

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

*Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN*

*File Number: 61-7099*

*Section: SUB A*



# 'Refuse to Testify,' Einstein Advises Intellectuals Called In by Congress

By LEONARD BUDER

Dr. Albert Einstein, in a letter made public yesterday, said that every intellectual called before a Congressional investigating committee should refuse to testify, and "must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country."

He declared that "it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition," and that "this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution."

The world's foremost physicist made his views known in an exchange of correspondence with a New York teacher of English who is facing dismissal from the school system because of his refusal to testify before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The teacher, William Frauenglass of James Madison High School, made public Dr. Einstein's letter, which bore

the postscript that it need not be considered confidential.

Reached by telephone at his home in Princeton, N. J., Dr. Einstein confirmed the letter, which was read to him. He said, in response to a question, that he would refuse to testify if called before a Congressional committee.

Mr. Frauenglass, a high school teacher for more than twenty-three years, wrote to Dr. Einstein on May 9 and referred to a statement the scientist had made recently in which he described himself as "an incorrigible nonconformist" in a "remote field of endeavor" that no Senatorial committee had as yet felt impelled to tackle.

The Brooklyn teacher then related that on April 24 he had been called before the Senate subcommittee as a result of lecture he had given six years earlier and

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

## EINSTEIN COUNSELS: 'REFUSE TO TESTIFY'

Continued From Page 1

in-service course for teachers arranged by the Board of Education. The course, on "Techniques of Intercultural Teaching," was criticized by a committee witness as being "against the interests of the United States."

"On principled constitutional grounds I refused to answer questions as to political affiliations," Mr. Frauenglass wrote, noting that he now faced dismissal under Section 903 of the City Charter. This section vacates the positions of city employes who refuse to answer official questions by pleading the protection of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

"A statement from you," the teacher's letter said, "would be most helpful in rallying educators and the public to meet this new obscurantist attack."

### Scientist Explains Views

Dr. Einstein's reply, dated May 16, was as follows:

Dear Mr. Frauenglass:  
Thank you for your communication. By "remote field" I referred to the theoretical foundations of physics.

The problem with which the intellectuals of this country are confronted is very serious. The reactionary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts into the public by dangling before their eyes a danger from without. Having succeeded so far they are now proceeding to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive, i. e., to starve them.

What ought the minority of intellectuals to do against this evil? Frankly, I can see only the revolutionary way of non-cooperation in the sense of Gandhi's. Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i. e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

This refusal to testify must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition

violates the constitution.

If enough people take this grave, successful. If intellectuals of the nothing better which is intended. S

P. S. This considered "co

### First Letter Revised

Mr. Frauenglass said yesterday that Dr. Einstein also mentioned in the letter that intellectuals should not seek the protection of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify. However, the teacher said that Dr. Einstein agreed to his request to delete this statement, and sent him another copy without such mention.

The teacher added that on Monday morning he had traveled to Princeton, and although he did not have an appointment, was permitted to see Dr. Einstein. He said he had told the scientist of his intention to make public the letter, and he quoted Dr. Einstein as saying that he was prepared to go to jail if he should be called before an investigating committee.

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

*W. P. ...*  
*V. P. ...*  
*J. ...*

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. TIMES *7/28*

DATED JUN 12 1953  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

*Late City Edition*

# Einstein Letter Urges Intellectuals to Keep Silence at Probes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 12.—The New York Times says today Dr. Albert Einstein wrote to a New York City school teacher that "every intellectual" called before a congressional investigating committee should refuse to testify.

The newspaper says the Einstein letter was made public by William Frauenglass, who now faces dismissal from his teaching job because he refused to testify before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

The Times said that Dr. Einstein, reached at his Princeton (N. J.) home by telephone, confirmed he had written the letter and told the newspaper that he, himself, would refuse to testify if called before a congressional committee.

### ... "Prepare for Ruin."

The world's foremost physicist wrote, in part:

"Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i.e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country."

Dr. Einstein added:

"This refusal to testify must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution.

"If enough people are ready to take this grave step they will be successful. If not, then the intellectuals of this country deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."

### Advocates Ghandi Method.

Dr. Einstein said he could see only one course for intellectuals, "the revolutionary way of non-co-operation in the sense of Ghandi's."

The letter ended with a post-script saying the communication "need not be considered confidential."

Mr. Frauenglass said the Einstein letter was a reply to one he wrote to the scientist asking for a statement to help "in rallying educators and the public to meet this new obscurantist attack."

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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*Barth...*

*W.D. H...*

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- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Ben B. Baker  
W. J. ...  
V. D. ...  
G. ...*

(EINSTEIN)  
NEW YORK--SCIENTIST ALBERT EINSTEIN HAS URGED WITNESSES CALLED BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL "INQUISITIONS" TO REFUSE TO TESTIFY EVEN IF THEY FACE JAIL FOR THEIR SILENCE.

IN A LETTER DATED MAY 16TH AND MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT, THE FAMED PRINCETON, N.J., PHYSICIST ACCUSED "REACTIONARY POLITICIANS" OF "PROCEEDING TO SUPPRESS THE FREEDOM OF REACHING AND TO DEPRIVE OF THEIR POSITIONS ALL THOSE WHO DO NOT PROVE SUBMISSIVE..."

EINSTEIN ADDRESSED HIS FEELING TO WILLIAM FRAUENGLASS, A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER WHO REFUSED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. FRAUENGLASS, WHO FACES SUSPENSION FOR HIS SILENCE, RELEASED THE LETTER.

THE SCIENTIST, WHOSE DISCOVERIES LED TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, SAID "IT IS SHAMEFUL FOR A BLAMELESS CITIZEN TO SUBMIT TO SUCH AN INQUISITION AND...THIS...VIOLATES THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION."

HE COUNSELED INTELLECTUALS TO PRACTICE "NON-COOPERATION" IN THE MANNER OF THE LATE MOHANDAS GANDHI, INDIAN CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

"EVERY INTELLECTUAL WHO IS CALLED BEFORE ONE OF THE COMMITTEES OUGHT TO REFUSE TO TESTIFY, I.E., HE MUST BE PREPARED FOR JAIL AND ECONOMIC RUIN, IN SHORT, FOR THE SACRIFICE OF HIS PERSONAL WELFARE IN THE INTEREST OF THE CULTURAL WELFARE OF HIS COUNTRY," HE WROTE.

"IF ENOUGH PEOPLE ARE READY TO TAKE THIS GRAVE STEP THEY WILL BE SUCCESSFUL. IF NOT, THEN THE INTELLECTUALS OF THE COUNTRY DESERVE NOTHING BETTER THAN THE SLAVERY WHICH IS INTENDED FOR THEM."

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ADD EINSTEIN, NEW YORK  
FRAUENGLASS SAID HE REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS. UNDER THE CITY CHARTER HE FACES DISMISSAL FOR THAT REFUSAL.

HE SAID HE MADE PUBLIC EINSTEIN'S LETTER BECAUSE IT BORE THE POSTSCRIPT "THIS LETTER NEED NOT BE CONSIDERED 'CONFIDENTIAL.'"  
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# Einstein Presents New Theory On All Motion in Universe

## Scientist Extends Relativity Ideas, Which Opened Atomic Field, to Gravity Mystery

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Dr. Albert Einstein, whose theory of relativity helped open up the whole vast field of atomic research, has put forward an even more sensational theory.

He calls it "a generalized theory of gravitation."

It is a mathematical description of the mystery of gravity—the

common force that keeps our feet on the floor and rules the movements of the stars.

If it can be proved, it will become a "universal law" and, in the view of other scientists, will stand as the highest scientific achievement of all time.

It would explain every physical notion in the universe, from the inside of an atom to the enormous galaxies of outer space.

It would crown with success the life work of Dr. Einstein, who has spent the last half of his 70 years looking for the answer to this ultimate problem, known to science as the "unified field theory."

It was revealed to the world here yesterday on 30 mimeographed pages—a mixture of typewritten words and squiggly mathematical symbols that even scientists hesitated to interpret. It was the English translation of Dr. Einstein's original German.

Dr. Einstein describes it as an extension of his relativity theory, and was quick to point out that he has "not yet found a practical way to confront the results of the theory with experimental evidence"—or in short, to prove it.

When he published the "general theory of relativity" in 1915, Dr. Einstein suggested several actual tests that could be made to prove his ideas—and which actually did

prove them in 1921. But this new theory is apparently so abstract that he could not think of a physical test for it.

Dr. Einstein himself was not present at the public announcement, which was made at the opening of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Princeton University Press presented the paper. It is publishing it in February as an added chapter in Dr. Einstein's own book, "The Meaning of Relativity." Dr. Einstein is now professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, a non-university group for fundamental research.

### Explains His Aims.

At the start of his paper, Dr. Einstein explains his aim:

"I shall try to present an attempt at the solution of this problem (the unified field theory), which appears to me highly convincing; although due to mathematical difficulties I have not yet found a way to confront the results of the theory with experimental evidence."

Several times before, Dr. Einstein ~~has~~ thought he had the answer, then discarded his ideas as faulty. But now his friends think he has actually discovered it, the magazine Scientific American said in a parallel article.

"He is said to have told close associates that he regards it as his greatest achievement," the magazine said. "He is reported to have given enthusiastic blackboard explanations of his equations."

But proof, if the theory can be proved, may take years, and any practical use may take years longer.

In earlier theories, Dr. Einstein linked up space-and-time, matter-and-energy, and gravitation-and-inertia, as all parts of a single concept.

But one great force was left out—electromagnetism. This is what creates "electricity" and it is like gravitation, an invisible force field that can act at a distance.

The new theory now includes electromagnetism, and it and gravitation are now viewed as two forms of one overall force.

In his general theory of 1915, Dr. Einstein showed by mathematics that gravitation and inertia were equivalent. This theory was proved when astronomers were able to detect the sun's gravity bending light from a distant star.

In an earlier special theory of relativity in 1905, Dr. Einstein had shown that space and time, instead of being separate, were both parts of a "space-time continuum."

As one result of the 1905 theory, Dr. Einstein wrote an equation saying that matter could be converted into energy—a fantastic amount of energy.

It seemed only a scientific curiosity until some matter—uranium 235—was turned into energy 10 years later over Hiroshima.

No one knows what it will take to prove Dr. Einstein's new theory. Or how long \* \* \* or where.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd
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- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
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The Four Equations

The heart of the generalized theory of gravitation is expressed in four equations, shown in the accompanying illustration.

$$G_{ik;l} = 0; \quad \Gamma_i = 0; \quad R_{ik} = 0; \quad g_{,s}^{,s} = 0$$

German lower case 0

The equations have the mathematical properties which seem to be required in order to describe the known effects, but they must be tested against observed physical facts before their validity can be absolutely established.

**EINSTEIN'S LATEST**—New York.—Here are four of the principal equations in Dr. Albert Einstein's "generalized theory of gravitation." It is a mathematical description of gravity and if it can be proved will stand as the highest scientific achievement of all time. Proving the theory may take years and any practical use may take years longer. —AP Wirephoto.

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Date: DEC 27 1949

# EINSTEIN EXTOLLED BY 300 SCIENTISTS

Applications of His Relativity  
and Quantum Theories Told  
in Symposium at Princeton

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19—  
More than 300 leaders in physics,  
astronomy, mathematics and cos-  
mology paid tribute here today to  
Prof. Albert Einstein, whom  
George Bernard Shaw once de-  
scribed as one of the three universe  
builders in man's recorded history.

The occasion was a symposium  
on Einstein's contributions to con-  
temporary science, held under the  
auspices of Princeton University  
and the Institute for Advanced  
Study here, of which Dr. Einstein  
is the most illustrious member. It  
was arranged in celebration of Dr.  
Einstein's seventieth birthday an-  
niversary on March 14.

As Dr. Einstein entered quietly  
the gathering rose and applauded  
for several minutes. He then took  
his seat and listened attentively  
as the speakers outlined the revo-  
lutionary role of his contributions  
to the two basic approaches to the  
physical world, the relativity and  
quantum theories.

He shook his head when he was  
asked if he wanted to make any  
comments and departed as quietly  
as he came in. After the morning  
session he paused for photographs  
with the symposium speakers.

### Topics and Speakers of Day

The subjects discussed at the  
morning session were relativity in  
the atomic domain by Dr. J. Robert  
Oppenheimer, director of the  
Institute for Advanced Study; the  
implications of relativity for modern  
experimental physics by Prof.  
I. I. Rabi, Nobel Prize winning  
physicist of Columbia University  
and invariance in physical theory  
by Prof. Eugene P. Wigner of  
Princeton University.

Subjects discussed at the after-  
noon session were the present  
state of relativistic cosmology by  
Prof. H. P. Robertson of the Cali-  
fornia Institute of Technology; re-  
lativity effects in planetary mo-  
tions by Dr. G. M. Clemence of the  
United States Naval Observatory,  
Washington, and the theory of  
relativity as a stimulus to math-  
ematical research by Dr. Herman  
Weyl of the Institut für Advanced  
Study. Prof. Rudolf W. Laden-  
burg, Princeton physicist, was the  
chairman.

A recording paying tribute to  
Dr. Einstein by Prof. Niels Bohr,  
of Copenhagen, one of the world's

outstanding physicists, was played  
at the beginning of the afternoon  
session.

Dr. Oppenheimer expressed the  
universal esteem which scientists  
the world over have for Dr. Ein-  
stein when he opened his remarks  
by referring to Dr. Einstein as  
"the greatest member of our  
brotherhood."

### Relativity After 44 Years

Professor Rabi began by declar-  
ing that "relativity is as vigorous  
today as it was forty-four years  
ago, when like athena, it sprang  
from his (Einstein's) jovian brow."

"This significant celebration of  
Einstein's seventieth birthday," he  
went on, "is hardly equalled in the  
whole history of science, for when  
was there another man whose con-  
tribution was so great? When was  
there a theme as noble and pro-  
found as the theory of relativity?"

"No other man before Einstein,  
or since, has delved so deeply into  
our most instinctive concepts of  
space, time and causality, no one  
has brought up so much new  
knowledge and understanding."

"Even the most modern experi-  
mental methods are as yet incap-  
able of grappling with the subtle  
and delicate effects predicted by  
Einstein's general relativity theory  
(which unified the laws of motion  
with the law of gravitation).

"Great as these effects may be  
in terms of astronomical and cos-  
mological magnitudes, they have as  
yet proved inaccessible to terres-  
trial experiment."

### Atomic Gain on 80th Birthday

"Yet, I venture to predict that  
with the advance of microwave  
techniques, by the time Professor  
Einstein's eightieth birthday rolls  
around, experiments will exist  
which will demonstrate the effect  
of gravitational potential on the  
rate of his favorite timepiece—the  
atomic clock."

"In 1905 Einstein created the  
theory of relativity, and in the  
same year he recreated the quan-  
tum theory which Max Planck had  
suggested five years earlier. Since  
then these two theories have be-  
come inseparably intertwined al-  
though not yet welded into a unity."

"Without these children of Ein-  
stein's imagination, one natural  
born, the other adopted, there  
would be no modern experimental  
physics."

"If we gave relativity back to  
Einstein," Prof. Rabi concluded,  
"he would have to take along with  
it a major portion of the most in-  
teresting results of experimental  
physics and practically all the  
promise of the future."

"He does not want it back, al-  
though the Nazis urged him very  
strongly. It is a gift to mankind  
and a treasure to future genera-  
tions. Today, as he enters his  
eight decade, we all wish him  
health, happiness and, what is per-  
haps even more for a physicist,  
beautiful new discoveries."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/81 BY 4-103/MLC

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This is a clipping from  
page 78 of the  
New York Times for

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Clipped at the Seat of  
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G. L. R. V.  
B. J. R. J.  
M. A. B. J.



But such proofs are essential. Ordinary folk could shrug them off with the absurd assurance that only a dozen men could understand Einstein. Those days are over. On July 16, 1945, at Alamogordo, New Mexico, a small packet of matter was annihilated and a tremendous eruption of energy was created from it. The old familiar universe died that day. Now every one everywhere must revise his concepts and put "common sense" in its proper, very limited, place.

And that is the purpose of Mr. Barnett's very able little book. There have been many books on Dr. Einstein himself, but this is not one of them. There have been many "explanations" of his thought, or at least of the kind of evidence and thinking which led to his conclusions. By stretched analogies and inadequate mechanical models, if not by oversimplified mathematics, many writers have tried to popularize his ideas. Mr. Barnett avoids all that.

His entire effort is on rebuilding the reader's conception of the universe. He puts no strain on one's knowledge of experimental techniques or of mathematics. It is not an easy task to teach a worm that the earth is round or a fish that the air is navigable. Mr. Barnett's job is easier because human beings have intelligence and imagination. Most men could never create what Einstein did nor even follow his detailed reasoning. But they can achieve the new vision and accept the new concepts, provided only that they have the fortitude to outgrow the "self-evident" concepts of their youth.

The new conceptions already go far beyond the mere relativity of space and time and the equivalence of matter and energy. For instance, the universe is not infinite. Instead, space itself is curved, or rather, four-dimensional space-time curves back on itself



Mr. Glavin .....  
 Mr. Ladd .....

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE WEEKLY BOOK REVIEW, JANUARY 16, 1949

# New Vision of Universe as Seen by Einstein

## Mind of Man Taken on Cosmic Grand Tour Following Revolutionary Theories of Great Physicist

THE UNIVERSE AND DR. EINSTEIN.  
 By Lincoln Barnett. . . . 121  
 New York: William Sloane Associates. . . . \$2.50.

Reviewed by  
 GERALD WENDT  
 Editor of "Science Illustrated"

**E**INSTEIN was right. That is the cosmic message of the atomic bomb. All its reverberating consequences are minor compared with its explosive proof that the old universe of Galileo and Sir Isaac Newton is outmoded, that the world of simple mechanics, of gravitational force and superficial chemical reactions, of immutable space and time, is only a special case of a far more immense reality, and that common sense "is nothing more than a deposit of prejudices laid down in the mind prior to the age of eighteen."

Mathematicians and physicists were convinced long ago. On May 29, 1919, an eclipse of the sun showed that light rays from distant stars can be bent by passing close to the sun, and thus proved that the old idea of gravitation was wrong and Einstein right. In 1936 Dr. H. E. Ives, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, proved that high-speed oratories, proved that high-speed moving atoms do reduce the frequency of their characteristic radiations. Again Einstein was right: high-speed clocks do slow down and at the velocity of light time stands still. With these new conceptions the experts were able to design cyclotrons and the atomic bomb.

