

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

*Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN*

*File Number: 61-7099*

*Section: 6*



# CORRELATION SUMMARY

MAIN FILE NO: 61-7099

Date: Jan. 7 1953

SUBJECT: Albert Einstein

Date Searched: 2-25-52

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

Alber Einstein  
 A. Einstein  
 One Einstein  
 Doctor Einstein  
 Professor Einstein

Also Searched As:

CS & EXT BY SP1 GSK/PB  
 5-6-80  
 4-24-2  
 3-6-90  
 SEARCHED INDEXED  
 SERIALIZED FILED  
 MAR 11 1953  
 FBI - NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY 60362/33-100  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
 7/26/84

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

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

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

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

Reviewers

Supervisor

Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7C

[Redacted]

Handwritten notes at bottom left.

61-7099-43  
 1160

The January, 1949 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" listed for the first time its Board of Sponsors. On this list appeared the name of Albert Einstein.

This Bulletin is published monthly by the Atomic Scientists of Chicagô.

Enclosed with 2-10-49 memo  
from SAC, Chicago  
Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
Internal Security-C"  
100-350064-31  
(14)

CJO:vm

In the newspaper "Forum Und Tribuene", 200 West 72nd Street, New York, (date not given) appeared a letter written by the editor to the readers of the newspaper. The editor stated that they were proud to count themselves as part of the Progressive Press of America. They saw their duty in serving the German-speaking Jewish group, whose language they spoke in more than one sense. On the list of co-workers appeared the name Albert Einstein.

Translations from the German enclosed with SAC Philadelphia memo to the Bureau, dated January 4, 1949.  
Re: "Forum Und Tribuene;  
Internal Security-C"  
100-273049-35  
(36)

CJO:bjw

952- 953



11/12/0  
( )  
The "Worker" of December 26, 1948 carried an article entitled "Crusade Launched to Defend '12' Lobby in Capital".

This article stated ~~Further~~ that William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, sponsor of the Washington Conclave, told the "Worker" that a special report on the case of the 12 would be delivered at the legislative conference on January 17.

This article stated further that among those sponsoring the conference, at which approximately 800 delegates were expected included such notables as Hugh Bryson, president of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, Dr. Albert Einstein and others.

61-10149-A  
(7)'

AMH:vw

1/17/49  
The "Worker" of January 16, 1949 carried an article entitled "Freedom Crusade Heads for Capital".

This article stated in part that in Chicago a special train had been chartered to carry mid-western delegates to the "Freedom Crusade" which would be held at the AFL Labor Union Headquarters in Washington, D. C. on January 17.

This article stated further that sponsors of the "Freedom Crusade" included Dr. Albert Einstein and others.

61-10149-A  
(16)'

AMH:vw

11/17/48  
The "Daily Worker", of December 15, 1948, carried an article entitled "Crusade to Capital January 18 Will Urge Civil Rights Laws".

This article stated in part that the Civil Rights Congress had announced on the previous day that thousands of people would come to Washington on January 18 in a gigantic "Freedom Crusade" to demand payment of the election campaign promissory notes on Civil Rights Legislation.

This article stated further that the National Office of the CRC announced that the conference would be held at the AFL Laborer's Union auditorium in Washington.

This article stated further that sponsors of the conference and the "Freedom Crusade" included Dr. Albert Einstein and others.

61-10149-A  
(7)'

AMH:vw

X

The Chicago Office set out information which was obtained from the files of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] 62,670  
According to this information a letterhead of the Workers International Relief set out a list of the officers. Endorsers of the organization according to the letterhead included Professor Albert Einstein and three other individuals. (Date of letterhead not given) information obtained from informant on January 28, or 29, 1941.

Chicago rpt., 2-1-41  
Re: "Workers International Relief, Aka. Internal Security-C"  
100-7059-21 changed to  
61-7347-42  
(52)

AMH:vm

X =

On January 30, 1949 an article appeared in "The Worker" under the caption "World Protests Mount on Trial of Twelve", which stated that from Laredo, Texas to Warsaw, Poland, from the negro and white workers of a southern plant to the council uniting of Polish artists, writers and actors, the people were voicing their protests against sampling of the names -- and the sentiments -- of those who were demanding of President Truman that the trial be stopped; and those condemning the biased jury system under which the trial proceeded.

Among the names and organizations set out in the article which protested the trial of the twelve was, "The Freedom Crusade's Call" under which was stated "the entire leadership of the Communist Party, a legal political party, has been indicted for teaching the social science of Marxism." According to the article, Dr. Albert Einstein was among the signers of the call.

CMB:pan

100-3-74-A  
(28)

2/10/49  
X

The Indianapolis Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated May 11, 1949, a copy of notes of the area conference held under the sponsorship of the "American Legion of Indianapolis, Indiana" on February 12 and 13, 1949, which had been furnished to the Indianapolis Office by the Springfield Office. These notes were made available by Miss Helen C. Nichols, secretary to the Illinois State Anti-Seditious Activities Commission.

On February 12, 1949, Dr. J. B. Matthews, one time chief investigator of the Dies Committee, spoke before the American Legion Conference. Dr. Matthews stated in part that he had before him the letterhead of the "National Council of American Socialist Friends" which was a very new letterhead, it was not left over from old stock. On the list of sponsors were thirty-seven college and university professors. The prominence of these thirty-seven was attested by the fact that in every case he was listed in "Who's Who in America". Dr. Matthews named four of these individuals who were outstanding names in the field of education, one of whom was Albert Einstein, President of Institute of Atomic Energy.

94-1-17998-852, p. 16  
(18)

AMH:ddl

The Bureau received a memorandum from the Chief of Naval Intelligence dated February 15, 1949, entitled "Subversive Trends of Current Interest" on February 18, 1949.

This memorandum carried a heading entitled "Anti-Military Propaganda". Under this heading it was stated that in a report issued February 13, 1949, the Pacifist National Council Against Conscription accused the armed forces of campaigning for military control of United States policies. This organization, which was cited by the California Legislative Committee as a Communist "front", described what it considered a "marked trend toward military control over American life and institutions." The report carried out the usual Communist attack against military appropriations, military personnel in government positions, the Draft Act, military strength and educational institutions and universal military training. Among the prominent persons issuing the report was Albert Einstein and four other individuals.

100-153679-154  
(4)

AMH:vm

*OK per Navy to Release*

2-14-15

X

The February 14, 1949 issue of the "Washington Times Herald" carried an article under the caption "Einstein Joins In Protest of Military Might" which stated that Professor Albert Einstein and seventeen other prominent citizens asserted the day before that "the marked trend toward military control over American life" had grown more dangerous than ever in the past year.

The article stated that in a 64 page report published by the National Council Against Conscription, they accused the Army of spending nearly four million dollars during the fiscal year of 1948 on "propaganda" to undermine the American tradition of civilian control.

The article further stated that the group was concerned over the "dominant position" of Defense Secretary Forrestal "in the making of foreign policy", and roundly denounced President Truman's plan for universal military training.

According to this article signers of the report included Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, authors, Pearl Buck and Louis Bromfield, and others.

File No. 62-82828-A  
(8)

CMB:mab

544



X

b2  
b7D [redacted] Through the cooperation of Confidential Informant [redacted] a copy of the "Report of the Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held in Chicago at the Woodrow Wilson Room, 84 East Randolph, January 16 and 17, 1948" was obtained. According to this report, Dr. Albert Einstein was nominated as an honorary chairman of the New Independent National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (ASP). (u)

On February 15, 1949, Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a letterhead of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which letterhead identified the national officers. Under the heading Members At Large, appeared the name of Albert Einstein. b2  
b7D

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that during the course of a conference between Dr. Harlow Shapley and Alice Barrows on April 16, 1948, they discussed what they described as "the first work of the ASP Council" and said that it would be the holding of simultaneous East and West Coast "survival conferences." They discussed the persons whose names might be used in inviting professional people to attend the conferences. Barrows suggested that the conferences be called by, among others, Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton, University. (u)

The informant also advised that Shapley and Hannah Dorner had together framed (date not given) a letter to Dr. Albert Einstein asking his opinion of a meeting of the "best minds in the country" to attempt to arrive at a solution of the international situation. Einstein had responded enthusiastically and so worded his reply that it would appear to the uninitiated that he had suggested the conference. He not only endorsed the idea but he volunteered to be present if his health would permit and to lead a discussion. Shapley commented that he had gotten more than he bargained for because he worried about Einstein's activities in behalf of the world government group. It was finally agreed that Einstein should not be allowed to inject himself further into the plan of the Peace Conference, inasmuch as he was essentially an anti-militarist and lacked some of the military understanding for proper solution. (u)

X

This same informant reported that on May 12, 1948, arrangements had been made with reference to the survival conferences. One of the arrangements was to have the invitations, to the approximately 50 persons who were to attend the conferences, mailed on the personal stationery of Harlow Shapley or, if possible, Albert Einstein. Another arrangement was to obtain permission from Albert Einstein to have his letter quoted publicly. Shapley stated that it would be bad if Einstein reneged. He further noted that Einstein was not known as a Marxist and that he was a "pedestal" type person whose usefulness and prestige would be damaged unless he concurred fully in all that happened and was prepared to defend himself and his colleagues." (u)

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on June 18, 1948, (u) that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (ASP) had sponsored a meeting at Carnegie Hall, on June 17, 1948, and that Professor Albert Einstein addressed the meeting over the telephone from his home at Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein declared that "No government can disregard the will of its people. Not even dictatorial governments. How is it possible that our government disregards the will of our people?" Einstein criticized the United States Government for its refusal to accept the suggestion of the USSR for direct negotiations. He emphasized that the refusal of negotiations of the two world's greatest powers was endangering the peace of the world. He concluded that "any new steps to militarization of the country takes us further away from peace." (u)

According to information received from [redacted] Dr. Shapley, Alice Barrows and Hannah Dorner, mentioned above, were members of the ASP. (u)

b2  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

Trash Cover [redacted] residence [redacted]

4-22-49, New York Rpt.,  
Re: "National Council of the  
Arts, Sciences and Professions;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-356137-485, p. 4, 9, 35, 36,  
38, 39, 42;  
(14)  
(SI 100-68512-4  
(13)

26707

X

On January 13, 1949, the Bureau received an ONI report from Chief of Naval Intelligence dated January 4, 1949, entitled "Subversive Trends of Current Interest". On page 2 of this report appeared the heading "Freedom Crusade". Under this heading it was stated in part that the latest attempt of the Communist Party and its "front", the Civil Rights Congress, to lobby in Washington was the announcement of a "Freedom Crusade" to be made to Washington on February 17,

Under the above article appeared the following comment: "Reportedly, the Freedom Crusade will be preceeded by a national Civil Rights Conference which, according to the Communist press, will map plans for "an offensive by the American people to end "second class citizenship" for the Negro people, trade unionists, Communists, progressives, liberals, and all other racial, religious, and political minorities". Noted among the sponsors of this movement were Dr. Albert Einstein and Communist Hugh Bryson, President of CIO's marine cooks and stewards."

100-153679-149  
(10)

AMH:ddl

*OIC per Navy to Release*

The following is quoted verbatim from a translation of an article which appeared on page one of the April 20, 1949, issue of the Russian newspaper "Rossiya":

*'Communist Plot Against Atomic Scientists  
(Summary)*

Washington, April 19

The Ur-American Activities C-tee declares that recent so-called 'peace' congress organized by the Communists at New York, had aimed at provoking atomic scientists into making statements against the USA.

This conference, officially known as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for International Peace, was a part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Pact, it also was a 'super-mobilization' of the Communist forces and of their sympathizers.

It was a prelude to the International Conference for Peace which will open in Paris on April 20, headed by the French Communist and atomic scientist, Frederic Joliot-Curie. O. John Rogge, former US Assistant Attorney General, will be a Vice-Chairman of this Conference.

Richard Boyer (phon.) called for 'Civic disobedience' at the New York Conference, appealing to atomic scientists, Harlow Shapley, Wm. Higginbotham, Walter Orr Roberts, Philip Morrison, Victor Weiscopf, Oswald Veblen and Albert Einstein....."

Seattle memorandum (undated)  
with enclosed translations  
Re: "Rossiya"  
100-254-152 p. 25  
(29)'

CMB:amk

26. 107.

The "Washington Times Herald" on February 21, 1949, carried an article entitled "Five Russian Figures Plan to Visit United States ". This article stated in part that five of the Soviet Union's top cultural figures, headed by composer Dmitri Shostakovitch, were planning to visit the United States the following month under the auspices of the Left Wing National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The article stated further, that Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, Chairman of the Council, announced Soviet Ambassador Panyushkin had informed him the group would be "delighted" to attend the N. C. A. S. P.'s Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York on March 25, 26 and 27.

The article stated further, that besides Shapley, the 400 sponsors of the Conference for World Peace included Albert Einstein, Arthur Thomas Mann and eleven other individuals.

105-9746-A  
(33)

AMH:ddl

In the February 21, 1949, issue of the Washington "Daily News" appeared an article reporting on the Cultural and Scientific Conference of World Peace to be held on March 25 to 27, 1949, in New York City. Professor Albert Einstein was reported to be one of the 400 sponsors of the conference. Dr. Harlow Shapley, chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, reported that the conference had been called to see if the artists and scientists of the world could find some way to "live and let live" in the modern world.

100-356137-A  
(41)'

CJO:man

2 3 1 1076

Y

On February 24, 1949, Hal Hougey, editor of "The Bison", Harding College weekly student newspaper, directed a letter to the Bureau in which he stated that "The Bison" had received a form letter from the Student Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., which stated that "much misinformation is spread concerning life in the Soviet Union. In part, the tense international situation stems from misunderstanding based on these untruths." The letter proposed that American college students develop "pen pals" with university students in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hal Hougey stated that he would like to know if the organization which sent out the form letters was a "Communist front organization; and if so, did the people who were listed on the back of the stationery as sponsors know it? Or were they sympathizers with the Communist ideology? Mr. Hal <sup>Hougey</sup> stated that he noticed such names as Charles Chaplin, Hon. Joseph E. Davis, Hon. Hugh DeLacy, Professor Albert Einstein and others.

Mr. Hal <sup>Hougey</sup> was advised by Bureau letter dated March 10, 1949 that on February 24, 1947, the Attorney General, in connection with the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, declared this group to be a Communist organization and within the purview of Executive order 9835.

100-146964-1447  
(34)'

CMB:feh



X

According to an article that appeared in the April 1, 1949, issue of the "Demokratische (New Germany)," a German newspaper published in Mexico City, Albert Einstein was the head of the Preparation Committee of the World Conference for Peace of Scientists, Artists and Free Professions. The conference had been held in New York City in March, 1949.

**Enclosure**

6/22/49 Memo from SAC, Phila.

Re: "New Germany

IS-C

~~Refer Five IS~~

100-72924-860

(31)'

CJO:fjh



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The Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Angeles, California, advised that there was delivered to the Office of the AEC at New York City a brief case which was found at the Blossom Luncheonette, 226 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Papers therein referred to the Council on Atomic Implications at the University of Southern California. From the papers it was determined that the case belonged to Dr. Albert Gottlieb who was named as the Executive Secretary of the Council.

In the material, contained in the brief case, was a handwritten draft outlining the aims of the Council. Under "Promotion" was listed "Facsimile letters by some famous NAME (Einstein, Lilienthal, Oppenheimer, Urey, etc.)" And under "Music" was listed "Gramophone record by Albert Einstein, etc."

3-9-49 Los Angeles Report  
Re: Council on Atomic Implications  
Internal Security-C  
100-353581-5 p.4  
(5)

CJO:fjb

OK to Release Per Energy

b7C On February 16, 1949, Mr. [redacted] Princeton, New Jersey Post Office was interviewed by Bureau Agents at his residence, [redacted] New Jersey. He advised that Helen Dukas left about February 9, 1949 for Florida with Dr. Einstein who was recuperating from an operation. He advised that they were expected to stay there about a month, and that their address in Florida was 161 Polk Drive, Lido Beach, Sarasota, Florida. He further stated that Dr. Einstein's daughter was residing at 112 Mercer Street, and that Dukas and Dr. Einstein were expected back in the early part of March 1949.

