or postmark, indicating the possibility that the piece of correspondence was given to Michoels for transmission to some individual in Moscow. Helen Dukas was the personal and confidential secretary of Dr. Albert Einstein, as well as his personal maid. According to confidential informants, Helen Dukas had corresponded with one Otto Katz, a known NKVD agent active with the Free German group in Mexico City, Mexico. She was the maternal aunt of one Albert Wallenberger, the chairman of the Friends of New Germany, a Communist front organization.

On October 17, 1943, the same source referred to above made available from the effects of Michoels and Feffer a report in the Russian language entitled, "A New Theory Concerning Structure of the Atom," by I. S. Frankfort (ph.). The report was submitted for evaluation to the Manhattan Engineer District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (location not given), who had charge of the entire atomic bomb project, known as the D.S.M. Project (Development of Substitute Materials). The Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California, was an installation of the D.S.M. Project.

277

SECRET

1-31-47 San Francisco Report
Re: "Communist Infiltration of
Radiation Laboratory.
University of California,
Berkeley, California;
Internal Security-R"
100-190625-2648 p. 119
(17, 74)

SECRET

CJO:svw

SECRET

6/29/43

The "Daily Worker" of June 29, 1943, carried an article entitled "Polo Grounds Rally for Soviet Visitors". This article stated in part that a Soviet delegation consisting of Professor Solomon Michoels, founder, director and star of the Moscow Jewish Art Theatre and Itzik Feffer, outstanding Jewish poet of the Soviet Union had arrived in Washington by plane from Kuiveshev a few days previous at the joint invitation of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists and the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief, who were sponsoring the Polo Grounds meeting.

The article stated further that the two sponsoring organizations had announced formation of a National Reception Committee, headed by Professor Albert Einstein to welcome the Soviet delegation.

SECRET

100-1844445-A
(66)
SI 100-225072-A
(68) (New York Times 6-28-43)

AMH:svw

278 A

The "Daily Worker" of June 28, 1943, carried an article entitled "Famous Soviet Jews to be Feted Here". This article stated in part that Sholem Asch, President of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists had announced the formation of a national reception committee, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, to welcome a distinguished Jewish cultural delegation from the Soviet Union which had arrived by plane from Kuibyshev.

This article stated further that the National Reception Committee, which included leaders from every walk of American cultural, civic, religious and trade union life, would be formally introduced to the distinguished visitors at a reception given by the Soviet Consul General in New York at the Consulate on June 29, 1943.

100-184489-A
(66)

H:ddl

c/2 6/43

SL 7

The letterhead of the "American Committee of wish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc.," revealed at Albert Einstein was Honorary President. (Date and urce not indicated)

The American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists d Scientists, Inc., of which Albert Einstein was the norary Chairman, purchased one half page in the June 30, 43 issue of the "Daily Worker" to advertise "the official legation from the U.S.S.R." at the Polo Grounds, which legation was composed of Solomon Michoels and Itzik ffer. (Source not clearly indicated)

New York Rpt., Aug. 24, 1944
Re: "American Committee of
Jewish Writers, Artists and
Scientists, Inc., Internal
Security - C"
100-184489-5, p. 3, 6;
(66)

MH:cmm

6/20/43

[redacted] furnished general information concerning ctivities and travel movement of Amtorg Trading Corporation nd Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, and other ussians in the United States, from the period between une 10 to September 6, 1943. (U)

[redacted] advised that on June 30, 1943, Okov of the oviet Consulate contacted Mr. Fink's office and stated hat the car and chauffeur for Prof. Solomon Michoels, the eading Soviet actor and director, and Lieutenant Itzik effer, noted Soviet poet who was connected with the Soviet ed Army, was ready if Fink could obtain gas coupons. Fink ontacted Okov later and advised him he had a sufficient umber of coupons to get him to Princeton and back. It was oted that arrangements were being made to drive Michoels nd Feffer to Princeton, New Jersey to visit Prof. Einstein. (U)

The above individuals were not further identified this reference. (U)

New York Report
October 4, 1943
Re: "Amtorg Trading Corporation
Espionage-R"
61-5381-2111
(84)

H:jh

281

7/2/43

On 7/2/43 Joseph Tooru Kanazawa* testified before the Subcommittee of the Special Committee to investigate un-American Activities.

During this testimony Mr. Kanazawa was asked by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator, if he were familiar with the members of the Advisory Board of the "Japanese American Committee for Democracy". Mr. Kanazawa named the following individuals as members of the advisory board: Bishop McConnell, of New York City, Gayland Fisher of Orinda, Calif., Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, Albert Einstein, Frank Boas, an anthropologist at Columbia and Pearl Buck.

SECRET X

Report of the Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, June and July, 1943.
61-7582-1241X Page 9469
(7)

*At one time the recording secretary of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy.

AMH:svw

SECRET X

The following information is quoted verbatim from a handwritten report of Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] which was received by the New York Office on July 2, 1943, and pertained to information obtained by the informant during an interview held with P. Novick, editor of the Jewish Communist Daily "Morning Freiheit": (U)

b7C
b7D

"According to P. Novick, editor of the Jewish Communist Daily 'Morning Freiheit' the meeting to welcome the 'Official Delegation from the Soviet Union' which will take place at the Polo grounds in New on July 8, (please see my previous report on same) turned out to be one of the greatest propaganda succesesses being witnessed in New York in favor of the Soviet Union. At the same time, Novick said, The National Council of Jewish Communists will get full credit from the Soviet Union leadership for being instrumental for the sending to the United States of Solomon Micheals and Hjikz Feffer, Chairman and member of the Anti-Fascist Committee on the Soviet Union. (U)

"Novick told me that for the first time it happened in the history of the Jewish Community in New York, that a great variety of Jewish organizations of different political standings came together on a issue of unity, led by two important citizens of the Soviet Union. He pointed out that even such reactionary Jewish leaders as Dr. Stephen Wise joined in the chorus, praising the Soviet Union. He said, that it's only one jump from praising the Soviet Union on the Jewish question (in this case) to the recognition of the Communist leadership on many other questions. Novick told me that the sponsors of the meetings secured an important list of big names which formed a National Reception Committee to the Soviet Delegation. The Chairman of this Committee is Professor Albert Einstein...." (U)

New York Letter,
7-6-43.
With enclosed informants report.
Re: "Morning Freiheit Association;
Morning Freiheit; Internal
Security-R."
100-46808-20
(72)
SI 100-7061-352 283
(54) [redacted]

CMB:mrg

b7C
b7D

The "Worker" of July 4, 1943, contained an article entitled,"Polo Grounds Rally for Soviet Guests to Hear Einstein." The article stated that Professor Albert Einstein, world famous scientist, would be one of the main speakers at the great welcoming reception at the Polo Grounds the following Thursday night for the two distinguished guests, Professor Solomon Michoels, Chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, great Soviet Jewish poet. In accepting the title of honorary chairman of the National Reception Committee to the Delegation from the USSR, Professor Einstein stated that in these grave times it was especially important to preserve and cherish the solidarity of the Jewish people. Such solidarity would further the cooperation and mutual understanding of the Russian and American people. He further stated "may the delegation find a response in this country commensurate with our loyalty to the ethical ideals we hold in common, and also with our gratitude for Russia's heroic achievement in the struggle against the basest criminals who have ever threatened the world."

100-225072-A
(68)
SI 100-225072-A
(68) Daily Worker 7-6-43

CJO:svw

b2 b7D

[redacted] reported that Jacob Aronoff wrote to Dorothea Keen, alleged wife of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a known Soviet Agent. Informant made available a letter that Aronoff wrote Dorothea dated July 6th, 1943. Informant advised Keen's address was Kirghistan Frounze, Oulitza, Mail Gorki 9 (U.S.S.R.). In this letter Aronoff stated that he attended a reception given to Michoels and Feffer, both of whom are in the United States as delegates from the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union. He further stated that there was to be a Mass Meeting at the Polo Grounds the next Thursday at which they (Michoels and Feffer) and Professor Einstein would speak. Aronoff said that Michoels was one of the best speakers he had ever heard.

b2 b7D

[redacted]

9-15-45 New York Report

Re: "[redacted], was;

b7C Internal Security - R"

Refer 5 - IS

[redacted]

(80)

CJO:cdd

b3 per CIA

[redacted]

This report stated that over 45,000 people attended the meetings arranged by the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists which was held at the Polo Grounds, New York City on July 8, 1943; further that the meeting was planned as a welcome to Professor Solomon Michoels and Lieutenant Colonal Itzik Feffer, members of a Soviet delegation to the United States; that the stadium and speakers platform were decorated with American, Soviet and Palestinian flags.

This report stated further that most of the speakers spoke on the theme of unity of the United Nations, the heroic fight of the Russian Army, the brilliant leadership of Roosevelt and Stalin, outlawing of anti-Semitism in Russia, and great deeds of Russia in helping Jews from eastern Europe to safety. According to this report Albert Einstein sent a message.

100-225073-2
(55)

AMH:ddl

287-288

On Per Story

A letter dated July 10, 1943, from the Acting District Intelligence Officer, Second Service Command, War Department, advised of a rally which was held at the Polo Grounds, New York on July 8, 1943, in honor of Professor Solomon Michoels and Lieutenant Itzik Feffer, sponsored by the National Reception Committee to the Soviet Delegation.

The letter stated further that a message was sent by telephone from Professor Albert Einstein's home in Princeton, New Jersey, calling for the solidarity of the Jewish people. The letter stated further that Herman Hoffman, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, and National Chairman of Executive Board, Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, indicated that "We must fight for the outlawing of race persecution by international agreement. Without it, there can be no peace, no security, nothing but a terrorized chaotic world."

In September, 1943, Hoffmann, attorney and chairman of the Non-Sectarian of the Anti-Nazi League, was interviewed by Bureau Agents regarding remarks made by him on July 22, 1943, at Pittsburgh regarding the German American Bund.

NY rpt. 9-8-43
Re: "German American Bund,
IS - G, Denaturalization
Proceedings."
100-1-35-338
(26)
SI 100-225072-A
(68) (Daily Worker 7-10-43)

AMH:ddl

289-290

This reference contains a letter dated July 19, 1943 from the Executive Secretary of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, 72 West 52nd Street, New York, New York.

This letter was an invitation to Trade Unions to send representatives to an informal meeting at the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy on July 29, 1943 at 8:00 p.m. at 72 West 52nd Street, at which time they would discuss concretely how trade unions could help in the carrying out of the successful resettlement of loyal Japanese-American evacuees into the production for victory program.

The letterhead of this letter set out a list of the members of the advisory board of the above organization. The name of Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University, appeared on this list.

(no source given)
100-71226-34
(59)

AMH:vm

The United States Office of Censorship intercepted a letter dated July 27, 1943, addressed to Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U. S. A., from Alexander Abusch, Apartado 10214, Mexico, D. F.

A report made by the Office of Censorship stated that the writer, using the letterhead of "Freies Deutschland," elaborated on the recently published reports concerning the establishment of a National Committee of Free Germany by German prisoners of war in Russia.

Following up his comments the writer stated that considering the role which this extraordinary occurrence could play in the German anti-Nazi oppositions struggle for an Allied Nations Victory, the writer's organization through its periodical "Freies Deutschland" was inaugurating a free discussion concerning the National and International importance of the Moscow Committee (of Free Germany.)

The writer invited Einstein to participate in this discussion and to state his attitude at the possible earliest moment.

According to the censorship examiners note, the writer was associated editorially with "Freies Deutschland" a German language periodical sponsored by the Free German Movement.

Censorship excerpt
100-72924-145
(53)

CMB:feh

Pauline Swanson (according to the records of Elizabeth Leach, Organizer, Northwest Section Los Angeles County Communist Party, photographic copies of which were made available to the Bureau on July 22, 1943, by a highly confidential source, was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party Northwest Section) was interviewed under pretext by a Bureau Agent on July 28, 1943, and she advised that the local council of the NCASF had not been formed at that time but that T. Perceval Gerson, Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, and on the Hollywood Bowl Committee, had agreed to act as chairman. She stated the purpose of the group was to combat anti-Soviet propaganda by an educational program. She furnished the agent with certain propaganda which included a folder listing the aims and purposes of the national offices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Incorporated. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared in the list of sponsors.

Los Angeles report, 9-4-43
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship
Incorporated formerly known
as American Council on Soviet
Relations; IS-C"
100-146964-84 p. 36
(56)

AMH:svw

62

In Havanna report dated July 28, 1943 Confidential Informant [redacted] set out a list of persons who were members of the Honorary Advisory Board of the International Free World Association. The name of Albert Einstein, member of the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

RE: "Free World, Inc.; Free World Association; Free World Cuba Political-R"
100-90431-40
(53)

AMH:njf

In the "Philadelphia Inquirer," of August 10, 1943, it was reported that the "Philadelphia Reception Committee to Greet Soviet Delegation" sponsored an outdoor rally in honor of Professor Solomon Michaels, Chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR, and Lt. Colonel Itzik Feffer, outstanding Jewish poet of the USSR. The National Reception Committee for the Soviet Delegation was headed by Professor Albert Einstein as honorary chairman.

The name of Fiske Kimball appeared on the list of members of the Reception Committee.

12-28-49 Philadelphia Report
Re: "[redacted] aka
[redacted] Loyalty of
Government Employees."
[redacted]
(26)
SI [redacted]
(26)

b7C

CJO:svw

This reference is a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, Sixty-nine Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, dated August 14, 1943, addressed to Mr. Hemingway.

This letter enclosed a statement signed by more than one-hundred leaders in almost every field of American life, an appeal to the addressee to contribute to the establishment of a vitally necessary Defense Fund to safeguard the rights of the Negro citizens.

The signers of this petition included Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

This material was received from Lieutenant Colonel J.F. Perry on November 2, 1943. (Photostatic copy.)

61-3176-163
(51)

AMH:grp

"PM" of August 17, 1943, carried an article entitled "138 Americans Ask Roosevelt to Stop Riots".

This article stated in part that a resolution signed by 138 noted Americans had called upon President Roosevelt, "to use all wisdom to prevent a repetition of the horrors of Detroit elsewhere in our country".

The article stated further that the signers of the resolution included Albert Einstein and others.

44-809-A
(13)

AMH:ddl

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflected that Hans Albert Einstein filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen on December 21, 1938. It was filed at Greenville, South Carolina, and Einstein gave his address at that time as 223 Randall Street, Greenville, South Carolina.

The above file contained two depositions, both dated August 26, 1943. The first was from Albert Einstein, Professor, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, who was born at Ulm, Germany, and who listed his age as 64. He stated that he was a citizen of the United States (naturalized October 1, 1940, at Trenton, New Jersey, certificate No. 5013865), and that Hans Albert Einstein was his son whom he had known since his birth at Bern, Switzerland, in 1904.

He further stated that while Hans Albert Einstein resided at Princeton, New Jersey, from October, 1937, to January, 1938, and from June, 1938, until June, 1938, he saw him every day. (This is the way it is written in the file) In answer to the question as to whether Hans Albert Einstein had been absent from the United States since he had known him, Professor Einstein answered that his son had been in Switzerland from January, 1938, until June, 1938.

The second deposition was made by Caroline McClure Hibbs, 22 Chestnut Street, Princeton, New Jersey, who stated that she was a housekeeper for Professor Einstein, and that she had seen Hans Albert Einstein in Princeton, New Jersey from October, 1937, until January, 1938, when he went to Switzerland and she again saw him in June, 1938, when he returned from Switzerland.

The INS records also contained a rather extensive file on Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton, New Jersey, but this file was not reviewed in connection with this case.

On Pew INS

The records of the Passport Division, Department of State reflected that a passport was issued on April 12, 1946, to [redacted], born [redacted], which proposed travel to Switzerland and to the British Isles on personal business.

b7C

Application for the above passport was dated March 19, 1946, at Los Angeles, California, reflected his permanent address as 1462 Blank Street, Pasadena, California. [redacted] was indicated as Albert Einstein, born March 14, 1879, Germany, and who in 1946, was residing at Princeton, New Jersey.

b7C

WFO memo 3-8-50
to Director
Re: [redacted]
aka [redacted]
; IS - X."
(63)

b7C

AMH:ddl

The "Daily Worker" of 9-9-43 carried an article entitled "Theatre to Greet Michoels and Feffer".

This article stated in part that a special theatre meeting in honor of two representatives from the USSR, Professor Solomon Michoels, internationally known Soviet actor and director and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, noted Soviet author and poet, would be held on September 17, 11:30 P. M. at the Royal Theatre.

The article stated further that the meeting was being held under the auspices of the National Reception Committee of the Soviet Delegation of which Professor Albert Einstein was honorary chairman.