But there has hardly been time enough since the first sunbeam emerged from the new-born sun for such a beam to traverse more than 1 per cent of this grand cosmic tour. The universe can hardly be more than two billion years old. The evidence for this is threefold. First, the galaxies are all without exception, racing away from each other, the remotest with a speed of 25,000 miles a second, they act as if they had all started from a single compact center about two billion years ago. Second, the rate at which most stars are transmitting matter into energy implies that the average age of present visible stars is also about two billion years. Third, the rate at which uranium naturally changes to lead, and the amount of lead and uranium in the earth, also indicate that the original uranium supply must have been created two billion years ago. Mr. Barnett does not hesitate to write "creation" with a capital C.

With such a recent beginning, what of the end? There is no answer yet. It awaits the big telescope on Palomar Mountain. It may be that "some billions of years from now" all the processes of nature will cease. All space will be at the same temperature. There will be no light, no life, no warmth—nothing but perpetual and irrevocable stagnation. Time itself will come to an end." On the other hand it may be that "somehow, somewhere beyond man's meager ken, the universe may be rebuilding itself." Matter may be in process of formation from radiation, atoms may combine into dust and dust into stars. Both processes may be going on at once, or they may follow each other in vast cosmic pulses in a self-perpetuating, pulsating universe. Nobody knows—yet.

Meanwhile Dr. Einstein himself has for many years been working on an extension of his analysis which will include electromagnetism, forces, along with gravitation, matter and motion, under a single vast concept that he calls "unified field theory." It is "intolerable to the theoretical spirit," said Einstein himself, that these two separate structures of space exist independently of each other. But little can be said of it now.

"The Universe and Dr. Einstein" sets a new standard in science writing and is, I think, the first American book that can be compared in maturity, clarity and grace with the distinguished and influential works of Sir James Jeans and Sir Arthur Eddington. It deserves equal acceptance. If only for its literary quality. Yet Mr. Barnett is no scientist. A graduate from Columbia in four



A photograph by Lotte Jacobi from "The Universe and Dr. Einstein." Albert Einstein is his first book. All but a few pages of the city staff of the Herald Tribune, then for nine as a series of three articles in "Life." This "Harper's Magazine."

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

## Einstein Slated For Operation In a 'Day or So'

Hospital Bulletin States  
Clinical Examinations  
Are Not Quite Completed

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Dr. Albert Einstein will "undergo an abdominal operation within the next day or so," it was announced yesterday in a bulletin issued at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, where the sixty-nine-year-old physicist has been under observation since Monday.

Neither the hospital nor physicians connected with the case would confirm press association reports that the operation will be performed this morning, and that it is designed to correct a long-standing gall bladder condition said to be non-malignant.

The official bulletin, issued by Dr. Morris Hinenburg, executive director of the hospital, said: "The clinical examinations for which Professor Einstein entered Jewish Hospital are not quite completed. From present indications, he will undergo an abdominal operation in the next day or so."

To this hospital officials would only add that Dr. Einstein was in good spirits and resting comfortably. They confirmed reports that, if he does undergo surgery, the operation will be performed by Dr. Rudolph Nissen, of 755 Park Park Avenue.

Discoverer of the famed theory of relativity that bears his name and winner of the 1922 Nobel Prize for physics, Dr. Einstein came to this country fifteen years ago as a voluntary exile from Hitler's Germany. He lives in Princeton, N. J., where he is a life member of the Institute for Advanced Study.

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76 MAR 11 1949

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N. Y. Herald Tribune  
DATED DEC 31 1948  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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53 MAR 11 1949

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8/2/48

# EINSTEIN LAUDS TEACHER WHO DEFIED WITCH-HUNT

Albert Einstein and one hundred other prominent persons yesterday lauded the defense of the Constitution by Samuel Wallach, former Teachers Union president, before a Congressional sub-committee.

The message, signed by the supporters as individuals read: "I commend the statement made by Samuel Wallach before the Hartley committee. I believe we need teachers like Samuel Wallach in our schools. I join with you in urging the Board of Education to take no punitive action against him."

The yellow press has been pressuring the Board of Education to dismiss Wallach.

A House labor subcommittee "investigating" the Teachers Union on Oct. 1 sought to probe into Wallach's personal political beliefs. Wallach replied:

"I have tried . . . to inspire my youngsters with a deep devotion

to the American way of life, our Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. . . . From my teaching my pupils developed the feeling that we are living in a country where nobody has the right to ask what are your beliefs, how you worship God, what you read.

"As a teacher and believer in fundamental principles, it seems to me that it would be a betrayal of everything I have been teaching for me to cooperate with this Committee in an investigation of a man's opinions, his political beliefs, his religion, or private views."

Among the signers were Prof. R. P. McKean, Chicago University; W. H. Burton, Harvard University; Hamilton Field, president, Rollins College; Kirtley Mather, Harvard; F. O. Matthiessen, Harvard; Shirley Graham, author; Paul Strand, film producer; and Saul Mills, New York City CIO.

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*McDonnell*  
*Loeb*

This is a clipping from Page 7 of the Daily Worker

Date 11-2-48  
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

DEC 17 1948 114

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88

# THESE DAYS

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

**A**LBERT EINSTEIN, who has in recent years spoken with easy alacrity on all sorts of subjects, including domestic politics and foreign policy of the United States, is opposed to rearmament. He is apparently a one-worlder.

At any rate, this is what he wrote and what Cord Meyer Jr. of the United World Federalists made available:

"The proposed militarization of the nation not only immediately threatens us with war; it will also slowly but surely destroy the democratic spirit and dignity of the individual in our land. The assertion that events abroad force us to arm is wrong. We must combat it with all our strength."

LET us look at that paragraph closely:

1. "Proposed militarization." Who has proposed that? Who wants it? We are faced by a colossal enemy and we are forced to defend ourselves. Actually, this country wants peace.

It has spent about \$17,000,000,000 since the war to get a peace. But our enemy refuses us peace; yet the worthy professor calls ordinary steps in national defense "proposed militarization."

2. "Democratic spirit and dignity of the individual." Would the democratic spirit survive conquest by Soviet Russia here any more than it has survived in Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia?

Does Prof. Einstein mean to say that if we are not able to aid and even defend the western countries, the democratic spirit can survive in France or Italy or Great Britain?

THE professor is a refugee in this country from Nazi oppression. The United States has provided him with a sanctuary where he can work and study and think in freedom.

Americans are pleased that this country can offer him the opportunity for continued study.

Yet, as one reads this statement, it is impossible not to wonder whether the learned professor does not believe that he has, in some manner, honored the United States in coming here.

For he does not believe in us but in what he calls a "supra-national organization."

Well, we have a supra-national organization, the United Nations.

WHAT has the United Nations been able to do to safeguard the peace of the world, the

Democratic spirit of the dignity of the individual?

What has that supra-national organization been able to do to lessen slave labor, to free the millions of slaves in Siberia and Turkestan?

What has UN been able to do to maintain the treaties written since the war? What did it do about Hungary or Czechoslovakia?

What is it now doing about Berlin?

PROFESSOR Einstein further says:

"Actually, our own rearmament, through the reaction of other nations to it, will bring about that very situation on which its advocates seek to base their proposals."

From that we must assume that Professor Einstein blames the United States for the present warlike atmosphere in the world. He seems to adopt the position that if the United States disarmed, Soviet Russia would disarm.

That is like the Russian proposal concerning Korea, which is that if we withdrew our troops and they withdrew their troops, there would be no troops in Korea. But they say nothing of having established a Communist army in Korea consisting of Mongols, Manchurians, Koreans and Chinese—an army that is as much a part of the Soviet defense forces as anything moving out of the Kremlin.

THE professor is politically naive, but he possesses considerable influence because there are those who believe that a mind that can produce a provable theory concerning matter and energy has full understanding on the politics of the world.

It is like assuming that because Tom Dewey is a competent public administrator, he is also a competent scholar in the field of astrophysics.

Not many human beings can be all things to all men or know all fields of human endeavor.

At any rate, when the professor would have this country defenseless in pursuit of a hypothetical one world, he is doing the United States great mischief and he ought to be told so.

We want to remain American—not one worlders. I would not exchange my chance to vote in this election between Harry Truman and Tom Dewey, and against Henry Wallace, for all the supra-national organizations that fancy can conjure up.

(Copyright, 1948, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Times Herald  
Page 7

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### PRAISE BY EINSTEIN FOR WALLACE CITED

The National Wallace for President Committee announced yesterday from its headquarters at 39 Park Avenue that Prof. Albert Einstein had included Henry A. Wallace, along with the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the late Wendell L. Willkie, in the category of men "who are above the petty bickering of the day and without any selfish interest." Professor Einstein declared that "such men were Roosevelt and Willkie and such a man is Henry Wallace."

The professor's statement was included in his comments on Mr. Wallace's new book, "Toward World Peace," which will be published on April 15. In his note on that he said, according to the Wallace committee:

"This book is as clear, honest and unassuming as its author. If you read it carefully and without prejudice and with detachment you will have to agree with its fundamental premises. At least that is the only way I can see it."

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

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Prof. Albert Einstein

60 MAY 14 1948 364

CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. Times  
DATE MAR 30 1948  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

58

# Einstein Likens Wallace to FDR

Scientist Albert Einstein yesterday endorsed Henry A. Wallace's views on peace and hailed him as a man who "can save us from the threatening domestic and international situation."

Likening Wallace to Roosevelt and Willkie, Einstein declared that "only men who are above the petty bickering of the day and without any selfish interest can save us from the threatening domestic and international situation. Such men were Roosevelt and Willkie, and such a man is Henry Wallace."



The noted scientist, who devoted 40 years of his life to scientific research which formed the basis for the development of the

atomic bomb, has become increasingly concerned that atomic energy is being used for military and destructive purposes.

Einstein's statement on Wallace was included in his comments on Wallace's new book *Toward World Peace* to be published April 15. Of Wallace's book on foreign policy, he declared:

"This book is as clear, honest and unassuming as its author. If you read it carefully and without prejudice and with detachment, you will have to agree with its fundamental premises—at least that is the only way I can see it."

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*Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'J. H. M. G.'*

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65 APR 14 1948

This is a clipping from Page 1 of the Daily Worker

Date 3-30-48  
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

*Handwritten initials/signature*

324  
53 APR 19 1948

# Dr. Einstein Hits Soviet Scientists For Opposing 'World Government'

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—In a polite but blunt open letter replying to a "benevolent attack" upon him by four leading Soviet scientists for his support of "world government," Dr. Albert Einstein today criticized the Soviet Union for its stand on international control of atomic energy development.

If the suggestions of the American Government with regard to atomic weapons were not acceptable, they could at least have served as a basis of discussion for a real solution of the problems of international security, Dr. Einstein wrote.

"It is, indeed, the attitude of the Soviet Government that was partly negative and partly dilatory which has made it so difficult for well-meaning people in this country to use their political influence as they would have wanted, and to oppose the 'warmongers,'" Dr. Einstein declared.

The Soviet scientists had asserted that American efforts to limit national sovereignty and to create

a supranational security organization were actually an effort of "capitalist monopolies" for the "economic and political enslavement of foreign countries."

Dr. Einstein replied that "such arguments impress me as a kind of mythology; they are not convincing."

"Although your letter, in the main, is clothed in an attack upon the non-socialistic foreign countries, particularly the United States," Dr. Einstein wrote, "I believe that behind the aggressive front there lies a defensive mental attitude which is nothing else but the trend toward an almost unlimited isolationism."

An escape into isolationism was not difficult to understand if one realized what Russia had suffered at the hands of foreign countries during the last three decades, Dr. Einstein stated.

"However understandable this

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....

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Dr. Albert Einstein

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tion Russia achieved independence, which its people defended in civil-war battles "against a bloc of imperialist states" and, in the second World War, against "German fascist invaders," they argued.

"Now the advocates of a 'world imperative' invite us to surrender this independence voluntarily in the name of a certain 'world government,' which, with a highly sounding trademark, conceals world domination of capitalist monopolies," they declared.

#### Idea of "Little Assembly" Hit

American diplomacy, they asserted, was engaged in an effort to turn the United Nations into a branch of the State Department. For this reason, they said, it was pushing the creation of a "Little Assembly" which would bypass the Security Council on which the Soviet Union now had the power of veto.

Dr. Einstein, in reply, said that he shared the view of the Soviet scientists "that a socialist economy possesses advantages which definitely counter-balance its disadvantages whenever the management lives up, at least to some extent, to adequate standards." Capitalism or free enterprise, he believed, would prove unable to check unemployment or cyclical depression. He continued:

"On the other hand, we should not make the mistake of blaming capitalism for all existing social and political evils, and of assuming that the very establishment of socialism would be able to cure all the social and political ills of humanity."

"The danger of such a belief lies, first, in the fact that it encourages fanatical intolerance on the part of all the faithful by making a possible social method into a type of church which brands all those who do not belong to it as traitors or as nasty evildoers."

"Once this stage has been reached, the ability to understand the convictions and actions of the faithful vanishes completely."

Any government is in itself an evil insofar as it carries within it the tendency to deteriorate into tyranny. However, except for a very small number of anarchists, everyone of us is convinced that civilized society cannot exist without a government.

"In a healthy nation there is a kind of dynamic balance between the will of the people and the government which prevents its degeneration into tyranny. It is obvious that the danger of such deterioration is more acute in a country in



# EINSTEIN FITS VIEW OF SOVIET EXPERTS

Continued From Page 1

desire for isolationism may be," Dr. Einstein added, "it remains no less disastrous to Russia and to all other nations."

The Soviet scientists' open letter criticizing Dr. Einstein was published in *The New Times* of Moscow on Nov. 26, 1947. Their action was reported in a Moscow dispatch to *The Associated Press* published in *THE NEW YORK TIMES*.

The open letter was signed by Sergei Vavilov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; A. N. Brunkin, director of the Colloid-Electrochemical Institute of the Academy, Moscow; A. F. Ioffe, director of the Physico-Chemical Institute of the Academy, Leningrad, and N. N. Semionov, director of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy, Moscow.

Published by Atomic Scientists

Dr. Einstein's reply is published and the Soviet scientists' open letter reprinted in the February issue of the *Bulletin* of the Atomic Scientists, published by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

In their letter the Soviet scientists asserted that supporters of "world government" were "widely using allegedly radical phrases to the effect that state sovereignty in the atom age has allegedly become a survival of old times."

"They attacked this on the ground that such ideas were promoted at the origin of the League of Nations and that they represented the 'imperialist' aims of 'capitalist monopolies.' Until the Bolshevik revolution Russia, they asserted, was dependent economically and politically on 'world capitalist monopolies.'"

Through the Bolshevik Revolution Russia achieved independence, which its people defended in civil-war battles "against a bloc of imperialist states" and, in the second World War, against "German fascist invaders," they argued.

"Now the advocates of a 'world government' invite us to surrender this independence voluntarily in the name of a certain 'world government,' which, with a highly sounding trademark, conceals world domination of capitalist monopolies," they declared.

It is not only over the armed forces but also over all the channels of education and information as well as over the economic existence of every single citizen.

"I say this merely to indicate that socialism as such cannot be considered the solution to all social problems but merely as a framework within which such a solution is possible."

## Dr. Einstein Calls Russia's Isolationism Trend Dangerous

Dr. Albert Einstein yesterday made public a letter to four Soviet scientists in which he told them that Russia was embarked on a "trend toward unlimited isolationism."



He said it would be "disastrous" to Russia as well as all other nations. The famed mathematician's comments were in an open letter, in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, replying to an attack made on him by the Soviet scientists last November.

### Had Criticized Einstein

The four men, one of them the president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, had written in the Moscow New Times that Einstein's support of a world government was "dangerous and harmful" to the cause of peace.

The burden of their long argument was that the idea of world government was only a cloak for "unlimited plans" of American imperialists. It contained a ringing defense of national sovereignty as a protection against "world domination of capitalistic monopolies."

Einstein's reply: Such arguments are "a kind of mythology."

It is "difficult for me to take the alleged exploitation of the world by the United States seriously," he wrote.

### Cites Socialism Points

He expressed his belief that American capitalism or free enterprise could not prevent depres-

sions and unemployment, and said socialism had advantages offsetting its drawbacks whenever its management lives up, "at least to some extent," to adequate standards.

But Einstein pointed out, he thought the danger of "degeneration into tyranny" was more acute in a nation where the government "has authority not only over the armed forces but also over all the channels of education and information as well as over the economic existence of every single citizen."

He said he was surprised to find that the Russians were such "passionate opponents of anarchy in the economic sphere, and yet equally passionate advocates of anarchy, e. g., unlimited sovereignty, in the sphere of international politics."

*Einstein File*

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76 JAN 30 1948

*File 5788*

This clipping is from  
Page 11 of the  
Washington Post 1/30/48

51 FEB 9 1948

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# Einstein Saw Atomic Energy In 1934, but as

By Thomas R. Henry

Behind the atomic age stands the figure of bigbrowed, absent-minded, violin-playing Albert Einstein.

Out of his brain came the revolutionary concept that mass and energy were interchangeable, that every gram of mass was the same thing as so many ergs of energy.

He propounded it in a mathematical statement which has become one of the major cornerstones of science— $E=mc^2$ — $c$  being the velocity of light, or about 185,000 miles a second.

The first time I met Dr. Einstein was at the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Pittsburgh, Christmas week, 1934. He was being questioned about the possibility of bringing about some conversion of mass into energy by splitting the nuclei of atoms.

"Yes," the great physicist said, "but it would not be practical."

"It would be like a blind man on a dark night hunting ducks by firing a shot gun straight up in the air in a country where there were very few ducks."

Some said then that this statement made the attainment of atomic energy seem too easy.

This was a little more than 10 years before Hiroshima.

The first faint dawn of the atomic age came one dismal, rainy January afternoon in 1939 in a classroom at George Washington University.

A few weeks ago during a meeting of the American Physical Society at the university, William Lawrence of the New York Times asked me to show him that classroom. I hope I took him to the right one. He approached as a pilgrim might approach a holy place.

I would like to make a suggestion to President Cloyd Heck Marvin. Isn't it about time that an appropriate tablet was placed on the wall of that room? It was the birthplace of the brave new world. For generations to come pilgrims in Washington will seek it out.