Mr. [redacted] also advised that Mrs. Wilson Hibbs was still employed as a cleaning woman at Dukas' residence and that a Mrs. Schaper, 270 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey had been employed as a nurse for Dr. Einstein.

Information was set out concerning persons contacted by Dukas and set out in a report of Special Agent [redacted] at Newark dated February 14, 1948. The telephone number Trenton 5-6675 was mentioned in reference report and described as District Judge's Chambers, United States Government Department, Trenton, New Jersey. This number was called on November 29, 1948. (Philip Forman, 402 East State Street, Trenton, New Jersey). Judge Philip Forman was a Federal Judge of the District of New Jersey at Trenton, and was known to be sympathetic to and apparently active in various Jewish relief organizations in groups which interest was noted as shared by Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton, New Jersey, with whom Dukas resided.

Newark Report,  
4-9-49.  
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.;  
Internal Security-R."  
100-338078-43  
(21)

AMH:mrg

The following is quoted from EP Summary dated March 8, 1949, Washington, D. C.:

"Elath to Hi Saul Peter (phonetic), of Hebrew University, in New York, L. D., as requested. Peter said that they are having a reception for Professor (Albert) Einstein, and he is to meet with Einstein this evening and tell him who is coming. Elath informed Peter that he wrote yesterday and that he will be present if possible. Elath also asked Peter to drop him a line about when and from where 'you' are leaving."

Technical Surveillance Summary  
97-2171-199 page 3  
(37)'

AMH:bh

~~SECRET~~

3/8/49

b2, b7D

(skw)

[REDACTED] furnished to the New York Office copies of a letter dated March 8, 1949, from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to Mr. Ernie Rymer, International Workers Order, 80 5th Avenue, New York City, and a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee news release, May 5, 1949. The letterhead of this letter showed the national sponsors of this organization, one of whom was Albert Einstein.

NY letter 6-23-49  
enclosing photostatic  
copies of above letter  
and news release  
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist  
Refugee Committee, IS - C."  
100-7064914  
(31)'

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] advised that on March 9, 1948, (Tadeusz) Kassern, Cultural Attache, Polish Consulate, New York City, contacted Rabowski (ph) and Fish (ph) and requested Rabowski and the Polonia Society to take part in the "One World Affair", which was in the making. He indicated that an award of some kind was to be given to (Albert) Einstein that year. Rabowski and Fish were not further identified in this reference. (4)

New York report, April 13, 1948.

Re: "Polish Consulate, New York City; Internal Security-PNR" (1)

62-22992-10, pg. 40

(27)'

AMH:bjw

2/12/49

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that telephone number University 4-5762 was listed to Patricia L. Fox (wife of Melvin James Fox) and the bills for the service of this telephone were sent to Melvin Fox. The same informant advised that on October 1, 1948, a call was made to Princeton 1606, Dr. Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and charged to the telephone at University 4-5762.

Dr. Albert Einstein was world famous scientist who was affiliated with Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey. ^ (Source not clearly indicated).

b2, b7D [redacted] advised that on March 14, 1949, a telegram was sent from the telephone at University 4-5762 to Professor Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, containing the following message, "Congratulations and much luck" signed Patsy, Jonny and Matthew.

A review of the indices of the New York Office reflected that Patricia Lowe Fox, wife of Melvin Fox was the subject of an employee investigation for the Office of the Coordinator of Information in 1942. It was recorded that her father was a professor at Princeton University and a close associate of Albert Einstein.

NY rpt 7-20-49

Re: "[redacted]"

b7C Espionage - R."

65-58487-5, p. 9, 11, 12  
(20)

AMH:ddl

The "Counterattack" sent out a Special Supplement with its March 18, 1949, issue. This Supplement carried a discussion on the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Wroclaw, Poland in August, 1948. The U.S. section of this congress was to be held March 25-27, 1949, in New York City. It was disguised as a "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace", under auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. The Supplement also carried a "Condensed Who's Who of some of the leading Communists who are to speak in the congress or are sponsoring it .... plus a few other well-known sponsors who aren't CP members (at least not openly) but have supported Communist fronts."

The following is quoted from the Who's Who mentioned above:

"Einstein, Albert ... The prince of modern scientists, this supreme genius who is regarded by many scientists as one of the greatest intellects of all history, has supported many Communist fronts. It's true that once in a long while he has ventured a mild dissent from some Moscow policy, but his weight has been overwhelmingly on Moscow's side."

The "Counterattack" is a weekly newsletter copyrighted by American Business Consultants, Inc., with headquarters at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. The paper carries the notation "Facts to Combat Communism."

100-350512-217  
(39)'

CJO:bh

3 109  
b2b7D

On March 20, 1949, [REDACTED] advised the Bureau regarding a Peace Conference. The prominent United States clergyman on the program prepared a press release condemning State Department statement of the 17th. Albert Einstein promised one Nathan a similar statement and would send a message to the conference.

Boston teletype to Director, March 20, 1949  
Re: "National Council of the Arts, Sciences  
and Professions  
Internal Security-C"  
100-356137-391  
(16)'

AMH:bh

650



The following material was found in the California Legislature report captioned "Fourth Report of the Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, Communist Front Organizations": on page 244, this report under the title "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" stated that this organization, the "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" was organized and controlled by the Communist Party from the beginning; that among those affiliated with the "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" ~~included~~ Albert Einstein and others.

On page 262 of this report under title "Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions" it was stated that the Senate committee had a copy of a letter under date of March 12, 1945, signed by Jo Davidson, on the letterhead of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; it was stated further that the Board of Directors included Professor Albert Einstein and others.

On page 310 of this report under the title of "Motion Picture Artists' Committee" it was stated that the National Sponsors of the "Motion Picture Artists' Committee" included Albert Einstein, four congressmen and ten other individuals.

On page 310 and 311 of this report under the title "Musicians Congress Committee" it was stated that this front was organized for the purpose of "involving" non-Communist musicians in Communist activities; further that among other Communist fronts organized for musicians was the "Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy" and that sponsors of this organization included Albert Einstein and a long list of other individuals.

On page 324 of this report under the titled "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship" it was stated that the current sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship" included Professor Albert Einstein and a long list of other individuals.

On page 328 of this report under the title "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties" it was stated that an important function of the "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties" was exerting pressure on the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for the abolition of the House Committee investigating Un-American Activities; further that a "message to the House of Representatives" called upon the 78th Congress to oppose "renewal of the Dies Committee" was signed among others by Albert Einstein and a long list of other individuals.

(100-15252-39)

The following information was found in the California Legislature report entitled "Fifth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1949": on page 63 of this report under the title "Red Tactical Weaknesses" it was stated that "They pretend that Marxism is a science. But they are inflexible and dogmatic at the fundamental level where science is flexible, the level of most fundamental theory. Physics is a science in which the ideas of Newton were upset in theory by Einstein before they were upset in practice by the Atom bomb..."

On page 480 of this report a list of sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was set out (from the New York Times, March 24, 1949). The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 484 of this report under the title "Sponsors' Front Affiliations" a list of sponsors of the New York Conference which had been affiliated with the "Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions", which had been cited as subversive by the California Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities was set out. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 489 of this report under the title "Win The Peace Conference (Congress)" it was stated that the "Win The Peace Conference (Congress)" was expanded into the movement behind the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace for president, which crystalized into the Progressive Citizens of America and the Progressive Party; further that from its inception this movement had the active approval and support of Moscow and the Communist Party of the United States; further that the sponsors of the New York Cultural Conference included among others Albert Einstein (total 221).

On page 490 of this report under the title "World Peace Congress" it was stated that the New York Conference of March 25, 26, and 27, was a forerunner of a World Peace Congress to be held in Paris on April 20 to 23, headed by Frederic Joliot - Curie, an avowed French Communist. On page 495 of this report was a subheading "Scientist" to the above title. The following is quoted from the subheading: "It is not accidental that Richard Boyer's appeal for civil disobedience was directed to an audience which included the following atomic scientists: Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University; William A. Higginbotham, of the Brook Haven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island; William Orr Roberts, High Altitude Observatory Colorado; Philip Morrison, of Cornell University; Victor Weiskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Oswald and Veblen and Albert Einstein of Princeton."

On page 499 of this report under the title "Tabulation of Communist Affiliations of Sponsors" appeared a list of 49 sponsors who had been affiliated with from 11 to 20 Communist front organizations. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list. This list of sponsors was a list of sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace.

On page 502 of this report under the title "Miscellaneous Front Affiliations of Sponsors" appeared the "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born." Cited as subversive by the Attorney General (Total 71). The name of Albert Einstein appeared in this list.

X

On page 506 of this report under the same heading appeared the "Civil Rights Congress", cited as subversive by the Attorney General (total 69). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 509 of this report under the same heading appeared the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", cited as subversive by the Attorney General (total 120). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 510 of this report under the same heading appeared the "League of American Writers," cited as subversive by the Attorney General (total 84). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 511 of this report under the same heading appeared the "Spanish Refugee Appeal (Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign)", cited as subversive by the Committee on Un-American Activities (total 13). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 512 of this report under the same heading appeared the "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties," cited as subversive by the Attorney General (total 100). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 516 of this report under the same heading appeared the "Supporters of Communist Bookshops" (total 69). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 519 of this report under the same title appeared the "Supported by the Communist Party, United States of America" (total 21). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 520 of this report under the same heading appeared the "Supported by Individual Communists" (total 16). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 522 under the same heading appeared the "Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee-", declaration honoring ~~the~~ Dimitrov, 1943 (total 42). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 523 of this report appeared the "Hans Eisler Petition to Attorney General Clark in Behalf of Hans Eisler", scientist (total 6). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 526 appeared the title "Sponsor Support of Arrested and Indicted Reds." Under this title appeared the "Civil Rights Congress" - participant - activities and support of Communist leaders (total 26). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 527 of this report appeared the title "Sponsor Support of Soviet Union." On page 528 of this report under the same heading appeared the "Supported by Soviet Agencies, Press or Radio" (total 12). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 530 of this report under the same title appeared the "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship," cited as subversive by the Attorney General, member or officer (total 71). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 531 of this report under the same heading as above appeared the "Open Letter Mayor of Stalingrad, scientist, June, 1934", (total 20). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 532 of this report under the same title appeared the "Congress of American Soviet-Friendship," cited as a Communist Front by Committee on Un-American Activities (total 5). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

On page 533 of this report under the same title appeared the "American Birobidjan Committee," Committee for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union (total 2). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.



On page 534 of this report under the same title appeared ~~the~~ "Soviet Russia Today" (publication), cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities (total 55). The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

100-15252-41

The file number given in the source block is an index guide to the above references set out in this summary.

100-15252-56, pg 328  
(62, 83)"

AMH:mlb

2-25/49

The Immigration and Naturalization Service had a file on Helga Weigert's mother, Margaret Weigert as the result of her application for a permanent visa which was denied. The attorneys for Weigert's mother were Communist Party attorneys. Weigerts father was an eminent Scientist at the University of Leipzig from 1913 to 1946 and as a result the file of Weigert's mother contained letters on her behalf from eminent individuals such as Albert Einstein a former colleague of Weigert's father.

San Francisco report,  
March 25, 1949.

b7c Re: [REDACTED]  
Security-Matter-C"  
100-76388-67  
(3)

AMH:b jw

657

The following is a translation of an item taken from the March 25, 1949, issue of "Austria" in reference to the Leftist connections of Albert Einstein: "Albert Einstein, Professor of Mathematics and Physics, recently celebrated his 70th birthday in Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein is one of the co-signers and chief representatives of a scientific theory, the so-called theory of Relativity, the correctness of which possibly will be proved in the future. Einstein owes his fame to this theory as well as to his great cleverness in launching himself before the public. Politically, Einstein has affiliated himself in America with extreme Left; his name was mentioned frequently in this connection in conjunction with the distressing case of the visit of Madame Curie, and because of his letter to the pseudo-scientific Communist Congress in Warsaw."

Phila. memo. to Director  
3-28-49, enclosing above  
translation  
Re: "Austria, IS & C."  
105-9256-11  
(26)

AMH:adm



Columnist George Sokolsky reported in his column, entitled "These Days", which appeared in the Washington "Times Herald" of March 25, 1949, regarding the World Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace held at Wroclaw, Poland and the second one which was held in New York City. Sokolsky stated that these conferences were designed to mobilize intellectual propaganda against the United States. He quoted the following message sent by Albert Einstein to Wroclaw: "I hope with all my heart that you will succeed in assembling open-minded personalities with real courage for your important gathering."

100-356137-A  
(12)'

CJO:man

X

In the May, 1949 issue of "The German American", New York, appeared an article on page 12 entitled, "Artists and Intellectuals in Favor of Peace." It reported that from March 25, to 27th a Conference for World Peace was held in New York which was called by the "National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions." Sponsors of the conference were important artists, writers, and scientists. Albert Einstein's name appeared on the list of sponsors. According to the article the conference was a great success and helped the cause of peace to a vast extent throughout the world. It further stated that foreign delegates from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland, and other countries were to speak in the country at public meetings for the idea of peace, but the State Department forced them to leave the Country after the conference.

There appeared in the same issue of the above-mentioned magazine several items pertaining to Gerhart Eisler.

Translation from the German  
enclosed with 7-13-49 memo  
from SAC Philadelphia.

bx Re: [REDACTED]  
Internal Security-R"  
100-279704-155 p. 25  
(36)

CJO:vm  
vm

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a photo-static copy of the final program of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, March 25-27, 1949, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, as well as a list of the sponsors. Professor Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor.

Enclosed with  
3-21-49 Memo from SAC, Washington  
Field Division  
Re: "National Council of Arts,  
Sciences and Professions;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-356137-432  
(40)

CJO:cdd

~~871~~

b2, b7D X (u)

( Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a copy of the March-April 1949 "Ambijan Bulletin". In this bulletin appeared an article stating that the New York Area conference of the American Birobidjan Committee was held on November 20-21, 1948 at the Ambassador Hotel in New York City. It also advised that the conference had sent a message of greeting to Professor Albert Einstein, honorary president of the ABC, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

July 2, 1949  
New York report  
Re: "American Committee for the  
Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan,  
Incorporated (Ambijan), aka;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-99898-132 p. 22  
(33)'

CJO:feh

01012 49

During April 1949, Sophie Goldberg Bargmann received in the mail a German magazine entitled "Concerning the Movement of Stars" by Robert Kulmak, Vienna, 1946 in Kommission Bel Springer - Veilag Wein Austrian National Press. There was enclosed in this magazine a letter addressed to Professor Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey signed by Dr. Robert Kulmak, Wein, II/27 Klein, Stadtgutgasse, Osterreich, Tur II.

Elsewhere in this file it was stated that Bargmann was reported to have attended a meeting of the Communist Party.

5-11-49 Newark Report

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage - R - Swiss" b7c

100-330664-7 p.3

(22)

CJO:cdd

K

Page 97 of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", vol.V, April, 1949, Number 4 sets out the names of the editors, board of directors and board of sponsors of the "Bulletin". The name of Albert Einstein appears in the list of board of sponsors.

(Source not stated)

Chicago memorandum to Director April 27, 1949  
enclosing a copy of above Bulletin

Re: "Educational Foundation for Nuclear  
Science, Inc.,; Bulletin of the  
Atomic Scientists

Internal Security-C"

100-361102-1

(14)'

AMH:bh

47-107

The 401st CIC detachment, USARPAC, Honolulu, furnished to the Honolulu office a transcription of an address made by Robert Greene, chairman of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Territory of Hawaii on April 6, 1949. The following is quoted from this speech: "Many of the great Americans of this generation have been smeared and slandered by this Un-American Committee. Such as Roosevelt and Wallace in the field of politics; men such as Albert Einstein and Harlow Shapely in the field of science; Norman Corwin, the radio director; Charles Chaplin, film actor and director and Howard Fast, author."