100-225072-A
(68)

AMH:fwr

b7D

On September 14, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] exhibited a telegram that he had received dated September 13, 1943, New York, and signed by six individuals, one being Albert Einstein. The message asked on behalf of the U. S. Treasury Department if he would contribute some personal memento to be auctioned at a War Bond Rally in connection with The Third War Bond Drive.

b7C

9-25-43 New York Report
Re: "[redacted]
(Abt); [redacted]
Informant;
Espionage-G"
64-20026-400 p. 30
(72)

CJO:man

b2 b7D

[redacted] (4)(5) obtained a portion of a letterhead which stated "American Visit Arranged by Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, Sholem Asch, President" which listed the membership of the "National Reception Committee of the Soviet Delegation". The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list as honorary chairman.

The date of the above-mentioned letterhead which was retained in the Los Angeles Field Division files was not given. Date information was received by informant was not given.

LA rpt. 9-23-43
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee; IS-C."
100-7061-420
(54)

Correlator's note: The visit referred to above was apparently the visit of Professor Solomon Michoels and Lt. Colonel Itzik Feffer to Los Angeles, Calif. as official representatives of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the U.S.S.R. scheduled for a seven day visit to "create closer ties between the actors and artists of Russia and the U.S."

AMH:svw

The "Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, carried an article entitled "Sponsors of U.S. - Soviet Friendship Rallies" which set out a list of sponsors of the tenth anniversary U.S. - Soviet Friendship Congress. This list included the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

100-146964-86
(55)

(Correlator's note: The above referred to article was filed with Bureau letter dated October 6, 1943, to SAC in New York, Re: "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Internal Security-C.")

AMH:fjh

10/43

b2 b7D

[redacted] furnished the following information during the period October 16, 1943, to October 22, 1943, inclusive. The informant was in a position to secure valuable information concerning Carl Winter, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, and his wife, Helen Winter, Membership Director of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, both of whom were subjects of internal security cases in the Los Angeles Field Division. X(U)

Bertha Marshall of the Citizens Committee for the Defense of the American-Mexican Youths, conferred with Carl Winter, at which time Bertha Marshall stated that a telegram had been sent to Mervyn Rathborne, Secretary of the California CIO Council with regard to the distribution of pamphlets concerning the "Sleepy Lagoon" case. Berthan Marshall related further that the Committee was considering a Jewish translation of the pamphlet on the "Sleepy Lagoon" case with a <u>forward</u> by Albert Einstein. X(U)

The "Sleepy Lagoon" case was not further identified in this reference. X(U)

LA letter to Director
10-27-43
Re: "Carl Winter, was;
IS - C."
100-4861-64
(51)

AMH:ddl

306

The "Daily Worker" of October 2, 1943, carried an aritcle entitled "Final Hearing Set on Buckhannon Fight" with the subheading "Einstein Joins Defense to Halt Negro Extradition". This article stated in part that Professor Albert Einstein, the world renowned scientist, was the latest to add his name to those battling to save Sam Buckhannon, 34-year old Negro who had served fourteen years on the chain gang for stealing a package of cigarettes.

The article stated further that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was conducting the fight to save Buckhannon.

100-1170-A
(60)

AMH:ddl

By letter dated October 12, 1943, the New York Office advised that on Page 4 of report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York, October 4, 1943, in the case entitled "Amtorg Trading Corporation; Espionage - R," it was noted that on June 28, 1943, [redacted] advised the New York Office as follows: (U)

b7C

b2 b7D

"Finkelstein states that the reception in honor of Michoels and Pheffer would be a big affair. Finkelstein has arranged to have Michoels and Pheffer meet Albert Einstein at Princeton University and wished to borrow a Consulate car to take them to Princeton, New Jersey." (U)

The letter stated further that the person referred to, who Michoels was to meet, was undoubtedly the noted scientist and theorist, who entered the United States sometime previous as a refugee. (U)

The letter advised further that inasmuch as Solomon Michoels had entered the investigation in the above entitled matter, it was felt that the meeting between Michoels and Albert Einstein might be of significance to instant investigation. (U)

b2,b7D

[redacted] advised further that on August 7, 1943, advised that on that day Juri Semenovich Okov, Secretary to the Consulate General, Soviet Council, New York City had a conversation with Solomon Michoels in which he stated "We were approached by a physicist, a scientist. He is working on the problem of shattering the atom. He is of Russian origin. Speaks Russian perfectly and wrote all this in his own words. It was in the papers about this, but it is not published yet. We have a Russian variat of this (or his) theory or research. It is all written in plain and simple language. Are you interested in it? ... so far as I was able to determine it contains roots of some idealism - objective idealism but further, he returns to the subject and is coming back to earth. It is interesting in connection with the whole conception of the author. If you wish, I will give it to you." (U)

This letter suggested that the Bureau consider the advisability of contacting Albert Einstein in an effort to determine the nature of the contact between Solomon Michoels and himself in view of the fact that if Einstein was cooperative, he might be in a position to materially aid in the instant investigation. (U)

Beside the above mentioned suggestion, in the lower left hand corner of the page appeared the following pencilled notations "no. The writer was named 'Frankfelt' LW." (U)

Re: "Comintern Apparatus; Internal Security - R."
100-203581-877
(54)

AMH:mlb

b2 b7D

[redacted] advised that on August 7, 1943, Juri Semenovich Okov, Secretary to the Consul General Evguenij D. Kissilev, Consulate, New York City, made known to Professor Solomon Michoels that a physicist who was at the Soviet Consulate, New York City, at that time had prepared a report in the Russian language concerning the theory of atom smashing. Professor Michoels indicated an interest in this report and desired to obtain a copy for further study. (S)(U)

Information in the files of the New York Field Office and various articles appearing in the "Daily Worker" on June 17, 1943, through October 18, 1943, reflected that Professor Solomon Michoels and Lieutenant Itvik Feffer composed a Jewish delegation from the USSR, allegedly sent to this country for the purpose of improving and strengthening relations between the Jewish people in the United States and the USSR.

Subsequent articles in the "Daily Worker" reported that on July 8, 1943, a rally was held for the delegation on the Polo Grounds, New York City. At this rally, Professor Albert Einstein was the main speaker. Mr. B. Z. Goldberg, Chairman of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, was chairman of this meeting which was sponsored by the Jewish Committee of Writers and Artists and the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief.

b2 b7D

Through the cooperation of confidential source of information [redacted] on October 17, 1943, the Bureau obtained a large quantity of scrap paper and written material which had been in the possession of Professor Solomon Michoels during his residence at the Hotel Gotham, New York City. Included in this material was a notation on stationery bearing the heading Helen Dukas, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. This appeared to be a message to Paula Margolis from Helen Dukas. The small picture of a girl was pasted on the sheet of paper. It was not indicated whose picture this was. At the top of the sheet of paper appeared the following notation: "C.O. Prof. Einstein". The envelope of this letter bore no stamps

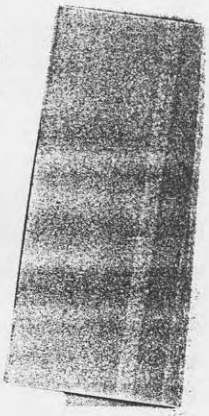
or postmark indicating the possibility that this piece of correspondence was written to Micheols for the purpose of transmission to some individual in Moscow.

The New York files revealed that a Mr. Finkelstein indicated to Juri Semenovich Okov, Secretary to the Consul General, Soviet Consulate, New York City, that the reception in honor of Michoels and Feffer would be a very big affair. He indicated that he had arranged for Michoels and Feffer to meet Albert Einstein, at Princeton University, and he desired to borrow a Consulate car in order to take them to Princeton, New Jersey. (C) (U)

b2
b7C
b7D

Source [redacted]

NY rpt. 11-6-43
Re: "Communist Infiltration of the Radiation Laboratory University of California, Berkeley, Calif., IS - C."
100-190625-497, p. 2,10,21 (66)



AMH:ddl

On November 6, 1943 the United States Office of Censorship intercepted a letter from Franz Pfemfert, Insurgentes 363a, Mexico, D.F., dated October 21, 1943, to Mr. Rudolph Rocker.

In the letter, according to the Censorship Office, the writer seemed very depressed and expressed bitter disappointment at not being able to enter the United States and stated that if it had not been for the $200.00 (U.S.cy.) sent monthly by the New York Comrades, he, the writer, and his wife would have perished without shelter, as the Photo Studio was not very profitable.

The Censorship Examiner's Note stated that the writer and his wife were German refugees who left Lisbon for Mexico via New York on November 29, 1942.

According to the Examiner's Note, in a letter to Fred Saenger, dated May 23, 1943, the writer acknowledged receipt of the $40.00 check for March and April, and stated that he was denied a visa despite Albert Einstein's intervention.

Censorship Report
62-62736-2-1543
(72)

CMB:vw

Records of state headquarters of the Communist Party which were obtained from a highly confidential and reliable source revealed that a report on the League for American-Soviet Friendship dated January 11, 1943, reflected that after October 21, 1942, renewed contact work was carried on throughout the state of New Jersey to obtain additional individual support and to set up local committees; further that at Princeton, New Jersey, Dean Gauss and Dean Eisenhart agreed to support the organization on a nation-wide basis; that Professor Greene, reported to be one of the most influential factors on the campus, did likewise; that Albert Einstein thought the League was very good.

(page 13)

On November 23, 1943, Bureau Agents of the Newark Field Division attended the 10th Anniversary meeting of the League for American-Soviet Friendship held at the Continental Auditorium, 298 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. The admission to that meeting was $.55 per person. The program set out a list of the sponsors, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 29)

The Trenton "Evening Times" of Trenton, New Jersey, on November 26, 1943, carried an article which reflected that the Trenton Council for American-Soviet Friendship had planned a great mass meeting for the afternoon of December 5, 1943, to celebrate the freeing of Kiev, the ancient capitol of the Ukraine, and the 10th anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations; the officers and sponsors of the Trenton Council for American-Soviet Friendship were listed which included Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 42)

Newark report January 31, 1944
RE: "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. aka; Internal Security-R"
100-146964-151
(56)

AMH:njf

In an office of censorship report there was set out a translation of a letter, dated 11-26-43, from Otto Lehmann Russbueldt, 115 Biddulph Mansions, Elgin Avenue, London, W. 9, to Professor F. W. Foerster, 1781 Riverside Drive, New York City. The writer referred to his own Circular Letters which he had sent to a number of people in the USA. He mentioned having sent them to Linstein. The contents of the Circular Letters were not given.

Frederick W. Foerster, 1781 Riverside Drive, New York City, was either an officer or prominently affiliated with the Society for Prevention of World War III, Inc. (Source not stated).

Enclosure-Memo to the
SAC New York, dated March 13, 1945
Re: "Society for Prevention of World War III, Inc., Internal Security-X"
100-290970-21
(81)

CJO:svw

The files of the New York Office revealed the following information relative to Albert Einstein:

Albert Einstein had charge of the Advanced Study School at Princeton University.

It was to be noted that it had come to the attention of the N. Y. Office that the Communist Political Association at 3 West Front Street, Trenton, New Jersey, had received several letters with the return address of the Advanced Study School, Princeton, New Jersey.

The files of the Commonwealth College, Arkansas, reflected that Albert Einstein was listed among the visitors and friends of the college. It was noted that this school was investigated for Communism by the state officials of Arkansas.

The files of the N. Y. Office also reflected that Albert Einstein stated that he felt that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was very good.

On November 23, 1943, the League for American-Soviet Friendship held their tenth anniversary meeting at the Continental Auditorium, 928 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. The program for this occasion reflected that Albert Einstein was one of the sponsors.

The Trenton council for the American-Soviet Friendship had a great mass meeting on the afternoon of December 5, 1943, to celebrate the freeing of the Kiev, the ancient capitol of the Ukraine. Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor for this organization on this occasion.

Albert Einstein was reported to have carried on correspondence with one Dr. F. Schirokaner, who was a German prisoner interned at Stringtown, Oklahoma. One letter written to this German prisoner by Einstein reads as follows:

> "Your second letter addressed to me and Thomas Mann is rather thorough in a certain sense; however, not of such a nature that I have a clear picture of your ability in any field. If the statements in your letter are correct, then you should be well known in biological faculty circles. Such a colleague should be best qualified and justified to represent your case..."

Previous correspondence revealed that the internee had written to Professor Einstein, claiming to have had a new invention, a spray process with Titan-Karbid for ships which was also to be used for aircraft and tanks. He appealed for Professor Einstein's help regarding his return to Russia. Professor Einstein had answered that he would contact a Professor who was an expert in the chemical field. In addition, he had enclosed the copy of a letter from Ambassador Litvinoff who informed him that he did not know the internee and that no entrance permits to Russia were granted for the duration except in case of a special mission.

Previous correspondence also revealed that the internee claimed various other inventions and had attempted to obtain his release from internment.

On April 24, 1943, Einstein again corresponded with Dr. F. Schirokaner. Einstein stated, "The colleague whom sender had asked in reference to internee's project had answered that he could not give any information because of military secrecy. Writer suggests, therefore, a written application to the National Council, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. This is the official place for testing this kind of suggestion."

There appeared in the "Daily Worker", dated October 21, 1941, a list of sponsors for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 79 5th Avenue, New York City. Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University, was listed as one of the sponsors.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised this office that Manuel Cantor, President of the Communist Political Association of Mercer County, New Jersey, contacted Frank Aydelotte, who was the head of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. Manny Cantor requested Frank Aydelotte to sign a Petition which was believed to be relative to allowing Mrs. Browder to stay in the United States. Frank Aydelotte told Cantor at this time that he would have to think it over and that he also might be able to speak to Dr. Albert Einstein and a few others and have them send letters relative to Mrs. Browder's deportation.

A confidential informant of this office has advised that the functionaries of the Communist Political Association in Mercer County, New Jersey, spoke of Einstein as a very progressive individual and also in connection with the New Jersey Independent League for Roosevelt.

Helen Dukas was the Secretary of Albert Einstein, as well as his personal maid. Both of them resided at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. They came to this country together and both were naturalized on the same date.

Helen Dukas, according to informants, has corresponded with one Otto Katz, who, according to the files of the N. Y. Office, was a reported Soviet Agent and one who was presently writing for the "Freies Deutzchland", the publication for the free German group in Mexico City, Mexico. Otto Katz, according to our files, was also head of the Loyalist Press in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

N. Y. Letter 11/20/44 to
Lieutenant David S. Teeple,
Special Counter Intelligence Corps
Detachment Manhattan District,
United States Engineer's Office, 225
Broadway, N. Y., N. Y.
Re: "Cinrad, I.S.R."
100-190625-1267
(66)

AMH:vw

62 b70

On December 14, 1943 the San Antonio Office furnished a translation made by [redacted] of the book "Unser Kampf Gagen Hitler" (Our Struggle Against Hitler) into the English language. The translation indicated the beginning and ending of a page and the specific page number. The following information appeared on page 107:

"On May 10, ten years ago, National Socialism showed its true face. On the upper plaza in Berlin--not far away from the monument of the humanistic brothers, Wilhelm and Alexander Von Humboldt--under the joyous cries of the Nazi mob, the books were burned which are the pride of the world. Among the victims were not only the works of Marx and Engels, but also those of Albert Einstein and Siegmund Freud, of Thomas Mann,..."

The following information appeared on page 154 of this book:

"The esteem which the movement 'Free Germany" has won in the relatively short time of its existence, arises from the numerous salutations which were addressed to our Congress from the largest and most influential organizations and unions. There is to be mentioned first the message of the Mexican State Party (PRM), in which it is stated:

"Your attitude and the attitude of your exiled country men in those countries where still the norms of right rule, not only rehabilitates free German people before the conscience of the world, but also liberates them from the responsibility for the crimes against the civilization, which Hitler and his accomplices have committed by unleashing this bloodiest war of all times and by murdering millions of innocent children. Your attitude is at the same time proof of the existence of many thousands of Germans who have made the cause of liberty thereon and who after the defeat of the reactionary Axis powers must return to the fatherland of Goethe, Heine, Beethoven, Marx, and Einstein, to restore an order of law which will be based upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

San Antonio Letter dated 12-14-43
with enclosed translation.
Re: [redacted]
b7D [redacted] concerning Unser Kampf Gegen Hitler."
100-72924-209
(53)

CMB:svw

A highly confidential and reliable source who had access to the records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 40 Clinton Street, Newark, New Jersey, on January 29, 1944, furnished the following letter to the Newark Office:

"December 15, 1943

"Miss Mary A. Lenson
New Jersey Chapter
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
40 Clinton Street
Newark, New Jersey.

"My dear Miss Lenson:

"I am gladly willing to become a sponsor of the New Jersey Branch of your committee. However, I cannot pride myself to have played an active part of the systematic kind in the fight against Fascism. I cooperated only in the individual cases which came to my attention. But I feel keenly the danger threatening this country in the political and economic field.

"Sincerely yours,

"Professor Albert Einstein."

Newark rpt. 5-4-44
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee; IS - C."
100-7061-593
(54)

AMH:ddl

Chapter 24 of the report of the Un-American Activities Committee was captioned "American Peace Crusade". Under the above caption appeared exhibit number 8 which appeared to be an advertisement taken from the "Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, which set out the sponsors of the Tenth Anniversary U. S. Soviet Friendship Congress. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list of sponsors.