Bob Potter, then on the staff of Science Service, and I happened to be the only reporters present at that fateful conference on atomic physics conducted each year under the joint auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and George Washington University.

I remember the announcement by Niels Bohr in his hardly comprehensible English of his communications with Dr. Lise Meitner; of the frantic search over the city for a German physical journal in which Otto Hahn had misinterpreted his strange findings at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Dahlgren; of the efforts of Dr. Merle Tuve, now director of the Terrestrial Magnetism Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution to explain the phenomenon to everybody who knew very little

# Atomic Energy

of atomic physics; of how excited Dr. George Gamow, who had lately escaped from Russia and now was on the George Washington staff, writing incomprehensible equations on the blackboard; of the mathematically minded, rather phlegmatic Dr. Edward Teller, a fellow refugee, disputing these equations with Gamow; of Dr. Enrico Fermi, Italian refugee who a few years ago had missed the same findings; as it has been said, "by the thickness of a sheet of tin foil." Dr. Fermi left the meeting early and returned to his laboratory at Columbia. I remember the thrill the next morning when Dr. Tuve told of working all night and finally achieving the fission of the uranium atom at sunrise.

Very misty was the future which would result from the strange new discovery on that gray January afternoon. What I remember best was the barely suppressed excitement shown by some of the greatest physicists in the world. They themselves were as much in the dark as anybody—but they realized that the world would never be quite the same again—that they, and they alone for the time being, were at one of the great turning points of human history. This atmosphere drowned out everything else. It may be overstated some of the details. Potter and I occasionally have argued over our recollections.

The two or three stories I wrote at the time now seem unbelievably crude and naive. They were necessarily quite inaccurate, but fairly representative of what was known then.

It was not until about six months later that the mystic symbol U235 appeared in the picture. It was first mentioned at a meeting of the American Physical Society at the Bureau of Standards. Looking back on it now I can see where I completely missed the significance of this rather obscure announcement.

It was at about that time that I happened to be on a train speeding through Texas with a group of world famous astronomers and physicists. They were on their way to the dedication of the McDonald Observatory in the West Texas mountains.

Among them was Dr. Arthur Compton, now president of Washington University, Nobel prize winner, one of the greatest physicists in the world. He had not been present at any of the Washington meetings and admitted knowing nothing of uranium fission only from newspaper stories.

The reporters told him about it. He did not hesitate to predict that there was a source of energy which sooner or later would be of tremendous significance. He passed lightly over the technical difficulties which everybody else had stressed so much.

Strange to say this interview with a man who admittedly knew nothing about it was the first time that the splitting of the atom got on the front pages of the New York newspapers.

About a year later, with the war in full swing and secrecy restrictions imposed, I approached one of America's leading physicists who was working on the uranium fission problem.

"I can't tell you anything," he said. "Only yesterday the FBI was on my neck for using the term U235 in a telegram to Fermi."

"Isn't there anything new on separating U235 from ordinary uranium?" I asked.

"I can't tell you anything," he said. "I can't even tell you what you know already—that the only way it can be done is to get uranium into the form of a gas, uranium fluoride, and then separate it by thermal distillation tubes. You know uranium fluoride is about the most corrosive stuff in existence. It would require distillation tubes as big as the Washington monument lined with gold." "If it was important enough," I suggested, "you might persuade the President to take the gold out of Fort Knox."

He turned pale. "My God," he said, "who told you we were planning to do that?"

At that time certain crucial experiments were in progress at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

I went there one afternoon and got a very cold reception from the physicist in charge—so much so that I threatened to complain to President Isalah Bowman. He didn't seem in the least intimidated and told me to go ahead.

"Isn't it true," I asked, "that you are using a distillation tube lined with gold?"

He glared at me angrily. "Well, you can be damn sure it

- Mr. E. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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"lined with platinum," he said. Had an FBI man been listening through a keyhole at the time, the professor might have gone to jail for this inadvertent remark uttered in a moment of rather scared anger.

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the summer of 1941 I accompanied a Navy expedition which landed Marines in Iceland—perhaps the first American move in the war.

The destroyer I was on at the time was sunk by a German mine a few months later—the first American ship sunk in a war which had not yet been declared.

There was a very assertive young lieutenant aboard for whom I had an instinctive dislike.

"I know all about this U-235," he said in the wardroom one night.

"The Navy knows all about it"—he always spoke as if he was the official voice of the Navy.

"The way the Navy looks at it is that it's a lot of bunk—just stuff put out by German agents trying to stir up trouble."

"And as for these theoretical scientists with German names—I'll tell you right now the Navy's got no use for them," he continued. "If I had my way we'd line them all up against the wall tomorrow morning."

I first heard about the atomic

bombing of Japanese cities under rather weird circumstances.

It was in Budapest about the second week in August two years ago. I was there, with two or three other war correspondents, strictly against orders. This eerily-lovely, ruined city was in exclusively Russian territory. It was barred to all Americans and British except two small detachments of soldiers and civilian clerks who represented the Allied Control Commission.

Nevertheless, we were there and the afternoon we arrived—through courtesy or stupidity of the Russians, I never could tell which, and to the great annoyance of Gen. Mark Clark's public relations officers in Vienna—Americans, British and Russians were quite excited. A Hungarian newspaper had just appeared with a banner headline and a few distorted details of the bombing of Hiroshima. The account was in Hungarian and very few foreigners can read this language.

I found myself probably the only man in Budapest with the faintest idea of what it was all about. I had known about most of the experimental work on atom splitting previous to the fall of 1941 when security restrictions had been placed on most aspects of it. I had also known, through rumors picked up here and there, of the Manhattan

project and the "secret 644" in the New Mexico desert.

"But what of it?" asked a British lady correspondent with our little group. "It's just another explosive, isn't it? They've been bringing out new weapons all the time and this is only something a little worse than what has gone before."

"No," I said. "You can compare the situation to that of a B-29 sweeping over the battlefield of Agincourt. There's about the difference between this stuff and a block buster as between a bombing plane and the bows of the English archers."

I think the lady was duly impressed for she then started making out a case that the atomic bomb really had been invented by an Englishman.

This was a hard argument to answer, if it was worth answering, because nobody was more keenly aware than I of the magnitude of the British contributions to this great revolution in human destinies and of the relatively small contributions of my fellow countrymen until just before the end.

It was futile to belittle the claims of Lord Rutherford, the first man ever consciously to split an atom; of Sir James Chadwick, the discoverer of the neutron, and of a score of others. And it would have been wasted breath to have talked of Becquerel, of the Curies, of Nils Bohr

the Dane, of the Germans, the Russians, even of the Hungarians.

The Russians put us up in a convent that night. The kindly old sisters also were excited about the atomic bomb. In the middle of the night there was a battle in the street outside between Russians and Hungarian guerrillas; bullets plinged through our windows and we all spent part of the night laying flat on the floor of a hallway.

After that I felt like writing and got out my typewriter. The moon was full over the ruins. From a few blocks away came the weird music of a gypsy orchestra. In a few minutes an angry mother superior knocked at my door. She said the noise of my typewriter was keeping the nuns awake and she thought they had had enough of an ordeal for one night.

The title of my war book, when I get around to writing it, will be somewhat misleading but should have a good sales pull. It will be "My Three Nights in a Convent."



- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Leonard \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# BROADWAY

By DANTON WALKER

**DENAMIN** W. COHEN, just resigned as counselor of the State Department, can remain in Washington if he chooses as \$100,000-a-year lobbyist for the movie industry. Albert Einstein, the Princeton atomic professor, looking for a home in Westport, Conn., that will provide him a little anonymity. Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit getting

shakeups and investigations as an outgrowth of the bookie scandal in Gotham. Happy Chandler will have a FBI men check on reports of shady characters gambling, etc. in ball parks. The men picked for the job will get the okay



of J. Edgar Hoover. Racketeers are reported to be shaking down operators of neighborhood dance halls around town. For the now-I've-heard-everything department: some political dopsters in the liberal camp expect Henry Wallace to pull a surprise play by announcing that he's a candidate, not for the Presidency but for governor of New York.

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104 68 OCT 11 1947

EX-30

JUL 23 1947

254  
52 OCT 20 1947

Times Herald  
Page 22

# Einstein Warns Peace Requires A-Bomb Control

By United Press

Prof. Albert Einstein and other noted members of the Federation of American Scientists warned yesterday that "human security can never be assured until the world has been made safe for atomic energy."

They appealed—on the second anniversary of the first atom bomb explosion in New Mexico, July 16, 1945—for international atomic energy control through the United Nations. "There must be one world or none," they said.

### Realize Difficulties

The warning was issued over the signature of Dr. Robert F. Marshak, chairman of the F.A.S. and professor of physics at the University of Rochester. Einstein signed it both as a federation member and as chairman of the emergency committee of atomic scientists.

The scientists said that although they knew from the beginning that the task of achieving international control would be difficult, "the lack of progress to date has been discouraging."

"Some people, in fact," they said, "have accepted defeat, and have actually suggested that the

United Nations negotiations be abandoned. We, on the other hand, on this second anniversary of the atomic bomb, affirm our belief that the common interests which led to the establishment of the U.N. are more compelling than ever.

### Many Lessons Learned

"We have learned many valuable lessons during the past two years. We now know that the problem of atomic energy cannot be solved apart from the consideration of other issues.

"At the same time we maintain that human security can never be assured until the world has been made safe for atomic energy. It is necessary to pursue every avenue toward one world, taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by the U.N. and its agencies."

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD  
AFTERNOON BULLDOG EDITION  
164 DATE

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# A Book That Recalls Ominous Parallels

By Samuel Sillen

For American scientists there is a timely lesson in Einstein's His Life and Times, a new biography by Philip Frank. It is the lesson that the crusade against Communism is in reality a crusade against all science. In reading the sections dealing with Hitler's persecution of Einstein, we are sharply reminded of the current anti-Communist drive as expressed in the Rankin Committee's persecution of Professor Harlow Shapley.



Even in the years before Hitler came to power, Einstein was attacked by the German reactionaries as a purveyor of "Bolshevism in physics." The hate-agitators of the German press denounced him for "conspiring" in Moscow with the Soviet government even though the scientist never did visit the Soviet Union.

Einstein was not in Germany at the time of the Reichstag fire. His absence was most fortunate. For even though he had stayed clear of actual politics all his life, the Nazis accused him of being the chief of a secret "communist" movement. They tried to

show there was something "Bolshevistic" about his "Jewish physics." They said he represented "the Asiatic spirit in science."

We are reminded that Einstein's writings on the relativity theory were burned publicly in the square before the State Opera House in Berlin, together with other books, some of which were regarded as obscene, others as Bolshevistic.

When the scientist Max Planck urged Hitler to make use of certain Jewish scientists, the Fuehrer replied: "Believe me. Those that are are not Bolsheviks openly are so in secret."

The Gestapo raided Einstein's villa at Caputh, where they asserted the Communist Party had hidden stores of arms. They confiscated the villa, as well as Einstein's bank account and other possessions. Einstein received this announcement from the German police: "The property was obviously going to be used to finance a Communist revolt."

Such passages forcibly remind one of the current agitation of the Schwellenbachs and J. Parnell Thomases to outlaw the Communist Party and Communist ideas. The technique is the same: the Big Lie. The object is the same: to ban all honest thought. The Schwellenbach mentality



ALBERT EINSTEIN

is very much like that of a certain New York alderman in the days following World War I. At that time, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who was president of the Board of Alderman, proposed that the visiting Einstein be given the "freedom of the City of New York." But one alderman protested on "patriotic" grounds.

He said that Einstein, being a German, was an "enemy alien" (in Germany, he was simultaneously attacked by reaction as a "pacifist"). Said the alderman: "In 1909 the key of the city was unfortunately given to Dr. Cook, who pretended to have discovered the North Pole." How, he asked, do we know that Einstein really discovered the theory of relativity? New York must not be "taken in" by the foreigner.

The alderman, needless to say, was not only anti-Semitic but anti-Communist. His spirit marches on in the corridors of the capitol.

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MAR 29 1947



# Bikini Bomb Now But a Toy, Einstein Says

Paris, Jan. 6 (DMS).—Albert Einstein, was quoted today as saying that atom bombs now being manufactured are so powerful that the one used at Bikini was a "mere plaything" by comparison.

An article in Ce Soir, a Communist publication in Paris, said the renowned physicist made known his views to R. J. Longuet, the paper's New York correspondent.

Einstein expressed disbelief that a system of international inspections is sufficient to preserve peace—but only radical measures, which would transfer military power to the international organization.

## Criticizes U. S. Military Quarters

Einstein criticizes United States military quarters for "attempting to donate everything, including scientific research and publication of data." The physicist deplored the militarist spirit which he said animates the United States as a result of the war, adding:

"Before the war, it was impossible for the Government to obtain the smallest appropriations from Congress for armaments.

"Today, they are spending 20 billions fortifying distant Pacific isles, although nobody is threatening the powerful United States.

"America is a land of extremes—either no Army or an enormous Army."

Asked if he knew of progress made in Russian atom research, Einstein replied:

"Not exactly, but the Russians are working hard. Everybody is working hard on researches."

When asked his impressions of politics in France, the scientist replied:

"From a distance, I have an impression that there is only one real party in France with a solid organization and precise program. That's the Communist Party.

"Social democracy has degenerated, but the future belongs to socialism or some form of socialism."

*File in main  
file on Albert Einstein  
87*

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

*Jones  
Hepburn*

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87 JAN 30 1947

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This is a clipping from the  
Washington Post dated 1/7/47  
Page 9

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50 FEB 4 1947 *cc*

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

# Einstein Plea: Defy Probers

Dr. Albert Einstein, world famed physicist, said in a letter made public yesterday that intellectuals should refuse to cooperate with Congressional investigating committees as a protest against "slavery intended for them."

"Reactionary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts and are now proceeding to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive," Einstein wrote William Frauenglass, a New York English teacher facing dismissal for refusing to testify before the Senate internal security subcommittee.

"What ought intellectuals do against this evil? Every intellectual who is called before one of these committees ought to refuse to testify. He must be prepared for jail and economic ruin; in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country."

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CLIPPING FROM THE  
 N. Y. N.Y. NEWS  
 DATED JUN 12 1953  
 PUBLISHED BY N. Y. DIVISION

*Serial Editor*

*File 15-21*

INDEXED - 70

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

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**EINSTEIN MEDICAL COLLEGE**

This city has a new medical school, fittingly named the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and dedicated on Sunday before an audience of 5,000 persons. Congratulatory messages sent by high public officials from the President down emphasized the part that this college will play in meeting the shortage of physicians. The school must be regarded as more than just another institution with which a teaching hospital is affiliated. Though its first class has only just entered, it already ranks with the great medical schools of the world. It starts more or less full fledged, with adequate teaching and laboratory facilities, and hospitals and other auxiliaries usually acquired slowly through the years. Its faculty commands respect by reason of its remarkable quality. There is little doubt that to have been trained by the Albert Einstein College of Medicine will be regarded as a mark of distinction by its fortunate graduates.

The college is the heart of a new medical center which is to cost \$100,000,000 and in which the teaching of medicine, research and the care of the sick will be integrated in accordance with the newer conception of medicine's educational needs. What is more, it will be open to all who are academically qualified, without regard for race, creed or nationality.

This is exactly as Albert Einstein would have had it. Administered in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that his high hopes for the part that it will play in the advance of medicine and in the national welfare will be realized.

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EINSTEIN, IN LAST ACT, JOINED WITH OTHER WORLD SCIENTISTS  
IN APPEAL TO PREVENT WAR

Albert Einstein

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76 JUL 18 1955

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This is a clipping from  
page 4 of the

- ( ) Daily Worker
- (  ) The Worker
- ( ) New Leader

Date JUL 17 1955  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

66 JUL 18 1955

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*[Signature]*

*WILSON*

The purpose of this statement. The first move came as a collaboration between Einstein and myself. Einstein's signature was given in the last week of his life. Since his death I have approached men of scientific competence both in the East and in the West, for political disagreements should not influence men of science in estimating what is probable, but some of those approached have not yet replied. I am bringing the warning pronounced by the signatories



to the notice of all the powerful governments of the world in the earnest hope that they may agree to allow their citizens to survive.

**SCIENTISTS' STATEMENT**

In the tragic situation which confronts humanity, we feel that scientists should assemble in conference to appraise the perils that have arisen as a result of the development of weapons of mass destruction, and to discuss a resolution in the spirit of the appended draft.

We are speaking on this occasion, not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed, but as human beings, members of the species man, whose continued existence is in doubt. The world is full of conflicts, and, overshadowing all minor conflicts, the titanic struggle between communism and anti-communism.

Almost everybody who is politically conscious has strong feelings about one or more of these issues; but we want you, if you can, to set aside such feelings and consider yourselves only as members of a biological species which has had a remarkable history, and whose disappearance none of us universal

debt. We have to learn to think in a new way. We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask ourselves is: what steps can be taken to prevent a military contest of which the issue must be disastrous to all parties?

The general public, and even many men in position of authority, have not realized what would be involved in a war with nuclear bombs. The general public still thinks in terms of the obliteration of cities. It is understood that the new bombs are more powerful than the old, and that, while one A-bomb could obliterate Hiroshima, one H-bomb could obliterate the largest cities, such as London, New York and Moscow.

**A WIDER PERIL**

No doubt in an H-bomb war great cities would be obliterated. But this is one of the minor disasters that would have to be faced. If everybody in London, New York and Moscow were exterminated the world might, in the course of a few centuries, recover from the blow. But we now know, especially since the Bikini test, that nuclear bombs can gradually spread destruction over a very much wider area than had been supposed.

It is stated on very good authority that a bomb can now be manufactured which will be 2,500 times as powerful as that which destroyed Hiroshima.

Such a bomb, if exploded near the ground or under water, sends the ground or radioactive particles into the upper air. They sink gradually and the form of the surface of the earth in It was this dust which infected the Japanese fishermen and their catch of fish.