Honolulu report  
June 10, 1949  
Re: "Hawaii Civil  
Liberties Committee;  
Internal Security - C."  
100-357983-17 pg 9  
(65)

*OK to Release per Army*

AMH:mlb

By memorandum dated April 6, 1949, the Newark Office advised that because of the apparent inactivity of Helen Dukas and the limited investigative leads available due to Dukas' position in the household of Dr. Einstein, matters that were considered of a more pressing nature were given preferred attention; further that in addition to the above, investigative leads were limited by Bureau instructions as Einstein lived on the college campus and it was felt that any direct inquiries concerning Helen Dukas would be brought to his attention.

Re: "Helen Dukas, was. ;  
Internal Security-R"  
100-338078-47  
(21)

AMH:vm



This reference is a copy of a restricted incoming telegram dated April 19, 1949, from Paris to Secretary of State which was received through liaison channels on April 21, 1949.

This telegram stated in part that "Humanite" of that date gave front page publicity to the arrival of "Soviet, American, Czechoslovak, Rumanian, Polish and Israel delegation"; further that another delegate (Feinglass) attended, according to "Humanite," on April 16, the Limoges Congress CGT Leather and Fur Workers Federation where he branded the Atlantic Pact as "war instrument" and "effort on part of trusts and American Army to establish bases against Soviet Union"; further that he added that "Atlantic Pact and Marshall Plan are inspired by desire for war" and "misery and unemployment increase in Marshallized countries while undeniable economic improvement is observed countries outside plan".

The telegram stated further that "Humanite" of that day further cited greetings received by Congress from Bishop Arthur Moulton as well as Golbert, representing American Committee Jewish Writers, Artists and Men of Science of which Albert Einstein was Honorary President.

100-361031-28  
(60)

AMH:njf

*OK to release per State*

The Washington Times Herald of April 19, 1949, carried an article entitled "Paris Parley Aimed at US, Say Probers". This article stated in part that the House Un-American Activities Committee said on the previous day that the Communists had engineered the Paris Peace Conference to stir atomic and other scientists to disobey their governments.

The article stated further that the Committee accentuated the "Civil Disobedience" angle at the New York meeting, saying:

"It is by no means accidental that Richard Boyer's appeal for 'Civil Disobedience' was directed to an audience which included the following atomic scientists:

"Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University....and Albert Einstein, Princeton".

100-361031-A  
(18)

AMH:bh

The "New York Times" of April 20, 1949, published an article captioned "Charge by House Unit Denied by Communist." The article reported that Richard O. Boyer, Communist writer, charged that the House Committee on Un-American Activities made a remark about him in an effort to discredit the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in March 1949, at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was further stated that the House Committee asserted that Mr. Boyer had advocated civil disobedience at a conference session to an audience that included Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Harlow William Shapley and other scientists, some of them engaged in atomic work. Mr. Boyer stated that neither Dr. Einstein, Dr. Shapley nor the other scientists mentioned by the Committee were present when this paper was read.

100-356137 A

(41)

SI 100-3341-A

(29) (Daily Worker, 4-21-49)

CJO:bbb

~~678~~

986-997

46-149

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

b7D

100-361031-64  
(84)

SECRET

AMH:bh

~~SECRET~~

4-29-49

b2, b7D

On April 29, 1949, [REDACTED] advised of a conference between Richard Morford, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and Greta Conal, an office staff member of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (ASP). (u)

Conal read to Morford a "night letter" telegram which was being sent out over the signature of Albert Einstein, Emily Greenwald and Bishop W. J. Walsh. It consisted of a call to leaders of civic, church, labor and community organizations throughout the nation to assemble in Washington on May 20 and 21, 1949, to make manifest their opposition to the Atlantic Pact. (u)

9-29-49 New York Report  
Re: "National Council of the  
Arts, Sciences and Professions;  
Internal Security -C"  
100-356137-572 p. 10  
(40)  
SI 100-356137-500  
(40)

CJO:cdd

882

999-1000

May '49

The "Southern Patriot", Volume 7, # 5, dated May 1949, New Orleans, Louisiana, carried an article on page 3 entitled "In the Shadow of the Atomic Bomb" by Albert Einstein. It advised that "if the passions of a nationalistic world engulfed the world further, the world is doomed."

62,67 [REDACTED] advised that the "Southern Patriot" was published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., and was devoted almost entirely to the race segregation issue in schools.

August 29, 1949  
New Orleans report  
Re: "Southern Conference for Human  
Welfare; Southern Conference  
Educational Fund, Incorporated;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-10355-354 p. 5  
(65)'

CJO:feh

1  
b2  
b7D  
1  
It was indicated but not specifically stated that Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that mail was received on December 11, 1950 from the "Monthly Review", 66 Borrow Street, New York City by the Chinese Communist Delegation (subjects mentioned in block below) to the United Nations.

(Confidential Informant [REDACTED]) (u)  
April, 1949 a circular was distributed in the Nashua, New Hampshire area, announcing a new magazine entitled "Monthly Review", "an independent Socialist magazine". The first issue was dated to come out as the May, 1949 edition. The first issue would contain articles by Albert Einstein - "Why Socialism"; Paul M. Sweezy - "Recent Development in American Capitalism"; Otto Nathan - "Transition to Socialism in Poland"; Leo Huberman - "Socialism and American Labor".

b2, b7D [REDACTED]  
New York report dated 3-15-51

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] et al; Espionage-CH"

b7C 65-59601-183 p. 2  
(70)

CMB:vm

~~SECRET~~

IDA, Governor's Island, in report dated June 7, 1949, advised the New York Office that the "Monthly Review" 66 Barrow Street, New York City, self proclaimed "an independent Socialist magazine" made its initial appearance in May of 1949. The first issue contained articles by Albert Einstein and others. This report stated further that a study of the articles contained in a background check of the editors and contributors revealed that this magazine was Communist inspired, and followed the approved Communist Party line.

b2, b7D [redacted] of known reliability advised that on 10-28-49 Alexander Belieff received mail from the "Monthly Review," 66 Barrow Street, N.Y. City.

b2, b7C  
b7D

[redacted]

New York report, dated 1-3-50

Re: "[redacted]"

b7C

Internal Security-BU"

100-364856-4

(45)

AMH:vm



5/18/49  
b2,670

X  
[REDACTED] reported that David Engelstein, Communist Party Educational Director, made a short speech during the special Party conference in Chicago, Illinois during the week end of May 7 and 8, 1949 in which he mentioned the "Workshop for Peace" (believed to refer to the Peace meetings being called by Professor Einstein and others in Washington, D. C.). He asserted that Communists should infiltrate this movement and give leadership to it. Engelstein also pointed out that it was essential to build the Progressive Party. He also urged action in our position to the Atlantic Pact, including leaflets, resolutions, mass mobilizations, telegrams, petitions and so forth.

Chicago Memorandum to Director

5/18/1949

Re: "Communist Party U.S.A. District 3"

Chicago office Internal Security-C"

100-3-14-3236

(81)

AMH:vw

On May 11, 1949 an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the caption of "Church and Civic Leaders to Meet Against War Pact," which stated that a meeting of church and civic leaders to "make their opposition to the North Atlantic Pact Manifest" had been called for May 20 and 21 in Washington D. C. by Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Emily Green Balch, Bishop W. J. Walls and Reverend Edwin Dalbert.

The article stated that the letter calling the conference was read to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that day by James Embree who appeared as an opposition witness to the Pact and representing the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

According to the article, the letter described the conference as a non-delegated meeting of leaders of civic, church, labor and community organizations. "No responsibility seemed as urgent as the need for all of us to find common grounds to make our stand for a real and lasting peace," the call said

100-3-81-A  
(28)

CMB:mg

In the May 15, 1949, issue of "Russky Golos," a Russian language newspaper, appeared an article entitled "In the Name of the Real Peace." It concerned a letter from a group of prominent scientists and writers, including Albert Einstein, calling for a conference of representatives of lay and church organizations for strengthening peace.

Seattle Field Division memo to Bureau  
dated September 30, 1949.

Re: "Translation Matters."

100-21318-39 P. 7

(29) /

CJO:lih

62,670

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that a meeting of regional organizers was held on May 16, 1949, (place not stated) at which the principal topic of discussion was Communist Party activity concerning the "struggle for peace". X(u)

According to the informant, Ed Starr, Legislative Director, District 8, opened the discussion by calling attention to the National Conference being held in Washington on May 20 and 21 concerning the Atlantic Pact, which, he said, had been initialed by "five outstanding people", including Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and others. Starr referred to the letter which had been sent out by these people, stating that although the United Nations was founded four years ago to serve as a basis for a stable peace, today mankind was threatened with an atomic war. The letter allegedly continued that the signers were not willing to place United States security "on the basis of military prowess". According to the informant, Starr after referring to other matters mentioned in the letter said that the response to the conference, from what he had been able to gather was rather significant. He said that if the conference had received far more attention "by the left", there would have been a "real mass conference in Washington" X(u)

Chicago Office memorandum  
dated May 24, 1949  
Re: "Communist Party, USA-  
International Security-C"  
100-3-81-675  
(9)

CMB:vm

An Indianapolis letter dated May 17, 1949 entitled "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Internal Security-C" contained information to the effect that Father McLaury, President of Canterbury College, Danville, Indiana, had advised that sometime in the middle of May he received a long distance call from a representative of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship inviting him to attend a meeting in Washington, D. C. The individual who called him indicated that among others, Professor Einstein would attend, along with five prominent unnamed individuals. Father McLaury further advised that on May 17, he received a letter signed by Richard Morford, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, inviting him to attend a conference to be held commencing on May 20, 1949 in the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., which conference was to be devoted largely to a discussion of the North Atlantic Pact.

7-7-49 Washington Field  
Division Report

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] Internal Security-C and R"  
100-191710-23  
(84)

CJO:vw

A pretext telephone call made by Bureau Agent on December 16, 1949, to Miss Julie T. Bouchard, Executive Secretary, of the "Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact," revealed that the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact originated in the end of May, 1949. According to Miss Bouchard, the committee was an outgrowth of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the North Atlantic Pact, held May 20 and 21, 1949, at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C.

This meeting, according to Miss Bouchard was initiated by Doctor Albert Einstein and four other individuals. The meeting was attended by approximately 600 persons, and certain resolutions were passed on the peaceful settlement to the difficulties facing the world by other means than the passage of the "North Atlantic Pact Bill."

b2, b7D [redacted] on August 29, 1949, advised that the resolutions passed at the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact in Washington, D. C., on May 20, and 21, 1949, included the following:

"This resolution and the two accompanying resolutions on the Foreign Ministers Conference and on Organizing for Peace were adopted at a Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, held at the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., on May 20 and 21, 1949. The conference was initiated by Miss Emily Greene Balch, the Reverend Edwin T. Dahlberg, Doctor Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and Bishop W. J. Walls. Some 500 additional persons gave their support to the purposes of the conference."

New York report, January 24, 1950.  
Re; "Committee for Peaceful  
Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, aka;  
Internal Security - C"

100-364437-7, p. 2, 41  
(70)

SI 100-370068-4  
(64)

SI 65-59601-191  
(62)

AMH:men

The Bureau received a letter dated May 19, 1949 on the letterhead of the Scientists Committee of Loyalty Problems, 14 Battle Road, Princeton, New Jersey, signed by Lyman Spitzer, Jr., Chairman, which enclosed a letter which the Committee was considering sending to several journals with a wide distribution among scientists. The letter stated that it was the Committee's belief that the recommendations in the letter would be possibly helpful to the Bureau and inquired if the Bureau cared to comment.

The enclosed letter mentioned above, stated that in most investigations, Agents of the FBI obtained information from friends, neighbors, and colleagues of the person to be cleared, as well as from less direct sources. The results were collected in a confidential dossier ~~in which~~ the sources of information were anonymous or revealed only to a real limited number of officials. The letter continued that it was obvious that these unacknowledgeable statements could cause serious misunderstandings which could not easily be clarified, especially in cases where the clearance met with difficulties.

"It is, therefore, strongly recommended that all scientists adhere to the following rules whenever possible.

(1) When giving information to loyalty and security investigators, state willingness to testify if necessary.

(2) Prepare a signed, written statement of the information for the investigating agency."

Signers of this letter included Albert Einstein whose name also appeared on the letterhead of the Scientists Committee on Loyalty Problems.

CMB:pan

100-344452-260

(~~20~~)  
(23)

5/2/49

The New York "Compass" of May 20, 1949, carried an article entitled "Phony Scares May Cripple Atom Projects" by Albert Deutsch. This article stated in part that "One regards with fascinative horror the antics of the political hacks in Congress who, acting out of their monumental ignorance are hysterically striving to put free American science on a party line basis". ----

Further that "Somebody ought to tell them the shaping of the atom bomb was made possible by a bunch of foreigners and refugees like Nils Bohr, Albert Einstein, Leo Szilard, Enrico Fermi and Lise Meitner. Out of every ten leading atomic scientists only one was an American. Even avowed Communists like Frederick Joliot-Curie, head of the French Atomic Energy Commission, played an important role in the development of atomic science."

117-O-A  
(65)'

AMH:ddl



On May 20, 1949, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago was called as a witness before the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of the State of Illinois with reference to their investigation of the University of Chicago and of Roosevelt College.

During the above mentioned testimony, reference was made to a copy of the April 4, 1949 issue of "Life" magazine, which on pages 42 and 43 contained the pictures of fifty individuals under the heading, "Fellow Travelers Dress up the Foreign Front". Dr. Hutchins stated it <sup>was</sup> disgraceful.

Dr. Hutchins was asked if in his opinion, Albert Einstein was a fellow traveller, to which Dr. Hutchins replied, "They are all fellow travelers. The doctrine of ~~guilt~~ begins to run rank."

Dr. J. B. Matthews of the Commission then stated to Dr. Hutchins that when they had another witness on the stand, it would be pertinent to produce the record of Einstein. "Now, fifteen of the fifty individuals here, or 30% of the total, are educators. Whether or not "Life" magazine has been considered fair in its selection, so far as any individual is concerned, I think you would not disagree that these people, by and large, are the ones found oftenest supporting Communist organizations?"

Dr. Hutchins replied that he did not remember the names of them, that he had seen their names and, "I take it you mean here many people referred to as Communist are members of these organizations referred to as Communist front organizations?"

Dr. Matthews asked him if he ~~was~~ not aware that the Communist front organization was a part of the Communist movement, just as the Party, itself, and that it was designed to serve functions which the Communist Party could not fulfill... One of the chief functions being that of enlisting the prestige of university professors, and to use those professors in campaigns of indoctrination, assemblies among students or other

citizens.... people who regard<sup>ed</sup> Einstein and others very highly?

Dr. Hutchins stated that he regarded Einstein highly eminent in his field as well as others like him and that he knew nothing about their politics. (page 40)

Springfield memorandum  
dated 6-14-49 with enclosed  
report of the Seditious Activities  
Investigation Commission  
mentioned above.

Re: "Communist Party, USA,  
District 8, Springfield  
Division: Internal Security C"  
100-3-15-166 p. 40  
(13)

CMB:feh

b2,  
b7D

The Washington Field Office transmitted to the Bureau, a two-page log entitled "HT-A Summary", Washington, D. C., dated May 12, 1949. This log was furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] and reflected a conversation between Carolyn Aquino, secretary to Ralph Shikes, in charge of publicity for the Progressive Party in New York City, and Paulina Moss, secretary to Luke W. Wilson, National Legislative Representative of Progressive Party in Washington. The conversation had to do with issuing a press release by a new organization, captioned "National Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact". The information was made available to the Bureau to show that the Progressive Party was a real party in interest, but did not want its name to appear in any press release.

The following is quoted from the above referred to summary:

"Carolyn Aquino, Ralph Shikes' Secretary, L. D. from New York to Paulina Moss saying that she has a news release that is being released on a conference called 'Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact'. She says they are on releasing it out of New York and also wants it out of the Washington office, on plain paper and in plain envelopes, and up in the left hand corner put name Mrs. John Chipman Gray, 3326 Quesada Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Emerson 0472 for AM release Friday, May 13, 1949: the national conference on 'Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact' will be held in Washington, D. C., the week-end of May 20, 21, it was announced today by the five initiators of the conference; Emily Greene, Balch, Rev. Edwin T. Dahlderg, Professor Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and Bishop W. J. Walls. The conference opening at the Cosmos Club Assembly Hall at 8 p.m. Friday, May 20, has been called because the sponsors 'are not willing to replace the one world of the United Nations with the two worlds of the Atlantic Pact', although the diplomats signed the Pact in the name of 'Peace' so is the sponsor's letter of invitation to the conference, 'today mankind is threatened with the catastrophe of atomic war'."