(page 481)

Chapter 28 of this same report was captioned "American Rescue Ship Mission". Under the above caption it was stated that the American Rescue Ship Mission made up one of the most influential American lists of Communist Party supporters in the United States. It was stated further that Germany, before Hitler, had many distinguished citizens who continually lent their influence and prestige to German Communism, among them Albert Einstein and two other individuals.

(page 492)

Chapter 85 of this report was captioned "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade". Exhibit number 4 under the above caption appeared to be an article taken from the "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1939.

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

(page 754)

Chapter 93 of the above report was captioned "Hollywood Democratic Committee". Exhibit number 4 was the back page of a folder of a motion picture artists committee and carried a list of the national sponsors. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

(page 784)

Chapter 105 of this report was captioned "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee". Exhibit number 1 under the above caption appeared to be an advertisement of the above

committee concerning a dinner on "The Century of the Common Man" held at the Hotel Astor on October 27, 1943. A list of sponsors was set out in the above referred to advertisement. The name of Albert Einstein appeared in this list.
(page 941)

Exhibit number 4 under the above caption was entitled "Survey of the Work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee from Its Inception March 11, 1942 to Date, June, 1944, (Including a Financial Report)". The above exhibit stated that among those who had sponsored the various functions of the committee included Professor Albert Einstein and others.
(page 947)

Chapter 126 of the above report was entitled "Miscellaneous Communists and Communist Front Organizations". Under the above title appeared exhibit number 11 taken from the "Daily Worker" of July 6, 1940, which was entitled "Isaacs, Others Pledge to Push Aid for China". This article stated in part that pledging to rally the American people to provide more medical aid and financial support to the stricken people of China, the American Friends of the Chinese People on the previous day forwarded by clipper a parchment letter of greetings and support to Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

This article stated further that the letter was signed by Albert Einstein and seven other individuals, and the letter declared:

"We greet the successes of the Chinese nation as a token, at this moment of trial, of the great democratic nation China will become. A'defenseless Chine' has practically brought the proud and arrogant Japan to a halt, and is now welding a unified nation through the resistance to the invader and a democratication of China under government leadership. We greet your new constitution and hope it will prove a milestone on the road of China's march toward democratic statehood.

Einstein.

(page 1200)

Chapter 143 was entitled "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties". Under the above captioned appeared exhibit number 6 entitled "A Message to the House of Representatives". This exhibit set out a list of the individuals who signed the January, 1943, "Message to the House of Representatives" opposing renewal of the Dies Committee. The name of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

(page 1248)

Chapter 149 of the above report was captioned "National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation". Under the above caption appeared exhibit number 1 taken from the "Jewish Advocate" of July 16, 1943, and was entitled "Welcome Reception" in honor of Itzik Feffer, noted Jewish poet, and Professor Solomon Michoels, people's artist of the USSR, Chairman, Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR to be held at Symphony Hall, Boston, July 18. This exhibit set out a list of the members of the National Committee. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared as Honorary Chairman.

(page 1302)

Chapter 190 of the above report was entitled "Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee". Under exhibit 1 of the above caption was set out a list of individuals affiliated with the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein. (New York "Times", December 22, 1943, page 40)

(page 1531)

Chapter 204 of the above report was captioned "Spanish Defense Committees." Under the above caption, appeared exhibit number 2 which appeared to be a letter written on the letterhead of the Medical Bureau and Committee

"We know at what cost China has taken up arms against the first aggressor nation. We know of the millions who have suffered untold privation; of the millions who have died; and of the other millions of heroic sons of China, who have laid down their lives so that China might retain her freedom and become a great progressive democratic nation.

"...I am glad to join in signing the letter to Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek presented by the American Friends of the Chinese People.../s/ Stanley M. Isaacs".

(page 1086)

Chapter 126 of this report was captioned "Miscellaneous Communists and Communist Front Organizations", and appearing under this title was exhibit number 77 which appeared to be an advertisement of a party to be given on October 16 at 9 p.m. at the Sherman Square Studios, 160 West 73rd, sponsored by the Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. A list of sponsors was set out and the name of Albert Einstein appeared in this list.

(page 1139)

Chapter 130 was captioned "National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism". Under the above title appeared exhibit number 1 which was entitled "National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism". According to the above exhibit, the international officers of the above organization included Professor Albert Einstein, Honorary Chairman, and two other individuals.

(page 1170)

Chapter 139 of the above report was captioned "National Council of American Soviet Friendship". Under the above caption appeared exhibit number 1 taken from "Soviet Russia Today" of December, 1942, an article entitled "Sponsors of the Congress". According to this article, the sponsors included names of importance in many fields including Albert

to Aid Spanish Democracy, 912 Charlevoix Building, Detroit, dated February 2, 1939, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed Mitchell Webb, Secretary. Exhibit number 2 also set out a list of sponsors which apparently were taken from the letterhead of the above-mentioned letter. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared in this list.

(page 1611)

Chapter 202 of the above-mentioned report was captioned "Soviet Russia Today". Exhibit number 3 appeared under the above caption which apparently was an advertisement of a dinner celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army which was to be held on February 22 at the Hotel Commodore, New York, New York, sponsored by the magazine, "Soviet Russia Today". A list of the sponsors was set out including Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 1604)

Chapter 245 was captioned "Supplemental Group of Communists Fronts". Under the above caption appeared exhibit number 1 which was a letter of the American Pushkin Committee for the commemoration of the centenary of the death of the great Russian poet, 56 West 45th Street, New York City. A list of sponsors was set out on this letterhead one of whom was Albert Einstein.

(page 1772)

Report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, 1944.
61-7582-1298
(58)

AMH:ddl

The Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee of 55 West 42nd Street, Room 743, New York City, sponsored a large advertisement in the "New York Times", issue of December 22, 1943. This advertisement consisted of a declaration "The Fire that has been burning for 10 years." This statement advanced the point of view that George Dimitroff was the first to brand fascism as a menace to humanity. Included among the signers of the declaration was Professor Albert Einstein.

Dimitroff was General Secretary of the Communist Internationale at the time it was dissolved.

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

Report of District #1,
Second Service Command ASF,
War Department, 52 Broadway,
New York, New York, dated
December 23,1943.
Re: "Reichstag Fire Trial
Anniversary, Carnegie Hall,
New York City, December 22,
1943."
100-270553-1
(68)
SI 100-270553-2
(68)
SI 100-3-4-3123
(69)

Declassified per
Army letter 12-23-81
SP4 EJW 2-28-83 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CJO:bjw

OK per Army

The "Daily Worker" of December 24, 1943, carried an article entitled "250 Noted Citizens Hail Dimitroff in Ad". This article stated in part that Arturo Toscanini, Serge Koussevitsky and Albert Einstein were among 250 prominent Americans who had signed a public declaration, published in the "New York Times", which hailed the Tehran Conference decisions as the realization of the ideals for which George Dimitrov, former leader of the Communist International, had confronted the Nazis with at the famous Leipzig Reichstag Fire Trial ten years previous to that time.

100-3-4-A
(57)

AMH:ddl

b2 b7D

On December 29, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished information relative to the general activities of the Russian War Relief Association. Informant advised that on December 27, 1943, members of the Bronx, New York Branches of the Russian War Relief organizations gathered to inaugurate a new Russian War Relief action for the Jews of the Soviet Union. The project of this new Russian War Relief action was formulated a few months previously during the visit to the United States of the Soviet-Jewish delegates, Roffes, Michaels and Colonel Feffer, and that the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief had asked that the Soviet Government approve a memorandum setting out a project of work to help in the rebuilding of those sections in the Soviet Union which were being liberated by the Red Army and have a substantial Jewish population. This memorandum had been signed in the name of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief by Professor Albert Einstein, Honorable Chairman, and other officials of the Jewish Council of the Russian War Relief. Walker further declared that the General Council of the Soviet Union had given its approval to the memorandum.

Enclosure
New York memo to Bureau, 1-5-44
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc.;
Internal Security - R"
100-37226-339
(67)

CJO:nec

In a report on the Free German Movement dated December 20, 1943, consisting of information supplied by the United States Office of Censorship, Professor Einstein was reported to be one of the Honorary Presidents of the Free German League of Culture in Great Britain, 36A Upper Park Road, London, N. W. 3. This was a cultural organization, which alleged on March 22, 1943, that it was the most influential organization of anti-Fascist Germans in exile in Great Britain. It was also reported that this League had been used by the German Communist Party in England as its "Camouflaged organization."

Office of Censorship Report
Enclosed with
Memo for D. M. Ladd from
G. C. Burton, dated January 21, 1944.
64-21067-85 p 5
(83)

SECRET

CJO:man

62 670

[redacted] advised in 1944 that Manny Cantor, Secretary of the Communist Party in Mercer County, New Jersey, contacted Frank Aydelotte, head of the Institute for Advanced Study, relative to having him sign a petition stopping the deportation of Mrs. Browder, at which time Mr. Aydelotte advised Mr. Cantor he would have to have more material on the Browder matter before he signed; however, he did say he might speak to Einstein and a few of the other Professors in order to get them to sign letters relative to the deportation of Mrs. Browder.

The above information appeared under the title Communist Infiltration into the Princeton University Teachers Union--Local 552.

Newark Report 6/24/44
Re: "Communist Infiltration of the American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L. Security Matter-C"
61-7546-204 page 53
(83)

AMH:jh

X

930

The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated May 19, 1948, a photostatic copy of the Department of Commerce file on [redacted]

Page 161 of this file contained a statement by Dr. [redacted] on activities and societies and public groups. In this statement [redacted] stated that prior to the summer of 1944, when considerable Lend Lease aid was being given to our allies including Russia and at a time when appeals for charitable donations were being made to succour our allies, he was asked to be on the Science Committee of the "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship" of which he knew little about either committee or the organization. [redacted] stated that he was impressed by the distinguished roster of sponsors, which included such eminent people as Honorable Harold L. Ickes and eleven other individuals, and such distinguished educators and scientists as Albert Linstein and three other individuals.

Page 240 of this file was a letterhead of the "Association of Scientists for Atomic Education." NCAI Building, 1749 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. According to this letterhead, the Trustees included Albert Einstein and seven other individuals.

121-2673-4, p. 161, 240
(13)

b7C Per Commerce

AMH:svw

On July 16, 1946, Harry Palmer, 3920 Riverton Avenue, North Hollywood, California, advised that he had met Stephen Evokimovitch Garutso about two years previous to that date, at which time Palmer spent about two weeks working at Garutso's home in San Fernando.

Palmer stated that Garutso claimed to have developed a lens which would take 3 dimensional photographs. Garutso advised Palmer that Jack Warner of Warner Borthers Studio had offered Garutso a million dollars plus twenty-thousand dollars a year income for the rights to the 3 dimensional lens. Garutso also displayed to Palmer a letter from Albert Einstein which commended Garutso for his work on a certain camera. Garutso claimed that he was frequently employed as a technical advisor by some studio in Hollywood.

Information contained in the files of the Los Angeles Field Division showed that in February, 1945, Garutso was an official member of the "Russian-American Club of Los Angeles". Other information contained in the files showed that Garutso was carried on ONI suspect list as a Communist Party sympathizer and was suspected to be a Communist Party member.

Los Angeles report, October 31, 1946
Re: [redacted] wa;
Internal Security - R"

b7C [redacted]
(6)

AMH:men

According to a bulletin issued by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, in January of 1944, Albert Einstein was among the sponsors of that organization.

New York Report,
3-15-46.
Re: "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated; Internal Security-C."
100-146964-744, page 6
(34)

CMB:mrg

"The Peoples World" of January 5, 1944, in an article entitled "New Currents' Expose of Ford, Fifth Column" reported that the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists had taken over publication of "New Currents", a Jewish monthly, beginning with the January issue. The Advisory Board of "New Currents", according to this article, was composed of among others, Albert Maltz and five other individuals.

The Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, according to this article, was headed by Albert Einstein and Sholem Ash.

Albert Maltz was on the "Key Figure" list of the Los Angeles Field Division.

LA rpt. 2-10-44
Re: "[redacted]
IS - C."
[redacted]
(54)

b7C

AMH:ddl

1-16-44

On or about January 16, 1944 a highly confidential source (not further identified) made available to a Bureau Agent some letterheads of the Philadelphia Council of American-Soviet Friendship. These letterheads indicated that Dr. Daniel Longaker was the Honorary Chairman of the Philadelphia Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Some of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., were listed on these letterheads, and included such nationally known persons as Honorable Joseph E. Davis, Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, Senator Claude Pepper, Professor Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and others.

Philadelphia report dated
January 15, 1945
Re: [redacted]
Security Matter - C"

b7C [redacted]
(6)

CMB:feh

1-26-44

In reference to Bureau letter dated January 26, 1944 entitled "Communist Party, U.S.A.", requesting that a revised grouping of the Communist Front Organizations in the New York area be submitted to the Bureau, the New York office furnished the Bureau with a list of Communist Front Organizations in the New York Field Division divided into groupings of Civil Rights; Negro; Russian; Cultural and Educational; Labor; Jewish; Foreign Language and Miscellaneous.

Under the Foreign Language group was listed the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, which was located at 72 West 52nd Street, New York, New York. Albert Einstein was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of this Committee.

New York Letter, 2-16-44
Re: "Communist Party Front Organization Chart; New York Area, dated as of February 15, 1944."
100-3-4-3258
(69)

CMB:vw

The "Daily Worker" of January 28, 1944, carried an article entitled "Jewish Parley Here Maps Unity Program". by David Platt. This article stated in part that the unity conference of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists which took place on the previous Saturday and Sunday at Carnegie Hall and Hotel Commodore was called by the "American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc." of which Sholem Asch was President and Albert Einstein, honorary President.

100-184489-A
(66)

SI-100-74021-34
(53)

AMH:ddl

By letter dated April 17, 1944, the War Department, Washington, D.C. enclosed photostats of CI-RI reports covering results of investigations during the month of February, 1944, regarding 10 individuals. Included in these photostats was a report dated March 1, 1944, captioned "Joseph W. Weinberg, Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California."

pg declassified per Army letter dated 12/23/81 SP-4 rec'd 2/14/83

According to this report Joseph W. Weinberg was employed with the Theoretical Group at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, working on the D.S.M. project. On March 29, 1943, Weinberg gave Steve Nelson, Secretary, Communist Party of Alameda County, and an operative of the Comintern Apparatus, information concerning the basic conceptions behind the D.S.M. project, and an estimate of the time necessary to complete the work.

A chronological report of the activities of Joseph W. Weinberg for the month of February, 1944, compiled from various detailed reports on file in that office, was set out. Information was obtained as a result of technical surveillance of Weinberg from 4 p.m. until the time of his retirement each day, together with the reports of Confidential Informants MIS SF-8 and MIS SF-20, who observed Weinberg continuously while at his home, 2427 Blake Street.

Under the date February 5, 1944, the following information appeared: "During the morning Joe had a discussion with Merle Weinberg, concerning scientific work throughout the world. He said, 'It is remarkable how much scientific work has been done by the Germans. If I could only read German, I could learn 90% of all the physics done in this country. The Danes, Swiss and Dutch, write in German. The Germans have done at least 50% of the work in physics. I'm sorry to say, the Russians have had very little to do with the tremendous advance made.' Weinberg then discussed some of the experiences of Albert Einstein in Germany."

100-190625-788, p. 29
(66)

AMH:onr

OK Per Army

SECRET

An index to the report on Free Germany, compiled by special examiners of the Postal and Telegraph Censorship Office was furnished the Bureau on February 15, 1944.

The following information appeared on Page 15 of the above-mentioned index:

Name & Address	Political Data	Page
Einstein, Prof. USA	Free German League of Culture in Great Britian Famous German Scientist	4

A special notice appeared above the heading of this index to the effect that the extremely confidential character of the information should be preserved and that the information must be confided only to officials whose knowledge of it would be necessary to prosecution of the war, and in no case should the information be widely distributed, or copies be made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without the express consent of the Director of Censorship.

100-72924-261
(82)

CMB:nec

On February 28, 1944 the "Daily Workers" carried an article under the caption "2,230 Groups Join Jewish RWR Aid" which stated that 1700 delegates from 2,230 organizations representing every facet of Jewish life, crowded Manhattan Center's Grand Ballroom the past Sunday to watch the 1944 Campaign of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief.

According to the article, speakers high-lighting the conference were Senator James E. Murray of Montana, Newbold Morris of Manhattan's City Council, Honorable Eugene Kisselev of the Soviet Consulate and Doctor A. E. Chernyshava, noted Soviet woman physican and head of the Soviet Purchasing Committee in the United States.

The article stated that greetings were sent to the conference by Herbert H. Lehman, Albert Einstein, David Ramaz, Chairman of the V League of Palestine and others.

100-37226-A
(67)

CMB:mg

On April 15, 1944, a highly confidential source having access to the premises of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship located at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City made available to the New York Office a report prepared by Edwin S. Smith, Director of the National Council of American Friendship to the members of the National Council on the activities of the organization. The report was dated March 7, 1945.