No one knows how widely such lethal radioactive particles might be diffused, but the best authorities are unanimous in saying that a war with H-bombs might quite possibly put an end to the human race. It is feared that if many H-bombs are used there will be universal death.

mand distasteful limitations of national sovereignty. But what perhaps impedes understanding of the situation more than anything else is that the term "mundane" feels vague and abstract. People scarcely realize in imagination that the danger is to themselves and their children, and not only to a dimly apprehended humanity. They can scarcely bring themselves to grasp that they, individually, and those



whom they love are in imminent danger of perishing agonizingly. And so they hope that perhaps war may be allowed to continue provided modern weapons are prohibited.

**ILLUSORY**

This hope is illusory. Whatever agreements not to use H-bombs had been reached in time of peace, they would no longer be considered binding in time of war, and both sides would set to work to manufacture H-bombs as soon as war broke out, for, if one side manufactured the bombs and the other did not, the side that manufactured them would inevitably be victorious.

Although an agreement to renounce nuclear weapons as part of a general reduction of armaments would not afford an ultimate solution, it would serve certain important purposes. First: any agreement between East and West is to the good in so far as it tends to diminish tension. Second: the abolition of thermonuclear weapons, if each

sen the fear of a sudden attack in the style of Pearl Harbor, which at present keeps both sides in a state of nervous apprehension. We should, therefore, welcome such an agreement, though only as a first step.

Most of us are not neutral in feeling, but, as human beings, we have to remember that, if the issues between East and West are to be decided in any manner that can give any possible satisfaction to anybody, whether Communist or anti-Communist, whether Asian or European or American, whether white or black, then these issues



# Einstein, in Last Act, Joined With Other World Scientists in Appeal to Prevent War

A POWERFUL SPUR to ending the cold war came last week from an appeal signed by eight world-renowned scientists. It was prepared by the late Albert Einstein and British philosopher Bertrand Russell. Seven of the eight are Nobel prize winners and they include Communists and anti-Communists.

Among the Nobel Prize winners who signed the appeal, besides Einstein, were Prof. Percy W. Bridgman, physicist, of Harvard; Prof. Herman J. Muller, geneticist of Indiana University; Prof. Leopold Infeld, of Warsaw University, and Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie of France. Others who signed were Prof. Cecil F. Powell, Prof. Joseph Rotblat and Prof. Hideki Yukawa.

The appeal called for the abolition of war and as a step in that direction East-West negotiations to renounce nuclear weapons and secure a general reduction of armaments.

## Full text of the appeal follows: RUSSELL'S STATEMENT

The accompanying statement, which has been signed by some of the most eminent scientific authorities in different parts of the world, deals with the perils of a nuclear war. It makes it clear that neither side can hope for victory in such a war and that there is a very real danger of the extermination of the human race by dust and rain from radioactive clouds.

It suggests that neither the public nor the governments of the world are adequately aware of the danger. It points out that an agreed prohibition of nuclear weapons, while it might be useful in lessening tension, would not afford a solution, since such weapons would certainly be manufactured and used in a great war in spite of previous agreements to the contrary.

The only hope for mankind is the avoidance of war. To call for a way of thinking which shall make such avoidance possible is the purpose of this statement.

The first move came as a collaboration between Einstein and myself. Einstein's signature was given in the last week of his life. Since his death I have approached men of scientific competence both in the East and in the West, for political disagreements should not influence men of science in est-



ALBERT EINSTEIN

We shall try to say no single word which should appeal to one group rather than to another. All, equally, are in peril, and, if the peril is understood, there is hope that they may collectively avert it.

We have to learn to think in a new way. We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask ourselves is: what steps can be taken

slow torture of disease and disintegration.

## MANY WARNINGS

Many warnings have been uttered by eminent men of science and by authorities in military strategy. None of them will say that the worst results are certain. What they do say is that these results are possible, and no one can be sure that they will not be realized.

We have not yet found that the views of experts on this question depend in any degree upon their politics or prejudices. They depend only, so far as our researches have revealed, upon the extent of the particular expert's knowledge. We have found that the men who know most are the most gloomy.

Here, then, is the problem which we present to you, stark and dreadful, and inescapable: shall we put an end to the human race; or shall mankind renounce war? People will not face this alternative because it is so difficult to abolish war.

The abolition of war will demand distasteful limitations of national sovereignty. But what perhaps impedes understanding of the situation more than anything else is that the term "mankind" feels vague and abstract. People scarcely realize in imagination that the danger is to themselves and their children and not only to a distant



# Lady Knows the Price, Not the Value

who has been around long enough to know his politicians, has an apt phrase. The lady, he says, borrowing from Oscar Wilde, "knows the price of the horse, but Mrs. Hobby, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that she has a cal-

officials, as well as many others, who have been around long enough to know his politicians, has an apt phrase. The lady, he says, borrowing from Oscar Wilde, "knows the price of the horse, but Mrs. Hobby, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that she has a cal-

MRS. HOBBY is also a demagogue (with both the small and large D) according to the public relations office of her department. When she entered the Eisenhower cabinet, she let it be known that she wished to be called "Mrs. Secretary," rather than Madam Secretary. The former title, she felt, was more in keeping with American tradition.



Seamen in the ILGWU's Justice

It couldn't have been for lack of ideas on the subject, or any other for that matter. Her history shows that she is a lady who vigorously pursues many different kinds of occupations at a time—and manages to be a chief executive of a dozen different enterprises at once.

### OF MARRIAGEABLE AGE

she just no time in idle dreaming, but ran for the Texas State Legislature in 1930 when she was 21, while being courted by former Texas Governor William Pettus



There was some concern expressed that as a Southern colored, there might be discrimination against Negro women. Major Hobby promptly answered the question by saying that Negroes would be recruited in proportion to their number in the population. Out of 450 officer candidates in the first group of trainees, 40 were Negroes.

LATER on, there was clamor for Negro assistant—some asked the appointment of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, a New Deal friend—but the appointment never came. And when Negroes complained of segregation of WACS, and of failure during the first two years to send Negro WACS overseas, and of an order that went out to break up the first interracial company of WACS, Col. Hobby kept a discreet silence.

Some of these spokesmen for the WTUL have huffed the organization tightly in recent years as though it was their personal property. They jealously guarded it from intrusion of younger people. Labor marched by them.

The actual pronouncement of the death sentence upon the WTUL came from the leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Rose

paper editors and of the National Publishers Association. A director of the Texas Medical Center, Co-editor and publisher of the Houston Post. Director of a Texas radio station. A member of the Houston Committee for Education in Alcoholism, the American Heart Association, the Houston Junior League—and so on, for another dozen associations.

ONE public figure has said of Mrs. Hobby that "the inefficiency of her administration is equalled only by its inhumanity."

This observation, made by Joseph L. Raub, Jr., chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, if true, may have its roots in her childhood. According to her biography, at the age of 10, when most little girls are skipping rope, Oveta Culp liked to sit in the lib-

Schneiderman, honorary president of the WTUL, an ILCWU employee, brought the report recommending liquidation because "they don't need us any more" and "let's step out gracefully."

She was supported by Pauline Newman, honorary vice-chairman, and by Sadie Reich, another ILCWU full-timer who blamed the women in unions for "lack of initiative and lack of

side to the Texas State Banking Department, later boasting that she had recastified these laws almost single-handedly.

OF MARRIAGEABLE age, she lost no time in idle dreaming, but ran for the Texas State Legislature in 1930 when she was 24, while being courted by former Texas Governor William Pettus Hobby, 26 years her senior. They were married the next year, and in 1931, she became one of the editors of her husband's influential newspapers, the Houston Post.

From there on, it was a straight road to the arms of the Republican Administration and a job at the Capitol. She wrote a book on parliamentary law, progressed higher in the ranks of the Houston Post, finally becoming executive vice-

(Continued on Page 10)

interest" and who held that leaders "are born, you can't train them."

THE MINORITY of younger people, or those with modern minds, held that there is a greater need for women's organization in the trade union field than ever because the problems that called the WTUL into existence are basically still here.

Two men who took part in the discussion opposed the recommendation to dissolve. A staffman of the Sleeping Car Porters was critical of the elders for not keeping up with the times.

He said: "The young of today are the leaders of tomorrow. If they aren't coming forward then we are to blame." The second, a member of the ILCWU's education department, was so emphatic against dissolution that an administration heckler shouted, "What are you doing, inciting the membership?"

When the votes were counted 37 voted to bury the League, 14 opposed and many abstained. What the latter group was really insisting upon was not the continuance of the League as it has been, but for an organiza-

times. This latter included the younger people present and some old timers.

IT WAS a very pathetic affair. The liquidators looked back nostalgically to their own younger days, when the League played an important role in some of the great historic struggles of women—in garment, clothing, textile and other fields. They recalled the women in labor who received their first encouragement and training in WTUL circles. But they concluded that everybody has got



(Continued on Page 14)

## Einstein

(Continued from Page 4)

should wish this to be understood, both in the East and in the West.

There lies before us, if we choose, continual progress in happiness, knowledge and wisdom. Shall we, instead, choose death, because we cannot forget our quarrels? We appeal, as human beings, to human beings, remember humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death.

We invite this congress [to be

convened], and through it the scientists of the world and the general public, to subscribe to the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that in any future world war nuclear weapons will certainly be employed, and that such weapons threaten the continued existence of mankind, we urge the governments of the world to realize, and to acknowledge publicly, that their purposes cannot be furthered by a world war, and we urge them, consequently, to find peaceful means for the settlement of all matters of dispute between them."



G. I. R. -1

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

*Handwritten initials/signature*

*Handwritten signatures: Bridgman, Joseph*

# A Saturday Statement Einstein on Atoms Again



LONDON, July 5 (UP)—Albert Einstein left a final message about nuclear weapons. It will be made public at a press conference Saturday, Bertrand Russell said today.

Lord Russell, a philosopher and a close friend of Mr. Einstein, sent out hundreds of letters to newspapermen.

"I proposed to hold a press conference . . . on Saturday at which I shall distribute for publication copies of a statement on nuclear weapons signed by eight scientists of international eminence," it said.

"This statement was sponsored by Einstein, and was signed by him just before his death. I shall outline certain plans which are contemplated in connection with this statement and shall be prepared to answer questions about it . . ."

Whatever Mr. Einstein signed before his death in Princeton, N. J., three months ago, is bound to recall his statements on the use to which the world had put his discoveries.

They've made possible the creation of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, and Mr. Einstein often expressed his sorrow.

The physicist once was quoted as labeling the hydrogen bomb as "the very essence of evil."

- Wash. Post and Times Herald
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N. Y. Herald Tribune
- N. Y. Mirror
- Daily Worker
- The Worker
- New Leader

Date JUL 5 1955

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126 JUL 13 1955

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60 JUL 18 1955

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
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G. I. R. -10

*File in file on  
 Albert Einstein*

- Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- Date: 7-5-55

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Mr. Hendon	_____
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Miss Gandy	_____

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had sold his share in a fence-

## EINSTEIN'S ATOM FEARS RELATED BY PAULING

Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning chemist, last night said at a memorial tribute to Albert Einstein that the famous physicist five months before his death asserted the "one great mistake of his life was signing a letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made.

Dr. Pauling said that when he talked with Einstein on Nov. 16, 1954, Einstein said he felt some justification in his decision because of the danger the Germans would make the bomb first.

"Einstein felt that the time had come when it is possible to solve the problems that arise between nations in a rational way," Dr. Pauling said at services at the Hollywood Athletic Club. The tribute was sponsored by the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

*Bud...*

*Los Angeles Times*  
 5-13-55

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— FBI —  
 WILLIAM PENNINGTON

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 60 MAY 20 1955



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Einstein Tip For Minority

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP).—  
 In one of his last letters, Albert  
 Einstein said that the "only de-  
 fense a minority has is passive  
 resistance."

The letter, published in the  
 current issue of the Reporter  
 Magazine, was written by Dr.  
 Einstein on November 24, 1954,  
 to Arthur Taubb of New Haven,  
 Conn. Dr. Einstein died last  
 Monday.

Mr. Taubb had chided the  
 famous scientist for Dr. Ein-  
 stein's earlier remark that he  
 would "rather choose to be a  
 plumber or a peddler" than a  
 scientist or a scholar if starting  
 a career today.

Referring to his original state-  
 ment, Dr. Einstein wrote Mr.  
 Taubb:

"I wanted to suggest that the  
 practices of those ignoramuses  
 who use their power to tyrann-  
 ize over intellectuals must not  
 be accepted as individuals with-  
 out a struggle.

"Spinoza followed this rule  
 when he turned down a profes-  
 sorship at Heidelberg and (un-  
 like Hegel) decided to earn his  
 living in a way that would not  
 force him to surrender his free-  
 dom.

"The only defense a minority  
 has is passive resistance."

*Brooklyn*

*file*

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star A-2  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 4-25-55

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 191 MAY 5 1955

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172

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- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Albert Einstein

Just as the shoulders of the mythological Atlas strove to support the heavens, so did the mathematical equations of Albert Einstein seek to balance the universe. This was a scientist who as no other in his century symbolized to mankind a knowledge and comprehension that reached rarefied heights where few minds but his could venture.

It was a striking phenomenon that a physicist and mathematician dealing in abstractions that eluded the grasp of the untrained millions should have attained such widespread renown and affection. Those to whom relativity, the space-time continuum and the unified field theory were indecipherable phrases nevertheless felt the presence of the gray-haired, pipe-smoking, comfortably dressed old man at Princeton, and knew almost instinctively that it was a presence at once benign and beneficial.

To assay the contributions of Dr. Einstein to human knowledge is a formidable task, for mathematics, rather than perception through the senses, was the tool he used for understanding the universe. And yet his hypotheses, written in enigmatic symbols, became palpable and overwhelming facts within his own lifetime. His general theory of relativity predicted the bending of starlight in the gravitational field of the sun; in 1919 an eclipse permitted astronomers to confirm by observation his equations and establish his theory as fact. In 1905 he wrote the formula  $e = mc^2$ ; forty years later this statement of the relationship between mass and energy was transfigured into the atomic bomb. His work lay at the base of many developments in electronics and television, as well as of industrial advances that depend upon underlying laws of matter and energy.

Yet the greatness of Dr. Einstein lay less in the everyday achievements he

contributed to than in the awesome breadth of the concepts he brought to the post-Newtonian world. He sought one key to unlock all the portals of the universe, and he believed that he had fashioned it at last in the unified field theory, propounded in 1953, in which he united electromagnetic and gravitational phenomena in a cosmic harmony. Here, as in his earlier hypotheses, he did not say whether he was right or wrong—though he undoubtedly suspected the former—leaving it to those who came after to prove the reality of his concept.

Although he shunned fame and publicity, both sought him out. Americans could be proud that he had found, in a house on Mercer St. in Princeton, a refuge from the enmity which had driven him, a Jew, from Nazi Germany. Here, too, he found the free scientific climate that enabled him to pursue his work unhampered, even when, unfortunately, his name and fame were used by Red front groups. Honors poured in on him throughout his life—a Nobel Prize, an offer of the Presidency of the State of Israel, awards and citations of all kinds. Other scientists came to him for guidance and support; school children found him ready to help with their geometry problems. A man of genius, he also was a man among men, and he knew that humanity holds a sacred and central place within the expanding universe.

Although he never claimed philosophy among his attainments, his belief that the basic laws of nature were fundamental and not casual; that cosmic order and harmony exist, that God does not "play dice with the world" helped make his thought part of the mainstream of human aspiration, just as his supremely useful and devoted life was an inextricable part of the universe in which he lived.

*McMahon*

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- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune 22
- N. Y. Mirror 6/1

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191 MAY 15 1955

MAY 6 1955

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# Dr. Einstein Dead at 76; Leaves Brain to Science

(Obituary on Page 14)

From Wire Dispatches

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18. Dr. Albert Einstein, father of the atomic bomb and television, died today at 76.

Though few understood Dr. Einstein's complex theories, his work is one of the important bases of today's electronic and television industries, and the great industrial developments which rely partly on the laws of atomic mass and energy.

Even after death the mind and body of the great genius of the twentieth century were dedicated to science. At his request, his brain and other vital organs were removed for medical research and study.

The frail genius, whose theory of relativity led to the first nuclear chain reaction, died at Princeton Hospital at 1:15 a. m. of a rupture in the main artery of the body. He also suffered from a severe, long-standing gall bladder ailment. Only a nurse was with him at the end.

Shortly before 4:30 p. m., his doctor announced the body had been cremated after the vital organs had been removed.

All of this was done in accordance with Einstein's wishes, pathologist Dr. Thomas S. Harvey said. Einstein bequeathed his remains to medicine a number of years ago.

"His brain looks like everybody else's," Harvey said after a brief examination.

Dr. Einstein did not work on actual development of the bomb. However, he was among a group of physicists who wanted the Government to look into nuclear fission developments as early as 1939.

The group asked Alexander Sachs, an economist, to act as a liaison man between them and President Franklin D. Roosevelt

in suggesting Government support for nuclear fission research.

And Sachs gave Mr. Roosevelt a letter from Dr. Einstein outlining developments in the field and urging research under Government auspices.

News of his death signaled a steady flow of formal condolences into Princeton from scientists and statesmen the world over.

In a statement from the "Little White House" at Augusta, Ga., President Eisenhower mourned the passing of a man who "exemplified the mighty creative ability of the individual in a free society," adding that "no other man contributed so much to the vast expansion of twentieth century knowledge."

Informed of the death as he waited to testify before a Senate committee, former President Truman observed that "the world and the country has suffered a great loss."

AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss agreed that "probably no thinker of our time has so profoundly affected the course of civilization."

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, to whose defense Einstein rushed upon Oppenheimer's citation as a security risk, termed him "one of the great of all ages."

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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NOT RECORDED  
191 MAY 5 1955

- Wash. Post and Times Herald  P. 9
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 4-19-55

670



# Eisenhower In Tribute To Einstein U.S. 'Proud' He Chose Freedom

Following are comments on the death of Dr. Albert Einstein:

**PRESIDENT EISENHOWER:**

"For twenty-two years the United States has been the freely chosen home of Albert Einstein. For fifteen years he has been a citizen of the United States by his own free and deliberate choice. Americans welcomed him here. Americans were proud, too, that he sought and found here a climate of freedom in his search for knowledge and truth.

"No other man contributed so much to the vast expansion of twentieth-century knowledge. Yet no other man was more modest in the possession of the power that is knowledge, more sure that power without wisdom is deadly.

"To all who live in the nuclear age, Albert Einstein exemplified the mighty creative ability of the individual in a free society."

**FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN:** "I am just as sorry as I can be to hear of it. . . . The world and the country have suffered a great loss."