Re: "Progressive Party  
IS - C."  
100-357934-60  
(12)

AMH:ddl

The May 21, 1949 issue of the New York "World Telegram" published an article entitled "Russia Clamps Iron Curtain Down on Jews," by Frederick Woltman. The article recalls the visit of two Russians who visited the Jews of America as good will ambassadors and who "sold a bill of goods to many prominent Americans who lent their names to it." Albert Einstein was listed as one of them.

The article further stated that the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Russia had been liquidated.

100-353384-A

(40)'

CJO:fjb

On May 30, 1949 the "Daily Worker" carried an article under the caption "Capital Parley Maps Drive on Atlantic Pact", which stated that in the opinion of members of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, if the American people were given the facts, the North Atlantic Pact and Arms Program could be blocked.

According to the article, the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives was the Conference held in Washington, D. C. the previous week-end by 125 civic leaders at the call of Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Miss Emily Green Balch, Bishop W. J. Walls and Rev. Edwin Dahlberg.

The article further stated that the Conference dedicated itself to "informing and organizing American opinion " for the defeat of the pact, for a solution of the German question and for the proposition that "peace between the two systems represented by the United States and the USSR could be achieved through conference, negotiation and agreement for the settlement of all outstanding differences."

100-3-81-A  
(8)'

SI 100-364437--A  
(2) (Daily Peoples World, 6-1-49)

CMB:vw

Paul Michael Crouch who had recently returned to Miami after a trip to Washington, D.C. where he testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated that while testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities he was instructed to observe certain other witnesses and try to identify them as members of the Communist Party. Crouch stated that he recognized one witness, David J. Bohm, Crouch stated that Bohm had been a member of the Communist Party in California during the time Crouch was county organizer for Alameda County. Crouch advised that Bohm was employed as associate Professor of Physics at Princeton University, was engaged in highly confidential nuclear research and was associated with Albert Einstein on the Atomic Scientists Loyalty Board, which was a board among the scientists themselves which set up and passed upon the loyalty of scientists engaged in nuclear research. Crouch pointed out the fallacy of having a former Communist Party member on such a board. (no dates indicated)

Miami memorandum to Director  
6-1-49

67C Re: [REDACTED]  
Security Matter-C  
61-6547-199  
(20)

AMH:vm

1219  
On the personal history statement of Nancy McElee Barter dated June 2, 1949, Barter listed membership in the United World Federalists.

Members of the National Advisory Board of the United World Federalists, Incorporated, included Dr. Albert Einstein, Chairman, Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, and many other prominent citizens.

(Source not stated)

Cleveland rpt. 7-30-49

Re: 

b7c

118-4664-2

(60)

AMH:ddl



A letter, addressed to "Dear Sirs", bearing the letterhead of "United Nations World", 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, dated June 3, 1949, signed by Louis Dolivet, International Editor, was received in the Bureau.

In this letter, Mr. Dolivet named prominent individuals who had contributed articles for publication in the magazine "United Nations World." Albert Einstein was listed as a contributor.

In serial [redacted] of this file, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that Louis Dolivet was in France from 1927 to 1940 and, while there, was suspected of Communist activities, and because of this, it was believed that his citizenship was revoked. b2, b7D

100-90431-206  
(32)

CJOabb

7435



On June 9, 1949, Maxine Finsterwald, an assistant director of the New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, departed for Mexico City. Material in her possession was made available to the New York Field Division (source not given). Among other documents, she had a "Call for an Inter-American Congress for Peace" to be held in Mexico City on August 1, 1949. It was believed her trip to Mexico was on behalf of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (ASP) to participate in preparations for the Peace Conference to be held in Mexico. She also had in her possession a number of 3x5 cards with names and addresses of individuals frequently identified with activities of ASP and it was believed these cards constituted a mailing list to be used in connection with the "call" for delegates to the Congress. One card bore the name of Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

SAC, NY memo to Bureau, 6/29/49

Re: [REDACTED]

67c. Security Matter-C

100-10772-22 p. 2  
(22)

CJO:fjh

~~TOP SECRET~~

01/10/49

b2, b7D

████████ furnished the New York Office with copies of a letter dated June 10, 1949, on the stationery of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the JAFRC, and signed by Barsky, National Chairman, JAFRC. The letterhead of this letter showed the national sponsors, one of whom was Albert Einstein. (u)

NY letter 7-7-49  
to Director enclosing  
copy of above letter  
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist  
Refugee Committee, IS - C."  
100-7061-1921  
(31)

AMH:ddl

~~1024~~

The July 4, 1949, issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article entitled "Ten Thousand Demand Athens End Execution of Prisoners". This article stated in part that the "American Council for a Democratic Greece" announced that a petition bearing ten thousand signatures requesting application of the Geneva Convention to military and civilian prisoners in Greece had been sent to the national Red Cross. This article stated further that these signatures included Albert Einstein and others.

105-600-A  
(65)

AMH:vm

A list of governing officers of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, as well as a list of the members of the Board of Directors and sponsors of the NCASF, was obtained from a letterhead of the organization dated July 6, 1949. According to this letterhead, Professor Albert Einstein was a sponsor of the NCASF.

Source of letterhead not reported.  
New York report dated 9-12-49  
Re: "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship: Internal Security - C"  
100-146964-1477 p. 5  
(34)'

CMB:feh

On August 9, 1949, the "Daily Worker" carried an article under the caption "Communist Party Blasts Arms Bill at House Hearing," which stated that on that day, the Communist Party appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee castigated President Truman's Military Assistance Program as "one of the most desperate acts which Congress could take towards unleashing a new war."

According to the article, those appearing before the Committee in opposition to the Program were: Arnold Johnson, the Party's national legislative director; Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, representing both the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace which was to be held in Mexico in September; Harold Buchman, appearing for the Progressive Party; and Miss Jule T. Banchard, who represented the Washington Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

The article stated that the Washington Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact was formed in May, 1949, and that its sponsors included Dr. Albert Einstein, Bishop W.J. Walls, Dr. Thomas Mann, and Miss Emily Greene Balch, 1946 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

100-3-81-A  
(9)'

CMB:amk

43

The "Daily Worker" of August 12, 1949, carried an article entitled "Booklet Refutes Lie of Soviet 'Anti-Semitism'". This article stated in part that the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists of which Professor Albert Einstein was honorary President, announced on the previous day the publication of "The Truth About Anti-Semitism" by Tom O'Connor; further that the booklet contained the series of articles originally published in the "Daily Compass".

100-184489-A  
(10)

AMH:ddl

8

3

Sept 49

In the "Korean Review," Volume 2, Number 1, of September, 1949, on page 69, appeared an article entitled "Aims and Activities of the Korean-American Cultural Association," written by Chang Soon Kim. This article stated that the Association was able to associate with "such prominent persons as Dr. Albert Einstein, etc."

This article further stated that "Cultural progressiveness is the keynote of the Korean-American Cultural Association."

b7c Richmond rpt. 4/4/51

Re:

Korean-American Cultural Assoc.

IS-R"

100-68778-29

(62)

CJO:fjh

712

The "New York Daily Mirror" of September 10, 1949, carried an article entitled "New Independent Front to Aid Reds Unless" by James Carter. This article stated in part that the new co-called "Independent Non-Communist" movement to "martyrize" the Kremlin inspired defendants calls itself the "National Non-Partison Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders". The article stated further that the organization listed as sponsors Albert Einstein and others.

100-364344-A  
(25)

AMH:ddl



By memorandum dated February 21, 1950, to Mr. Ladd from L. R. Pennington, there was enclosed a summary entitled "Overwhelming" prepared by W. Floyd Jackson, National Chairman, Americanism Committee, National Sojourners and a Past Department Commander of the American Legion in the State of Delaware, dated January 23, 1950. The summary contained information concerning the alleged Communist front activities of a number of officers of "United World Federalists".

This summary set out a list of the "National Advisory Board, United World Federalists, Inc." from October, 1949. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared on this list. The following information was set out regarding Dr. Albert Einstein:

"Dr. Albert Einstein--sponsor, Abraham Lincoln Brigade; National sponsor Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign; Patron, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship; signer, petition to Congress to abolish Dies Committee; sponsor, American-Soviet Friendship Celebration; sponsor, Committee of 1,000 to abolish House Committee on Un-American Activities; co-author, report circulated by National Council Against Conscription; issued report 'Militarization of America' circulated by National Council Against Conscription; National Advisor; Board, United World Federalists, Inc., 1947, 48-49, etc."

Re: "United World Federalists,  
Inc.; Internal Security - C"  
100-343001-260  
(46)

AMF:rrb

According to the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, on March 1, 1949, Abraham Tehomy filed an application requesting that his deportation be suspended under the provisions of Section 19 (C) (2) of the Immigration Act of 1917 as amended, for the reason that his deportation would result in serious economic detriment to his wife Vickie Masson Thomi, a United States citizen by derivation.

On June 22, 1949, Vickie Masson Thomi was observed by Bureau Agents to leave 4357 West Fifth Street with a woman driving a car registered to James L. or Sally Elliott, 831 Fuller Street, Los Angeles. Vickie and the woman talked together briefly and Vickie then walked toward the bus stop about two blocks away. Two minutes later Abraham Tehomy appeared and drove to B. A. Barkai's apartment, 8250 Fountain in Hollywood. It was noted that Tehomy and Vickie Masson Thomi had never been observed by agents together and it was suggested that their marriage might be merely an accommodation marriage to give Tehomy a basis for staying in the United States.

On July 6, 1949, Bureau Agents observed Thomi enter the apartment of B. A. Barkai, 8250 Fountain Avenue, Hollywood, carrying a portable typewriter. Spot checks from time to time thereafter reflected that Tehomy was in contact with Barkai almost daily.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, reflected a file on Baruch Blankfield, with aliases B. A. Barkai.

Included in Barkai's file was a letterhead of the Jerusalem Art Gallery listing B. A. Barkai as Director and listing a long group of sponsors which included Dr. Albert Einstein and many others. *(No date given)*

Los Angeles Report,  
10-11-49.

b7c Re: "████████████████████";  
Internal Security-R, Israeli."  
100-353979-22

(5)

Correlator's Note: The first page of this reference contained the following notation in ink: "See Serial 25 Corrected Report". Serial 25 of this file was a corrected copy of this report containing the same information as set out above with the following notation in pencil on the first page: "No distribution pending outcome of espionage investigation".

AMH:mrg

Washington Field Office memorandum dated November 10, 1949, to the Director advised that [REDACTED] had advised that **b2, b7D** William H. Glazier, Legislative Representative for the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union-CIO at Washington, D.C. told Louis Goldblatt on October 28, 1949 that he was planning to draw up a straightforward statement on the indictment, and so forth, which he would then circulate "not by us" but he wanted to get just three people to sign it, one prominent lawyer, one educator, and one church leader and then have them mail it out asking other people to join. Glazier stated that the three people he had in mind were Einstein, Oxnana, and Chaffee. The above individuals not further identified in this reference.

Bureau memorandum dated November 17, 1949 to Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, stated that it appeared that the above information referred to the Bridges indictment and trial.

Re: "Harry Renton Bridges was;  
Internal Security-C"  
39-915-2908  
(80)

AMH:vm  
✓

12/27  
b7C [REDACTED] furnished the New York Office with a copy of his report prepared about December of 1949 and which he submitted to the Reports Branch of the State Department. [REDACTED] stated that Charles L. Lewis, Chief, Radio Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, State Department, Bad Nauheim, Germany, formerly with OWI, Deputy for Policy Hans Meyer and Heßman Chevalier, Program Chief, were not in sympathy with United States Policy at Radio Station "RIAS" in 1946 and 1948 when Lewis and Meyer were doing the hiring of people for program work. The Germans commonly referred to "RIAS" as the "Communist Radio Station". In September of 1949 one of the old editors of the "Sozial Demokrat" and a colleague of Meyer accused Meyer in an article of joining the "Communist Party in 1932 in Berlin which allegation Meyer never denied. Meyer came to the United States in 1936 and was alleged to be a nephew of Albert Einstein.

New York teletype, June 9, 1950

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

Loyalty of Government Employees."

121-23917-3

(63)

AMH:mab

This reference is a publication entitled "Know Your Enemy" by Robert H. Williams. This pamphlet has a copyright date of 1950.

Under the heading "Jews Claim Socialism" the following is quoted from this pamphlet:

". . . It was on the recommendation of the Jewish mathematician, Dr. Albert Einstein, -- named by the official Communist Paper, Pravda, in Moscow, as one of the ten best friends of the Soviet Union in America -- that Dr. Fuchs was admitted to atomic laboratories.

61-7559-2-7062  
(61)

AMH:grp

12/13/50  
b2  
b7D  
A copy of the brief protesting the conviction of the Communist Party attorneys who conducted the trial of the eleven Communist Party leaders was furnished the Chicago Office February 28, 1950, by [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who had been acquainted with general Communist Party activities in the Chicago area. A statement in the appendix of that brief expressed alarm at the conviction of those lawyers and criticized the courts of the United States for action taken in regard to that matter. That statement was signed by five individuals, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein.

(Page 53)

A pretext telephone call made by a Bureau Agent to Miss Julie T. Bouchard, Executive Director of the Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives on December 16, 1949, revealed that the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives originated at the end of May, 1949, and that it was an outgrowth of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact held May 20 through 21, 1949, at the Cosmos Club at Washington, D. C. Initiating sponsors according to Miss Bouchard, included Dr. Albert Einstein and three other individuals. Those individuals were also included among the group of initiating sponsors of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace held at Chicago, Illinois, May 29 and 30, 1950.

(Page 3)

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

Chicago Report, 7-14-50  
Re: "Committee for Peaceful  
Alternatives, aka;  
IS-C"  
100-364437-36  
(61)  
SI 100-373995-2  
(46)

Investigation by Washington Field Office indicated  
that Amiya Chandra Chakravarty was known to Dr. Albert Einstein,  
in care of Princeton University.

WFO teletype to the Dir.

1-5-50

Re: "[REDACTED]"

b7c Special Inquiry, State Dept.  
Public Law 402, 80th Congress,  
Voice of America."

123-4179-5 -

(42)

AMH:ddl



By memorandum dated July 11, 1950, to A.H. Belmont of the Bureau from [REDACTED] copies of a summary covering Dr. Leopold Infeld's background was enclosed. This memorandum was captioned "Alleged Removal of a Canadian Atomic Scientist from the M.S. 'Batory' at Gdynia, Poland" ~~48~~ b1

This summary stated in part that prior to coming to Canada, Dr. Infeld was professor of Physics at Lwow University and attended universities in England on a Rockefeller scholarship. He proceeded to the United States in October, 1936, and lectured on advanced physics at Princeton University. He was reported to have worked with Professor Albert Einstein in producing a book "The Evolution of Physics." ~~48~~

This summary stated further that what might be termed a profile of Dr. Infeld appeared in the Toronto Telegram of January 7, 1950, under the by-line of Dorothy Howarth entitled "Worked With Einstein, Dr. Infeld Writes Book About Great Physicist." ~~48~~

105-12140-20  
(43)

~~TOP SECRET~~

AMH;vm  
277



X

On February 14, 1951, the Bureau was furnished by the Censorship Group, Vienna, Austria, the following intercept of a letter dated January 11, 1950, from Dr. Kurt Goedel, 121 Linden Lane, Princeton, New Jersey, addressed to Marianna Goedel, Vienna.

"...Einstein warned the world not to try to attain peace by re-armament and intimidating the adversaries. He said that this procedure would lead to war and not to peace, and he was quite right. And the fact is well-known that the other procedure (trying to come to an agreement in an amicable way) wasn't even attempted by America, but refused from the first. It isn't the one and only question as to who started matters, and for the most part it would be difficult to establish. But one thing is certain: Under the slogan 'Democracy' America is waging for an absolutely unpopular regime and under the name of a 'police action' for the UN and does things to which even the UN doesn't agree...."