According to this report, the general activities of the council included public meetings and exhibits, the issuing of statements to counteract Anti-Soviet propaganda, and so forth. This included the issuing of an "open letter to Henry R. Luce" in October, 1944, signed by a group of notable Americans including: Louis Adamic, William Rose Benet, Walter B. Cannon, Albert Einstein and others, criticizing Mr. Luce and Life Magazine for the publication of ex-Ambassador Bullitt's article "The World From Rome".

New York Report,
6-25-45.
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship,
Incorporated; Internal
Security-C."
100-146964-572
(34)

CMB:mrg

A report of [redacted] dated April 16, 1944, was furnished to the Milwaukee Field Division.
(Source not further identified)

This report was concerning a conference [redacted] had with [redacted] in Chicago.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised, among other things, that in this conference [redacted] he spoke of Albert Einstein, the renowned scientist, and claimed that he was a fake--called him the "king pin" of all the Jews in the Western Hemisphere.

On page 5 of this report, it was stated that the Chicago Field Office was in receipt of a report from [redacted] who was known to [redacted] as [redacted]

b7C
b7D

Chicago rpt. 6-22-44
Re: [redacted] was;
SM - G, Individual Exclusion Order Sedition."
[redacted] p. 25
(58)

AMH:ddl

SECRET

On page 7 of "The Network" of May, 1944 was an article entitled "Late But Welcome". This article stated in part that "Late But Welcome" was the salute of Hans Berger to the newly formed "Council for a Democratic Germany", in the "Daily Worker" of May 8, 1944.

This article stated further that "artists and poets were to be the show window for the combination. Thomas and Heinrich Mann, if possible Albert Einstein were to be the chief attractions. Thomas Mann withdrew after the intervention of American personalities; 'The Hollywood Caucus' did not bring enough results."

Philadelphia Memorandum to Director, 9-8-47 enclosing the above-mentioned "The Network" along with a number of other items.
100-106997-41, page 7
(26)

AMH:mrg

SECRET

Ten additional postcards received by various people of Jewish extraction were received by the Kansas City Office, which postcards on the face appeared to have been prepared and forwarded by the same unknown subject. These postcards, which were described in this reference, were forwarded to the FBI laboratory.

These postcards included one postmarked Kansas City 8, Missouri, 5-24-44, 7:30 a.m., addressed Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, in care of Princeton University. This postcard read as follows: "Why don't you lousy Jews keep your traps shut? If Roosevelt is re-elected we'll put all the Jews in concentration camps. You ought to have stayed over in Europe. We'll get you. Ed Hill, Veterans Hospital, Wadsworth, Kansas." (Original source not indicated)

Kansas City Rpt. 8/3/44
Re: "Unknown Subject, was;
Extortion,"
9-11056-16
(19)

AMH:bnr

b2 b7D

In June, 1944, [redacted] furnished the Bureau with a copy of the letterhead of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief Incorporated, and the officers which were listed on it were set out in this reference. Those officers included Professor Albert Einstein as honorary chairman.

New York report
June 22, 1944
Re: "Jewish Council for Russian War Relief; Incorporated; Internal Security - C."
100-184445-3
(55)

AMH:mlb

A highly confidential source advised that a pamphlet entitled "Survey of the Work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee from its Inception March 11, 1942 to date June, 1944" was furnished to State CPA President, Earl Payne for his information concerning the JAFRC. This pamphlet was quoted in its entirety and a photostatic copy of the pamphlet which was made available to the Portland Office on May 24, 1945 by the same highly confidential source was enclosed with reference. (4)

Under the heading of "Source of Committee's Funds" the following is quoted from this article which appeared in the pamphlet: "The affairs arranged by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in New York have established the Committee as an important organization in the eyes of the community as a whole. Among those who have sponsored the various functions of the committee are: Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, Miss Ilka Chase, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Sidney Hillman, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Miss Rose Schneiderman, M. Pierre Cot, General Julius Deutsch, Professor Albert Einstein and others".

Portland Report,
7-31-45.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, aka; Internal Security-C."
100-7061-1063, page 19
(26)

AMH:mrg

SI-100-7061-631
(54) [(New York Informant [redacted])

b2 b7D

A review of the files in the San Francisco Field Division revealed that [redacted] was known by [redacted] to have contributed $500.00 toward the meeting held on June 22, 1944, commemorating the Third Anniversay of the Russian-German War, and that that money was to be repaid to [redacted] from the proceeds. (X)(U)

[redacted] advised that during the latter part of May and the early part of June, 1944, [redacted] considered as possible speakers for the June 22, 1944, meeting the names of Albert Einstein, former Governor Lehman of New York, Senator Claude Pepper and seven other individuals. Informant advised that [redacted] was having difficulty in securing entertainers inasmuch as the Hollywood Victory Committee was questioning the meeting. (X)(U)

b2
b7C
b7D

AMH:ddl

SF rpt. 2-16-45
Re: [redacted]
wa; IS - C."
[redacted]
(51)
SI [redacted]
(56)
SI [redacted]
(56)
SI [redacted]

351-352-353

A Bureau Agent attended a Salute to Victory Meeting at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church on June 23, 1944, at which time a leaflet was distributed to all those in attendance. This leaflet was published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated and set forth the purposes and program of the National Council and the services which it advertised. This leaflet set forth a purportedly complete list of the sponsors of the National Council which included the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

A copy of this leaflet was retained in the files of the Milwaukee Field Division.

Milwaukee report,
7/7/44
Re: "National Council
of American-Soviet
Friendship, Incorporated
IS-C"
100-146964-258
(56)

AMH:fjh

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised a Bureau Agent that a committee had been appointed by the White-Collar Conference of the CIO Industrial Union Council to represent the members of Local 197 of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America in planning for a conference of white-collar workers. b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that a meeting of the committee was held on June 20, at 24 East LaFayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland at which time plans were made to have a conference of white-collar workers sometime in July. The Informant stated that a request was to be made of Senator Pepper and Albert Einstein to speak at the conference. b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that this committee met again on June 27, 1944 at Bickford's Restaurant. The Informant stated that Irving (or Alvin) Fuhr who was present at the meeting, had a letter addressed to Fuhr from Albert Einstein. According to the Informant the letter from Albert Einstein indicated that Mr. Einstein was a supporter of the movement which they were sponsoring but stated that he was not in a position to speak on the subject and declined the invitation to address the club. Senator Pepper likewise declined the invitation to address the conference but indicated that he might be able to address the club at a later date. b2, b7D

[redacted] b2, b7D

Baltimore report dated 8-26-44.
RE: "Communist Infiltration of
State County and Municipal Workers of
America-CIO;
Internal Security-C"
100-38784-222
(72)

CMB:mg

SI-[redacted]
(68) (Confidential Informant [redacted]
SI-[redacted]
(19) (Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D

An article appeared in the "Labor Herald" on July 14, 1944, quoting a letter directed by David E. Adelson to Professor Albert Einstein, noted scientist. It was noted as follows: "One of the biggest obstacles (to organizing) has been... the American Chemical Society...which for years conducted unprincipled untrue attacks against our union at the Shell Development Company, Emeryville." The "Labor Herald" quoted Einstein as agreeing fully with Adelson and also emphasized Adelson's comments.

b2 b7D [redacted] stated that on July 30, 1944, Adelson revealed that he was teaching a class to a Shell Development Company group and that he had noticed that several members of that class were becoming interested in the Party. Informant advised that he believed the term Party meant the CPA.

SF rpt. 2-2-45
Re: [redacted] b7C
IS - C."
[redacted]
(58)

AMH:ddl

The January 7, 1943 issue of the "Daily Worker" reported that Sholem Asch, the author of the novel "Three Cities", joined Albert Einstein in issuing a call to celebrate the first anniversary of the Jewish Council for the Russian War Relief to be held February 28, 1943, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

According to the "Daily Worker" for June 28, 1943, Sholem Asch, President of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, aided in the formation of a national reception committee headed by Albert Einstein to welcome a distinguished Jewish Cultural delegation from the Soviet Union. The delegation from Russia reportedly included the founder of the Moscow Jewish Art Theater who was the holder of the Order of Lenin and who was also chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union. A second member was described as a poet who was also a major in the Red Army.

In August of 1944, Albert Einstein was listed as honorary President of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc. (Source not given)

By letter dated September 29, 1947, (not further identified) the Bureau advised that Sholem Asch was the subscriber to a telephone number in Connecticut called from [redacted] telephone (location not stated). b7C b7D

12/11/47 New York Report
Re: "[redacted], etal;
Espionage-R"
[redacted] b7C
(31)
SI-[redacted]
(39)
SI-[redacted]
(27)

Information in this file cannot be disseminated outside the Bureau without the specific approval of Mr. Ladd.

CJO:bnr

3.64-365

8-28-44

The New York State Committee of the Communist Political Association held a meeting in banquet hall, rooms F and G at the Hotel New Yorker on August 28, 1944. Approximately 75 persons attended. The meeting featured the report of the president of the State organization, Gilbert Green. Following this, certain members of the committee discussed Green's report.

The following is quoted from Abraham Chapman's comment regarding observations made in reference to the Jewish vote:

"Because of this general situation today Jews are very sensitive. They don't want any Jewish committee; they don't want to come forth as Jews supporting Roosevelt; even Jewish newspapers throughout the country say twice a week 'Jews vote as American citizens, not as a special racial or religious bloc'.

"And, as a practical experience, in Philadelphia some progressives, not knowing of our general thinking that the Jewish Committee is not a form of mobilization, and tried to organize one. Experience answered the question; they couldn't get a single Jew who supports Roosevelt to get on to the Committee--a Jewish Committee for Roosevelt. That is why all these non-partisan committees and ...are developing, and the independent voters' committee, and the PAC, and the Writers and Artists. The Writers and Artists Committee, which has Albert Einstein and other prominent Jews on it, should win over the leaders of the Jewish community as an organic part of the general non-partisan committee."

Source: Not given
New York Report 9-11-44
Re: "Communist Political Association, District #2, New York Field Division; Internal Security-C"
100-3-4-3905
(69)

CMB:vw

366-367

C.O. Gruelach, Factory Manager, Magnavox Corporation, Fort Wayne, Indiana, advised that the records of the Majnavox Corporation reflected that when Kurt Enslein filed application for employment he gave as a reference Albert Einstein, 120 Mercer Street, instructor at Princeton, New Jersey.

This application also reflected that Enstein's mother's maiden name was given as Margarete Einstein who was born in Buchan, Germany. In this connection, Mr. Gruelach advised that he believed that Mrs. Enslein was the sister of Albert Einstein, the noted scientist now at Princeton University and one of those listed as a reference.

Dr. Vladimir Kisma Zworykin received a letter from 339 West Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, on August 28, 1944. Investigation disclosed that the letter was believed to have been from Kurt Enslein, who resided at above listed address.

In serial 5 of this file, it was reported that Zworykin was collecting technical books at the request of Soviet authorities.

12/7/44
Indianapolis report
Re: [redacted] IS-R"
b7C [redacted] page 2,3
(68)

CJO:pan:bnr

b2 b7D

-X(4)

According to [redacted] Lionel Berman attended and spoke at the New York State Committee Meeting of the Communist Political Association held at the Hotel New Yorker on August 28, 1944. The informant stated that Berman spoke about the Non-Partisan Committee of Artists and Scientists. He stated that that committee was headed by very prominent individuals such as Bette Davis, Albert Einstein, and others. According to the informant Berman stated that the Committee was going to carry on its campaign in collaboration with other organizations on a non-partisan basis.

b7C

New York Report 3-7-45
Re: [redacted]
IS-C"
[redacted]
(59)

SI-100-3-4-4533
(69)

AMH:jch

A Bureau Agent under appropriate pretext obtained from the Institute of Democracy (in May or September, 1944) a catalogue which set out a list of the personnel of the Institute. Under the heading "International Advisory Council" appeared a list of the members. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

(page 13)

The following biographical information concerning Albert Einstein was ascertained from "Who's Who in America", the library of the "New York Times" and the files of the New York Field Division:

"Albert Einstein -- he was born on March 14, 1879 in Donau, Germany and educated in Germany and Switzerland. At one time he was Professor of Physics at the Universities of Prague, Zurich and Berlin. He came to the United States in 1933 and was naturalized in 1940. He is the discoverer and exponent of the theory of Relativity and was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1932. He has been the recipient of numerous honors bestowed by various Universities throughout the world and is the author of 'Brochures', magazine articles and books on Theoretical Physics and Zionism. In 1933 he was appointed for life as a member of the Institute For Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey in which town he resides. Since coming to America, Einstein has been affiliated with numerous Zionist and refugee organizations some of which have been reported Communist front organizations."

(pages 21, 22)

New York Rpt. 9/19/44
Re: "Institute of Democracy"
100-292730-5
(59)

AMH:bnr

A review of the booklet published by the Ragooland-Broy Laboratories on the "Recovery of Magnesium, Tungsten, Gold and Platinum", revealed that it stated that Philip J. Ragooland was at one time associated with the internationally recognized Dr. Julius Kahn of the University of Heidelberg, a cousin of Dr. Albert Einstein, where he was Chief of the Department of Chemistry.

b2 b7D [redacted] reported that on July 13, 1944, Philip J. Ragooland contacted Vassili Demchenko at the Russian Consulate and said that he was very anxious to have Lomakin, the U. S. S. R. Consul, see their new plant before he, Lomakin, left for the U. S. S. R.

San Francisco Report 9-1-44
Re: "Ragooland-Broy Laboratories; SM-C"
100-326913-3
(59)

AMH:jch

By letter dated October 9, 1944, the Newark Office set out the following summary of information obtained from [redacted] during the period beginning August 6, 1944, and ending September 29, 1944:

b2
b7D

It was learned that there would be held at 15 East State Street, Trenton, a Communist Party Association meeting of the more prominent members of the association in Southern Jersey. It was possible through the aid of the informant to make arrangements for a photographic coverage of this meeting. It was learned that Rose Rabstein, an active member of the association, had been assigned to do statistical work for the association's PAC group. It was learned that Manuel Cantor intended to make an arrangement whereby the Party could exercise better control over a small group of Party members in the Princeton, New Jersey area. He advised that there was an individual connected with the association in Princeton who was either employed by the Radio Corporation of America or Princeton University, and who had been in the Communist movement for several years. Those people were also active in the League for Independent Voters for Roosevelt, of which Albert Einstein, internaltionally known physicist, was also a member, according to Cantor.

Ref: "Communist Political
Association, District #14,
Newark Field Division:
Internal Security-C"
100-3-28-400
(57)

AMH:bnr

10/44

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a pamphlet which had been handed to him on the street and which was captioned "A Memorial To Christianity". This pamphlet was anti-Semitic in tone and informant pointed out that the last page of the pamphlet contained a quotation by Professor Albert Einstein which was identical in wording and typography with a quotation appearing on the last page of a pamphlet "Political Christianity" which was known to have been printed by Claude Smith and the Christocrats. Claude Smith was the leader of the organization "The Christocrats." (Furnished in September or October, 1944)

A photostatic copy of the pamphlet "A Memorial to Christianity" was enclosed with this reference. (No date on pamphlet)

b2
b7D [redacted]

Detroit rpt. 11-2-44
Re: "The Christocrats;
Internal Security Sedition"
14-1918-24
(7)

AMH:ddl

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the honorary chairman of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief, 5 Cedar Street, New York City, was Professor Albert Einstein.

Informant advised that the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief was cooperating in working with the Union of Russian Jews, Inc., in the collection of eye glasses and safety glasses for workers to be shipped to Russia.

Among the list of officers of this organization were noted many prominent public figures, artists and actors, reported as fellow travelers and alleged Communists.

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted]
Highly reliable and confidential source having access to the national offices and the New York Offices of the Russian War Relief located at 5 Cedar Street, New York City. Information obtained from this source received in September and October, 1944.
11-14-44, New York report
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc., Internal Security - C"
100-37226-409, pg. 7
(30)

CJO:nec

On October 21, 1944, Lieutenant Martin Webb of the Intelligence and Security Division of the Manhattan Engineers District, 225 Broadway, New York City, furnished information to the Bureau. Lieutenant Webb explained that Leo Szilard was the man who first formulated the idea and theory that was responaible for the entire DSM experiment. Lieutenant Webb stated that Szilard upon conceiving the idea on which the DSM projects were based, contacted Professor Albert Einstein who was also impressed with the possibilities of Szilard's theories and accompanied the latter to Washington, D.C., where they conferred with President Roosevelt. This conference resulted in the beginning of experiments known as the DSM.

Lieutenant Webb further explained that Szilard was believed to be acquainted with Boris Pregel who was the subject of active investigation by the Military Intelligence Office and who had previously entered into the investigation of the captioned case.