**ADLAI STEVENSON,** Democratic candidate for President in 1952: "We have lost one of the greatest minds of this century. I count myself very fortunate to have been one of those few people who spent a day with Dr. Einstein in his little house at Princeton."

**Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER,** director of the Institute for Advanced Study: "For all scientists and most men, this is a day of mourning. Einstein was one of the greats of all ages. A year that sees the death of Einstein and Enrico Fermi is a hard year on physicists. Physics isn't getting any easier."

**HAROLD W. DODDS,** president of Princeton University: "The contributions which Dr. Einstein made to man's understanding of nature are beyond assessment in our day. Only future generations will be competent to grasp their full significance. He combined broad human sympathy and a deep appreciation of the arts with his scientific genius. . . ."

**LEWIS STRAUSS,** chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission: "Probably no thinker of our times has so profoundly affected the course of civilization as has Albert Einstein. . . . He delivered to his contemporaries and to posterity the key which enables those who carry his work forward to unlock forces which for good or evil are capable of changing the face of nature itself. His apprehension as to what men might do with his discovery was balanced by his belief in the eventual triumph of reason. . . ."

**ABBA EBAN,** Ambassador from Israel: ". . . The tragedy and exhaustion of Jewish history profoundly stirred him. In them he found a deep humanism which enriched his incomparable scientific talent. All Israel bows its head at the passing of a great man of science and a faithful Jew."

**GOV. ROBERT B. MEYNER** of New Jersey: "We felt proud and happy to have in our midst a man whose fame in science ranks with Copernicus, Galileo, Newton and Marconi."

**MAYOR WAGNER:** ". . . Dr. Einstein's genius and accomplishments long marked him as one of the greatest scientists of our age, yet simplicity and constant kindness were among his outstanding qualities. We shall long mourn the loss of his magnificent talents and understanding of the complexities of the atomic age."

**NIELS BOHR,** Danish atomic physicist: "The memory of his noble personality will always remain a fresh source of inspiration and strength to us who were happy enough to become personally acquainted with him."

**CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER** of West Germany: ". . . an immeasurable loss for science throughout the world and for all mankind. His death will be deeply regretted by the German people."

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*McMahon*

INDEXED - 43  
EX-1

61-7677-A  
NOT RECORDED  
191 MAY 5 1955

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- Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune 15
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: APR 18 1955

711  
81 MAY 11 1955

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

G. I. R. - 8

### Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein, one of the intellectual Titans of his time, was a man of exceptional gentleness, sweetness and simplicity. He brought to the America which welcomed him as a refugee from Nazi tyranny great scientific gifts; he was, indeed, one of those rare creatures set apart from ordinary men, an authentic genius, a Promethean figure of the magnitude of Galileo, Euclid or Newton who radically changed man's concept of the universe he inhabited. His speculations and researches in higher mathematics, translated into the area of nuclear physics, laid the essential groundwork for the development of atomic energy. Thus he made an immeasurable contribution to the strength and security of his adopted land.

But he made what may, in the long run, be reckoned an even richer contribution through his devotion to those ideals of personal integrity and individual liberty which drew him to the United States. Driven from the country of his birth by Nazi intolerance, he had the courage to speak out here when he saw symptoms of the pressures toward conformity which had brought Germany to disaster. Despite his occasional naivete in political matters, he became for Americans a symbol of their own best values—a symbol of the America that has always been a haven for the oppressed, and a symbol of the America that has achieved unity through diversity and security through freedom.

During his latter years, Professor Einstein lived a life of quiet scholarship in Princeton, revered and loved no less by his neighbors than by his eminent scientific colleagues. One of his neighbors was a little girl who stopped in to see him every afternoon on her way home from school. Her mother, fearful that the child might be making herself a nuisance, asked the professor one day what on earth he could find in common with her. "It's perfectly simple," said Dr. Einstein. "She likes me to help her with her arithmetic homework, and I like the jellybeans she brings me." He was, above all else, a man who loved his fellow-men.

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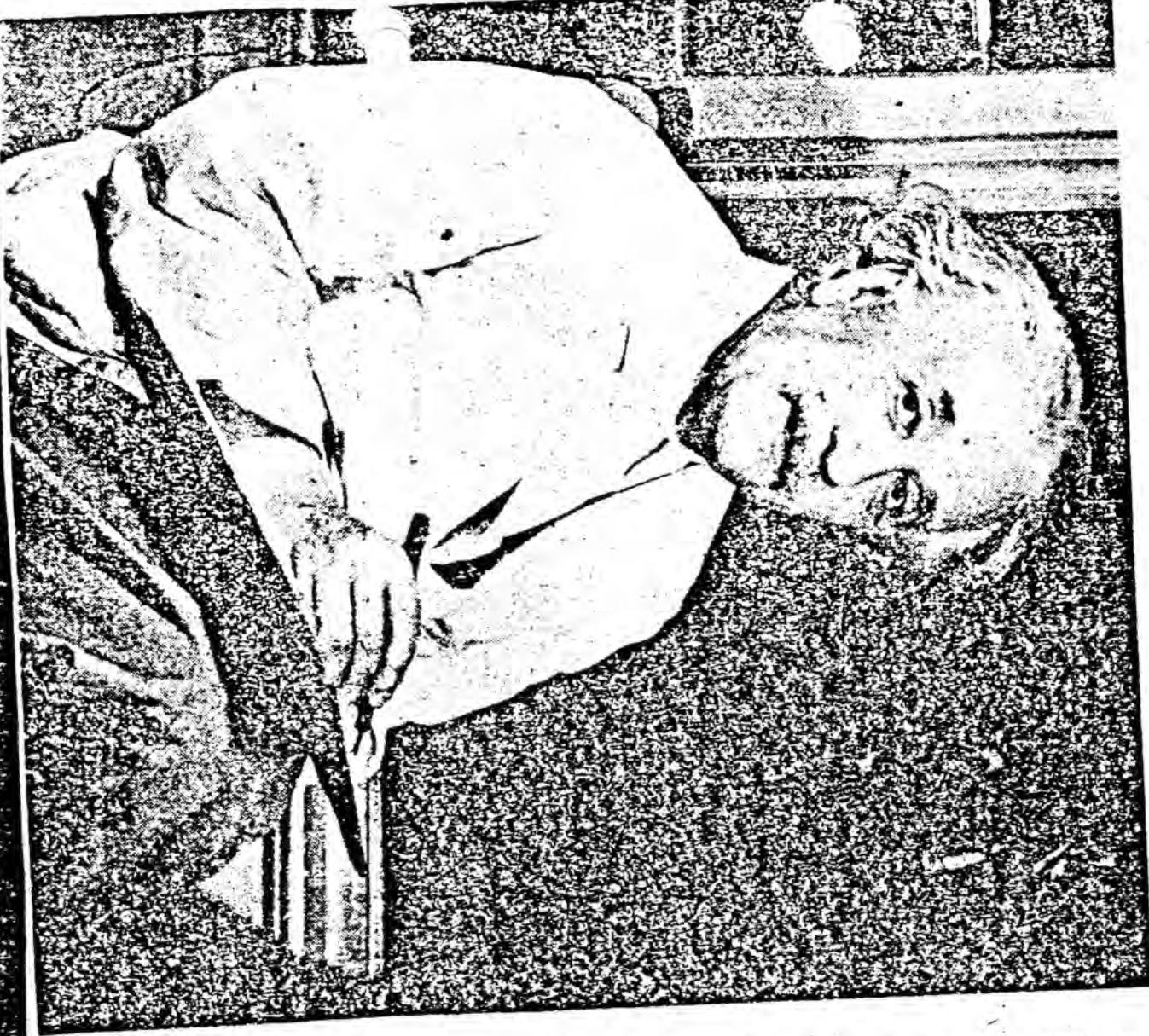
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- Wash. Post and Times Herald 14
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N. Y. Herald Tribune
- N. Y. Mirror

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 126 MAY 6 1955

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# to the Atomic Age ■ ■ ■



PRINCETON, N. J., April 18 (UP)—World-famed physicist Dr. Albert Einstein died today at Princeton Hospital.

The white-haired mathematician whose genius with theoretical mathematics led to the atom and hydrogen age, was 76 years old.

Official cause of death was given as "inflammation of the gall bladder." He had been admitted to the hospital at noon last Friday.

Dr. Einstein celebrated his 76th birthday only last March 14. In keeping with his habits of recent years, he spent a quiet, retiring day, secluded from newsmen and photographers.

Dr. Einstein rose from obscurity as a German factory-owner's son, and a childhood marked by a slowness to learn, and as founder the 20th Century with his genius.

His mathematical theories changed the course of scientific thinking. His theory of relativity—showing time was relative to space—first brought him popular notice.

He labored for 40 years to find the universal field theory—master key that might explain the physical makeup and operation of the universe.

His latest efforts were devoted to refinements on his latest theory on the interactions of electromagnetism, gravity and the atom, first published in 1935.

A stubborn free thinker, he clashed often and bitterly with congressional communist hunters. He once advised a witness not to cooperate with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in a Senate sub-committee hearing into a communist espionage.

Dr. Einstein once denied a charge by an avowed former communist before Sen. McCarthy's sub-committee that he accepted money in 1946 from an organization later declared subversive.

He marked his 75th birthday by calling on citizens of his adopted country to defy "inquisitions" into their political affiliations.

For the past several years, Dr. Einstein worked, studied and cultivated an average of six to eight hours a day in a secluded two-room suite in a building at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study.

The Institute, a series of small buildings nestled among banks of flowers along a peaceful countryside, provided a setting as might befit a genius. Eliehu of the world's foremost scientists, including institute director J. Robert Oppenheimer, used the Institute for research and study.

Dr. Einstein joined the Institute in 1933 as professor of mathematics and theoretical physics, but in later years his duties were unspecific and pretty much left up to him.

His life in Princeton reflected no changes in the living habits learned as a boy in Germany. He made no concessions to fame, and notoriously refusing to adapt himself to his world-wide recognition.

He hated publicity. He avoided personal interviews.

Dr. Einstein had little use for birthdays. He usually refused birthday cakes, ignored planned receptions in his honor and devoted his time to a boon on equations.

He hated conformist, proudly describing himself as an "uncorrigible non-conformist."



# EINSTEIN IS DEAD He Unlocked the Door to the Atomic Age ■ ■ ■



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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

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- Wash. Post and Times Herald
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N. Y. Herald Tribune
- N. Y. Mirror

Date: APR 18 1955

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 NOT RECORDED  
 126 MAY 6 1955





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- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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# Einstein Dead at 76 In Princeton Hospital



## Bladder Ailment Fatal to Noted Scientist

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18 (AP).—Dr. Albert Einstein, world-famous scientist, died at 1:15 a.m. today at Princeton Hospital.

Dr. Einstein, who was 76, had been admitted to the hospital at noon Friday. The hospital said the cause of death was inflammation of the gall bladder.

Dr. Einstein, who had secluded himself from public contact in recent years, had been attached to the Institute for Advanced Study here.

Dr. Einstein, the quiet, unpretentious wizard of mathematics and physics, spent his lifetime searching for a unified mathematical concept of the laws that govern the universe.

### Native of Germany

Born in Ulm, Germany, March 14, 1879, of middle-class Jewish parents, he was swept to international fame by the theory of relativity which he devised at the age of 26.

A revolutionary idea, it added a fourth dimension, time, to the trio—length, breadth and width—which had formed man's basic knowledge of the measurement of matter. It also astounded scientists by disputing Newton's law of gravitation.

It was Dr. Einstein's disclosure, many years ago, that a small quantity of matter could produce astronomical quantities of energy, which was so spectacularly proved when the first atomic bomb exploded.

But the famous, white-haired scientist looked on the A-bomb with misgivings.

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- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: APR 18 1955

FAMED PHYSICIST DIES—Princeton, N. J.—Dr. Albert Einstein, pictured informally here on the occasion of his 75th birthday last year.—Wide World Photo.

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

In 1945, shortly after the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima, he commented: "At present atomic energy is not a boon to mankind, but a menace."

**Envisioned One Hope**

He saw one hope, however, that "it may intimidate the human race to bring order into its international affairs, which, without pressure of fear, it undoubtedly would not do."

As theoretical physicist, the tools of his trade were a fountain pen and a pad of paper.

Though few understood Dr. Einstein's complex theories, his work is one of the important bases of today's electronic and television industries, and the great industrial developments which rely partly on the laws of atomic mass and energy.

He received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 and the world heaped honors and adulation on the modest scientist, who pleaded:

"Let every man be respected as an individual and no man idolized. It is an irony of fate that I myself have been the recipient of excessive admiration and respect from my fellows through no fault of my own."

**Went to Princeton in '33**

A professor emeritus of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, Dr. Einstein spent the last years of his life in the university community.

He came to Princeton as a lifetime member of the institute in 1933, a voluntary exile from his native Germany, where the Nazis listed him as "an enemy of the state."

During recent years, Dr. Einstein took stands on issues far removed from the realm of theoretical physics. He said he was compelled to do so by his "passionate sense of social justice and social responsibility."

He headed a group of nationally prominent scientists who comprised the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. The organization was formed "to advance the use of atomic energy in ways beneficial to mankind."

An ardent Zionist, Dr. Einstein was among those, who, after World War II urged the free entry of Jews into Palestine and establishment of a Democratic Jewish commonwealth in that country.

He was a member of a committee of 15 famous scientists, formed in 1948, as the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty Problems, to provide a fair deal for scientists accused of disloyalty to the United States.

In a foreword to a book by Henry Wallace, "Toward World Peace," Dr. Einstein described the 1948 Presidential candidate as a man who "can save us from the threatening domestic and international situation."

The famous professor was granted the Wendell Willkie "One World Award" for 1948 "because he gave the world more than a new conception of the cosmos."

**Cited His Views**

"In an age in which the ivory tower was the accepted intellectual home for scientists, he recognized that scientists, like every man, are involved in mankind, and cannot avoid taking a stand on the great moral issues of the time," the award citation said.

The life of this amazing intellectual giant was simple and modest. His disdain for per-

sonal glory and material gain were almost a legend. His baggy-clad figure, a pipe perpetually in his mouth, and his long shaggy white hair and moustache made him instantly recognizable almost anywhere in the world.

In his leisure Dr. Einstein loved to play the violin and to go sailing.

He was a familiar figure walking in the streets of Princeton, where he made purchases in the local stores, and nodded "good mornings" as he went.

**Was Married Twice**

Mr. Einstein was married twice, first in 1903 to Mileva Maric, a Serbian Catholic whom he later divorced. They had two sons, Albert and Edward. The second marriage, in 1915, was to Elsa Einstein, his first cousin, who bore him two daughters, Isie, who died in 1934, and Margot.

After his second wife's death in 1936, Dr. Einstein lived a secluded life in Princeton with his daughter Margot and his housekeeper-secretary, Miss Helen Dukas.

Dr. Einstein said he believed that scientists could find the fundamental forces of nature and through them attain greater mastery of the universe in which we live.

Asked once how he formulated his theory of relativity, Dr. Einstein replied:

"I never believed an axiom."

- Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: APR 18 1955

46

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- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**Rights Violation  
Defiance Backed**

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13 (AP)—The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee today quoted Dr. Albert Einstein as saying that "intellectuals have the duty 'in refusing to cooperate in any undertaking that violates the constitutional rights of the individual.'"

"This holds in particular for all inquisitions that are concerned with the private life and the political affiliations of the citizens," the famed scientist was further quoted by the committee.

*file*

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BAUMGARTNER

The committee met to observe Einstein's seventy-fifth birthday, which is Sunday. Einstein did not attend, but did answer in advance written questions from the committee, the reading of which was a highlight of the meeting.

*5- Johnston*

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141 APR 2 1954

- Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_ 70
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

68 APR 5 1954 *157*

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



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

BAUMGARDNER

*W.D. Hoffington*  
*mch*

(EINSTEIN)  
 PRINCETON, N.J.--WORLD-FAMED PHYSICIST ALBERT EINSTEIN MARKED HIS  
 DIAMOND BIRTHDAY TODAY WITH AN APPEAL TO AMERICANS TO DEFY  
 "INQUISITIONS" INTO THEIR PRIVATE LIVES AND POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS.

HE SAID THE CITIZENS OF HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY SHOULD "REFUSE TO  
 COOPERATE" WITH ANY UNDERTAKING THAT VIOLATES THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL  
 RIGHTS.

HE DENOUNCED "ANY RESTRICTION OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM" AND SUGGESTED  
 THAT A CENTRAL FUND BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE DEFENSE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE  
 REFUSED TO TESTIFY IN "INQUISITIONS."

THE GERMAN-BORN EINSTEIN, WHO BECAME A U.S. CITIZEN 14 YEARS AGO,  
 WILL BE 75 YEARS OLD TOMORROW. HE ISSUED HIS PRONOUNCEMENTS IN ANSWER  
 TO QUESTIONS ON "ACADEMIC FREEDOM" SUBMITTED BY THE EMERGENCY CIVIL  
 LIBERTY COMMITTEE WHICH HONORED HIM WITH A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION  
 HERE TODAY.

EINSTEIN SAID HE WOULD NOT ATTEND THE BIRTHDAY PARTY, HOWEVER,  
 AS DID OTHER INVITED PERSONALITIES, INCLUDING GOV. ROBERT B. MEYNER  
 AND DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, ATOMIC PHYSICIST AND DIRECTOR OF THE  
 INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY HERE.

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*file Einstein news file*

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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- Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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ADD EINSTEIN, PRINCETON (1040A)  
 THE ECLC WAS ORGANIZED IN 1951 WITH A POLICY OF DEFENDING ACCUSED  
 OR PERSECUTED PERSONS IRRESPECTIVE OF POLITICS, RACE OR RELIGION.  
 HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN CRITICIZED BY SOME FOR BEING LEFT WING.  
 3/13--N1142P

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Einstein and guests won't go to his party

*Special to The Star-Ledger*

PRINCETON — A meeting called for the announced purpose of helping Dr. Albert Einstein observe his 75th birthday began to lose guests—including the scientist himself—in wholesale quantities yesterday.

Not only did Einstein say he didn't plan to participate in the session arranged by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, but the principal speaker withdrew and Gov. Meyner said he wouldn't show up, either.

Meyner said he was staying away, despite his "high regard for Mr. Einstein's scientific learning" because of his skepticism of the group sponsoring it.