By letter dated May 14, 1951, the Newark Office was forwarded the above information.

105-14332-1  
(78)

AMH:vm  
*vm*

1/11/50

X

The Bureau received a letter dated January 3, 1950 from Ronald Pierre La Fleur, Jefferson, South Dakota, a high school student at Elk Point, South Dakota, in which he requested the address of Dr. Albert Einstein, in order that he might write Einstein to obtain some information from him about facts and science of the earth.

On January 11, 1950, the Bureau directed a letter to Ronald Pierre La Fleur, Jefferson, South Dakota, in which the address of Dr. Albert Einstein was furnished as 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, according to Who's Who for 1949.

94-5-35676  
(63)

AMH:jar

K

X

The Chicago office advised by memorandum January 20, 1950, that that office had received a letter sent out by the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", 956 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated January 11, 1950. This letter was received through a confidential post office box in the name of John Adams, Box 999, Chicago 90, Illinois, through which box a subscription to this magazine was maintained. The letter was an appeal for donations and set out that the "Bulletin" had never been self-supporting. A \$7,500 fund was being sought to enable the publication to continue.

The letterhead of this letter had printed on its left margin the identities of the editor and the members of the Board of Sponsors, together with the Institution each represented. The name of Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, appeared under the list of Board of Sponsors.

Re: "Educational Foundation for  
Nuclear Science, Inc.;  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists  
Internal Security-C"  
100-361102-9  
(47)

AMH:bh

X

On January 13, 1950 the Bureau received the following telegram from Stanley Yale Beach, 144 East 36 Street, New York City:

"HAVE YOU AND MARSHALLLED FACTS YET ABOUT SALE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN DETAILED IN MY LETTER OF MAY 13TH LAST? SALE OF "THE SUN" TEN DAYS AGO MAKES "NEW" SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN NOW ONLY BEACH PAPER IN FACT 105 YEARS SEE SCOOP ON EINSTEIN IN CURRENT ISSUE."

62-89988-4  
(80)

Note: Stanley Y. Beach of 144 East 36th Street, New York City, when interviewed relative to an acquaintance, (date not stated) was noted to be eccentric. He admitted that he had been declared an incompetent and claimed to have interest in the "Scientific American" magazine. (62-89988-3)

CMB:hbt

The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated March 15, 1950 photostatic copies of the Johannes Steel "Report on World Affairs" for February of 1950. The original was received from Confidential mail box on March 3, 1950.

The following is quoted from page one of this report: "U.S. belligerence has increased in direct proportion to the ever-mounting failure of our foreign policy. The unconcealed jingorism, ranging from Secretary of Defense, Louis Johnson's undignified 'We'll lick the Russians' outburst, to the Scripts Howard performance of identifying Professor Albert Einstein (who so eloquently described the futility and insanity of building the Hydrogen bomb) and his considered political views on how to get along with Russia, as 'Communist front propaganda' and generally warning him to keep silent about politics--is testimony of the level to which we have sunk."

Re: [REDACTED]  
Security Matter-C  
100-2267-268  
(44)

AMH:vm  
vm

In the February, 1950, issue of "Demokratische Post (New Germany)," a German newspaper published in Mexico City, appeared an article entitled "Crusade Against Peace." The article reported that Congressman John E. Rankin made "bold and unashamed attacks against Albert Einstein," because he spoke about peace. It further stated that "If this humanity succeeds in preventing a new war and stopping the complete destruction of all culture by new H-atomic weapons.....Albert Einstein's great crime is that he warned against this."

Enclosure

12/13/50 Memo from SAC, Phila.

Re: "New Germany

IS-C, ~~Refer Five IS~~

100-72924-889 p. 4

(64)

CJO:fjh

The Daily Worker of February 1, 1950, carried an article entitled "Einstein, Mann Blast Threat to Lawyers". This article stated in part that Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Professor Thomas Emerson and thirteen other distinguished Americans on the previous day denounced the trend toward disciplinary action against lawyers who defend "political minorities, racial minorities, and labor organizations."

The article stated further that such actions might destroy the right to a fair trial and adequate legal counsel as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the American Constitution; further that the statement mentioned the contempt ~~sentences~~ by Judge Medina against the five lawyers, counsel for the eleven Communist leaders, who were sentenced to from one to six months in jail.

69-604-A

(44)

SI 65-8313-28

(44)

SI 69-604-A

(44) (The Worker 2-5-50)

AMH:bh

On February 9, 1950, the Bureau received from ONI a confidential ONI report, dated February 2, 1950, captioned "Report on Maritime and Union Activities." Under the heading, Union Party Fronts and Controlled Organizations appeared the name of three organizations one of which was the "Lawyers Defense Committee". On page four of this report appeared a brief summary on the "Lawyers Defense Committee". This summary stated that the captioned committee on the previous day had released a statement over the signature of sixteen Communist persons, including such names as Albert Einstein, Dr. Thomas Mann, etc; the statement indicated that the signers were alarmed at recent acts of judicial censure; in particular, it referred to the recent convictions of the lawyers who defended the eleven Communists, and to the contempt citation against the lawyer for Harry Bridges.

Underneath the summary appeared the following, "DIO-3 ND Comment!" the sixteen signers are all well-known professional people, who are consistent signers of the Communist Party sponsored petitions."

61-7550-2329  
(43).

AMH:jh

*OK per Navy*



b2, b7D [REDACTED] made available the minutes of the regular meeting of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards in New Orleans held on Thursday, February 2, 1950. According to these minutes, a communication was read to the membership from the Louisiana Civil Rights Congress which was a press release from Albert Einstein and fourteen other "very prominent Americans" regarding the sentencing of lawyers who defend unpopular cases. The minutes indicated that a motion was made, seconded, and carried to accept the communication and request the National office to donate \$25 to help this worthy organization keep up its fine work.

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

6/27/50 New Orleans. rpt  
Re: "Communist Infiltration of  
National Union of Marine Cooks  
and Stewards-CIO"  
IS-C"  
100-53431-157  
(64)

CJO:fjh

The February 3, 1950, issue of "Counterattack" reported under the caption "Einstein and Other Leaders Support Another Communist Cause" that the Communists released a statement of 16 prominent people to persuade the public that the five CP lawyers sentenced by Federal Judge Medina really got a dirty deal. The statement denounced the disciplining of lawyers who defend "political minorities, racial minorities and labor organizations.". The article called their statement a summary of most of the falsehoods in the CP's campaign to smear Judge Medina. Included on the list who signed this statement was Albert Einstein.

The "Counterattack" was a weekly publication, copyrighted by American Business Consultants, Inc. It was located at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

100-350512-297  
(45)'

CJO:bh

1050 - 1051

The "Daily Worker" of February 1, 1950, announced that Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and fourteen other individuals on January 31, 1950, denounced the "trend toward disciplinary action against lawyers who defend political minorities, racial minorities and labor organizations in the probe."

According to these individuals such actions "may destroy the right to a fair trial and adequate legal counsel as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment of the American Constitution".

b2, b7D [REDACTED] on February 6, 1950, advised that a news release from the Lawyers Defense Committee concerned the statement of Professor Einstein and the others quoting the statement in full, which, it was hoped, would be printed in the various newspapers throughout the country.

The synopsis of this referende states that a Lawyers Defense Committee was formed to assist in defending the five lawyers who represented Communist Party leaders against charges that they violated the Smith Act and Eugene Dennis defendant, who acted as own lawyer, bited for contempt of court, by Judge Harold R. Medina presiding Judge of trial.

NY rpt. 7-10-50  
Re: "Lawyers Defense  
Committee - IS -C".  
100-368126-5, p. 3,4  
(45)

AMH:ddl

"The Times Herald" of February 6, 1950 carried an article entitled "Fuchs Has Been A Red Since College Days, His Father Discloses". This article stated in part that seventy five year old Professor Emil Fuchs, father of Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, declared that his German born son was interned in Canada as a enemy alien during the war and asserted he was released on the recommendation of Professor Albert Einstein who did not know he was a Communist.

This article stated further that Professor Fuchs said that Professor Einstein after reading the younger Fuchs' papers on Nuclear energy, considered him valuable to the allied war effort.

This article stated further that Professor Einstein's secretary Helene Dukas, said neither she nor the scientist had "any recollection" of the case.

65-58805-A  
(43)

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 6, 1950 carried an article which contained the same information as the above. This article stated also that Miss Dukas stated that a search of Einstein's personal file failed to uncover any mention of Fuchs or his release.

65-58805-A  
(43)

AMH:jlc

Q  
"The Star Telegram" Fort Worth, Texas of February 7, 1950 carried an editorial captioned "Soviet War Espionage" by James M. North, Junior Editor. The following is quoted from this article: "Unfortunately, for forging the links that lead to the development of the atomic bomb, the United States, Britian and Canada were dependent upon great scientists of Germany, Denmark, Italy and other nations. To list only a few, Albert Einstein, Lise Meitner, Enrico Fermi and Neils Bor contributed to the epochal discovery. Fundamentally, scientific research is international, and can not be limited within national frontiers."

65-58805-A  
(43)'

AMH:jlc

2/8/20  
1  
"The Washington Star" of February 8, 1950 carried an article entitled "Red Espionage At Peak Now, Lawmakers Say After Hearing Hoover" by Cecil Holland.

Under the subheading "Einstein Aide Denies Story" this article stated that Senator Ferguson, Republican of Michigan said he was asking Attorney General McGrath to try to extradite Fuchs from Britian for trial in an American court; further that meanwhile, the secretary of Albert Einstein, noted physicist said that she knew nothing about the British scientist and could find no records of him in Dr. Einstein's files; further that there had been reported that Dr. Einstein interceded to get Fuchs released from a Canadian concentration camp early in World War II, so that he could return to England where he became active in atomic research.

This article stated further that the secretary Helen Dukas told the Associated Press in Princeton, New Jersey where Einstein lived "I remember nothing whatever about the case".

65-58805-A  
(42)

AMH:jlc

By memorandum dated March 31, 1950, to F. J. Baumgardner from C. B. Howard, photostatic copies of the back cover of the February 11, 1950, issue of "The Nation", which was an advertisement concerning the "Lawyers Defense Committee", were enclosed.

This advertisement was a statement by seventeen individuals, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein.

Re: "Lawyers Defense  
Committee, IS - C."  
100-368126-2  
(45)

AMH:ddl

b2, b7D

[On March 13, 1950, [REDACTED] furnished to the San Francisco Office a mimeographed outline obtained from Communist Party Headquarters, San Francisco entitled "Outlaw the H Bomb". According to the cover of this outline it was described as "factual and discussion material on the H Bomb and the fight to outlaw atomic weapons, based on proposals made by the San Francisco County Peace Commission."

This document was issued by the State Committee of the Communist Party of California and it was believed that this outline was to be used for discussion material in various Communist Party club meetings. A copy of this document was enclosed with this reference.

On Page 17 of this document was an article on Dr. Albert Einstein who appeared on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's first weekly television show on February 12, 1950, taken from the "New York Times" of February 13, 1950.

According to this article Dr. Albert Einstein condemned the idea of security through armament as a "disastrous illusion"; condemned these by-products of the military policy of our nation: " 'concentration of tremendous financial power in the hands of the military, militarization of youth, close supervision of the loyalty of the citizens, in particular of the civil servants, by a police force growing more conspicuous every day, intimidation of people of independent political thinking, indoctrination of the public by radio, press and school, and the growing restriction of the range of public information under the pressure of military secrecy----

" '---the first problem is to do away with mutual fear and distrust. Solemn renunciation of violence (not only with respect to means of mass destruction) is undoubtedly necessary" '---

San Francisco Memorandum to Director  
March 30, 1950  
Re: "Communist Party U.S.A. San  
Francisco Field Division Education  
Internal Security-C"  
100-3-71-1080  
(46)



By memorandum dated February 13, 1950, the San Francisco Office advised that Margarete Weigert had petitioned the Immigration and Naturalization Services to grant her a permanent visa to remain in the United States. The Immigration and Naturalization Services had refused to grant Weigert a permanent visa or to extend her temporary visa, and the Immigration and Naturalization Services was attempting to deport Weigert.

Weigert was at that time residing at 1931 Webster Street, San Francisco, California, with her daughter, Helga Weigert Lohr, and son-in-law, George Lohr. Both Weigert's daughter, Helga, and son-in-law were very active in Communist Party affairs in San Francisco, California. George Lohr was foreign editor of the Daily Peoples' World, a west coast Communist dominated daily newspaper. Margarete Weigert received personal letters of character from numerous world-renowned scientists, among whom was Albert Einstein.

(source and date not stated)

b7C Re: "[REDACTED]  
Security Matter-C"  
100-364321-7  
(47)

AMH:vm *vm*

"The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post", London, England issue of February 13, 1950 carried an article under the caption "Professor Einstein on H-Bomb Danger to Civilization" stated that on the first of a series of television programs being conducted by Mrs. Roosevelt, Professor Einstein on that day gave a warning that the Hydrogen bomb might destroy civilization. The article stated that Einstein condemned the "hysterical character" which the armament race between the United States and Russia had assumed. The situation, he said, demanded the renunciation of violence and the setting up of a supra-national body.

According to Einstein, on both sides means of mass destruction were perfected with feverish haste behind walls of secrecy.

"The H-bomb appears on the public horizon as a probable attainable goal. If successful, radio-active poisoning of the atmosphere and, hence, annihilation of any life on earth, has been brought within the range of technical possibilities.

"The ghost-like character of this development lies in its apparently compulsory trend. Every step appears as an unavoidable consequence of the preceding one. In the end there beckons more and more clearly general annihilation". Professor Einstein contended that the idea of achieving security through national armament was in the present state a military technique, a disastrous illusion. The illusion was fostered by the fact that America succeeded first in producing the atomic bomb.

"This mechanistic technical-military psychological attitude had inevitable consequences. Every single act in foreign policy is governed exclusively by one view." Such a policy, Professor Einstein said, led to: "the establishment of military bases at all important points on the globe; the militarization of youth; close supervision of the loyalty of citizens and in particular of civil servants by a police force growing more conspicuous every day; the intimidation of people of independent political thinking; the indoctrination of the public by radio, press and school; and the growing restriction of the range of public information under the pressure of military secrecy.

"Is there any way out of this impasse? All of us, and particularly those who are responsible for the attitude of the United States and Russia should realize that we may have vanquished an external enemy but have been incapable of getting rid of the mentality created by war.

"It is impossible to achieve peace as long as every single action is taken with a possible future conflict in view. The leading point of view of all political actions should therefore be: what can we do to bring about the peaceful co-existence and even loyal cooperation as a nation?

"The first problem is to do away with mutual fear and distrust. A solemn renunciation of violence is undoubtedly necessary. Such renunciation, however, can only be effective if at the same time a super-natural judicial and executive body is set up, empowered to decide questions of immediate concern to the security of nations.

"Even the declaration of nations to collaborate loyalty and the realization of such a restricted world government would considerably reduce the imminent danger of war."

65-59025-A  
(46)

CMB:vm  
*vm*

The "Daily Express", London, England on February 13, 1950 carried an article under the caption "Einstein Answers Everything; Only Six Men Can Test H-Bomb". This article stated that Einstein's latest theory which attempted, with one formula, to explain everything in the physical universe, was published on that day in fourteen pages.

According to the article, the theory challenged scientists to make tests either in the heart of the atom or in the movements of the stars to prove or to disprove that it was the key to the riddle of the universe.

The article continued that Professor Banesh Hoffman, who had worked with Einstein said there was probably only six men in the world qualified to start testing the theory, and that scientists believed there were only one thousand brains in America which would grasp the full meaning of the fourteen pages straight off.

According to the article, these pages were modestly inserted as "appendix to" in a new edition of Einstein's "The Meaning of Relativity".

The article stated that Einstein offered the relativity theory in 1915 and that many ordinary brains still had difficulty with that.

The article further stated that Einstein, at 70, lived at Princeton University as an elder scholar. "On cloistered grounds he strolls with a stocking cap over his silver locks--- but without socks."