New York letter 10-24-44
to Director
Re: "Cinrad, IS-R"
100-190625-1196
(66)

AMH:bnr

OK per Energy
per letter
1/8/82

This reference is a memorandum from the Office of Strategic Services, Foreign Nationalities Branch, dated October 10, 1944, for the Director of Strategic Services, Secretary of State, captioned the Institute of Democracy.

This memorandum stated that the Institute of Democracy, described as part of the New York Branch of Woochefee University in China, announced a program of public instructions on international political subjects to be carried out principally in New York City during the coming fall and winter; further that Louis Dolivet, Secretary General of the International Free World Association, appeared as Research Director of the Institute of Democracy.

The memorandum stated further that Pierre Cot appeared as Director at the Institute of Democracy; further that an International Advisory Council included Albert Einstein and five other individuals.

100-292730-6
(59)

AMH:bnr

~~SECRET~~

Ok per State

By letter dated September 23, 1944, the Philadelphia office forwarded to the Bureau copies of a memorandum prepared by [redacted] special employee assigned to the Philadelphia Field Division. This memorandum deals with the Free German Movement in Great Britain during the period, September, 1943 to November, 1944.

The memorandum mentioned above sets out data on 217 persons affiliated with the Free German Movement in Great Britain. The sources of the data were the publications of the movement and the list of persons expatriated by the Nazis which was in the hands of [redacted] Data from the personal knowledge of [redacted] was indicated by [redacted] in parenthesis. The information on the 217 persons was set out under the heading Directory of Persons. Included in the above mentioned data was the following:

"Albert Einstein, President, FDK, London; famous physicist, Nobel prize winner, now Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey (RK); birth date: March 14, 1879 Ulm, Germany; expatriated by Nazi Regime: March, 1934."

(page 7)

This memorandum set out information about a program and the activities of the Freie Deutsche Hochchule during past and present academy years. This was taken literally from two programs of the organization which were set out in this reference. One of the above mentioned programs was dated Winter, 1943-1944 and showed Honorary President to be Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 52)

The above mentioned program stated that the Freie Deutsche Hochchule (Free German Institute of Science in Learning) was founded in July, 1942 with the intention of providing a forum for the interchange of thought and opinion between Allied and Anti-Nazi German scientists; that it was rightly hoped that that would be particularly favorable for the German speaking public.

The program stated further that the lectures and classes which were held could no doubt bear comparison with the finest achievements of German scholarship in pre-Nazi days; that among the many exiled scholars who were lecturers or patrons of the institute included Professor Albert Einstein, the world famous scientist, and many professors and lecturers of once renowned German universities, poets, writers, musicians and artists of distinction.

(page 53)

On page 4 of the above mentioned program under the heading "Become a Member of the Free German League of Culture" a list of presidents was set out which included Albert Einstein and ten other individuals.

(page 54)

Another program of the above mentioned organization was dated Winter, 1944-1945 and on page 1 of that program the president was listed as Professor Dr. Albert Einstein. The above mentioned program showed the address of the organization as 27 College Crescent, London N. W. and the first program showed the address 16 Buckland Crescent, London N. W.

(page 55)

On page 60 of this memorandum under the heading "Letterhead of the Free German Institute" it was stated that the names of the persons affiliated with the Free German Institute of Science in Learning could be seen on the letterhead of the institute which was set out in this reference. This letterhead was dated April 1, 1944 and showed Professor Albert Einstein as Honorary President.

(page 60)

On page 121 and 122 of this memorandum appeared a translation from "Freie Tribuene" of September, 1943. Under the heading "Program of the Movement" it was stated that Professor Albert Einstein had accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Free German Institute in London.

On page 167 and 168 appeared a translation from "Freie Tribuene" of March, 1944. Under the heading "Christian Church in Free Germany" it was stated that a member who was in close personal touch with the legitimate representatives of the Confessional Church in Great Britain contributed the following:

"The Christian Church - - and it alone - - was in a position to come forward publicly in Hitler Germany, aloof from the Nazi activities, against the spiritual contamination of the German people. It has proven what a living force the word of God is when it is spread pure and unfalsified - - and lived.

"No one who has the proper view of things doubts what an indispensable role the churches of all denominations have to play in the building of a new Germany.

"It is an historical fact of amazing significance that the Christian faith was publicly confessed (thus the name Confessional Church) with courage and fearlessness in the face of a power which, unequaled in the history of the world, snatched for itself the entire physical and fiscal life of a great people, ruthlessly suppressed, hunted down or destroyed all opposition. In the field of complete moral ruin, to which the Nazis have reduced Germany, there was and there is no longer any economic, political or trade union freedom, no spiritual freedom in the schools and academies in science, in art, in literature and the press. Goethe and Schiller, Kant and Hegel are forgotten, and the guardians of German culture have had to capitulate before this state which has made everything subject to itself in a truly Satanic manner. With one single exception: Faith in the living God, and the faith alone could not be suppressed, and is still publicly confessed today.

"Professor Einstein comes to the same conclusion in the following words (in the book by Dr. H. P. Van Dusen 'What is the Church Doing?', Students Christian Movement):

"'Only the church publicly opposed Hitler's campaign to suppress the truth. I never had a special interest in the church before, but now I feel a great inclination and sympathy for it, because it only has had the courage and the patience to stand up for spiritual truth and moral freedom. So I have been forced to admit that I now praise with reserve that thing that I once held in contempt.' Furthermore, I call attention to a declaration by Wilhelm Koenen, a witness who in this respect is uninfluenced and above suspicion. In his excellent programmatic contribution to Mr. Fraenkel's brochure, 'German is Road to Democracy', he says on page 27, with reference to the question of re-education of German youth, that the first and most important step in this direction must be to lead the Nazi youth back to the Ten Commandments of the Bible, 'which have been the spiritual basis of Judaism Christianity in every civilization'. Koenen cites the statement of a friend of his, that the most important thing that this youth must learn is love. How heartily I agree with him. . . ."

100-72924-498
(53)

AMH:njf

The Office of Censorship made available to the Bureau in November, 1944, an index of names of individuals and organizations appearing in cable, postal and telephone messages sent or received by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) or in which the name of Vincente Lombardo Toledano likewise appeared.

The serial numbers of messages opposite each name in the index were the serial numbers in the censorship file on Lombardo Toledano.

The name of Einstein appeared in this index with the number 76-A opposite the name.

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd from J. C. Strickland November 15, 1944
Re: [redacted]
Internal Security-C"
(81).

b7C

Correlator's note: It could not be determined in this reference if the Einstein mentioned above was identical with Albert Einstein.

AMH:vw

11144

SECRET

b2, b7D

This reference is a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated November 9, 1944, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in which he enclosed a leaflet entitled "Allies for Victory, Prosperity, Peace, USA-USSR", November, 1944, put out by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. The back of this leaflet contained a list of sponsors of November celebrations. Included in this list was the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

105-2881-11
(54)

AMH:ddl

381 - 382

ENCL

This reference is a letter dated November 20, 1944, to the Director from Manfred George, Editor of "Aufbau," 67 West 44th Street, New York, New York.

In this letter Manfred George advises the Director that "Aufbau," an American-Jewish weekly in German and English, published in New York, would celebrate its tenth anniversary at the end of the year.

Mr. George advised further that the advisory board and contributors' roster of the "Aufbau" included, among others, Albert Einstein and four other individuals.

61-9402-115
(50)

AMH:dd

By letter dated November 29, 1[illegible], [illegible] Office set out a list of foreign language fro[illegible] ganizations and publications. Appearing in this list was the [illegible] American Committee for Democracy, 72 East 52nd Street, New York City. The members of the Advisory Board of the above organization were also set out which included Albert Einstein and nine other individuals.

Re: "Communist Poli[illegible]
Association, USA - Charte
- Foreign Language Fro[illegible]
Organizations and Publi[illegible]
IS - [illegible]
100-32[illegible]21
(59, 60)

AHH:cdl

128

b7A,D

[redacted]

b7C,D

[redacted]later secured as sponsors for [redacted] Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, and Alvin Johnson of the New Scho[redacted] of Social Research of New York.

Los Angeles [redacted]

b7C Re: [redacted]

[redacted]

(46)

SI [redacted] b7C

(5) [redacted] D

11/3/[redacted]5)

C.B:jlc

X

[redacted] 62, 67C, D

[redacted] at that time [illegible] Einstein had no detailed knowledge of highly confidential experiments or projects taking place at Princeton University. 67C, D

[redacted] 67C, D

Informant stated that he was aware that Professor Einstein had received numerous messages in code and [illegible] from scientists and educators who were in the occupied countries.

He stated that this was a rather well-known fact and that a number of other re[illegible] scientists in the United States had received similar messages. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b2 b7D

Re: [redacted]
IS [redacted]
(59)

SI- [redacted]
(29) b7E

AVH:dcl

[redacted]

b1

100-183056-2
(85)

AMH:ddl

The Sioux Falls Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated July 25, 1945, a letter received from Chief of Police Casey at Mitchell, South Dakota together with printed literature relating to "Spanish Refugee Appeal" of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. This material was received through the mails by O. A. Roscamp of Mitchell and turned over by Roscamp to the Chief of Police.

Included in this material was a letter dated Summer 1945 on the letterhead of the "Spanish Refugee Appeal" of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York to "Dear Friend of the Spanish Republican Exiles" and signed by Dorothy Parker. This letterhead carried the national sponsors of the above mentioned organization, one of whom was Albert Einstein.

Re: "Spanish Refugee Appeal
of the Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee."
100-7061-1058
(31)

AMH:mrg

Louis F. Budenz, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist Party functionary until he broke with the party in October, 1945, was interviewed concerning the concealed Communists whom he knew.

On June 19, 1951, Budenz dictated a memorandum giving all the information he knew concerning Erwin Panofsky. In this memorandum Budenz stated that Panofsky, a Professor at the Institute of Advance Study, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, was first mentioned officially as a Communist to him by Alexander Trachtenberg in connection with the National Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. He stated that he was advised then that Panofsky was one of the Party's contacts or connections with Albert Einstein.

Budenz stated that during the subsequent months before he left the Communist Party in the latter part of 1945, he heard Professor Panofsky referred to several times as a Communist by Trachtenberg and also by Jack Stachel, most generally in connection with Einstein and with Communist front activities.

New York Letter,
7-3-51.
Enclosing Budenz Memorandum.
Re: "Erwin Panofsky;
Security Matter-C."
100-2225-3
(26)

AMH:mrg

On May 23, 1950, [redacted] advised that Rose F. Powell worked during the war in a radar laboratory, which place of employment was fixed as Princeton University, and he was under the impression that Powell worked there in the laboratory under the direction of Professor Albert Einstein.

b2
b7D

[redacted] of unknown reliability, who was a social acquaintance of Powell, stated that Powell was openly pro-Soviet and had acquaintances who had been engaged in atomic studies.

b2
b7D

[redacted]
1A rpt. 6-6-50
Re: "Rose F. Powell, was.
IS - R."
[redacted]
(62)

AMH:ddl

391

1945

A mail cover maintained during the summer of 1945 at the residence of [redacted] disclosed that a letter was received addressed to Dorothy Chertak from Dr. Albert Einstein, Suite 712, 1355 W. 42nd Street, New York City. (U)

In serial 31 of this file, Dorothy Chertak was identified as the wife of William Manealoff. [redacted] advised on October 25, 1945, that Mr. Manealoff contemplated a trip to Lake Mahopac, New York, in company of Gerhart Eisler. (U)

11-16-45 New York Report
Re: [redacted] wa
was. [redacted]
Internal Security - R"
~~Refer 5 IS~~
[redacted]
(37)

CJO:beb

The New York Office submitted to the Bureau by letter dated March 11, 1946, certain exhibits which were obtained from a highly confidential source known to the New York Office who had access to the records and notes of Ignacy Zlotowski at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York City. This information was made available to the New York Office on March 4, 1946.

Included in this material was certain material designated as Exhibit F which consisted of four photographs of front page of published scientific reports on the atom bomb. One report was entitled "A Scientist Visits Moscow", an A. Sc. W. memorandum, Association of Scientific Workers, London, 1945. Included in those reports was a report captioned "The Story of the Atomic Bomb" by M.N. Saha and B. D. Nag Chaudhuri. This report stated in part that in relating the story of the atomic bomb, one had to narrate almost the whole story of the progress of physics within the last fifty years.

The article stated further that, "We may make a convenient start with a mathematical theorem of revolutionary nature given by Einstein in 1905. The theorem stated the equivalence of mass with energy. It followed from the Principle of Relativity and was regarded with scepticism for some time, till the cumulative experience of laboratory work compelled its acceptance." This article was accompanied by a photograph of Albert Einstein.

Re: "[redacted]
wa; Registration Act,
IS-R"
[redacted]
(27)

b7C

AMH:bnr

On March 1, 1946, arrangements were made through the United States Customs Service, New York City, by Bureau Agents to be present at Pier 19, Staten Island, New York, at the time the SS Pacific Express was sailing and the baggage of the passengers was to be examined. It was ascertained at that time that Ursula Wasserman, a passenger, had in her possession at the time an address book which contained the names of a number of individuals, among which was the name of Helen Ducas.

Ducas was investigated by the Newark Office in October, 1945. Ducas was born in Friedberg, Germany, on October 17, 1896. She entered the United States from Bermuda on June 1, 1935, and was naturalized in Trenton, New Jersey, in October, 1940. Ducas, in 1945, was employed as secretary and housekeeper by Professor Albert Einstein. (Source not stated)

It was known that Helen Ducas corresponded with Otto Katz who, in 1945, wrote for the Free German Group in Mexico City, and also that she was the maternal aunt of Albert Asher Wallenberger, chairman of the Friends of Free Germany in Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Source not stated)

New York report, November 12, 1948.
Re: '[redacted] wa.;
b7C Internal Security - R"
[redacted]
(40) '

AMH:men

In December, 1944, an investigation was opened regarding Helen Dukas upon the receipt of information that Dukas corresponded with Otto Katz, who was reported to be a Soviet agent and who wrote for the "Free German" group in Mexico City.

In December, 1944, or January, 1945, Miss Gwen Blake, Secretary of the School of Mathematics, Princeton Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, advised Bureau Agents that Dukas had been brought to the United States from Europe by Professor Einstein in about 1934. She stated that since that time, Dukas had been working as Professor Einstein's secretary and housekeeper.

The records of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Federal Building, Trenton, New Jersey, were examined by Bureau Agents for information regarding the naturalization of Dukas. These records revealed that Miss Dukas took the oath of citizenship on October 1, 1940. It was noted that Dukas was naturalized in Trenton, New Jersey, at the same time that Professor Einstein was naturalized.

A review of the back traffic of censorship of Otto Katz, 31 Adonida del rio de la Priedad, Mexico D. F. and Chamilpa 9 Bis, Cuernavaca Morelos revealed that Dukas had corresponded with Katz.

The Newark files reflected that Albert Einstein was the head of the School of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, and was reported to have complete information relative to the DSM project, which project was one of the most confidential of the United States Government. Dukas, as the secretary and housekeeper for Professor Einstein, would have complete access to any information available to Professor Einstein.

The Newark files also revealed that one Valentine Bargmann was employed on the DSM project at Princeton University and had been reported by informants of that office as being present at ~~the~~ Communist Party meetings in Princeton, New Jersey.

The files further reflected that Bargmann was naturalized at Trenton, New Jersey, in July of 1943, and that one of the witnesses on Bargmann's petition was Professor Albert Einstein.

Newark rpt. 1-11-45
Re: "Helen Dukas, aka
IS - R."
100-338078-1
(69)

AMH:ddl

In January, 1945, at the morgue in the office of the "New York Times", West 44th Street, New York City, there was a reference to a group of the twenty-five greatest minds in the world which was announced by Albert Einstein through Jacob Landau. Einstein at that time was endeavoring to get together twenty-five of the greatest minds in the world.

NY rpt. 1-24-45
Re: "[redacted] wa.,
IS - R."
[redacted] b7C
(67)

AMH:ddl

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised in the early part of 1945 that Peter De Lima had been a follower of the Communist Party line for a number of years; that he was then an active member of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild and a supporter of Communist causes in that area. b2, b7D

Source [redacted] advised that Peter De Lima was undoubtedly gullible and was being used by the wrong people. This source advised that De Lima had once told him he had been invited to go to Russia at no expense to himself. He also recalled that on one occasion, two or three months previously, De Lima had dined with a son of Albert Einstein, which son was supposedly doing research work for the United States Government.

b2
b7C
b7D

Source [redacted]

Los Angeles Report
12-9-46
Re: [redacted], was;
b7C Internal Security - R
[redacted]
(5)

CMB:cdd

This reference is a letter dated January 12, 1945 on the letterhead on the "India League of America" 40 East 49th Street, New York, New York.

This letter is addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by Pearl S. Buck, Honorary President and Chairman of the Function Committee.

This letter was an invitation to a dinner to be given on January 26, 1945 in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel in honor of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshni Pandit, Nationalist leader.

According to the letterhead of this letter Professor Albert Einstein was a member of the National Advisory Board of the above organization.