### CHANGES MIND

Dr. George Gaylord Simpson of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, who was to have addressed the conference of 200 educators, ministers and authors, changed his mind because he was "personally mistaken about the plans for the meeting."

"I was not formally misled, but I was simply mistaken in thinking the meeting was to be an informal conference with Professor

Einstein," Simpson declared. "I've found that this was not the case and it was never the plan."

### AVOIDS MEETING

Einstein said he would adhere to his policy of avoiding such meetings and commented, "It is not a question of health, which, fortunately, is excellent for a man of 75 years." The scientist has, however, answered in advance written questions which will be read at the session.

The conference on "The Meaning of Academic Freedom" has attracted widespread interest. The guest list includes three professors who have balked at testifying before Congressional committees investigating subversive activities. The sponsoring organization is described as "a group of several hundred educators, clergymen, authors and professional people concerned with civil liberties in the United States."

BAUMGARTNER

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
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 J. S. ...  
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NEWARK STAR LEDGER  
 Newark, New Jersey

Date 3-12-54 Page 1

SUBMITTED BY THE NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

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Einstein Answers Questions

# 'No One Must Evade His Duty'

PRINCETON, N. J.

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN has made reply to some questions on civil liberties and academic freedom submitted to him by 200 educators, ministers and authors in conference here on "The Meaning of Academic Freedom."

The conference was held under the auspices of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in honor of Dr. Einstein's 75 birthday today.

The partial text of Dr. Einstein's answers follow:

What is the essential nature of academic freedom and why is it necessary for the pursuit of truth?

By academic freedom I understand the right to search for truth and to publish and teach what one holds to be true. This right implies also a duty: one must not conceal any part of what one has recognized to be true. It is evident that any restriction of academic freedom acts in such a way as to hamper the dissemination of knowledge among the people

and thereby impedes rational judgment and action.

WHAT THREATS to academic freedom do you see at this time?

The threat to academic freedom in our time must be seen in the fact that, because of the alleged external danger to our country, freedom of teaching, mutual exchange of opinions, and freedom of press and other media of communication are encroached upon or obstructed. This is done by creating a situation in which people feel their economic positions endangered. Consequently, more and more people avoid expressing their opinion freely, even in their private social life. This is a state of affairs which a democratic government cannot survive in the long run.

What in your view are the particular responsibilities of a citizen at this time in the defense of our traditional freedoms as expressed in our Bill of Rights?

The strength of the Constitution lies entirely in the determination of each citizen to defend it. Only if every single citizen feels duty bound to do his share in this defense are the constitutional rights secure. Thus, a duty is imposed on everyone which no one must evade, notwithstanding the risks and dangers for him and his family.

WHAT IN YOUR opinion are the special obligations of an intellectual in a democratic society?



ALBERT EINSTEIN

equally involved in defending the constitutional rights. The "intellectuals" in the widest sense of the word are, however, in a special training, a particularly strong influence on the formation of public opinion. This is the reason why those who are about to lead us toward an authoritarian government are particularly concerned with intimidating and muzzling that group. It is therefore in the present situation especially important for the intellectuals to do their duty. I see this duty in refusing to cooperate in any undertaking that violates the constitutional rights of the individual. This holds in particular for all inquisitions that are concerned with the private life and the political affiliations of the citizens. Whoever cooperates in such a case becomes an accessory to acts of violation or invalidation of the Constitution.

*File*

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Date 3/14/54  
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# Einstein in the Middle Of New Commie Hassle

## And on His Birthday, Too

By **FREDERICK WOLTMAN**,  
Staff Writer.

Prof. Albert Einstein has become the center of another Communist issue. The occasion this time is his 75th birthday celebration Saturday at Princeton, N. J.

The scientist has agreed to let his anniversary be used for an all-day "academic freedom" conference at Princeton.

But he has turned down an invitation to attend the observance.

Two of the conference's chief promoters are Dr. Corliss Lamont, one of America's leading intellectual enthusiasts for Communist Russia, and Clark Foreman, a veteran Communist fellow traveler and treasurer of the 1948 National Wallace-for-President Committee. Prime Minister Nehru of India has sent personal greetings.

### Princeton Disavowal.

Meanwhile, at Princeton, the Institute for Advanced Studies, where Dr. Einstein teaches, disavowed any part in the conference.

A spokesman for Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, atomic physicist and director of the institute, said: "Dr. Oppenheimer is not participating; he is not attending and neither he nor the institute had anything to do with organizing it."

Another well-known scientist, after accepting an invitation from Mr. Foreman to participate, has withdrawn. Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, chairman of paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, today told this newspaper: "I had quite misunderstood what the plans were and am definitely not going."

Dr. Einstein, who has backed



**DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN.**

Communist fronts in the past, achieved national notice last summer when he advised "Intellectuals" to refuse to tell Congress

Continued on Page Two

# Birthday Puts Einstein on S

Continued From Page

sional committees who are Communists.

The scientist, who was on Sunday, said yesterday it was his custom to stay away from meetings.

His secretary issued this statement:

"In accordance with his usual custom, Prof. Einstein is not attending any meetings on March 14 and never had any intention of attending the publicized meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"He consented, however, to answer in advance questions submitted to him in writing pertaining to the matter of academic freedom.

"It is not a question of his health, which fortunately is excellent for a man of 75 years. He will observe his birthday quietly at home."

One of the speakers listed is Jarvey O'Connor, who is under indictment on contempt of Congress charges for refusing to testify as to whether he was a Communist. Another is Dr. Dirk J. Struik, who was suspended by Massachusetts Institute of Technology after refusing to answer similar questions. He has since been identified as a member of a secret Communist cell at MIT, the head of its mathematics department.

### Limited Audience.

The Einstein Princeton affair was set up by the Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties, organized originally as a rival to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Its director, Mr. Foreman, five

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Staff Writer.

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But he has turned down an invitation to attend the observance.

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ogy at the American Museum of Natural History, today told this newspaper: "I had quite misunderstood what the plans were and am definitely not going."

Dr. Einstein, who has backed Communist fronts in the past, achieved national notice last summer when he advised "intellectuals" to refuse to tell Congressional committees whether they are Communists.

The scientist, who will be 75 on Sunday, said yesterday it was his custom to stay away from meetings.

His secretary issued this statement:

"In accordance with his usual custom, Prof. Einstein is not attending any meetings on March 13 and never had any intention of attending the publicized meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"He consented, however, to answer in advance questions submitted to him in writing pertaining to the matter of academic freedom.

"It is not a question of his health, which fortunately is excellent for a man of 75 years. He will observe his birthday quietly at home."

One of the speakers listed is Harvey O'Connor, who is under indictment on contempt of Congress charges for refusing to testify as to whether he was a Communist. Another is Dr. Dirk J. Struk, who was suspended by Massachusetts Institute of Technology after refusing to answer similar questions. He has since been identified as a member of

a secret Communist cell at MIT by the head of its mathematics department.

The Einstein Princeton affair was set up by the Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties, organized originally as a rival to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Its director, Mr. Foreman, five years ago asserted that the FBI consisted of "gangsters" and blasted President Truman for "smears" and "hysteria" from which, he claimed, "apparently no citizen is now safe." President Truman dismissed a "civil rights conference," called by Foreman, as "that gang."

More than a year ago the anti-Communist Committee for Cultural Freedom charged the Foreman group was a Communist front "with no sincere interest in liberty in the United States or elsewhere."

Saturday's conference backers say it will be limited to a specially invited list of 200 educators and scientists.

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N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

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Sports  
Editor



# Einstein's Name Dragged By McCarthy into Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Sen. Joseph McCarthy today attempted to get even with Dr. Albert Einstein, who had counseled American intellectuals to refuse to cooperate with his witchhunters. McCarthy dragged out a stoolpigeon to testify Einstein was "abetting a subversive organization" in 1945.

*file*

The stoolpigeon, Peter A. Gragis, testified at today's Fort Monmouth hearing that Dr. Einstein had collected money for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom which supported the Spanish Republic during the civil war.

McCarthy dragged Einstein's name into the hearing after the stoolpigeon claimed a former co-worker, Albert Shadowitz, had been a member of the Communist Party at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories in Nutley, N. J.

At his home in Princeton, N. J., Einstein said:

"I cannot remember ever receiving money for such a purpose and I have no further comment."

When Shadowitz was called by McCarthy some time ago he refused to answer the committee's questions, on the direct advice of Dr. Einstein to defend his rights under the First Amendment.

McCarthy charged during the hearing that some Senators had made "irresponsible false statements" that he had not been uncovering new "Communist" cases.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo) construed this as a charge against Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash), another subcommittee member and said he ought to be present.

Banging a glass ashtray, McCar-



EINSTEIN

thy retorted:

"I am getting rather sick of these cries of 'one-man hearing.'"

The exchange came after a witness, Leo Kantrowitz, refused to answer witchhunt questions on his work at the Zenith Engineering Co.

Harriman A. Dash, fingered by Gragis as a member of the Communist Party, said that after being subpoenaed by the subcommittee last week he told the FBI he had been a Communist. But he said he had not been a Communist for the past four years.

Dash, who lives in Levittown, N. Y., now works at the Arma Corp. in Mineola, N. Y.

*m = Mahon*  
*V.D. H...*

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Page 3 of the  
Daily Worker

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**-briefs-**

**200 to Celebrate Einstein Birthday**

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8  
—Some 200 educators, clergymen and authors will help Dr. Albert Einstein celebrate his 75th birthday Saturday at an all-day conference on "The Meaning of Academic Freedom."

The conference was announced last night by Dr. Clark Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Clark said Einstein, whose birthday is Sunday, may make one of his rare public appearances and answer questions submitted to him in advance.

Among the participants in the conference will be Prof. Barrows Dunham, Dr. Corliss Lamont and Prof. Dirk Struik.

*McGowan  
McGowan*

This is a clipping from  
Page 2 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 3/9/54  
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*James V. D. [unclear] Jr.*  
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# THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

I was up in Burlington, Vt., to do one of those pro and con jobs which is called a debate when, by staying too long after the session was over, I encountered the case of the learned Dr. Albert Einstein, who was described to me as a scientist and logician. It was intended that I should stand in awe before a scientist.

To put the business on an understandable level, I said that to me he is an authority on Mozart and a violinist. When it comes to the kind of science with which he deals, I am silenced by my ignorance of the field. It shocked them that I would not admit that because Dr. Einstein has won distinction in his particular trade, he is also an authority on American political institutions, constitutional law and kindred subjects concerning which his public remarks are not too bright.

### Ousted by Hitler

I was attacked pretty hard by the group, which consisted mostly of students and one adult who sounded like a lawyer. Their insistence was that I must venerate this aged gentleman because he is a scientist. that he gave this country the atom bomb, and that he was sound when he advised scientists to refuse to testify before congressional committees, which, I believe, one or two did, mentioning Einstein as their authority.

Whereupon I said that this gentleman, Einstein, was persecuted in his own country, was driven from it by Hitler, found sanctuary among us, was given here every opportunity to ply his trade, art and science, and that the least he could do would be to avoid interfering in our affairs beyond his knowledge, understanding and competence. I also said that I did not believe that an adult could settle in a country not his own, ground himself in its national traditions, absorb the meaning of its institutions and become assimilated in its society. I mentioned some well known exceptions such as Carl Schurz and Jacob Riis.

### Aren't Scientists People

The gist of all this is the thought that because a man is a scientist or a university professor that he, for some reason, stands apart from the rest of us poor guys; that scientists constitute some kind of an elite who are to be worshipped even when they step out of their specialties and discuss subjects about which it is obvious from the context that they know nothing.

The dogmatism of the scientists puts the dogmatism of the theologians to shame. For whereas the theologians admit that some things have to be taken on faith and that some have no greater authority than revelation by God to man, the scientists seem to say that if it is written by qualified persons and is printed in the books, it is right until a new book is written saying the contrary.

(Copyright, 1944, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

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- N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

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Date: FEB 17 1954



**Chicago Daily Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

Part 1—Page 16 Mon., Dec. 21, 1953

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER MAY 14, 1903,  
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ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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**THE SHOEMAKER'S LAST**

A witness before Sen. McCarthy's committee investigating espionage in the army signal corps informed McCarthy that he was refusing to answer questions concerning Communist party membership and possible spying because Albert Einstein had advised him not to respond.

The witness, Albert Shadowitz, an engineer in army telecommunications research for eight years, stated that he was not invoking the 5th amendment, under which a witness may maintain silence on the ground that his testimony might incriminate him.

"I discussed this matter personally with Dr. Einstein at Princeton," said Shadowitz, "and he advised me not to cooperate with this or similar committees, because they seek to inquire into my beliefs and opinions."

Dr. Einstein is, of course, no lawyer. He is a theoretical physicist. He has been in this country 20 years. He was born in Germany but became a naturalized Swiss citizen in his youth. Later he taught in the old Austro-Hungarian empire, but returned to Germany and acquired German citizenship. In 1940 he was naturalized as an American citizen. He has thus been a citizen of three different lands. It is not known whether Dr. Einstein professed to be an authority on constitutional law and civil rights in all of these countries, but his qualifications as an expert in these realms in the United States are not apparent.

Nevertheless, Dr. Einstein had the temerity to make public a letter some months ago in which he advised all prospective witnesses before congressional investigating committees to refuse to testify and to go to jail in preference. As Sen. McCarthy observed to Shadowitz, a witness is advised to consult a lawyer rather than Einstein.

There is a maxim that the shoemaker should stick to his last. It applies to Einstein, who may be on familiar ground contemplating the cosmos but has no business mixing in matters that are outside his purview, especially when his activities have the effect of helping to conceal the workings of the soviet conspiracy against the country that has given him sanctuary.

*Albert Einstein*

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Miss Gandy	

*file Albert Einstein*

**CHICAGO TRIBUNE**

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Managing Editor - W.D. Maxwell

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Page 16 Col. 6 JAN 12 1954

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*Albert Einstein*

*Bluhm  
McCarthy  
Einstein*

INDEXED - 90  
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Times-Herald P 6  
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*file from*

JAN 13 1954

Date: DEC 25 1953

**Unsound Advice**

Acting on what he said was the advice of Dr. Albert Einstein, an engineer named Albert Shadowitz has invoked the First Amendment as a basis for refusing to tell the McCarthy committee whether or not he is a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Shadowitz will find that the eminent professor's advice was extremely unsound.

Mr. Shadowitz denied engaging in or having any personal knowledge of espionage activity at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories in Nutley, New Jersey, where he is employed. But he balked at answering questions as to his Communist affiliations, if any—not on the ground of possible self-incrimination but "because of the guarantees of freedom and speech and thought" in the First Amendment. He said Dr. Einstein advised him not to co-operate with the McCarthy or "any other similar committee." The committee plans to institute contempt action against the witness.

It is Mr. Shadowitz's privilege to follow Dr. Einstein's suggestion if he see fit, but he should be prepared to suffer the consequences. Others before him have found the First Amendment of no avail in preventing conviction for contempt of Congress on the Communist-query issue. A group of Hollywood writers went to jail several years ago under similar circumstances. In the Hollywood cases the United States Court of Appeals said of the Bill of Rights plea: "This is not a novel contention. It has been before this and other Federal courts several times in recent years, with appropriate variations to fit the facts of the particular case. . . . So that there may be no misunderstanding and because the point here involved has proven to be one of constant recurrence, we expressly hold herein that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or a properly appointed subcommittee thereof, has the power to inquire whether a witness subpoenaed by it is or is not a member of the Communist Party or a believer in communism, and that this power carries with it necessarily the power to effect criminal punishment for failure or refusal to answer that question." The Supreme Court upheld that ruling.

Had the courts ruled otherwise, every Communist and every spy in the land could defy any committee on a ground of high principle, and, to go a step further, the investigative function of Congress would be virtually at an end.

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- Miss Gandy

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- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
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## Dr. Einstein Offers Advice

We have the greatest respect for Dr. Einstein but his advice to persons summoned to testify before bodies investigating Communism seems to us to be, at the least, questionable.

That advice, briefly—perhaps too briefly—and in his own words, is “not to co-operate with the investigating committee on the basis of the first amendment, but instead of this to make a spontaneous statement about his conduct as a citizen and as an employe.” The advice was given to a man called by the McCarthy committee.

Two questions present themselves immediately: 1. Why should not a loyal citizen with nothing to hide co-operate fully? 2. Would the “spontaneous statement” be made under oath?

True, some of the investigating bodies—it is not necessary to name them—resort to methods actually repugnant to cherished principles of Americanism. Such methods are stupid and dangerous—as well as exasperating. Maybe some day they will be stopped.

Still, objectionable as such methods are, are they sufficient reason for a loyal citizen with nothing to hide to refuse to co-operate? To our mind they do not supply sufficient reason.

If the “spontaneous statement” suggested by Dr. Einstein is to be made under oath and if it is properly inclusive, it would in itself be a form of co-operation. It could be a satisfactory one.

*Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN*

Dr. Einstein's preference for the first amendment instead of the fifth as a basis for refusing to answer is interesting. In these Red inquiries all instances of refusing to answer that we can recall have been based on the fifth amendment, which exempts a citizen from being a witness against himself. The first amendment affirms the freedom of speech and press and the right of the people to assemble peaceably and petition the government.

Presumably the resort to the fifth amendment by witnesses refusing to answer has been on the advice of counsel. In the past Dr. Einstein in fields other than his own has made suggestions which the experts in those fields accepted. Maybe it is now the turn of the lawyers to take a word from the doctor.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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(EINSTEIN)

PRINCETON, N.J.--DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN CONFIRMED TODAY THAT HE HAD ADVISED AN ELECTRONICS ENGINEER NOT TO COOPERATE WITH A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

THE NOTED PHYSICIST REACHED AT THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY WHERE HE IS CONTINUING WORKING ON HIS FAMED THEORY OF RELATIVITY. HE GAVE HIS STATEMENT THROUGH A SPOKESMAN FOR THE INSTITUTE.

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT:

"PROFESSOR EINSTEIN DID SEE MR. SHADOWITZ LAST WEEK. HE DID ADVISE HIM 'PERSONALLY' NOT TO COOPERATE WITH 'THIS OR ANY OTHER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.' HE DID ADVISE HIM TO INVOKE THE FIRST AMENDMENT, TO REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON POLITICS, READING, THINKING AND PERSONAL ASSOCIATIONS."