"He says: 'I am not a great man. Every man has a brain. With it he does the best he can'".

Other information concerning Einstein reported in this newspaper appeared in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post", London, England on February 13, 1950, which is summarized elsewhere in this summary.

65-59025-A  
(44)

CMB:vm  
✓<sup>11</sup>

"The New York World Telegram" of February 14, 1950 carried an article entitled "Innocents in Politics". This article stated in part that Dr. Albert Einstein's views were entitled to respect, when he warned that use of the hydrogen bomb might so poison the atmosphere that all life on earth would be annihilated, since he was an eminent scientist qualified by training and background to speculate upon the potentialities of such a force; but that the Doctor left his own field when he began to discuss political remedies; in that field he had established a reputation for extreme naivete; he had permitted use of his name in connection with so much Communist-front propaganda that his views on "how to get along with Russia" must be taken with plenty of salt.

This article stated further that if the hydrogen bomb was as dangerous as Dr. Einstein feared he could rest assured that America would never be first to loose such a dread weapon upon the world; but if scientists placed, or had placed that instrument of destruction in Russian hands civilization would have no such guarantees.

65-58805-A  
(44)

AMH:vm  
✓

The Chicago American of February 14, 1950, carried an article entitled "A-Spies Shielded by US Laxity". This article stated in part that in 1942 Fuchs, the British spy, was in an alien detention camp in Canada and according to his father "Was released to work on atomic problems on the recommendation of Professor Albert Einstein."

This article stated further that Einstein, called the "Father of the Atomic Power Theory", for years had been associated with many Communist Front groups and on the previous week had signed a petition protesting contempt sentences of lawyers in the red conspiracy trial.

101-2118-A  
(62)

AMH:bh

In a Department of Navy report, dated February 14, 1950, appeared an article entitled "Hell Bomb Or Peace Parley." The article reported that "the Communist propaganda apparatus is once again plugging 'fear' in an attempt to subvert the military preparedness of the United States. Scientists, religious leaders, educators and members of the Arts and Professions have drawn together in a full scale agitation program whose Communist direction is readily apparent." Albert Einstein was among those named who had supported this campaign of agitation through various organizations.

Enclosure

Transmittal letter from  
the Director of Naval  
Intelligence, Washington,  
D.C., dated February 15,  
1950.

Received from ONI through  
Liaison channels, 2/17/50.  
100-260007-483  
(46)

~~SECRET~~

*OK to Release Per Navy*

CJO:bjw



2/20/50  
The "Daily Herald" London, England on February 21, 1950 carried an article entitled "We May Follow Dodo". This article stated in part that twelve university professors had signed a manifesto appealing to people to cast party politics aside and vote for candidates giving unqualified support to Royal Government; further that they include Professor Lancelot Hogben who had just resigned as President of the University Labor Society to support any candidate in favor of Royal Government.

This article stated further that speaking on the previous night in support of Mr. Henry Osborne, Labor Candidate for the Yardley Division of the Birmingham, Professor Hogben read a letter from Professor Einstein welcoming the news that Mr. Osborne would be putting the case for World Government before the British public in the Election.

110-141-A  
(83)

AMH:vw



On February 27, 1950 an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the caption "26 United States Leaders ~~Play~~ Militarism in Schools" which stated that 26 prominent Americans asserted that ~~the~~ militarism had invaded the nations schools and colleges to an alarming degree. They called for an immediate about-face. According to the article the 26 Americans included such men as author Louis Bromfield, Scientist Albert Einstein, Methodist Bishop Gerald Kennedy and President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union.

The article stated that their 80 page report accused the Defense Department of an "ominous effort" to spread militarism philosophy among the country's youth."

According to the article it was a third in a series of reports sponsored by the National Council Against Conscription on Militarism in America.

According to the article, they said that the Department was making " systematic and well-financed efforts - - - to penetrate and influence civilian educational life of America"... Its goal, they said, was to influence friends for the military and get across the idea that preparedness for war was the best road to peace.

The report further stated, according to the article, that the desperate need of the world for peace required a type of leadership which could be attained only through the spirit of free inquiry unhampered by narrow military considerations.

62-82828-A

(46)

CMB;mab



The Chicago Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum April 13, 1950, a copy of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", vol. VI, Number 3, March, 1950,

On page 71 of this Bulletin appeared an article entitled "Arms Can Bring No Security" by Albert Einstein.

Re: "Educational Foundation for  
Nuclear Science, Inc.;  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists  
Internal Security-C"

100-361102-10X

(47) '

AMH:bh

2/50

The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated May 21, 1951, the original material which was forwarded to that Office by Bureau letter dated February 27, 1951. The translation of this material was also enclosed with memorandum of May 21, 1951.

Included with the above-referenced material was a copy of the March, 1950, issue of "Vestmesis", and the translation. On page 8 of the translation of the March, 1950, issue of "Vestmesis" an article entitled "The Hydrogen Bomb Means the End of Civilization" appeared. The following is the quoted article as it appeared: "New York. The famous scientist, Professor Albert Einstein, spoke on a television broadcast. The American Radio Association had invited him to give his views on the hydrogen super atom bomb. 'As long as the world will arm, there will be no peace', Professor Einstein said. 'Our civilization can be saved only by control over atomic weapons. The hydrogen super atom bomb means the destruction of the whole civilization.' Professor Einstein emphasized that erroneous illusions about the war of the future exists in present day society. According to him, humanity will not survive it. Use of the new weapons will bring an end to everything."

Re: "Latvian Correspondence  
Club, aka, IS - R and IA."  
105-12056-23, p. 8  
(70)'

Correlator's Note: Serial 21 of this file reflects that on January 16, 1951, Iain Valdis Jakobsons advised that subsequent to disbanding the "Latvian Correspondence Club" which was under his supervision, on March 1, 1950, he continued to put out for the five succeeding months a monthly publication printed in the Latvian language and captioned "Vestmesis". On January 16 and 17, 1951, Jakobsons furnished to the Bureau the original material referred to in reference above.

AMH:ddl

On March 1, 1950, [REDACTED] advised that Sonja Biberman advised him that the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council was having a gathering on March 10, 1950, for Doctor Linus Pauling, California Institute of Technology Professor, who had just returned from visiting in the east with Albert Einstein.

Biberman further stated that Abe Welanko of 4925 Beverly Boulevard should be invited to the affair.

According to [REDACTED] Sonja Biberman was a member of the Communist Political Association as of January 16, 1945.

On June 8, 1950, [REDACTED] of known reliability, and a member of the Southern California Council of American-Soviet Friendship, stated that Abraham Welanko appeared to be the dominant figure in the organization.

b2, b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]  
6-16-50 Los Angeles report

Re: [REDACTED] was.; Security  
Matter - C"  
100-243712-33  
(63)

CJO:bbb

3/2/50  
The Bureau received a letter dated March 3, 1950, from the Office of the Legal Attache, Paris, France in which was enclosed copies of Louis Gibarti's answers to question number seven, part B, of questionnaire number two, submitted to him through Mr. Chipman, for which he had been paid 20,000 francs. Also enclosed with this letter was the letterhead of the "American Board of Guardians for Basque Refugee Children."

According to this letterhead the advisory board of the "American Board of Guardians for Basque Refugee Children", 20 Vesui Street, New York City, included Albert Einstein and seven other individuals.

b7C Re: "[REDACTED] Internal Security-R"  
61-6629-31  
(43)'

AMH:vw

3/11/50  
The Boston Office advised by teletype dated March 11, 1950, that Robert Heineman stated that he knew of no direct relationship between Fuchs and Albert Einstein.

The balance of this reference contains the same information as 65-58805-682 which is set out in this summary.

b1

(S)  
Re: [REDACTED] Espionage - R  
Sovme.  
65-58805-683  
(64)

AMH:ddl

2/18/50  
00

The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post", London, England, of March 18, 1950, carried an article entitled "Check on Canada Scientists Urged". This article stated in part that Mr. G. Drew, Progressive Conservative leader, asked the Canadian Government in the House of Commons on the previous night to investigate a report in the weekly newspaper "Ensign" that Dr. Infeld, Polish born professor of mathematics at Toronto University, planned to return to Poland.

This article stated further that Dr. Infeld, a friend and co-worker of Dr. Einstein and Canadian citizen for ten years, on that date denounced as "false statements and innuendoes" Mr. Drew's allegations; he declared that he had never had anything to do with atomic research; he declined to comment on reports that he had applied to the University's Board of Governors for leave for another visit to Poland.

105-12140-A  
(64)

AMH:ddl



"The Worker" of March 19, 1950, published an article entitled "The World Government Plan," by Frieda F. Halpern. In this article, it was reported that "Professor Einstein says we must have world government in order to do away with the hydrogen bomb."

The author related in detail about the various "world government" organizations, identifying their officers and explaining their programs. The United World Federalists was cited as such an organization. Albert Einstein was mentioned as one of its officers.

100-356198-A  
(45)'

CJO:cmn

3/22/50

The "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1950 carried an article captioned "Einstein Debunks Security By Arms."

This article stated that "Dr. Albert Einstein has again warned the American people that reliance on armaments for national security is a 'disastrous illusion'". Writing in the March Bulletin to the Atomic scientists, in a debate on what scientists should do about the Hydrogen Bomb, Einstein declared: 'The idea of achieving security through national armament is at the present state of military technique a disastrous illusion---'.

100-3-81-A  
(44)

AMH:vw

2/27/50

00

b1

[REDACTED]

Re:

[REDACTED]

(C)

b1

65-58805-717  
(78)

AMH:ma b

b1



(c)

Re: [redacted]  
65-58805-895  
(64)

(c) b1

AMH:vm  
*vm*

4/8/50

The "Southern Patriot" of March, 1950, Volume 8, No. 3, page 1, announced that the "Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated" at New Orleans, Louisiana, was serving as coordinator for a south-wide conference on discrimination on higher education which would be held in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, on April 8, 1950. It was to be held under the sponsorship of a group of 200 professors and administrators from more than 100 colleges and universities in sixteen southern states and the District of Columbia.

In the same issue of the "Southern Patriot" pages 2 and 3, a partial list of sponsors was announced. The "Patriot" carefully pointed out that the institutions and organizations appearing behind the names of the sponsors were for identification purposes only. Under the New Jersey sponsors appeared the name of Albert Einstein, Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

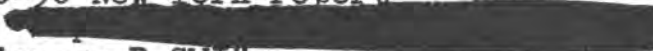
New Orleans rpt. 10-13-50  
Re: "Southern Conference for  
Human Welfare; Southern Con-  
ference Educational Fund, Inc.  
IS - C."  
100-10355-374, p. 10  
(71)'

AMH:ddl

The files of the New York Field Division disclosed that in the case entitled "Aube Tzerko, was, et al, Internal Security-R", that Peter Bergman, employed in a highly restricted research position for Columbia University, New York City, and who formerly worked for Albert Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey, was one of the number of individuals who frequently attended meetings at the home of Mitchell Fein. (Source, date and identification not given for above information and individuals.)

The relationship between Peter Bergman and Sophie Borgmann, if any, is not shown in this reference.

4-18-50 New York report

Re:   
Espionage-R-SWI"  
100-330664-33  
(42)

CJO:vm  
vm

62,670

██████████ advised on April 20, 1950, that the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware issued a pamphlet entitled "The Target is You". According to the pamphlet, it had been issued as a public service and was published for the purpose of pleading with the people of the community to urge the defeat of the Mundt Bill. This pamphlet contained similar information as did a memorandum issued by the National Educational Department of the Communist Party and in addition, contained statements condemning the Mundt Bill made by Albert Einstein, scientist; John L. Lewis, labor leader; Representative Adam C. Powell, Negro leader; and O. John Rogge, former Assistant United States Attorney General.

Philadelphia report, 11-21-50  
Re: "Philadelphia Committee  
to Defeat the Mundt Bill;  
Internal Security-C"  
100-361924-32 p. 15  
(71)

AMH:vm  
mm

In May, 1950, Klaus Fuchs, convicted Russian espionage agent, was interviewed by Bureau Agents in the Wormwood Scrubs Prison in the Shepherds Bush Section of the City of London, England.

During the interview, Fuchs was questioned regarding his acquaintances and associates in the United States. In reference to Professor Albert Einstein, Fuchs said that he never met Professor Einstein. He said that he knew of no activity on the part of Einstein in his behalf. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Einstein.

Memorandum to the Director  
From Mr. Hugh H. Clegg and  
Mr. Robert J. Lamphere, with  
enclosure dated 6-6-50

Re: [REDACTED]  
65-58805-1412 p. 43  
(46)

b7c

CMB:amk



550 00

X

b2, b7D [redacted] in May, 1950, obtained a copy of an official pamphlet which indicated thereon that it was published by the United World Federalists, Incorporated, 7 East 12th Street, New York 3, New York. This pamphlet was entitled "Beliefs Purposes and Policies Adopted October 29, 1949, by the Third General Assembly of United World Federalists, Incorporated" and set out a list of officers of the organization and the members of its National Advisory Board and National Executive Council. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared as a member of the National Advisory Board.

Noted below are some of the references to Albert Einstein which appeared in the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session, 1944:

Page 947 - Professor Albert Einstein was listed as among those who sponsored the various functions of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Page 1202 - Professor Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.

Page 1531 - Professor Albert Einstein was listed among the names in an advertisement appearing in the "New York Times" of December 22, 1943, page 40 as being affiliated with the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee cited as a Communist front.

Page 1604 - Professor Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor of a dinner celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City under the auspices of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today", described as a leading propaganda journal for the Soviet Union in the United States.

b2  
b7C  
b7D [redacted] Conf. mail box

NY rpt. 8-18-50  
Re: "Communist Infiltration  
into United World Federalists,  
Inc.; IS - C."  
100-343001-296, p. 26, 27  
(61)

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D [REDACTED] indicated that during the early part of 1950, Professor Otto Nathan was in contact with Dr. Vladimir Houdek. (S)(u)

Dr. Vladimir Houdek, former Chief of the Czech Delegation to the United Nations, who defected on May 16, 1950, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 26, 27, 29, 1950. Houdek furnished background information and his personal opinion on various Czech nationals in the United States of America. (S)(u)

Houdek said that he met Professor Otto Nathan around the first part of 1950 through either Karel Fink, Commercial Attache, New York City, or Ella Winter, who was a close personal friend of Nathan. Houdek did not know the reason for Nathan's 1949 trip to Czechoslovakia. He advised, however, that Nathan was supposed to be a close personal friend of Albert Einstein and that he lectured on economics in New York City and Washington, D. C. (S)(u)

NY rpt. 6-5-50

b7C Re: [REDACTED]  
IS - R and CZ."

105-10313-70, p. 42  
(63)'

AMH:ddl

5/1/55

By memorandum dated September 18, 1951, the Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau photostatic copies of Exhibit D of the testimony of General Charles Willoughby before the House Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "A Partial Documentation of the Sorge Espionage Case" (documentation dated May 1, 1950, Tokyo, Japan).

(Date of testimony  
not given)

On page 40 of "Exhibit D" appears the heading "Chinese Organizations and Communist Fronts". On page 42 of "Exhibit D" under the same heading as above is a subheading entitled "Noulens Defense Committee". Under the subheading the following appeared "...The Committee attracted or solicited known Communists, incidental sympathizers and non-Communist humanitarians, listing Lion Feuchtwanger and Albert Einstein as German members of the Committee, and several sentimental Americans then at the height of their fame, including Floyd Dell, Sinclair Lewis, Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, and Oswald Garrison Villard..."

b7c Re: [REDACTED]  
Espionage - R."  
100-124002-503  
(3)'

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

AMH:ddl

X

The "Daily Worker" of May 12, 1950, page 3, column 2, reflected an article to the effect that Professor Albert Einstein, Waldo Frank Gilbert Gabriel, Reverend John Howland Lathrop, Doctor Thomas Mann, Duncan MacInnes, Pierre von Paasen, William Carlos Williams and other notables, had petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the prison sentences imposed on the "Hollywood Ten."