No source given
100-86351-41
(53)

AMH:njf

Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a letter received by Ruth Berlau, dated January 19, 1945, from the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Incorporated, 119 West 57th Street, New York City, signed by Albert Einstein, Honorary President. It extended an invitation to participate in the inauguration of the Jewish Black Book Project at a dinner, February 14, 1945, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. It further explained that the Jewish Black Book, now in preparation, represented the indictment against the German Government for the crimes against Jewish People, formulated and compiled under the leadership of American, Soviet, Palestinian and European Jewry.

b2, b7D

The U.S. Civil Service Commission, by letter, dated September 30, 1943, advised that they had received information to the effect that while Berlau was living in Copenhagen, Denmark, she was an active member of the Communist Party and wrote for a Communist newspaper.

(100-236172-2)

b2
b7D
b7E

[redacted] Trash cover placed on [redacted],

7/14/45, New York Rpt.
Re: [redacted], was;
b7C Security Matter-C"
[redacted]
(68)

CJO:bnr

The January 30, 1945, issue of the "Baltimore Sun," published a list of the sponsors of an exhibition of photo-murals entitled "Hitler's New Order," to be held at 10 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Maryland on February 4 through February 10, 1945. Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor.

The article further stated that the exhibition was sponsored by the Russian War Relief, Inc.

Baltimore rpt. 4/19/45
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc.
IS-C"
100-37226-441
(67)

CJO:fjh

2143

X

Bureau Agents contacted Nori Ikeda in February, 1945 at the headquarters of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy under pretext of obtaining the monthly News Letter. From the conversation with Miss Ikeda it was determined that at a special meeting held January 19, 1945 temporary officials of the organization were elected to hold office until the regular meeting in May of 1945.

Members of the Advisory Board appearing on the letterhead of the organization included Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University and 13 other individuals.

New York report February 17, 1945
RE: "Japanese-American Committee for Democracy; Internal Security-J and C"
100-71226-46 page 18
(59)

AMH:njf

402

SEX

The SS Quanza, a Portuguese vessel, arrived in Philadelphia on March 2, 1945, carrying 60 passengers, among them being Ilona Jungman.

This passenger was interviewed on March 3, 1945 by a Bureau Agent at which time she stated among the other things that she had no friends or relatives in the United States, but that she planned to go directly to the home of Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Trenton, New Jersey. She claimed that Professor Einstein was a friend of her brother-in-law, Ernest Egan Byk of Elwood, Australia.

Philadelphia Rpt. dated
4/12/45
Re: "Passengers Aboard SS
Quanza, Portuguese Vessel,
arrived in Philadelphia on March
2, 1945; Foreign Travel Control"
100-52796-10
(59)

CMB:cnr

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that Senator Joseph F. Guffey sent a message to the Madison Square Garden meeting (January 2, 1945) which was read by Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman.

Senator Guffey was to serve as chairman of the organization which was to be formed (the Friends of the Spanish Republic), and among those who had signified their intention of serving as sponsors included Professor Albert Einstein. (Source not clearly indicated)

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on November 30, 1944, that telegrams were directed by the "Nation Associates" to several hundred persons and organizations outlining the proposed mass meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on January 2, 1945.

NY rpt, 1-20-45
Re: "Friends of the Spanish Republic, IS - C."
100-336845-6
(67)

AMH:ddd

2-3-45

The reference indicated in the block below is an undated letter addressed to the "Committee of the Arts, and Sciences, Office - Hotel, New York City" under the heading of Hollywood and New York City.

The body of the letter is as follows:

"We are not going to say that everyone on this list is a Communist (3) but we do say that the entire outfit are hooked up with the real red leaders that make up this High Toned Red group.

"There is no doubt that quite a few of these stars listed here have had to sign up under the pressure of some of the same company executives who have embraced Communism in a secret manner."

The remainder of the letter set out a four page list of names on which list appeared the name of Professor Albert Einstein.

Although the letter was undated the abstract for this piece of mail carried the date of February 3, 1945.

100-338892-1
(69)

CMB:

2/14/45

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on b2, b7D February 14, 1945, the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Incorporated, held a dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York, where the project of publishing the Black Book was announced and where the financial drive was officially launched. Informant advised that messages were read from Henry Morganthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Professor Albert Einstein, who, incidentally, was the honorary President of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Incorporated, and others. (X4)

The informant set out a list of officers of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Incorporated, the sponsoring organizations of the Black Book, and the sponsors of the dinner which was held on February 14 at the Hotel Commodore in New York. This list included the name of Albert Einstein, Honorary President of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, Scientists, Incorporated.

NY memo 3-24-45 encl.
the report of Confidential
Informant [redacted] (X4) captioned b2, b7D
"Report of American Committee of Jewish Writers,
Artists, and Scientists,
Incorporated."
105-5755-2
(54)

AMH:ddl

2-19-45

On February 19, 1945, Eugene Kisselev, who was at the time Consul General of USSR Consulate at New York contacted Petr Sliousarenko, Attache at the Embassy and dictated the names of people who were to be invited from New York to an Embassy reception. (date not stated) The list included the name of Albert Einstein. (X)(U)

b3, 67D

[redacted]
New York report, 5-14-45 (U)
RE: Sodac, New York City;
100-829-438.
(29)

CMB:mg

The February 21, 1945 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article under the caption "Einstein, Mann Blast Threat to Lawyers." The article stated that Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Professor Thomas Emerson, and thirteen other distinguished Americans announced a trend toward disciplinary action against lawyers who defended "political minorities, racial minorities, and labor organizations." The article said that this statement issued mentioned the contempt citations by Judge Medina against Harry Sacher, A. J. Isserman, Richard Gladstein, George W. Crockett, Jr., and Lewis F. McCabe, who were counselors for the 11 Communist leaders. Professor Philip Morrison was listed as one of the signers of this statement.

According to the files of the Pennsylvania State Police at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, one Philip Morrison, 6484 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was listed on a list of alleged Communist Party members. These files reflected that the originals were secured through a reliable source, and the list was said to have been secured from Party meeting rooms in the Art Cinema Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was alleged to be a list of Communist Party members for 1937 and 1938.

Albany Rpt. 10-10-51
Re: "[redacted]
Internal Security-R, Fraud Against
the Government"
[redacted]
(44)

b7C

CMB:bnr

In Chicago, Illinois, Leo Nellis telephonically contacted an unknown man (date not given). Nellis stated that Dr. Esser wanted to give an economic system to the Soviet Union. He described Esser as a Hollander, a big economist, and in Europe was the president of the most noted scientists, even Einstein was under him.

b2, b7D

In serial 26 of this file, [redacted] advised in February 1945, that Nellis was active in organizational work for the American Federation of Polish Jews.

b2, b7D
b7C

Translation of record on which were transcribed conversations in Russian (record believed to have been furnished by [redacted] nclosed with copy of Bulet to SAC, Chicago, dated 3-31-45
Re: [redacted]
Internal Security-R
[redacted]
(81)

CJO:man

SEX

62,620

[redacted] advised that throughout the period from February 1, 1945 through February 15, 1945 the major activity of the Philadelphia School of Social Science concerned plans for the First Anniversary dinner, sponsored by the school, to be held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on March 10, 1945. According to informant it was reported that Albert Einstein was to be contacted to secure his presence as a guest.

Philadelphia letter to Director,
2-16-45
Re: "Philadelphia School of Social
Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
Internal Security-C"
100-154799-66
(56)

AMH:vm

XREC

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that Marshall Field of Chicago was contacted by Nathan Korshin, Director of Fund Raising Activities of J.A.F.R.C., as a representative of Edward Barsky, National Chairman of the J.A.F.R.C., but refused to affiliate himself with the committee. According to the informant, Albert Einstein and Thomas Lamont (not further identified) were also considered, but no choice had been reached. (Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee)(X)(W)

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished the Bureau with an invitation to a dinner, the date of which had been set as March 22, 1945. The invitation reflected the dinner was sponsored by the Spanish Refugee Appeal. The invitation set out a list of sponsors on the Spanish Refugee Appeal. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list. (page 15, 37)

b2, b7D

b2, b7D [redacted]

New York report, 4/9/45
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, aka Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; IS-C"
100-7061-923
(54)

AMH:bnr

3-28-45

X

Dr. Paul Douglass, President of American University, Washington, D.C., was interviewed on May 21, 1951, by a Special Agent of the Washington Field Division regarding the Korean-American Cultural Association (KACA)and Dr. Chang Soon Kim. Dr. Douglass had been a trustee of KACA.

Dr. Douglass made available a letter dated March 29, 1945, that he had received from Chang Soon Kim written on KACA letterhead. This letter stated that the Executive Committee of KACA had added five new officers to the Association, one of whom was Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton University.

Dr. Douglass was informed by [redacted] of unknown reliability, b2, b7D who was a representative of the Korean Government in the United States, that the informant had received information that a branch of the KACA existed at the University of Washington, Seattle, and that particular branch was a "hot bed of Communism." [redacted]

b2 b7C b7D

Wash. rpt. 6/12/51
Re: "[redacted] b7C
Korean-American Cultural Association;
IS-R"
100-68778-46 p. 7
(21)

CJO:fjh

SECRET

11-12-45

In April, 1945 a memorandum dated April 12, 1945, New York, New York on the letterhead of the Federal World Government, Inc., 29 E. 28th Street, New York 16, New York, was furnished the Bureau from an unknown outside source.

The memorandum mentioned above is quoted in parts as follows:

"Our first great chance -- maybe our last -- to prevent World War 3 comes this spring in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco...."

"The goal as set forth by leaders such as Commander (Harold E.) Stassen and Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, and in resolutions passed in the last four years by 13 state legislatures, is this:

"A new and higher level of government for the world... A world federation. That means some kind of world body that can make world-wide law. It means courts to settle disputes and try cases under that law. It means sufficient force ready without delay to enforce that law."

This memorandum further urged "wire or write to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Washington, D. C., Chairman of the U. S. delegation: 'I want a start made at San Francisco toward institutions for making and enforcing world-wide law.'"

Set out in this memorandum was a list of officers and partial list of sponsors of the Federal World Government, Inc. The partial list of sponsors included Albert Einstein.

A comment was added to this memorandum which stated, "whenever a group is set up, if you look around hard enough one is bound to find a few Communists.....In this outfit we find a few of them and a few more that are ever playing around with the Communists..."

X

Memorandum to New York dated 4-26-45
with enclosed photostatic copies
of the above-mentioned memorandum
Re: "Federal World Government,
Incorporated; Internal Security"
100-341090-1
(This reference is indexed ~~but~~
but is not listed on the Search
Slip).

Note: Reference indicated below is a carbon copy of the above-mentioned memorandum.

100-341090-2
(68)

CMB:feh

X

The "New York Times" for April 20, 1945, reported that the Jewish Council Conference pledged a quota of $3,000,000 worth of relief supplies for USSR. The conference was held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street in New York City. More than 2,000 delegates of Jewish organizations attended. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was elected honorary chairman along with Professor Albert Einstein.

Confidential Informant [redacted] 67D stated that he had noticed many CPA members among the New York delegation, particularly the delegates in the IWO branches from New York. Informant reported the majority of the delegates were not Communists but all of them were sympathizers of the Soviet Union.

7-17-45, New York report
Re: "Russian War Relief, Inc.;
Internal Security - C"
100-37226-459X, pg. 26
(30)

CJO:nec

4/20/45

On April 24, 1945, the eve of the opening of the UNCIO,* the Friends of the Spanish Republic, opened an office in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Press reports announced that the purpose of the group generally was to insure that no recognition should be accorded the Franco Government in Spain in the newest security organization.

The officers and executives of the Friends of the Spanish Republic were set forth on the organization's official stationery.

There was a Council composed of about 130 prominent individuals which included Professor Albert Einstein and others.

(No source given.)

San Francisco Report 8-21-45
Re: "American Committee for Spanish Freedom; IS-C"
100-332851-31
(59)

*United Nations Conference of International Organization

AMH:jch

On October 5, 1945, Pavel Mikhailov, Consul General, USSR, New York, contacted Mrs. Konenkov (wife of Sergei Konenkov, well-known Russian Sculptor) and inquired whether the professorwas still at home. Mrs. Konenkov replied that he had departed a long time ago. She added that he would visit Mikhailov if someone would remind him about it but that she had been ill and had not been able to see him. She said she planned to see him the following day to say good-bye. Mikhailov inquired whether she would mention to the professor that he would like to see him and suggested that he, Mikhailov, would go to see the professor himself if it were more convenient. Mikhailov then explained that the professor's home in Germany was to be repaired by the Soviet Government and maintained as a historical site and that any time the professor desired to return he would be welcome. Mrs. Konenkov stated that the professor had said that he would never again put his foot on German soil. (X)(U)

It was believed that the professor referred to in the above conversation was undoubtedly Dr. Albert Einstein, world-famous physicist and pioneer in atomic research. (X)(U)
(page 12)

On October 16, 1945, Margareta Konenkova (Mrs. Sergei Konenkov) contacted Pavel Mikhailov at the Consulate and desired to know when she and her husband would depart for Russia. Mikhailov apologetically replied that the steamship had been delayed and that they would probably have to wait until the end of October. Konenkova then stated she had been to Princeton, New Jersey (the home of Doctor Albert Einstein) and had regards for Milkhailov from the people there. She added that "his health is better and I think he will be able next week-." Mikhailov interrupted and stated that he would go to Princeton himself the following week. (X)(U)
(page 25)

On October 27, 1945, Mrs. Gustav Bucky, whose husband was a physician and radiologist, contacted Raissa Losseva, acting secretary to the Consul General, and advised that Professor Albert Einstein who was to visit the Bucky home on that date wished to see Mikhailov. She asked that Mikhailov contact her husband and furnished his telephone number as RH 4-2434. (X)(U)

Later on the above date, Mikhailov contacted Mrs. Konenkov and advised that he had received a call from "our friend" during his absence. (Apparently referring to the call concerning Professor Einstein). He added that he had not been able to get in touch with the people and asked for the telephone number. Mrs. Konenkov furnished the telephone number listed above as that of Doctor Gustav Bucky. Mrs. Konenkov then advised that Doctor Bucky, at whose home Professor Einstein had stopped had received an invitation to go to Russia from a scientific society. Mikhailov upon hearing that Konenkov intended to visit the Bucky home the following day asked that she convey words to "our friend" (meaning Einstein) that he would be received at the Consulate at 5p.m. the following Monday. (X)(U)

(page 38)

New York-117
New York Rpt. 2/21/46
Re: [Sodac] (X)(U) New York City;
Internal Security-R"
100-829-581, pp. 12,25,38
(29)

CMB:bnr

By letter dated May 24, 1945, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau copies of an original handwritten report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated May 2, 1945, which contained information regarding the conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief which took place in Manhattan Center, New York City, on April 29, 1945. b7D

This report stated among other things that Dr. Stephan Wise and Doctor Albert Einstein were elected as honorary chairman of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, at the above-mentioned conference.

100-184445-5
(55)

AMH:bnr

b2,b7D [redacted] reported that on February 1, 1945, X(4) telegrams were sent to about 25 prominent government and organizational persons, requesting a brief statement of their views on the punishment of war criminals. Their answers were to be incorporated into a symposium to reflect American public opinion on this vital question. The telegrams were signed "Paul Novick, Editor, Morning Freiheit." On the list of individuals who received a telegram, appeared the name of "Albert Einstein, Princeton."

b2,b7D [redacted] X(4) furnished translations of the March 22, 1945 issue of the "Morning Freiheit," a Jewish daily publication. This issue contained a statement that Louis Levine, National Chairman of the National Conference of the Jewish Council of the Russian War Relief, announced that Professor Albert Einstein, who appeared to be the Honorary Chairman of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief, had sent out a message to every Jewish organization impressing the importance of participating in the National Conference scheduled for April 22, in New York.

According to Mr. Levine, Professor Einstein enclosed in his message to the Jewish organizations, a copy of a letter he had received from Eugence Kisselev, Russian General Consul, in which the latter expressed deep satisfaction for the excellent work the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief had done in the past four years.

In the April 30, 1945, issue of the above-mentioned publication appeared a report on the Conference of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. The conference enthusiastically, according to the report, elected Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Albert Einstein as Honorary Chairman of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. This same informant had previously identified Wise as head of the American-Jewish Conference and the American Jewish Congress.

7.28.45 New York Rpt.
Re: "Morning Freiheit;
Morning Freiheit Association;
Internal Security-C"
100-46808-111 p. 6,30,68
(30)

CJO:bnr

X

On May 14, 1945, from New York City, Albert Einstein, Honorary President; Sholem Asch, President; Benzion Goldberg, Chairman; Joseph Broinin and Rubin Saltzman sent a cablegram to Michoels Epstein Feffer, Anti-Fascist Committee, 10 Kropotkina, Moscow (U.S.S.R.). The message consisted of sending greetings to Feffer, Anti-Fascist Committee--"Our Jewish Brothers"--and to all the Soviet people on their glorious victory and stating that the world will never forget the heroism of the Red Army under the leadership of the great Marshal Stalin. They will continue to cooperate with them in postwar struggle against Fascism for a genuine democratic anti-Fascist peace.