"BUT PROFESSOR EINSTEIN ALSO ADVISED HIM TO GIVE A DECLARATION ON HIS OWN AND FROM HIS OWN FREE WILL AS TO WHETHER HE HAS OR HAS NOT DONE SOMETHING DETRIMENTAL TO THE COUNTRY OR INCOMPATIBLE WITH HIS STATUS AS AN EMPLOYEE."

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# Probe Witness Cites Einstein's Advice in Refusal to Testify

## Challenges McCarthy On First Amendment Rather Than Fifth

By Cecil Holland  
Star Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 16.— A 38-year-old engineer, who testified that he was acting on the personal advice of Dr. Albert Einstein today challenged the jurisdiction of Senator McCarthy's Investigating Subcommittee in refusing to say whether he was a member of the Communist Party.

The witness, Albert Shadowitz of Tutley, N. J., based his refusal on grounds that the Wisconsin Republican's questions invaded his rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of speech, thought and political beliefs. He refused to invoke the constitutional protection on self-incrimination provided in the Fifth Amendment.

The engineer's defiance set up a possible court test of the McCarthy Subcommittee's authority as the Wisconsin Republican told Mr. Shadowitz he would ask the Senate to cite him for contempt.

### Probes Espionage.

Senator McCarthy is in the midst of a prolonged investigation of suspected espionage at the Army's Fort Monmouth (N. J.) radar laboratories.

Mr. Shadowitz worked from 1943 to 1951 at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory in Tutley, N. J. This is a company engaged largely in secret electronics work for the Government.

The witness was asked if he was a member of the Communist Party when he obtained a wartime deferment because of his work with the laboratory and earlier at the Army's Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Grounds.

"In answer to that question," Mr. Shadowitz replied, "I am going to follow completely the course of action advised by Dr. Albert Einstein both to everyone

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45 JAN 4 1954

EX-124

- Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star A-1
- N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

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# Probe Witness Cites Einstein's Advice in Refusal to Testify

(Continued From First Page.)

generally and, by personal consultation, to me in particular.

## Challenges Jurisdiction.

"I refuse to answer this question because it is in violation of the first amendment. I will refuse to answer any question which invades my right to think as I please or which violates my guarantees of free speech and association. In addition, I specifically wish to object to the jurisdiction of the committee and to deny the right of this committee to ask any questions of me concerning political associations."

Dr. Einstein, the famed mathematician, has been outspoken in his criticism of Senator McCarthy's investigating tactics and publicly has advised persons called before the Senate subcommittee not to co-operate.

Mr. Shadowitz told reporters after the hearing that he went to Princeton on December 8, the day after he was served with a subpoena, to consult with the noted mathematician.

"I had no appointment," Mr. Shadowitz said. "I just went up to his house and knocked on the door."

He said he was not admitted at first but when Dr. Einstein was informed of why he had called he was admitted and talked with the mathematician for about an hour and a half.

"You like him?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, I worship him," Mr. Shadowitz replied. "I thought I should have taken my shoes off."

The engineer said he would welcome a court test of the grounds he had taken at Dr. Einstein's suggestion in refusing to co-operate with the committee but added, "I don't see any pleasure in being a guinea pig."

He said some one ought to take a stand on this position. His only regret, Mr. Shadowitz explained, is that Tutley is a small town and he is concerned about the effect his position will have on his three children.

Senator McCarthy asked the

witness if he had sought clearance for access to secret documents while working at the telecommunications laboratory in order that he could transmit this material to persons known to him as espionage agents.

## Denies Any Spying.

The witness protested that he had "never engaged in espionage." And then later when similar questions were asked, he said:

"... I wish to object specifically to the jurisdiction of the committee and to deny the right of this committee to ask any questions of me concerning espionage."

"I nevertheless volunteer the statement that I have never engaged in espionage, that I have no personal knowledge of anyone else having engaged in espionage and that I have no information whatsoever on this subject for the committee. This answer is given without in any respect waiving my objections to the jurisdiction of the committee."

Mr. Shadowitz had testified previously in a closed session

and had then taken the same position.

"You will remove yourself from circulation by contempt," Senator McCarthy told the witness. "I've no objections to you walking down the street and into the door of a jail."

Senator McCarthy has threatened numerous witnesses with contempt proceedings unless they would say specifically that answers to the questions they were asked might tend to incriminate them. At least 14 have pleaded possible self-incrimination during the public hearing here and in Washington. Roy M. Cohn, the subcommittee's chief counsel, said others have availed themselves of this Constitutional protection in the subcommittee's closed hearings on the Fort Monmouth situation.

Senator McCarthy apparently is relying on the public appearance of a number of "Fifth Amendment" witnesses to support, in the public mind at least, his charges that espionage occurred during and for a considerable period after World War

II at the Army's Fort Monmouth laboratories.

He took occasion at yesterday's hearing in the United States courthouse to say it was not his subcommittee's function to furnish beyond any reasonable doubt proof of espionage at Fort Monmouth. That, he added, was the function of the Justice Department.

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- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. H. Loman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*News P 6*

# Einstein's Clam Advice Ripped by Bar Leader

Saranac Inn., N. Y., June 27 (U.P.)—Albert Einstein was accused today of "bad Americanism, bad intellectualism and appealing to illegality" in advising witnesses to refuse to testify before Congressional committees.

The charge was made by Louis Waldman, chairman of the State Bar Association's Civil Rights Committee during a discussion of the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

### Addresses 600 Delegates.

Waldman told some 600 delegates to the association's mid-Summer meeting that Einstein's "advocacy of a blanket refusal to testify regardless of the basis of self-incrimination is bad Americanism, bad intellectualism and an appeal to illegality."

He said Einstein had written a New York City school teacher last

June 12 advising against testifying at a hearing, and apparently based his advice on the Fifth Amendment which provides that no person shall be compelled to testify against himself on grounds of self-incrimination.

"Whatever may be said of the philosophy of civil disobedience, apart from foreign rulers of a dictatorial tyranny, it has no place in a democracy," said Waldman.

"Those who advocate use of the Fifth Amendment as a means of shielding their silence, are guilty of abuse of the amendment."

*U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington  
J. Edgar Hoover*

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# Einstein Expounds Another Theory

Dr. Albert Einstein's formula on how "intellectuals" should deal with congressional inquiries is about as difficult to understand as his relativity theory. It's all very well for the elderly doctor to advise teachers against testifying before Congressmen, even if it means jail or economic ruin. The famous scientist has reached such a pinnacle of fame and age, it is unlikely his conduct could result in either. Like most geniuses, he sometimes sounds like a babe in arms when faced with problems outside his field.

It would be pretty hard to convince the average professor or scientist his best alternative, if summoned for congressional hearing, would be to go to jail or lose his job without a fight. The Einstein recommendation may sound quite heroic, but it fails to get at the core of the problem, which is how far the right of congressional investigation extends and how it should be improved to bar the smearing technics. We are a trifle bemused, also, by the distinguished doctor's implied suggestion that "intellectuals" are a race apart and ought not be subject to the same legal compulsions as other citizens.

Unquestionably educational institutions should do their own weeding of Reds and fellow-travelers from faculties. The Communist has no place on a teacher's dais. Many universities and colleges have done a good job. Many have been reluctant. The teaching profession, for instance, has not been as effective in ridding itself of Marxian followers as have most of the unions. It is a disturbing fact that most of the effort to avoid infiltration of Reds in education have only come after congressional probes or threats of probes.

It is also deeply disturbing that some teachers have been pilloried by head-line hunting solons. Conduct in some of these inquiries has been shameful, punitive and destructive of civil rights. The procedures ought to be rigidly reformed and several measures in Congress seek to do that. There is too much tar-brush probing, inspired by hysteria. On the other hand there has been a strange refusal of many witnesses to be frank on the stand.

The weakness of the critics' positions, it would seem, is that the inquiries incontrovertibly have resulted in exposing and prying out subversives. The remedy for such wrongs as have been perpetrated by the over-zealous is not for so-called "intellectuals" to invite prison or social and economic disaster, but to promote better educational supervision and to force congressional investigation upon a plane of complete fairness and integrity.

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### THEORY OF LOYALTY

ALBERT EINSTEIN is a genius of the ages. His "theory of special relativity" opened the door to the atomic era. His historic message to President Roosevelt in 1939 resulted in the Manhattan Project and the atom bomb.

Acknowledging Dr. Einstein's eminence, we turn now to his recent advice to "intellectuals" to refuse to testify before congressional investigating committees.

American intellectuals are not isolated seekers after knowledge. They are an integral part of the population and cannot be separated politically from it, either by the ignorant crackpots who hate them or by snobs in their own group.

Learning and those who possess it are widely respected in America. We are not aware that there exists, except among the crackpot element, "suspicion of all intellectual efforts" of which Dr. Einstein accuses the general public.

Intellectuals are as loyal to America as any other group. That loyalty is strong in most of them precisely because they are intellectuals and hence understand that freedom of thought cannot flourish except in a democracy. They know that when a dictatorship takes over, intellectuals are among the first to suffer.

In the learned professions, as in every walk of life, a few Americans have at one time or another embraced communism. Some such people have been called before congressional committees. Some have testified freely and some have refused.

That has disturbed the American public, as it has disturbed Dr. Einstein, tho apparently for different reasons. He seems to be shocked because intellectuals have been subjected to questioning at all. The public is shocked that any men of learning would have any dealings with the communist conspiracy, and is unable to understand how any good American—even if he had been duped by the Reds years ago—would now refuse to tell what he knows about them.

Only a few persons in the learned professions have been involved with Reds. But it does not follow that an intellectual who has been involved, has any less obligation to tell what he knows about them than a farmer, or a miner or anyone else.

We hope no American intellectuals will accept Dr. Einstein's advice to refuse to testify when called before congressional investigating committees. For the purpose of these inquiries, however they may be abused and perverted at times by cynical and demagogic politicians, is to expose the communists who would if in power take away every freedom the intellectual holds dear.

Dr. Einstein is, as he says, in a "remote field of endeavor" that has not attracted any investigating committee's interest. Because of the type of life he leads he has also, we think, been so remote from ordinary affairs that he is unable to understand the ruthlessness of the Red conspiracy and its actual and demonstrable threat to human liberty, including his own.

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- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
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### DR. EINSTEIN'S ADVICE

Prof. Einstein has written a letter to a high school teacher in New York advising him and all other teachers to refuse to testify if summoned before a congressional committee inquiring into subversive activities. Dr. Einstein recommends Gandhi's way of nonco-operation and is frank enough to call it "revolutionary." Some of the recalcitrant witnesses may go to jail and others must expect to lose their positions, but if there are enough of these "martyrs," the professor thinks, the "inquisition," as he calls it, will be dropped.

It is always astonishing to find that a man of great intellectual power in some directions is a simpleton or even a jackass in others, but the phenomenon is a familiar one. Henry Ford as a grown man couldn't punctuate as well as a normal child in the third grade. What did Keats know or care about mathematics? Dr. Einstein's extraordinary gifts as a mathematical logician have not saved him from a whole series of false assumptions and false conclusions in this letter dealing not with a mathematical, but with a political question.

"It is shameful," he says, "for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition." Is a teacher blameless who joins the Communist party, knowing that to do so is to pledge allegiance to a regime intent upon destroying liberty of thought and action in his country? Is he blameless, knowing that his loyalty is no longer to be to the truth, but to an authoritarian, obscurantist conspiracy against his country? Why is it shameful to co-operate against the enemies of free regime and free speech? If he is not a member of the conspiracy, why should he feel bound not to declare his innocence?

There is no proposition in physics which has been more thoroly proved than the proposition that the Communist party deliberately sought to enlist teachers in its ranks for the purpose of preparing the minds of children for the repressive regime the Communists hope to impose upon them. This effort met with some success. Some scores of teachers in New York, in particular, were parties to it.

Dr. Einstein seems to take the view that any attempt of congressmen to expose—not to punish but merely to expose—the existence of this conspiracy is a blot on civilization. Had the German Reichstag shown a corresponding interest in exposing the Hitler conspiracy before 1933 would Dr. Einstein have demanded a Gandhi-like protest from the witnesses? It seems unlikely.

Prof. Einstein speaks of an "inquisition."  
It is a strange inquisition, indeed, in which no confessions are obtained by torture, in which every witness is free to claim the protection of the Fifth Amendment and to note that Einstein first wrote to the teacher saying that it was wrong to base the refusal to answer on the Fifth Amendment, but later amended his letter to omit this point.

He was right the first time. It is a lie to say you fear self-incrimination when you are innocent and know that nothing you say truthfully can incriminate you. Dr. Einstein's change in his letter can mean either that he doesn't object to lying or that he doesn't really believe the witnesses are innocent.

The congressional inquiries, says Dr. Einstein, violate "the spirit of the Constitution." We do not know what qualifies him as an expert on the spirit of the Constitution. Certainly many Americans who have lived with it and under it longer than he has do not share his views of its nature and neither does the United States Supreme court which can be credited with some knowledge of the subject.

If, says Dr. Einstein, the "intellectuals" do not take his advice of nonco-operation, "they will deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them." Intended by whom? What evidence has he for the assertion that the members of Congress are intending slavery for anyone?

Dr. Einstein, with magnificent illogicality, refuses to take seriously a Communist conspiracy the existence of which has been proved conclusively and is disturbed about congressional conspiracy against intellectual freedom, for which there is no evidence.

The great mathematical physicist, outside his own specialties, is a great dunce.

*ALBERT EINSTEIN*

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JUL 9 1953
- Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
  - N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
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63 JUL 10 1953

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Date: JUN 17 1953

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*J. W. E. Nelson*

*ALBERT EINSTEIN*

161-7099 H  
 NOT RECORDED  
 98 JUL 7 1953

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
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- N.Y. Compass \_\_\_\_\_

Date: *6/17/53*

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*mening that it was wrong to base*  
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# EINSTEIN'S STAND

5

IN A LETTER to a New York City school teacher made public last Thursday, Dr. Albert Einstein dramatized anew the McCarthyite danger to intellectual freedom in the United States. Using the device of an "outside danger," Dr. Einstein points out, the McCarthyites "are now proceeding to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive. . . ."

Dr. Einstein, who witnessed the rise of Hitler fascism in Germany, and who had to flee the political and racial repressions of that hated regime, appeals to intellectuals in the United States to resist our nascent senatorial fuhrer.

"Every intellectual who is called before one of these (congressional) committees," Einstein advised his correspondent, "ought to refuse to testify . . . he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

This is the spirit in which every victim and intended victim of our congressional inquisitors must prepare to face the bullying investigators. And this spirit must be fortified with the constitutional guarantees of intellectual freedom, for it is this part of our intellectual and political heritage which is being daily attacked by the congressional un-Americans. The McCarthyites would like to destroy the Fifth Amendment which safeguards citizens against "fishing expeditions" into their private affairs. They have already impaired the First Amendment with "loyalty programs," the Smith Act, the so-called "subversive lists," and McCarran Act citations.

As Dr. Einstein wrote: "It is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to the McCarthyite" intrusions. For it means joining in a process which "violates the spirit of the Constitution." There is no middle ground: Intellectuals cannot grant the McCarthyite the courtesies due patriots and people's defenders.

The one word, the over-riding spirit, for those who hold the Constitution dear and who do not wish to join treasonous pack now cloaked in congressional immunity is "RESIST." And the nation should be grateful to Dr. Einstein for writing this word big across the academic horizon.

*Handwritten signature: J.D. Washington*

NOT RECORDED  
JUN 30 1953

This is a clipping from  
Page 5 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 6-15-53  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

*Handwritten signature: file [unclear]*

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# New Einstein Theory

**P**ROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN, who once gave the world a symbol of something beyond all ordinary understanding in his Theory of Relativity, has produced a new Einstein theory in the field of patriotism which is equally impossible to understand.

Dr. Einstein wrote a letter to William Frauenglass, city high school teacher, who is facing dismissal because he refused to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The letter said "every intellectual who is called before one of the committees (of Congress) ought to refuse to testify" and "be prepared for jail and economic ruin" as the penalty.

In the original exchange of correspondence, Professor Einstein said intellectuals should not seek protection of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify. He deleted this on the request of Frauenglass.

The new Einstein theory embodies a strange philosophy, since the committees of Congress are dealing with a dangerous and evil conspiracy to destroy the basic freedom and actual survival of the United States.

It is easy to understand why people having guilty knowledge of such a conspiracy are reluctant to talk.

But what is hard to understand is why people having innocent knowledge of it should not contribute to the security of the country, and especially why people having no knowledge of it at all should refuse to say so.

It is to be wondered if Professor Einstein can come any closer to explaining this strange philosophy than he did in the case of his Theory of Relativity, and in the present instance we wonder if he understands it himself.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Mrs. Tolson  
 Mr. Tolson  
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 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Gearty  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Winterrowd  
 Tele. Room  
 Mr. Holloman  
 Mr. Sizoo  
 Miss Gandy

79 JUL 6 - 1953

CLIPPING FROM THE  
 N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

DATED JUN 15 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION *Afternoon Edition*

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 98 JUL 8 1953

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# McCarthy Attacks Einstein's Cur To Fight for Academic Freedom

5-11

Pro-fascist Senator Joseph McCarthy Saturday called Dr. Albert Einstein, one of America's foremost scientists, an "enemy of America." The characteristic McCarthy attack was prompted by Dr. Einstein's stirring appeal to American intellectuals last week to adopt



EINSTEIN

"the revolutionary way of non-cooperation" with congressional inquisitions.

Dr. Einstein's appeal came in the form of a letter to William Frauenglass, a teacher at New York's James Madison High School, who faces dismissal because of his refusal at a Congressional hearing to answer questions concerning political affiliations.

Einstein's letter stated, "Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i. e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the inter-

est of the cultural welfare of his country."

Dr. Einstein's patriotic stand was hailed Friday by author Louis Fischer as "the sort of courage that is rare nowadays." Fischer said that he was not sure that Dr. Einstein's method of resistance to witchhunts was the most effective, however. He said that Gandhi whom Dr. Einstein mentioned as the symbol of passive resistance to injustice, would have taken a position of "active resistance to these questioners and would have challenged them openly."