New York report dated  
11-14-50  
Re: "Compic; Internal  
Security - C."  
100-138754-681, p. 37  
(71)

SI 100-138754-A  
(45) (Daily Worker, 5-12-50)

GMB:mlb

5/18/51

In accordance with the request contained in Bureau letter dated May 18, 1951, the New York Office set out an alphabetical list of persons known to have been in association with Gunther Egon Oswald Stein. After each name, the communication wherein the contact was reported to the Bureau was noted. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared in this list as reported in Newark Report, dated February 3, 1949. In regard to interviewing Einstein, the following notation appeared after the name "Dukas, Helen above". In regard to Helen Dukas the New York Office recommended that she be interviewed, and requested Newark's recommendation.

New York Letter to Director  
dated June 13, 1951

b7c Re: [REDACTED]  
Stein was.; Espionage-R"  
100-355214-133 page 4  
(30)

AMH:jh

By letter dated May 19, 1950, Professor Michel G. Malti, of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, forwarded to the Bureau a SSKS News Letter ("Society for Social responsibility in Science"), which appeared to have been mailed to scientists and engineers in various colleges in the country. On page 2 of this News Letter appeared an article entitled "Einstein Joins SSKS." The article quoted Einstein's letter upon becoming a member of the SSKS.

100-357839-7  
(64)

CJO:vw

5/29/50

The following information appeared on post cards addressed to Nevada Publishing Company, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Oner Publishing Company, Reno, Nevada, and postmarked May 29, 1950, Detroit, Michigan: "Dr. Albert Einstein, -- Foundation of Fake Theories and Fake Bombs. Residence Princeton, New Jersey (a word to the wise is sufficient)".

The names of a number of other prominent individuals with similar information appeared on the same cards.

Salt Lake City memo. 6-12-50  
enclosing cards  
Re: "Unknown Subjects, Post  
Cards Addressed to Nevada  
Publishing Company, Las Vegas,  
Nevada, and Oner Publishing  
Company, Reno, Nevada, SM-X."  
105-0-2918  
(43)

AMH:ddl

XET

In a letter dated June 2, 1950, Walter S. Logan, Vice-President and General Counsel, Federal Reserve Bank of ~~New York~~, New York City, enclosed a white envelope bearing the address "Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Robert Stevens, New York, New York". The envelope was postmarked May 31, 1950, 1:00 PM. The envelope contained four cards, one which was addressed to Maxie Sterns, 3252 Fullerton, Detroit. On the reverse side of this card appeared the names of five prominent individuals including that of Dr. Albert Einstein, Professor, University of Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In a letter dated June 14, 1950, Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr., of Washington, D. C. forwarded a similar envelope containing similar mimeographed cards.

The FBI laboratory in a report dated June 19, 1950 concluded that the typewriting on the envelopes was prepared by the same typewriter. The typewriting appearing on the specimens was compared with material in the anonymous letter file, but nothing of significance was noted.

On June 26, 1950, a letter was directed to the Detroit Field Office, requesting that an immediate investigation be made in an effort to ascertain the identity of the individuals responsible for the mailing of the anonymous communications referred to above.

The cards referred to above were filed as an enclosure to this reference.

Unknown subjects,  
Anonymous letters containing  
cards postmarked Detroit,  
Michigan, May 31, 1950  
Atomic Energy Act  
117-846-3  
(64)

AMH:jar



b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability advised in December of 1950 that he was aware of the acquaintance between Forrest Hamilton Murray and an individual by the name of Coronado residing in Mexico. Informant advised that to his knowledge the correspondence between these two men was based upon their mutual interest in the scientific field. He stated that it was his understanding that Coronado was in exile from Costa Rica and was at that time residing in Mexico City in the status of a political exile. The same informant advised that Coronado had planned to attend a meeting of the American Physical Society sometime during the summer of 1950 in Mexico City. Oppenheimer, Fermi, and Einstein, each of whom was well-known in the Atomic Energy field, were supposed to attend this meeting and Coronado according to the informant was interested in whether or not Murray would also attend.

The same informant made available certain letters received by Murray from Coronado in Mexico which were photographed by a Bureau Agent. These letters were set out in this reference. Included in these letters was one dated June 1, 1950 Mexico D.F. with a salutation Dear F.H. and signed sincerely J. Merino y. Coronado. The following is quoted from this letter "in this month the meeting of the American Physical Society will be held here. Oppenheimer, Fermi, and others are among the prominent members that will attend such meeting. They say that perhaps Einstein will come, provided his doctor allows him to do so. Will you attend the meeting also?"

b2  
b7D [redacted] an anonymous source  
Knoxville report. 1-13-51  
Re: [redacted]  
b7C Security Matter-C" Atomic  
Energy Act."  
116-64428-16  
(82)

AMH:vm *vm*

X-3

On June 4, 1950 the Washington Star carried an article by Michel Amrine under the caption "US May Ease Atomic Secrecy Based On What Soviet Knows". The article stated that a major change in atomic secrecy policy was in the making as a result of a conference between officials of the Atomic Energy Commission and their congressional "Watchdog", the Joint Committee On Atomic Energy.

The article stated that it would be an "unlocking" of secret information to compare with the original release of the Smyth Report by the War Department which amounted to a technical history of the bomb project, or the "break" of Senator Johnsons, of Colorado, on the famed television broadcast which described the possibilities of the hydrogen bomb.

The article further stated that the step would be announced only after further checking of Congressional reaction and a survey among scientists and engineers who could best judge whether the information would be of value to potential enemies.

Explanation for this apparent reversal of the national policy, according to the article, was that much information now officially and legally classified "secret" was secret in name only and was known abroad at least to the Russians.

A note appeared in this article which stated that the writer was former editor for the Federation of American Scientists and that he had prepared numerous articles in collaboration with such Scientists as Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey.

62-83636-A  
(46)

CMB:feh

6-12-50

The June 12, 1940 issue of "The New York Compass" carried an article under the caption "US Arms Stand Hit As Fraud." The article stated that 16 scientists, educators and clergyman accused the United States that day of paying lip service to disarmament while actually discouraging such a step.

The article stated that in a report signed by a group of Scientists including Albert Einstein, Novelist Louis Bromfield, and others, the group said:

"Offically appointed representatives to the UN tell the world that the US wants disarmament and only Russia stands in the way. Yet other American officials do what they can to discourage disarmament."

"In the United States there are vested economic interests with a stake in a large military budget. There is also an emotional attachment to armaments as well as a high decree of military leadership and influence in policy - making branches of the government."

The group which issued its report through the National Council Against Conscription, according to the article, urged immediate steps toward total world disarmament, saying that none of the great powers had ever really made a move in this direction.

62-82828-A  
(46)'

CMB:feh

6/19/50

The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated June 19, 1950, a clipping from page 211 of the book "Men without Faces" by Louis Brancis Budenz. This clipping carried the title "Capture of the Innocents."

The following is <sup>the</sup> quoted clipping: "Albert Einstein, neither of whom are Communists. Mann is the noted novelist who has long been a warm defender of Moscow. His name can be found on many Communist fronts, including the successor to the Young Communist League, the American Youth for Democracy. The world famous Einstein, though occasionally ~~dis~~senting from Communist views has likewise sponsored a number of Communist-concocted groups."

100-180858-63  
(45)

AMH:ddl

On June 19, 1950 the "New York Compass" carried an article under the caption "Einstein Urges U. S., Russia Yield Bombs" which stated that Albert Einstein in a United Nations radio interview recorded in the study of his home at Princeton, New Jersey and which was broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System on June 18, 1950 suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union surrender their stock piles of atomic bombs to an international authority. He also advocated systematic disarmament for all countries and establishment of world government. Einstein did not name the United States and the Soviet Union but those were the only two countries known to have the atomic bomb.

When asked what he would suggest doing with the present supply of the atom bombs already stock piled, he replied:

"Give it into the hands of a super national organization. During the interval period of solid peace one must have protecting power. One-sided disarmament is not possible; this is out of the question. Arms must be intrusted only to an international authority. There is no other possible-systematic disarmament connected with super-national government. One must not look too technically on the problem of security. The will to peace and the readiness to accept every step needed for this goal is most important."

According to the article, Einstein said that a remedy for the present tense situation could not be found in preparing for the event of war "but in starting from the conviction that security from military disaster can be realized only by patient negotiation and the creations of a legal bases for the solution of international problems, supported by a sufficiently strong executive agency--in short, a kind of world government."

Einstein was asked whether the current atomic armaments race was leading to another world war or was a way to prevent war.

Einstein answered that "Competitive armament is not a way to prevent war, every step in this direction brings us nearer to catastrophe. The armament race is the worse method to prevent open conflict. On the contrary, real peace cannot be released without systematic disarmament on a super national scale.

I repeat, armament is no protection against war, but leads inevitably to war."

100-345079-A  
(45)'

The above information was also reported in the June 19, 1950 issue of the "Washington Star".

100-345079-A  
Washington Star 6-19-50  
(42)'

CMB:fmg

6/22/50

(0)

~~SECRET~~

The publication "Liaudies Balsas (The Peoples' Voice)" of June 23, 1950, Toronto, Ontario, on page 4, columns 3-5 carried the headline "What is New in the World". According to this headline, "Professor Albert Einstein and sixteen other well known Americans blamed the government of the United States for its hypocritical policy" & (u)

Letter to the Director from  
the liaison office, Ottawa,  
Canada, 8-31-50, [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] summaries  
of the 6-2, 9, 16, 23, 30-50  
issues of the publication,  
"Liaudies Balsas" (The  
Peoples' Voice)  
Re: "Liaudies Balsas, (The  
Peoples' Voice) Security  
Matter - LI and R."  
105-11958-11  
(63)

AMH:ddl



6/23/50

~~NET~~

The personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, on Ruth Norden, reflected that Norden listed Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, as one of six references.

St. Louis rpt. 6-23-50

Re: [REDACTED]  
b7C Special Inquiry, State Dept.  
Public Law, 4042, 80th  
Congress, (Voice of America)."  
123-4951-3  
(43)

Correlator's Note: In serial 2 of the above file reference was made to teletype from New York dated June 14, 1950, which stated that Peter Vincent Herald had been closely associated with Gustave Mathieu, Ruth Norden, and Edmund Schechter, all former employees of the State Department in Berlin. It was stated that Mathieu was discharged for Communist activity in February, 1948, and it was believed that Norden and Schechter were discharged for similar reasons.

AMH:ddl

~~TOP SECRET~~



b7c b7D

On August 2, 1950, [redacted] of the Cohoes Police Department, advised that Robert Scanlon had been stopped by officers in his department inasmuch as Scanlon was attempting to circulate a petition in the Cohoes area. According to [redacted] at the time Scanlon was stopped on August 2, 1950, Dwight Marvin, City editor, "Troy Record." Troy, New York, advised the Albany Office that he had received a letter from Scanlon relative to a peace petition. The following is quoted from the contents of Scanlon's letter:

"On Wednesday evening, August 2, you carried a rather remarkable article headlined 'Circulators of Red Petitions Use Name of Record'. This bit of distortion you claim is the statement of Reverend D. Talmadge Murry, Pastor of the Liberty Presbyterian Church. Now I wish to do Reverend Murray the justice he deserves and not see his name connected with such distortion. I am the 'petition circulator.....of medium height with dark hair and a fair complexion' mentioned in your article. My name is Professor R.H. Scanlon, and I am a resident of Troy. Moreover, Reverend Murray knows me quite well, as we both have been members of the Troy Civil Liberties Forum and attended its meetings. At no time have I connected the name of the "Record" with the allegedly 'Red' Stockholm Peace Appeal. I could only wish that the "Record" itself would connect its own name so firmly with peace."

"Now, as to the 'Red'ness of the Petition: Yes--- it is the so-called Stockholm Peace Petition 'which has often been branded, but never proven, in the days of extreme hysteria to be 'red'. This Petition was issued by a conference of people from all over the world, of many political shades whose sole common purpose was peace. This is what the petition states:

'We demand the outlawing of the atomic weapon as instruments of aggression and mass murder of people.

'We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.

'We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.

The following is quoted from a translation of page 1 of the June 23, 1950 issue of "Narodna Volya".

EINSTEIN CONDEMNS ADMINISTRATION HYPOCRACY REGARDING PEACE IN  
THE USSR: DRIVE FOR SIGNATORIES FOR PEACE INTENSIFIED  
CANDIDATE FOR COMPARTY POLLED 400,000 VOTES IN CALIFORNIA-----"

Memorandum to Detroit dated  
10-9-50 with enclosed translation  
Re: "Narodna Volya;  
Internal Security-R and BU,  
Registration Act"  
100-94394-74  
(85)

CMB:vm  
*vm*

7/2

This reference is an Immigration and Naturalization form dated June 7, 1950, requesting any derogatory information in the Bureau's files concerning Albert Einstein. This form contains personal history of Albert Einstein which is set out elsewhere in this summary. According to this form, Albert Einstein was under investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On July 3, 1950, the Bureau requested that Immigration and Naturalization Service clarify the purpose of their request which was indicated on their form G-59 as "The subject is under investigation", inasmuch as he was a citizen.

39-0-39817  
(63)

AMH:ddl

7-17-50

The Bureau received a letter dated July 19, 1950 from G. Spencer Wice, 12051 Laurel Terrace Drive, North Hollywood, California in which he stated that on that day he received a quantity of booklets and pamphlets much of which appeared from the titles to be of a very "Red" nature. Included in this material was a booklet by Albert Einstein. Mr. Wice stated that all of the material was selected and ordered from a mimeographed list of the available literature put out by the "Methodist Federation for Social Action".

100-0-24865  
(46)'

AMH:vw

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] <sup>b7D</sup> made available  
(date not given) an undated report, written in French, and  
entitled "Soviet Activities."

The article contained a brief historical sketch of  
the O.S.E. (Union of the Associations of the Child Welfare  
Organization). By virtue of agreement with "The Jewish Agency  
for Palestine," the O.S.E. was officially in charge of medical  
control and care for all transients who emigrated to Israel.  
The article reported that the O.S.E. was founded in 1923 under  
the presidency of Professors Einstein, Wasserman (Berlin), and  
Radclif Salaman (London). It also listed "Professor A. Einstein,  
Princeton, Progressive" as an Honorary President of the O.S.E.

It should be noted that this information should not  
be disseminated out of the Bureau without prior approval of  
Mr. Ladd.

Translation of report carried as an  
enclosure to  
Memo to Mr. V.P. Keay from  
S. W. Reynolds, dated 7-24-50  
64-211-304-5 p.25  
(77)

CJO:fjb

7/26/50

By undated letter, Robert N. Morris, 310 West 4th Avenue, Flint, Michigan, forwarded to the Bureau a newspaper clipping which contained an article entitled "Shaw Society of America Forming in East Today, Led by Flint Man" by Richard B. Childs.

This article stated in part that William D. Chase 1225 Mason Street, Librarian and Book Editor of the "Flint Journal", was the instigator of the movement to establish a society dedicated to promoting the knowledge of George Bernard Shaw and his work in this country.

This article stated further that Chase had brought into the society such world-famous names as Albert Einstein, William Randolph Hearst, Gertrude Lawrence, Thomas Mann, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Upton Sinclair. This article stated further that these persons along with eleven other individuals made up the Founding Committee of the society.

The date of this newspaper appeared to be July 26, 1950, but the name was not shown.

62-47812-2  
(63)

AMH:ddl

'We call upon all men and women of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal'.

"The petition is addressed directly to Trygve Lie, the United Nations, Lake Success, New York. By what absurd stretch of the imagination can it be considered, on the face of it, as being particularly 'red' or against the essential interests of the people of the United States? If the 'Record' does not like the 'red' association of the petition, let me remind it of these facts: (1.) In the United States almost one million five hundred thousand people have signed the Stockholm appeal. Are they all Communists? Abroad, another two hundred million have signed throughout the world. (2.) The following prominent Americans are among the signers of the Appeal. "Emily G. Galch, economist, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, 1948; Rev. Arthur M. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, retired; Professor Philip Morrison, physicist, Cornell University; Albert Einstein, world famous physicist....."