At the bottom of the cable was included the following: "Adse: Feffer, Michoels temporarily in Mexico. Chg to: Committee for Jew Writers, 119 W. 57th St.

Cable censorship intercept from
Office of Censorship, Washington,
D. C.
64-28971-40
(72),

CJO:cdd

5/17/45

The New York office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated March 16, 1948, a photostatic copy of a diary prepared by [redacted], former Confidential Informant [redacted], and secured from [redacted] (not further identified). (X) (4)

b2 b7C b7D

Under the date of May 17, 1945, the diary contained the following information: a mass meeting in tribute to Captain Herman Boettcher, sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was held, and about one thousand people were present. David Mc Kelvey White welcomed the audience, and introduced Chairman Diana Forbes-Robertson, who paid tribute to the memory of Captain Boettcher and read a telegram sent to the meeting by Prof. Albert Einstein. X(4)

Re: [redacted]
Former Confidential
National Defense Informant X(4)

b2 b7C b7D

[redacted]
(27),
[redacted]
(29) (Confidential Informant [redacted] (4) X

AMH:jh

SOURCE

423-424

5/20/45

By letter dated June 12, 1945, the New York Office enclosed typewritten copies of an original handwritten report of b7D informant [redacted] dated May 29, 1945, pertaining to a translation of details and photographs received by the "Morning Freiheit" from the Executive Board of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, Inc.

The informant stated in this report that he was given the translation on a number of details and photographs as they appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 20, 1945, one of which was the following:

"The National Administrative Committee of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief:

"Professor Albert Einstein, honorary Chairman, Rabbi Stephen Weiss--honorary Chairman, Louis Levine,--National Chairman, Herman Hoffman,--Chairman, Executive Committee, ..."

Re: "Jewish Council for
Russian War Relief, Inc.;
IS-C"
100-184445-6
(55)

AMH:jch

5/29/45

New York teletype dated May 29, 1945, to Director, advised that the World Conference of Polish Jews opened at Hotel Roosevelt, New York City on May 27, 1945, with 300 delegates from twenty nations. This teletype advised further that messages were read from prominent public officials, including President Truman and Albert Einstein and others.

Re: "American Federation of Polish Jews; IS - C."
105-3897-12
(54)

AMH:ddl

6/45

The Office of Censorship made available a communication postmarked May 21, 1945, at New York City, addressed to Mrs. Netty Radvanyi, Avenida Industria 215, Mexico, D. F. GJN 4601700. The contents of the letter in substance gave news of her life and mutual acquaintances and with regard to Helen Dukas, ~~Dukas~~ stated as follows:

"The name in my last letter is Ruschkaspira, to whom I am to transmit greetings from Miss Dukas, as well as to you too; of course my Tif. Dukas is Einstein's secretary."

In June of 1945, Helen Dukas was employed as secretary and housekeeper by Professor Albert Einstein. She had corresponded withOtto Katz, who was a writer for the "Free German" group in Mexico City, and was a maternal aunt of Albert Ascher Wollenberger, chairman of "Friends of Free Germany" in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dukas resided with Professor Einstein at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

It was noted that at the time this report was written, May and June of 1945, that Albert Einstein, until a short time previous to that date, was head of the School of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, and was reported to have complete information relative to the DSM project, which project was one of the most confidential of the United States Government. Dukas, as the secretary and housekeeper of Professor Einstein, would have complete access to any information available under Professor Einstein. (Source of above information not indicated)

Newark rpt. 7-5-45
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.,
IS - R."
100-338078-
(69)

AMH:ddl

62
670

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished to the Bureau press release copies of a message to the Fourth World Conference of Polish Jews from Albert Einstein, Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, and Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York State. The conference was held under the auspices of the "American Federation for Polish Jews" at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City on May 27 to June 2, 1945.

62
670 [redacted]

New York Rpt. 6/2/45
Re: "American Federation for
Polish Jews; IS-C and Polish"
105-3897-19 p. 9
(33)

AMH:bnr

6/3/45

b2 b7D

[redacted] advised that on June 3, 1945, Jacob Landau had a conference with Mrs. Landau and he read letters written by him to Justice Frankfurter and Professor Einstein, which letters concerned the work done by Overseas News Agency in combatting anti-Semitism.

NY rpt. 7-4-45
Re: "[redacted]
et al, IS - R."
[redacted] b7C
(81)

Correlator's Note: Serial 146 of this file states that in 1945, Jacob Landau was the managing editor of the Overseas News Agency, a Delaware corporation organized in 1940.

AMH:ddl

In reference to Bureau letter dated June 6, 1945, entitled "Sodac; Internal Security - R" which furnished information relative to the identity of individuals in the United States who had received invitations to visit the Soviet Union and attend a science jubilee, on June 7, 1945, the Bureau furnished the Washington Field Division with additional names of individuals who had also been issued invitations. These names included that of Albert Einstein. (u)

Bureau letter to
Washington Field Division
dated 6-7-45 (u)
Re: "Sodac; Internal
Security - R."
100-341759-22
(68)

CMB:mlb

6-12-45

X

The "People's World" for June 12, 1945, under the heading "Leading U.S. Scientists Attend Moscow Fete," stated in part that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard University Observatory, and other prominent scientists and intellectual leaders, were in Moscow, Russia that week to attend the 220th anniversary celebration of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

According to the article, Dr. Shapley, was to present the Soviet Academy with a scroll of greetings from Professor Albert Einstein and others in behalf of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The scroll was intrusted to Dr. Shapley by Professor Harold C. Uruy of Columbia University at the Committee's Hotel Astor Headquarters.

Los Angeles report, 8-27-45
Re: "Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Internal Security - C"
100-338892-15X2
(66)

CMB:nec

The New York Office set out a list of people who had agreed to allow their names to be used by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee as sponsors for its "Spanish Refugee Appeal". The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list (source and date not clearly indicated)

New York Report,
6-20-45.
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee also known
as Spanish Refugee Appeal of
the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee; Internal Security-C."
100-7061-1071, page 11
(31)

AMH:mrg

In June, 1945, an anonymous source furnished the Bureau with a leaflet announcing a conference of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which was to be held June 22, and 23, 1945, at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City.

A list of officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Committee on the back of the leaflet included the name of Professor Albert Einstein as a member of the Board of Directors.

Memorandum to Mr. J. C. Strickland from Mr. E. H. Winterrowd dated June 27, 1945 with enclosed leaflet
Re: "Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; Internal Security-C"
100-338892-8
(11)

CMB:bnr

In July, 1945, Mr. L.N. Furch, Manager of the Hotel Astor, New York City, furnished a Bureau agent with a letterhead of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc., on which was listed the officers and initiating sponsors of the Committee.

According to this letterhead, Professor Albert Einstein was a member of the Board of Directors of that Committee.

New York report, 9-25-45
Re: "Independent Citizens
Committee of the Arts, Sciences
and Professions; Internal
Security- C"
100-338892-17
(38)

CMB:ijh

A mail cover placed on the residence and office of Dr. Louis Miller, 411 and 400, respectively, West End Avenue, New York City, reflected that he received mail dated July 20, 1945 from Albert Einstein, Church Street Annex (city and state not given). (X)(U)

A physical surveillance revealed that Dr. Louis Miller was a close contact of Arthur Adams, Russian espionage agent. (X)(U)

New York report dated
December 28, 1945
Re: [redacted]
Internal Security - R [redacted] 67C
(38).

CMB:feh

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished information b2, b7D on August 1, 1945, to the effect that Helen Dukas and her employer, Albert Einstein, planned to spend the summer months at Saranac Lake, New York, and that during their absence, Margo Finstein, Albert Einstein's daughter, and Paul Fallenberg and his family would occupy their residence at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton. Informant stated that Paul Fallenberg's home address was 41 West 54th Street, New York City.

The following item was clipped from the "New York Daily News" of August 8, 1945, under A. P. dateline August 7, 1945, at Saranac, New York.

"Professor Albert Einstein, father of the theory of relativity, declined to discuss the atomic bomb because of 'military expediency' and possible 'political implications' his secretary said today. Miss Helen Dukas, said that the Professor was giving the subject of atomism a 'thorough study' but preferred to 'bide his time' fearing that a statement might now have 'political implications'."

The balance of this reference contains the same information as that in 100-338078-14 which is set out in this summary.

b2 b7D [redacted]

Newark rpt. 10-12-45
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.,
IS - R."
100-338078-20
(22)

AMH:ddl

X

A translation of the August 8, 1945 issue of the "Morning Freiheit," daily Jewish publication, New York, New York, was furnished by Confidential Informant 310. An article captioned "Jewish Black Book Submitted for Publication" stated that the Jewish Black Book which was being prepared by the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow, Vaad Le Uni of Palestine, and the Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists of the United States had been submitted for publication. It further stated that Professor Albert Einstein would write an introduction for the book. The "Black Book" was to be sent to the leaders of the American Government, to all the governors of the United States, to senators, congressmen, judges, mayors, religious spokesmen and educators in this country and England and in other foreign lands.

9-25-45, New York report
Re: "Morning Freiheit;
Morning Freiheit Association;
Internal Security - C"
100-46808-113, pg. 27
(30)

CJO:nec

CX

This reference was a document entitled "Die Atom Bombe", a translation from the "German-American" of August 15, 1945. The following is quoted from this document: "The first utilization of released atomic energy is a universal collective project. It is likewise a logical result of the scientific investigation of natural forces from the forerunners of Heiraclites and Archimedes up to Madame Curie, Albert Einstein and their successors. But it is far more than that. The critical moment in which a human type of primitive times comprehended that it was possible to qualify his existence by the utilization of a natural product was already a milestone along the path of carrying out the unmoving process, the highest triumph of which we are experiencing today. A triumph which indicates that the conquest of nature by man has no limits in the universe."

No source indicated
100-190625-1787X
(10)

AMH:cmm

b7C
b7D [redacted] whose identity should be retained as confidential, advised that Doctor Ludwig (R. Ludwik) Silberstein had stated that he, Doctor Silberstein, was leaving on August 21, 1945, for the Russian Embassy, at Washington, D.C., where he had been allegedly summoned by the Russians. The informant stated that Doctor Silberstein had access to quite a few confidential secrets and had written on confidential matters for Eastman Kodak Company, and might possibly divulge some confidential secrets to the Russian officials.

Sam Davidson, assistant superintendent in the research laboratory, Eastman Kodak Company, advised that about 1929, at the time Silberstein left the employ of the Eastman Kodak Company, he "went out of his head" temporarily and shortly thereafter apparently went into Canada. While there he spent a lot of money and ran up a lot of bills, many of which were charged to the Eastman Kodak Company. Shortly after that, he joined Fox Films Corporation, New York City, and that company let him go after about four months work. Shortly after that Eastman Kodak Company again employed Silberstein as an outside consultant. At this point Mr. Davidson stated that Silberstein was a very brilliant mathematician rating favorably with such renowned individuals as Doctor Einstein.

Buffalo letter dated
August 25, 1945, with
enclosed memorandum
from New York dated
August 23, 1945.
Re: [redacted]

b7C [redacted] Internal Security - R."

[redacted]
(81)

[redacted]
(81).

CMB:mlb

b7D

On August 30, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished the New York Field Division with a bulletin distributed by The American Committee For the Settlement Of Jews In Birobidjan, Incorporated. It stated that Professor Albert Einstein was leading a drive for a fund to be called the "Einstein Fund" for the settlement of thirty thousand Jewish refugees in Birobidjan.

9-19-45 New York report
Re: "The American Committee For
The Settlement Of The Jews In
Birobidjan, Incorporated, was;
Internal Security - C"
100-99898-33 p. 22
(33)

CJO:feh

9-45

A memorandum prepared by the Newark Field Division in September, 1945, showing the composition of the charts maintained on the Communist organizations and activities in the Newark Field Division listed Albert Einstein among the sponsors and supporters of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in the Newark area. (Page 81)

This chart also listed Albert Einstein among the sponsors and supporters of the American Council of the American-Soviet Friendship in the Trenton area. (Page 83)

Newark memorandum with inclosed chart, September 4, 1945.
RE: Communist Party, USA, Charts; Internal Security-C"
100-326-31-12- pp. 83, 81.
(21)

CMB:mg

SEX

The "Oregonian" newspaper of September 22, 1944, contained an article previewing a featured article concerning Jack Andrew Dement published in "Collier's" magazine of September 30, 1944. The article stated that Dement was prominently mentioned in "Who's Who" and was further noted to be given very prominent space in the Biographical Directory of American Men of Science. He was the only other individual who rated a write-up the same length as that of Professor Albert Einstein.

Memo to Bureau from SAC,
Portland, dated 3-15-46
Re: "Cinrad
Internal Security - R"
100-190625-2079
(26)

CJO:feh

4/27/45

A document which was enclosed with a letter dated September 27, 1945, Los Angeles, California, to the President of the United States, Washington, D. C., from in care of Gospel Bible Mission, 703 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, California, was referred to the Bureau by the Department of State.

On page 13 of this document appeared the title "Roosevelt Red Democracy New Deal Government Of, By and For the Jews". Under the title appeared a list of 48 names one of which was "Jew Prof. Albert Einstein, 'Relativity Advisor' , born Germany".

105-8481-1
(6)

AMH:ddl

444

SECRET

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a copy of a letter sent out by the German-American, Incorporated, 305 Broadway, New York, New York. The letter stated the aim of the "Germany Today," publication of the afore-mentioned organization, "was to make the American public familiar with the facts concerning conditions in Germany today, as well as to give background material and analysis of economic and political trends." The letter further requested permission to add the recipient's name to their subscriber's list. The letter was signed by Albert Norden, editor. Among the individuals who was to receive a copy of this letter was Mr. Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

b2, b7D

[redacted]

New York report, 11-13-45.
RE: "The German-American Incorporated (newspaper), Internal Security - C"
100-279704-44, p. 15,
(17)

CJO:mg

445-446-447

b2,b7D

[redacted] advised that on October 27, 1945, Charles Recht wrote to a woman named Helen, otherwise unidentified. Recht told this woman that he had seen the scientist, Einstein, at the Soviet Consulate in New York City on that date. Recht further stated that the Soviet Consul in New York City was sending a cable to Moscow for him and that he Recht, was going to have a complete physical check-up in order to prepare himself for a trip abroad.

New York Report, 12-5-45
b7C Re: [redacted]
Internal Security - R"
[redacted]
(80)

AMH:jar

448-449

10-27-45

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that a conference took place between Joseph Sweat of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom and an individual identified only as "HY" of the National Maritime Union, Joseph Stack and Ferdinand Smith, both of the National Maritime Union, on September 27, 1945. The conference concerned a discussion about sending a cable to Joseph Curran asking him to speak at the World Trade Union Conference in Paris, France, on behalf of two Spanish Republicans who were being prosecuted. Sweat stated that Dr. Albert Einstein and Mrs. Roosevelt and others were "moving on this thing". He further stated that Albert Einstein and Dr. John Mackay, who was said to be the President of the Theological Seminary in Princeton, had also talked to the President about this matter. (W)

The "Journal American", New York newspaper, for October 27, 1945 carried an INS article which advised that Congressman Rankin had disclosed on that date that members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities had made representations to the Justice Department regarding the activities of Dr. Albert Einstein with the A.C.S.F. The article stated that Rankin asserted that Einstein was "asking for money to carry on the fight for breaking relations with Spain".

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on October 3, 1945 that Sweat conferred with Kusman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and told Kusman that the A.C.S.F. was getting out a Fund-Raising letter which was to bear Einstein's signature. (W)

b7D [redacted], Westchester County, New York, received from Dr. Albert Einstein, suite 712-713, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, in an envelope postmarked October 15, 1945, a letter in which Einstein stated that it is the duty of all Americans to see that the campaign of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom to collect one million signatures on petitions calling upon Congress to break relations with Franco of Spain, does not fail.

He further stated that this Committee was created solely for the purpose of working for a break in diplomatic relations and commercial relations with Nazi-Falange Spain. It was supported in this appeal by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. A postscript mentioned two leading Spanish Republicans which Einstein stated "we (American Committee for Spanish Freedom) are straining all of our resources to assure their safe conduct to the French border".

b7C Einstein, in his communication to [redacted] included a form which could be used for the forwarding to the A.C.S.F. of money as a contribution towards breaking the diplomatic and commercial relations with Franco.

11-5-46
New York report
Re: "American Committee
for Spanish Freedom,
Internal Security - C"
100-332851-71 p. 15, 16, 19, 24, 26
(37)

CJOF:pan

SI-100-18044-50
(85)
SI-100-120818-1963
(33)
SI-100-332851-49
(37)

11/2/9143

SECRET

By memorandum dated October 29, 1947, the State Department requested the Bureau to furnish to the Department of State whatever available information appeared in the Bureau files regarding any of the eleven individuals about whom information was enclosed and a list of eight individuals who were described briefly.