Among the inquisitors themselves and their supporters, there was also a quick reaction to the Einstein statement. Senator Herman Welker (R-Idaho) claimed that "the men in Korea would not agree" with Dr. Einstein's advice. The American Committee for Cultural Freedom attacked the scientist's statement as "ill-considered and irresponsible."

Meanwhile, the New York Board of Education announced that seven teachers, including Frauenglass, may be fired from their jobs at Thursday's special meeting of the Board. Each of the seven refused to submit to the congressional questioners.

The other six are Robert Cohn of Junior High School 277, Brooklyn; David Flacks of PS 174, Brooklyn; Julius Jacobs of Lafayette High School, Brooklyn, Mrs. Florence Jacobs of Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn; Harold Blau of Brooklyn Technical High School, and Harold King of Textile High School, Manhattan.

## EINSTEIN'S LETTER URGING FIGHT-BACK ON WITCHHUNTS

Dr. Albert Einstein's letter to William Frauenglass, a high school teacher facing dismissal for refusing to answer a Congressional committee's witchhunt questions on political affiliations, was written on May 16. It was in answer to a letter from Frauenglass in which Frauenglass quoted Einstein as saying he was engaged "in a remote field of endeavor."

Einstein's letter, made public over the weekend, is as follows: Dear Mr. Frauenglass:

Thank you for your communication. By "remote field" I referred to the theoretical foundations of physics.

The problem with which the intellectuals of this country are confronted is very serious. The reactionary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts into the public by dangling before their eyes a danger from without. Having succeeded to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive, i. e., to starve them.

What ought the minority of intellectuals to do against this evil? Frankly, I can see only the revolutionary way of non-cooperation in the sense of Gandhi's. Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i. e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

This refusal to testify must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution.

If enough people are ready to take this grave step they will be successful. If not, then the intellectuals of this country deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them.

Sincerely yours,

A. EINSTEIN

*Handwritten signature: J. W. ...*

NOT RECORDED  
96 JUN 30 1953

This is a clipping from  
Page 3 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 6-15-53  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

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62 JUL 1 1953



- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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 D. J. Gardner  
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 J. M. [unclear]

(MCCARTHY):  
 MADISON, WIS. -- SEN. JOSEPH MCCARTHY (R-WIS.), HERE TO ADDRESS THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, SAID ANYONE WHO GAVE ADVICE LIKE DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN DID THIS WEEK "IS HIMSELF AN ENEMY OF AMERICA."  
 "ANYONE WHO ADVISES AMERICANS TO KEEP SECRET INFORMATION WHICH THEY MAY HAVE ABOUT SPIES AND SABOTEURS IS HIMSELF AN ENEMY OF AMERICA," HE SAID.

EINSTEIN WROTE A LETTER TO WILLIAM FRAUENGLASS, A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER WHO RECENTLY REFUSED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. EINSTEIN'S LETTER SAID THAT EVERY INTELLECTUAL CALLED BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SHOULD REFUSE TO TESTIFY EVEN IF IT MEANS JAIL OR ECONOMIC RUIN.

IN FURTHER COMMENT ON THE SCIENTIST'S LETTER, MCCARTHY SAID IT WAS "NOTHING NEW. THAT IS THE SAME ADVICE THAT HAS BEEN GIVEN BY EVERY COMMUNIST LAWYER THAT HAS EVER APPEARED BEFORE OUR COMMITTEE."

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 98 JUL 8 1953

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- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Where Einstein Makes a Mistake

Albert Einstein is one of the world's distinguished scientists. In the fields of higher mathematics and the theoretical foundations of physics, he has had unchallengeable eminece for many years.

It is particularly regrettable when a scholar of his attainments, full of honors, should permit himself to be used as an instrument of propoganda by the enemies of the country that has given him such a secure refuge—as he has in the amazing statement issued on Thursday.

Dr. Einstein has come down from the stars to dabble in ideological politics, with lamentable results. He has seen fit to urge defiance of the Congress of the United States by every "intellectual" called for questioning by legally authorized committees. His statement is shocking not only in its lack of understanding of democratic processes, in its effort to array class against class and in its aid to the Communist haters of America, but also in its display of bad taste and bad manners.

It was written at the request of a New York public school teacher who faces dismissal because of his refusal to testify before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The witness was questioned in connection with lectures suspected of being against U. S. interests that he had delivered in a course for other educators.

*Baumgardner  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mc [unclear]*

RE: CP MATTERS

DATE: 6/13/53  
 THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
 PAGE 6 COLUMN: 1  
 EDITION: STAR  
 PAUL M. C. WARNER:  
 EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
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JUL 1 1953	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
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JUL 6 - 1953

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In complying with the teacher's request, Dr. Einstein has come up with some of the fuzziest thinking that this planet has ever known. His statement is full of inaccuracies and distortions of a sort that even a fifth-grade mathematician would shrink from.

He starts off with the false impression that America has a like-minded intelligentsia, apparently including all educators, and that "reactionary politicians" have managed to instill suspicion of "all intellectual efforts" in the minds of the public.

He declares there is a move on to suppress freedom of teaching and to starve those who will not "submit." He demands that every intellectual called before a Congressional committee refuse to testify. And he adds that if they don't take that step, then they "deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."

Starvation or serfdom, according to the eminent Dr. Einstein, is the choice confronting the teachers and other intellectuals of America.

That is nonsense and not all the abstruse calculations of which Einstein is the master can make it add up to anything else.

He has not starved since he arrived in this country in search of a haven; neither is there any evidence of chains in his peaceful home in Princeton. Does he know of any other professor starving in a garret because he refused to testify before a committee, or brooding in slavery because he agreed to?

The expert on relativity has succumbed to Communist jargon. Because certain teachers have been called as witnesses before Congressional committees investigating subversion, and because some of these, for their own reasons, have refused to state whether they are now, or ever were, Communists, Einstein pretends that the free mind is imperiled in the United States.

He can return to his outer spaces with the assurance that that is just not so. The intellectuals for whom he presumes to speak are not slaves in this country, but they undeniably are in Soviet Russia and other Communist domains, where their minds and wills are chained to the party line.

Instead of acting so impetuously to give comfort to those who would destroy our Nation, Dr. Einstein should take time to study more scrupulously the meaning of American democracy. If he does he will discover that citizenship, whether for the self-termed "intellectual" or the poorest laborer, carries with it not only privileges and rights but duties and responsibilities, which cannot be shirked.

79 JUL 6 1955



- Tolson
- Ladd
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- Holloman
- Gandy

### Einstein's Blind Spot

Millions of citizens all over the country share Dr. Albert Einstein's indignation over the extremes to which various congressional inquisitions have been carried. We deplore with him the use of the investigative power to suppress freedom, to invade the responsibilities of the universities and "to instill suspicion of all intellectual effort." But we think the great physicist went sadly askew in advising "intellectuals" who are called before congressional committees to refuse to testify.

In the first place, why should "intellectuals" have any special immunity that does not apply to other citizens? If we are going to have equality of rights, we must likewise have equality of obligations. And one of the unquestioned obligations of citizenship is to supply information regarding any menace to the national security when so requested by any official body. Suppose that citizens generally followed Dr. Einstein's advice and went to jail in preference to testifying before congressional committees! Our representative system would be paralyzed.

Probably Dr. Einstein did not intend to say that all congressional hearings should be boycotted. But even if we assume that he was talking only about biased inquisitions, could the individual citizen be trusted to decide which committee would get his testimony and which would not? Obviously, if we are going to have orderly government, each summoned witness must be required to speak out before any legislative group—unless the testimony sought would tend to incriminate him. Other means will have to be found to curb the wild men who abuse the investigative power.

Dr. Einstein may not realize it, but he has put himself in the extremist category by his irresponsible suggestion. He has proved once more that genius in science is no guarantee of sagacity in political affairs.

*Barth B. ...*  
*W. J. ...*  
*J. Mc ...*

101-7092 H  
 NOT RECORDED  
 JUL 8 1953

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Herald Tribune
- N.Y. Mirror
- N.Y. Compass

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 JUL 5 - 1953

Date: 6/13/53

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**ONE MAN SAYS • By Robert M. Grannis**  
**Dr. Einstein Talks a Lot of Nonsense**

Dr. Albert Einstein is a razor-sharp thinker in scientific matters, but a bit on the fuzzy side in some matters that relate to



the welfare of the United States, his adopted land. It has been revealed in a letter to a Brooklyn high school teacher that Dr. Einstein

urges the nation's intellectuals to refuse to testify if called before a Congressional investigating committee.

The new Einstein theory is that the educator "must be prepared for jail and economic ruin; in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country."

The man has courage to say a thing like that, but it is an extremist point of view, loaded with dynamite and capable of doing a great deal of harm.

Investigation is one of the lawful functions of the Congress, and there is nothing in the Constitution that says otherwise. Investigating committees over the years have

alerted the nation to many evils which otherwise might have remained hidden.

The idea that questioning a man about Communist affiliation is inquiring into his political beliefs and invading his privacy is fantastic in cases where the profession involves the public trust and public welfare. The same as it is ridiculous to refer to Commies here as members of a political party. The outfit is part of a world conspiracy and the brain and direction is centered in Moscow, facts which have been made crystal clear in the past several years. Educators, Government workers, clergymen and others disqualify themselves if they affiliate themselves with the Red movement. It is not possible to be a working Commie and at the same time be loyal to the United States.

It is dangerous nonsense to insist that an intellectual should be exempt from inquiry. And I doubt very much that many will be falsely accused in the long run. Some mistakes are bound to be made, even in a court of law. But how much sense would it make to scrap the system because there might be an off chance an innocent person might be hurt?

There is no place in the world where a man has so many avenues of appeal as he has in the United States. The Rosenbergs are a prime example of the thoroughness of American justice.

Dr. Einstein should know that among our intellectuals there are outstanding cases of an affinity for Communism. It is difficult to understand how any deep thinker could embrace such a fraud, but the fact remains some of them do. And if they are in a position to influence others while in the pay of any branch of our Government, and that includes schools where immature youngsters can be indoctrinated, the security of the United States is in jeopardy. And the danger will remain and mushroom unless the Reds are rooted out.

An open rebellion by educators would be every bit as harmful as permitting Congressional inquiries to turn into witchhunts which I do not believe they are now. The method can be improved but the motive is sound and attempts to dissipate its determination through loose statements is contrary to the interests of all citizens. Dr. Einstein's statement was a loose statement.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 W. J. ...  
 V. D. ...  
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62 JUL 1 1953

CLIPPING FROM THE  
 N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

N. Y.

JUN 12 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

*Late news*

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 58 JUN 30 1953

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- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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**'Refuse to Testify'**

# Einstein Says Probers Would Make Us Slaves

*By United Press*

NEW YORK, June 12—Dr. Albert Einstein says every intellectual called before a congressional committee should refuse to testify even if it means jail or economic ruin.

The world-famous scientist charged congressional investigations have become "inquisitions" that violate the spirit of the Constitution.

**'SHAMEFUL'**

Dr. Einstein stated his views in a letter to William Frauenglass, a New York public school teacher who recently refused to testify before the Senate internal security sub-committee. Mr. Frauenglass, who faces loss of his job because of his silence, made the letter public last night with Dr. Einstein's permission.

Refusal to testify, Dr. Einstein said, "must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition violate the spirit of the Constitution.

"If enough people are ready to take this grave step they will be

successful. If not, then the intellectuals of this country deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."

**NON-CO-OPERATION**

Dr. Einstein said congressional investigations present a "very serious" problem o American intellectuals.

"The reactionary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts into the public by dangling before their eyes a danger from without," he wrote. "Having succeeded so far they are now proceeding to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive, ie, to starve them."

He suggested the best weapon to combat this "evil" would be "non-co-operation" in the manner of the late Mohandas K. Ghandi, Indian champion of liberty and pacifism.

"Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, ie, he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country."

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NEW YORK  
JUL 7 1953

- Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_ 7
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

*7/11/53*

78 JUL 8 - 1953

Date: JUN 12 1953



# Einstein Urges Refusal To Testify at Probes

Dr. Albert Einstein, in a letter made public yesterday with his consent, declared that American "intellectuals" should be prepared to go to jail rather than submit to what he termed an "inquisition" before Congressional investigating committees.

The letter, written to a New York City high school teacher who refused to state his political beliefs before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in April, said intellectuals should refuse to testify and "must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country."

Dr. Einstein said that "this refusal to testify must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution."

## High School Teacher

The letter, dated May 16, was written to William Frauenglass, an English teacher at James Madison High School, who faces dismissal under Section 903 of the City Charter which makes discharge automatic for city employees who refuse to answer questions before investigative bodies.

Mr. Frauenglass, who asked that his address not be published because "these are hater tense times," said he has been notified he "probably will" be dismissed sometime this week. He said he received the letter from Dr. Einstein after he had written the physicist at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., asking him to state his stand on the work of the Congressional committees and the action of the New York Board of Education.

## Visited Einstein

Mr. Frauenglass, who has been a high school teacher for more than twenty-three years, said he visited Dr. Einstein at Princeton after receiving the letter which bore the postscript that it need not be considered confidential.

"I wanted to tell Dr. Einstein," Mr. Frauenglass said, "that the letter might cause him embarrassment. He replied that he thought such letters were the only way to show the American people what these committees were doing."

In his letter to Dr. Einstein

on May 9, Mr. Frauenglass said he refused to state his political beliefs when called before Senate investigators on April 24 because of "principle constitutional grounds." He said he had been asked to appear before the committee because of statements made six years before in a Board of Education course on "Techniques of Intercultural Teaching" for which he had been commended at the time.

## "Remote Field"

His decision to write Dr. Einstein, Mr. Frauenglass said, stemmed from a statement the physicist recently made in which he described himself as "an incorrigible nonconformist" in a "remote field of endeavor" that Senate investigators thus far had failed to probe.

An original letter from Dr. Einstein, according to Mr. Frauenglass, stated that intellectuals should not seek the protection of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify. He said Dr. Einstein later agreed to amend the letter.

## Text of Letter

The amended letter follows:

Dear Mr. Frauenglass:

Thank you for your communication. By "remote field" I referred to the theoretical foundations of physics.

The problem with which the intellectuals of this country are confronted is very serious. The reactionary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts into the public by dangling before their eyes a danger without. Having succeeded so far they are now proceeding to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive, i. e., to starve them.

What ought the minority of intellectuals to do against this evil? Frankly, I can see only the revolutionary way of non-cooperation in the sense of Gandhi's. Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i. e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

This refusal to testify must be based on the assertion that

A. EINSTEIN

P. S. This letter need not be considered "confidential."

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Belmont	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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 JUL 10 1953

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68 JUL 10 1953  
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New York Herald  
 L-12-53

The anticipated trans...  
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- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

# Roosevelt Would Have Banned A-Bomb Use, Einstein Believes

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UP)—Professor Albert Einstein, in an interview published in the Sunday Express today, said that he was sure President Roosevelt would have forbidden the atom bombing of Hiroshima had he been alive and it probably was carried out to end the Pacific war before Russia could participate.

Einstein, who was interviewed by a British correspondent in his Princeton, N. J. home, also declared that the skepticism of "professional soldiers" delayed the development of the atom bomb by two years. The type of bomb used at Hiroshima was already outdated by later bombs of greater destructive powers, he said.

### Scientists Were Opposed

"A great majority of scientists were opposed to the sudden employment of the atom bomb," he said. "I suspect that the affair was precipitated by a desire to end war in the Pacific by any means before Russia's participation. I am sure that if President Roosevelt had still been there, none of that would have been possible.

He would have forbidden such an act."

Einstein explained that scientists favored a demonstration of the atom bomb "to prove to the enemy its existence and its massive destructive powers" before it was used as an instrument of war.

"The professional soldiers who today talk so much, so loudly, with such arrogance, displayed at the outset a skepticism which often acted as a brake," Einstein declared. "The bomb undoubtedly could have been discovered two years earlier and much misery prevented."

### Bomb Out of Date

When asked by his interviewer "Do you think that new atom bombs can cause greater ravages than those of Hiroshima and has their weight been increased?" Einstein answered:

"Hush, let us not talk of that subject. I should not want to spend the rest of our lives together in prison. Alas, the type of bomb used at Hiroshima is already out of date and so are its possibilities of destruction."

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WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD  
MORNING EDITION

52 SEP 4 1946

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# Einstein to Address Garden 'Black Book' Rally Tomorrow

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25.—  
Dr. Albert Einstein at a meeting here ~~discussed~~ "the Black Book, the authentic record of the annihilation of six million Jews, is a gruesome warning addressed to all nations." He made this statement at a meeting marking completion of the volume which took thirty editors and researchers eighteen months to compile.

Officials of four leading world Jewish organizations who comprise the Black Book committee said that together with Dr. Einstein they were making plans to present the first printed copy of the book to President Truman at the White House, April 19, the third anniversary of the heroic stand of the Warsaw ghetto Jews against their Nazi oppressors whom they fought for forty days. Publication of the Black Book will also be signalized by a "Hope Versus Hate" meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York City, Wednesday at which Dr. Einstein and other notables will speak.



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87 APR 15 1946

*J. G. Jones*  
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page 7 of the  
DAILY WORKER

Date 3-26-46

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Government.

52 MAY 15 1946



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**RARE APPEARANCE.**  
 Dr. Albert Einstein, world famous scientist, is as active in searching out the haters in our midst as he is in running down evasive mathematical problems. He will speak at a "Hope vs. Hate" rally in Madison Sq. Garden, March 27, to signal the publication of "The Black Book" the story of Nazi annihilation of 6,000,000 Jews by Fascism. This will be one of Dr. Einstein's rare public appearances.



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 page 10 of the  
 DAILY WORKER

Date 3-18-46

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*[Signature]*

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 57 APR 2 - 1946

DETROIT TIMES  
October 28, 1945

# Rankin Wants FBI To Curb Einstein

## House Probes Scientist's Activities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (INS) —Rep. Rankin (D) of Mississippi disclosed today that members of the House un-American activities committee have made representations to the justice department regarding the activities of Dr. Albert Einstein with the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

Rankin, senior majority member on the House committee, said "we're calling it to the attention of the proper authorities."

The congressman said that the committee's investigating staff, headed by Ernie Adamson, has undertaken at Rankin's request a probe of the work of the noted scientist and other members of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, whose headquarters are in New York.

Rankin previously denounced Einstein in the House, asserting that the scientist was "asking for money to carry on the fight for breaking relations with Spain."

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnee.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....

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