This memorandum advised that the Department of State had received from the Office of Naval Intelligence report number 2-S-47, Washington, D. C. dated July 29, 1947, which had been furnished to the Bureau, listing nineteen individuals connected with the American Occupation Activities in Germany. The list was divided into two groups characterized as being Nuclei of American Communists in Berlin and Munich. OK per Navy.

One of the names appearing in this list was that of [redacted] A biographic sketch was enclosed in a letter from the Office of War Information on October 29, 1945, to Passport Agency, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, concerning [redacted] This sketch set out a list of five names given as references by [redacted] The name of Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, was one of the names given as a reference. b7C per STATE

64-200-232-236
(26)

AMH:bh

SECRET

SERIALIZED

The October 29, 1945 issue of the "New York Times" contained an article reporting Professor Albert Einstein's stand on the atomic bomb.

100-190625-A
(36)

CJO:feh

INDEXED

10-29-45

X

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that (date not reported) Mrs. Gustav Buckley contacted the U.S.S.R. Consulate at New York and advised that Professor Albert Einstein desired to have an appointment with Pavel Mikhailov, Consul General. Mikhailov subsequently contacted Margareta Konenkova (not further identified) and advised he had received a note from "our friend", presumably meaning Einstein, and asked her to advise that he would receive "our friend" at 5 PM. on October 29, 1945. 62, 67D (U)(U)

New York teletype, 10-30-45
Re: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security - R"
100-829-533
(29)

CMB:cmm

X

10-29-45

By Bureau teletype dated November 2, 1945, the New York Office was requested to obtain the toll calls made from the telephone of Dr. Gustav Buckley, 5 East 76th Street, New York City, telephone Rhinelander 4-2434; and Sergi Konenkow, 37 West 8th Street, New York City, telephone Stuyvesant 9-0872. (U)

The information was requested by the Bureau in connection with arrangements made through telephones for a meeting between Professor Albert Einstein and Pavel Mikhailov, who was at that time acting Consul General of the Soviet Consulate in New York. (U)

By letter dated December 28, 1945, the New York Office furnished the above requested information and further called the Bureau's attention to information contained on page one of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated on December 5, 1945, at New York, entitled "Charles Recht; Internal Security - R." b7C

According to this information, a confidential informant advised the New York Office that on October 27, 1945, Recht, who was an attorney for the Soviet Consul in New York, spoke to a woman named Helen, otherwise unidentified, and told this woman that he had seen the scientist, Einstein, at the Soviet Consulate in New York on that day. (U)

Attention was also called to the efforts on the part of the Newark and New York Field Division to verify the fact that Einstein contacted Pavel Mikhailov on about October 29, 1945. (U)

(U)
New York letter, 12-28-45
Re: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security - R"
100-829-554
(29)

CMB:cmm

455

On October 30, 1945, [redacted] advised that Professor Albert Einstein, one of the first scientists to carry on research on the subject of atomic energy, desired an appointment with Pavel Mikhailov, at the Soviet Consulate. [redacted] advised that this appointment between Einstein and Mikhailov was arranged through Mrs. Gustav Buckley, wife of a New York radiologist, and Margareta Konenkova, wife of the well-known Russian sculptor. Konenkova was active in Russian War Relief activities prior to her and her husband's "recent" departure for Russia at the invitation of the Russian Government.

1
b7, b7D
1

New York Letter, 11-5-45
Re: "Sodac, New York City; Internal Security - R"
100-829-538
(29)

CMB:cmm

b2,b7D

[redacted] advised that on November 1, 1945, Frenchy Robinson (Executive Secretary of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, according to source A) asked Robert Thompson of the National Board of the Communist Party to permit the use of his name in connection with a statement being issued through the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, denouncing Congressman Rankin for an attack on Professor Einstein! Einstein's name had been signed to a letter appealing for funds to carry on political activity against Franco. Thompson observed that he could say anything he wanted against Rankin, but too much should not be said for Einstein because "he is not playing a very good role in the picture today". The proposed statement referred to the "undemocratically elected poll tax Mississippian" and his "anti-semetic Fascist attack on Dr. Albert Einstein, the eminent physicist, whose original research did so much in developing the Atomic Bomb". (U)

Thompson observed "it sounds okay to me. I would suggest you delete all mention of the Atomic Bomb...because that also, that has a natural connotation with Einstein's present position on that ....". He suggested further that the statement should be issued in Robinson's name rather than his own. (U)

b2,b7D [redacted]

New York Rpt. 2/6/46
Re: "Veterans of the Abraham
Lincoln Brigade, Inc.;
Internal Security-C"
100-7060-293 p. 8
(29)

AMH:bnr

On November 14, 1945, a rally was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, sponsored by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship in commemoration of the twelfth anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet relations and the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State. Twenty-one thousand were in attendance at the rally and the theme was "USA-USSR Allies for Peace." Corliss Lamont, National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Chairman, presided with ex-Ambassador Joseph E. Davies as Honorary Chairman. Messages were read, among which were those sent by President Camacho of Mexico, Professor Albert Einstein, Orson Welles, Edward G. Robinson and others.

Source - not reported
New York teletype, 11/15/45
Re: "National Council for American-Soviet Friendship;
IS-C"
100-146964-660
(34)

CMB:fjh

459-460

On November 15, 1945, Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] reported that on November 14, 1945, a rally was held in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. Speakers for the rally included Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State; Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury; Albert Fitzgerald, President of the UERMWA; Reverend Stephen Fritchman of Boston and others. (not further identified)

b2 b7D

Messages of greetings, according to the informant, were sent by President Truman, Admiral King, General Eisenhower, Secretary of War Patterson, Eleanor Roosevelt, Professor Albert Einstein and others.

New York Letter,
12-12-45. With enclosed
Informants Report.
Re: "National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship;
Internal Security-C."
100-146964-679
(34)

CMB:mrg

TRUMAN-TAKE OVER 12/45 SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

This reference is a document dated November 17, 1945 Detroit, Michigan captioned "America In Danger Christ or Chaos" by Charles Bartlett Hudson, 4515 Grant Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

On page four of this document the following information appeared: "In 1938, the Jewish Hall of Fame containing 120 'Greatest Living Jews', which in view of personnel may well be recognized as 'real rulers of the world' seen and unseen, contained among others Red Conspirator Litvinov, German-Soviet revolutionist Ernst Toller ('refugee' here until he committed suicide), Communistic sex-filth-purveyor Sigmund Freud, French Red-front-leader, Leon Blum, Communist Albert Einstein (now trying to tell Truman what to do with atom bomb) English Marxist Harold J. Laski, and Lion Feuch Twanger a Communistic writer."

61-7474-225
(7)

AMH:vw

The June 28, 1945 issue of "The Sentinel" contained an article which stated that Leo Max Nellis was an Executive Board member of the American Birobidjan Committee, Chicago Division, 82 West Washington Street. It reported that the Committee was sponsoring orphans homes in the USSR.

CGO-5419 advised on November 19, 1945, that the Committee planned to hold a dinner to raise funds on December 2, 1945, in the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel. He further stated that the dinner would be in honor of Professor Albert Einstein as he was heading the whole project in the United States.

11-27-45
Chicago report
Re: [redacted]
b7c was., Internal Security - R"
[redacted]

CJO:pan (14)

62,670

On October 23, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the "American Committee for Spanish Freedom" at that time was still active in its campaign on behalf of the John M. Coffee's resolution, demanding a break with Franco. According to the informant, the Committee was at the time circulating a letter signed by scientist Albert Einstein asking funds for the upkeep of the committee, accompanied by a copy of a letter written by Coffee himself, attacking Franco and talking about his resolution. The informant advised this letter was a petition to Congress to pass H. R. 312 (break with Franco), and was supposed to be signed by nineteen persons.

New York Memorandum
with enclosed informant's
report,
October 31, 1945
Re: "Spanish Activities in the
New York Field Division;
Security-S"
65-41299-35-169
(28)

CMB:jh

b2, b7D

[redacted] furnished information on August 20, 1945, that The American Committee For The Settlement Of Jews In Birobidjan, Incorporated, organized a midnight concert on August 18, 1945, for the purpose of showing a Russian film entitled "They Met in Moscow" at the Edgemere Theater in the Rockaways on Long Island, New York. Informant stated that most of the activities, such as selling tickets and encouraging people to come to the affair and to contribute money took place in Far Rockaway, which the informant described as the center of pro-communist mass organization activities. After the showing of the film, J. M. Budish, chairman of the Administrative Committee of The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Incorporated, gave a talk regarding the building of Birobidjan as a "Jewish Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union." He also spoke of the importance to help in the settlement of thirty thousand Jewish orphans in the Birobidjan, and indicated that the money being collected all over the United States for the purpose of aiding in this "Jewish Union" was being designated as the Einstein Fund and was being sponsored by Professor Albert Einstein. S&(U)

The same informant furnished information that The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Incorporated, gave a dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt on November 24, 1945 in honor of M. Gouser who was chairman of Amtorg. The main purpose of the dinner was to raise funds for the Einstein Fund which was established for the settlement and care and rehabilitation of thirty thousand Jewish refugee orphans in the Birobidjan and Stalingrad area. One of the speakers on the program was Elias A. Lowe of Princeton University who read a letter from Professor Albert Einstein, which stated that the Soviet Union had saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from destruction by the Nazis. These Jews, according to Professor Einstein, were presently in the Soviet Union where they were being accorded the rights of full citizenship. The professor stated that because of this act, all freedom loving people should be thankful to the Soviet Union and that we here in the United States must do everything possible to help Jewish people in the Soviet Union. S&(U)

May 22, 1946
New York report
Re: "The American Committee For
The Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan,
Incorporated, aka.;
Internal Security - C"
100-99898-42 p. 2, 4
(33)

CJO:feh

RUT

In memorandum dated December 11, 1945, the New York Office enclosed copies of the original handwritten report of Confidential Informant [redacted], dated November 28, 1945, regarding a dinner given by the "Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union", on November 24, 1945, at Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, in honor of M. M. Glouser, Chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The purpose of the dinner was to raise funds for "The Einstein Fund" and about $87,937.00 was collected. b2 b7D

According to this report, The Einstein Fund was a drive being conducted by the Ambijan to raise money "for the settlement, care and rehabilitation of 30,000 Jewish Refugee War Orphans followed by Birobidjan and the Orphans of the Heroes of Stalingrad."

This report stated further that Professor Elias A. Lowe, of Princeton University, read a letter from "his friend Professor Albert Einstein". The letter stated that the Soviet Union had saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from being destroyed by the Nazis; these Jews were at that time in the Soviet Union and were being accorded the rights of full citizenship; because of this every freedom loving person should be thankful to the Soviet Government and "we, here, must do everything possible to help the Jewish people in the Soviet Union".

Re: "Ambijan Committee for
Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union;
Internal Security - C"
61-7565-787
(27)

AMP/cdd

466

On November 29, 1945, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey advised that he had definitely been able to establish that Dr. Albert Einstein was in New York City on October 29, 1949. Aydelotte was unable to give the address but advised that Einstein stayed with a friend who was a doctor and whose telephone number was Rhinelander 4-2434. X (4)

Newark teletype, 11-29-45
Re: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security - R"
100-829-561
(21)

CMB:nec

X

On November 29, 1945 the secretary to Professor Albert Einstein attempted to contact Pavel Mikhailov (Consul General of USSR, New York) and in his absence asked that Mikhailov contacted the professor at Princeton, New Jersey, telephone number 1606. Mikhailov subsequently contacted Einstein and Einstein stated that a number of scientists in the United States were planning to write a semi-political book dealing largely with the atomic bomb. He stated that it was desired to present in this book the opinion of leading Russian scientists concerning the bomb. Mikhailov reminded Einstein that the latter was a member of the Academy of Sciences and requested that Einstein contact the scientists directly. Einstein agreed to send a telegram to them himself. (U) (U)

b2, b7D [redacted] (U)
New York report, 3-8-46.
RE: "Sodac," New York City;
Internal Security - R"
100-829-594, pp 1, 28,
(29)

CMB:mg

SOVIET AMB SAYS NO

On December 14, 1945 Jakob Josef Laub arrived at Hoboken, New Jersey on the SS Rio Salado. His visa for this travel was issued under Section 3(2), Act of 1924, and was approved by Herbert V. Olds, Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, February 20, 1945.

Upon his arrival in Hoboken, Laub advised Bureau Agent's that he would probably visit Joseph D. Ollier of the Radio Patent Corporation in New York City and that, if possible, he would pay a visit to Doctor Albert Einstien at Princeton, New Jersey, with whom he had taught in a university in Germany.

Laub claimed he had been in the Argentina Consular Service for thirty-four years and during that time he had been in Germany twice as consular representative of Argentina in Hamburg, and Breslau. Up until the time he left for the United States he held a clerical position in the foreign service in Buenos Aires and planned to enter the same service when he returned.

New York report, dated 12-29-45
RE: "[redacted]
Espionage - G"
[redacted] b7C
(20)

CMB:mg

b1c 670

By letter dated October 27, 1947, [redacted] forwarded to the Bureau various material to clarify and correct information that he had furnished on interview. Among this material was a circular letter dated December 17, 1945, New York City, and printed on the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. letterhead paper. On this letter appeared a list of the officers and sponsors of this organization. Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor.

100-346992-14 p.5
(39)

CJO:cdd

H 70

The Washington Field Office reported that one evening in March, 1946, while Julius Heiman was visiting his daughter Beatrice in Washington, D. C., he entertained some friends, including Dexter and Christina Masters, who at that time were residing at 1721 I Street, North West, Washington, D. C. Dexter Masters was described as being an employee of MIT at Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was loaned to the Army Air Forces, Air Communication Section, for research work at the AAF Radar Station.

The highly confidential source advised that on December 18, 1945, an individual identified himself as Mr. Masters of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, when contacting the USSR Consulate. The informant advised that at that time Masters spoke to Pavel Fedosimov's secretary and inquired as to the manner of sending a cable to Moscow to secure endorsement of some Soviet scientists for a book dealing with the Atom Bomb and entitled "One World Or None." Masters further explained that Doctor Einstein and a number of scientists from the Atom Bomb Project were contributing to this book and he desired to send a cable to the President of the Academy of Science in Moscow, to see if statements could be secured from some of their scientists. (X)(4)

New York report, October 1, 1946.
Re: [redacted]
b7C Internal Security - R"
[redacted]
(27)

AMH:bjw

471 - 472-473

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that on December 18, 1945, Masters (ph) of the McGraw Hill Publishing Company, advised Fedosimov (Pavel Ivanovich, Vice-Consul of the Consulate General of USSR at New York City) that he was drawing up a book to which Professor Einstein and a number of scientists familiar with the Atomic Bomb were contributing. Masters then went on to explain that Neil Ford (ph) of Copenhagen, J. R. Oppenheimer of New Mexico, Professor Einstein and others were contributing to the book and he hoped to obtain a short paragraph by Secretary of War, Stimson. Masters stated that he would like to send a cable to the President of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, to obtain statements for the book from Soviet scientists. Fedosimov advised him that the cable could be sent directly to Moscow. (U) (U)

New York report, April 30, 1946.
Re: [Bodac] (U) New York City;
Internal Security-R"
100-829-713, page 22
(81)
SI-100-190625-1990
(35)

AMH: bnr

b2,b7D

According to [redacted] the second meeting of the National Committee on Atomic Information was held in Washington, D.C., on December 18, 1945, and it formally set up the National Committee on Atomic Information in appointing Daniel Melcher as Director. At this meeting the officers in the Executive Committee were formally installed. The functions and duties of the National Committee on Atomic Information , according to its own interpretation was "a clearing house established by 60 national organizations to provide a medium through which they can cooperate with the atom scientists and their colleagues for public understanding of scientific facts of atomic energy and their implication for society." According to informant, Albert Einstein was one of six individuals on the Scientific Consultant Panel.

WFO report, 7-13-46
Re: "National Committee
on Atomic Information, et al;
Internal Security - C"
100-344452-11, p. 29
(11)

AMH:rrb

In reference to a New York Field Division letter dated December 28, 1945, the Newark Field Division obtained a number of telephone numbers and listings. These numbers included Princeton 1-606, which was a non-published number of Doctor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

Newark Memorandum
dated 3-8-46 X(4)
RE: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security -R"
100-829-591.
(21)

CMB:mg

Correlators Note: The purpose in obtaining the above mentioned telephone numbers and testings was not indicated in this reference

PHONE TAP?

62,670

[redacted] advised that on December 29, 1945, an executive meeting of the Orange Unity Club, CPA, was held at the home of Rose Sell (not identified) in Orange, New Jersey. The discussion at this meeting centered around Abe Welanko resigning from the Communist Party.

It was stated at this meeting that Abe Welanko helped force (Earl) Browder out of the Party and that Welanko had on one occasion collected money from Albert Einstein.

b7C

3-25-46, Newark report.
Re: "[redacted]
was; Internal Security-C"
[redacted]
(22)

CJO:bjw

477