Albany report, 10-31-50

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C Internal Security-C"

100-88587-31

(44)

CMB:vm  
JW

On August 10, 1950, Mrs. W.H. Noel, Harlan, Kentucky, directed a letter to the Bureau written on stationery of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky. In the letter, Mrs. Noel set out a list of names which she stated the DAR magazine on March, 1950 had listed as Communists. Mrs. Noel stated that she was going to visit all the Kentucky DAR districts and make a talk on Americanism and inquired if it would be alright to mention their names to be boycotted.

The list of names set out by Mrs. Noel included that of Professor Albert Einstein.

100-0-25183  
(63)

CMB:vm  
CMB



8/14/50

On August 14, 1950, Joseph V. MacHugh appeared at the Director's office with some material he had written regarding the Baruch Atomic Energy Plant. This material included correspondence between MacHugh and Albert Einstein and one Douglas Ballard, employed at Los Alamos.

Memorandum from C. W. Bates  
to Mr. V. P. Keay, 8-21-50  
Re: "Material Furnished to the  
Director's Office by [REDACTED]"

62-21703-26  
(45)

b7C

AMH:ddl

b2, b7D

On September 21, 1950, [REDACTED] advised that for the past three days Harlow Shapley had been in daily conference with Hannah Dorner at the New York City office of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. They planned to have a representative delegation at the White House on Monday to urge the President to veto the McCarran Bill. The delegation was to consist of five prominent educators from the largest universities in the country. The Princeton group was to be led by Frank Aydelotte (not identified), who would carry a personal message from Albert Einstein. *afw*

Teletype from SAC, Boston  
Dated 9-21-50  
Re: "National Council of Arts,  
Sciences and Professions, Inc.;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-356137-650  
(42)

CJO:bbb

Mr. E. L. Meyer, a District judge, located in the Court House at Alliance, Nebraska, furnished to Mr. L. R. Pennington of the Bureau (date not stated) a letter which he had received from the National Council against Conscription dated September 21, 1950 together with two enclosed announcements of "recent" publications issued by the Council.

According to the letterhead on the above mentioned letter, Albert A. Einstein was a member of the National Council against Conscription.

One of the enclosed announcements was an announcement of a book entitled "Militarism in Education" issued by a group of individuals which included Albert Einstein.

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd  
from Mr. L. R. Pennington  
dated 11/1/50  
Re: "National Council  
Against Conscription"  
62-82828-29  
(45)

CMB:vw

~~702~~

12/13/50

~~SECRET~~ / JMF  
2/11/83 Declassified for CIA  
letter dated 2/5/81

b1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ (S)

b1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ (S)

b1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

Photostatic copies of these letters were filed with this reference.

105-12140-32  
(47)

~~SECRET~~

AMH:ddl

11/27 03

The American Legion Headquarters, 31 Chambers Street, New York, provided the New York Office with a letter to the American Legion Headquarters, 31 Chambers Street, New York, dated October 27, 1950, from C. Grant Keck, of the C. Grant Keck Corp., 25-15 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, New York. This letter reported the unsubstantiated information that Jack Estrin was a history teacher at Richmond Hill High School, Queens, New York City, and his brother Jerry Estrin and Jerry Estrin's wife (whose name was not mentioned) were reported to be Communist Party members and to have recently been professors at the University of South Dakota. Jerry Estrin and his wife had asked for transfers to the Institute of Applied Research under Professor Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey.

Newark report May 29, 1951

Re: [REDACTED]

Security Matter - C" b7c

100-359322-3

(81)

AMH:bh

100-28-50

The October 28, 1950, issue of "Glos Ludowy", page 1, columns 2 and 3, carried an article captioned "Scientist Decides to Remain in Poland to Fight for Peace". This article in part stated that Dr. Leopold Infeld, world famous mathematician and physicist, resigned from his post at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, and accepted the chair in his field at the University of Warsaw, Poland. The article further stated that Dr. Infeld left Poland in 1936 and after his arrival in the United States. spent three years working with Albert Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey. During this time he collaborated with Einstein on the book "Evolution of Physics". For the following 12 years he was at the University of Toronto. When Infeld requested a leave of absence for the school year 1950-1951 to lecture in European universities, including those of Poland, a charge was made that he knew atomic bomb secrets and would take them to Poland.

The article further stated that the Polish press in the United States went to extremes to imply that Infeld was an "Atom Bomb Spy", linking his name with Dr. Fuchs of Great Britain who was charged with revealing atomic secrets to the Soviets.

2-16-51 Detroit Report  
Re: "Polish Intelligence Activities  
in the United States  
Internal Security-R and PO"  
100-350264-895 p. 9  
(47)

CJO:bh

1/30/50

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] made available to the Washington Field Office the mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. This list was marked "Misc. and Indiv." The name of Dr. Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

(Page 43)

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]  
Washington Field Office Report 10-30-50  
Re: "National Committee to Defeat  
the Mundt Bill;  
IS-C"  
100-361924-31  
(61)

\*Reliability of [REDACTED] not shown

b2 b7D

The Washington Field Office advised by teletype November 3, 1949 that an associate had advised that David Harold Blackwell was a close associate of Albert Einstein and had entertained Hungarian nationals, and mathematics students in his home on one occasion. Identity of Hungarians and extent of association had not been developed.

b7c Re: [REDACTED]  
Atomic Energy Act Applicant."  
-116-155-933-14  
(6)

AMH:vm  
v



[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

Re: "Corby Case, (Israel  
Halperin); Espionage - R"  
65-59104-12  
(42)

CMB:jar

1  
b2  
b7D

On the evening of November 21, 1950, a comparatively small gathering was held at the home of Mrs. Lester (Jeanne) Cole, 1403 North Orange Grove Avenue, Hollywood. Jenne Cole was the wife of screen writer Lester Cole, one of the "Hollywood Ten" and identified by [REDACTED] as a member of the Communist Party. Observation by a Bureau Agent on that occasion indicated that five men and four women arrived at the Cole place within a period of one-half hour and remained approximately 2 hours. Sonja Dahl Biberman was one of several personally identified by the agent as among those present. Mrs. Biberman was the wife of artist, Edward Biberman and the sister-in-law of screen writer, Herbert Biberman of the "Hollywood - Ten," all three of whom have been identified by [REDACTED] as having been members of the Communist Party in Hollywood for a number of years. [REDACTED] advised that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed future and immediate action to be taken in connection with freeing the "Hollywood Ten," as well as the various aspects of activity to be engaged in by the Committee to Free the Hollywood Ten in the immediate future.

1

The gist of this plan, as outlined by Sonja Biberman to [REDACTED] on November 22, 1950, was to bring together a select group of "prestige" people, possibly a dozen or so, like (Zachariah) Chaffee, (Robert Morss) Lovett, (Albert) Einstein, and similiar people of that caliber, who would operate completely independent from the Committee to Free the Ten. If possibly, such a group would be gotten together as a number of well known citizens vitally interested in the issue of the case. Sonja Biberman described this new proposed plan as being one which would be willing to have their own counsel -- someone like Francis Biddle or Claude Pepper who would go to Washington and "stir things up and call on the Attorney General -- working just on their own as a completely independent group of outstanding citizens." This new group would be formed on the basis of the plea for executive clemency and/or parole of both, the main emphasis to be on executive clemency but at the same time try for a rehearing on parole.

b2, b7D

According to [REDACTED] information from Sonja Biberman, Robert W. Kenny, who was present at the meeting, and the others were of the opinion that Francis Biddle would be very interested and at the same time the type of group being considered would be interested in Francis Biddle. The question at the time these plans were being considered was what to do first, that was, whether to get the Lovetts, the Chaffees, and Einstein, et al together and then say "Would you like Francis Biddle or is there someone else you can think of who could do this better?"

Hannah Dorner, in New York, had expressed the opinion that the choice of Francis Biddle was an excellent idea and had also suggested another one on the list "just in case Biddle does not pan out;" and as an alternate to Biddle, they there in New York had considered Wilson Wyatt (not further identified). Furthermore they had had a meeting on a campaign in New York on November 22, 1950, and one of the plans considered was to have a delegation go to Washington to see the Attorney General and the Parole Board. In regard to getting to people like Lovett, Biddle, and others, Hannah Dorner was of the opinion that it might be best to set up a committee of ten also to work with Biddle and the others and at the same time have a committee of only two or three to work with Biddle on a delegation to Washington. Hannah Dorner believed that she could get to (Albert) Einstein if Sonja Biberman and the others in Hollywood could deliver Thomas Mann, (well known author).

Los Angeles report  
dated 12-14-50  
Re: "Compic; Internal  
Security - C;"  
100-138754-691 pg 39, 41  
(71)"  
SI 138754-686  
(63)

CMB:mlb

1  
b2  
b7D  
1  
In the latter part of 1950, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, advised the Bureau that Sam Haiman Nedler was a staunch Communist, and that on one occasion Nedler had stated that if the Communist Party had directed him to dispose of his wife, that he would do so if it were for the good of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] made available to a Bureau Agent on December 18, 1950, a number of checks one of which was an undated check payable to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists in the amount of \$10.00. This check bore the endorsement A. Einstein, and the stamped, inked impression of First National Bank of Princeton, New Jersey, dated February 25, 1948.

1  
b2  
b7C  
b7D  
1  
[REDACTED]  
Los Angeles report, February 6, 1951  
Re; [REDACTED]  
Security Matter - C"  
100-367516-7  
(76) /

AMH:men

1151  
U  
Bureau letter dated January 4, 1951, advised that the name of "Baneesh Hoffman, Queens College, Flushing 9-4735J" was listed in the address book of Israel Halperin. Israel Halperin, a Canadian citizen of Russian parentage, was one of the principals implicated in Soviet Military Intelligence Operations in Canada as disclosed through the defection of Igor Goucenko.

b2, b7D Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information from Banesh Hoffman's personnel file at Queens College, Flushing, Long Island. According to Hoffman's personnel file, one of his references listed was that of A. Einstein, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton. (Information furnished in early part of 1951)

b2  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]  
NY rpt. 3-27-51

Re: [redacted]

[redacted] IS - R.  
105-13895-2  
(77)

AMH:ddl:mlb

1-51

00

T

Louis Gibarti, a former Comintern representative in the United States during the years 1928 to 1938, at which time he defected, was interviewed in Paris, France, during January, 1951, by Bureau Agents.

During the course of the interview, Gibarti stated that Robert Kuczynski, father of Juergen Kuczynski, was a very prominent statistician economist in Germany. Gibarti stated that Kuczynski collaborated in different German reviews in newspapers and had a very prominent position in the German press. Gibarti stated that the Communist Party utilized Kuczynski in connection with campaigns attempting to improve German social legislation. Gibarti went on to say that Kuczynski himself was a leftist socialist nominally with very good connections with the German trade union movement, which connection served him well to contact the American Federation of Labor in the United States and obtain a position "for his son, Juergen Kuczynski in a research institution of the American Federation of Labor in the United States".

Gibarti stated that while Robert Kuczynski was just a sympathizer to the Communist Party, his son, Juergen, was a very close fellow traveller and perhaps a member of the Communist Party in Germany, according to his knowledge, and also in the United States.

Gibarti further stated that Professor Einstein of Princeton University, knowing Robert Kuczynski from Germany, took a strong interest in his son in America. According to Gibarti, Einstein and Juergen Kuczynski were always closely connected. Gibarti stated that Robert Kuczynski went frequently to Princeton to see Einstein after the latter's arrival in the United States, which was after 1933. Juergen Kuczynski was with the American Federation of Labor doing research work at the time.

New York memo, 2-9-51

Re: [REDACTED]

67C. Espionage - R"

65-59105-57

(85)

SI 65-59105 68

(62)

CMB:jar



D

A Department of the Army Intelligence Report #R-3-51, dated January 3, 1951, contained a report of a conference held in Bucharest in November 1950, to create an African Bureau of the Cominform. It reported that the most interesting report was presented by Philippe Kibango. In 1929, Kibango was appointed an agent of the Anti-imperialist and Anti-colonial League in Moscow.

A footnote to this article reported that the top leaders of the above-mentioned League were still alive, one of whom was Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton, U.S.A.

The above information was evaluated in this report as having been received from a frequently unreliable source.

Report received from G-2, Department  
of the Army through Liaison  
channels 2-2-51.  
100-353813-482  
(71)'

CJO:fjb

OK to Release per Army

In the January 12, 1951, issue of "Counterattack" it was stated that Albert Einstein was no longer a sponsor of the Common Council for American Unity. This Council was conducting a drive to boost to 35 million the number of participants in its "Letters from America" campaign. This group sent letters abroad in the "campaign of truth" to combat Communist propaganda and lies about the U. S. The Communist Party warned its followers of this campaign.

The "Counterattack" is a weekly newsletter published by the American Business Consultants, Inc. of New York City. It bears the printed notation "Facts to Combat Communism."

Photostatic copy enclosed with  
1-25-51 Memo from SAC, New York  
Re: "American Business Consultants,  
Inc., "Counterattack"  
Information Concerning"  
100-350512-383 p.4  
(71)

CJO:cdd



Mrs. Janina Milosz furnished the Washington Field Office with copies of correspondence which she had made available to Mr. Harold G. Vedeler, Chief, Eastern European Division State Department. Mrs. Milosz mentioned that she had submitted the correspondence in question to Mr. Vedeler for the assistance of the State Department in evaluating the motives and actions of her husband Czeslaw Milosz, formerly Second Secretary of the Polish Embassy who defected from the Polish Government Service while in Paris, France during February, 1951 and who was anxious to join his wife and family in this country.

The Bureau's attention was directed to a number of items in a letter dated at Paris, France, February 7, 1951 from Czeslaw Milosz to his wife. The following is one of the quoted items:

Page 1, paragraph 1, line 23 from top. "I have written to: Thornton, Einstein (he should feel some responsibility although I don't know in what degree his voice may be helpful today,) to Wolska-asking her to take care of you-, to Stone (?) Jameson, to Eliot." The individual mentioned as Thornton was identified by Mrs. Milosz as Thornton Wilder, a friend of Czeslaw Milosz who lived in Connecticut.

The following items on page 1, paragraph 1, line 23 from top is also quoted:

"I have written to: Thorton, Einstein. . . " Einstein was identified by Mrs. Milosz as Professor Albert Einstein at Princeton University. Mrs. Milosz remarked that in 1950 before sailing for Poland her husband and she had visited Professor Einstein at Princeton. Mr. Milosz asked Professor Einstein's opinion as to whether or not he should return to Poland. Einstein reportedly suggested that her husband do so. Milosz then asked Professor Einstein what he should do if it became necessary in order to earn money for food, that he should write, in an insincere and untruthful manner about the greatness of Stalin. Mrs. Milosz remarked that Einstein told Mr. Milosz that he should not write anything favorable to Stalin if it were untruthful, that he (Einstein) would never do that himself and that if that situation

arose Milosz should adopt an attitude of passive resistance  
toward the Polish Communists.

Washington Field Office memorandum  
to Director, September 15, 1951  
enclosing translation of above  
mentioned letter.

b7C Re: [REDACTED]  
Internal Security-PO  
100-358076-25  
(61)

AMH:vm

Counter Attack on February 16, 1951 stated that convicted CP conspirator Benjamin J. Davis had called on all comrades to "rally around Dr. DuBois"; that Davis said that DuBois and his co-workers must be freed and had threatened that their indictment would "boomerang into the hideous faces of Truman, Acheson, Dulles and the rest of the war-crazed despisers of the Negro and other colored people".

Counter Attack stated further that accused "Foreign Agent DuBois would be honored at a hotel banquet; that Dr. DuBois' long record of pro-Communist activities had not deterred approximately 200 people (referred to as 'notables' in Communist Party press) from tendering him a banquet in honor of his 83rd birthday; that the dinner was scheduled to be held at the Essex House in New York City on February 23.

Counter Attack stated further that the "notable" sponsors included Dr. Albert Einstein and others.

(No source given)

Re: "American Business Consultants,  
Incorporated, Counter Attack."  
Information concerning."  
100-350512-386  
(61)

SI 100-99729-A  
(61) (The Worker 2-18-51)

AMH:vm

On February 8, 1951, [redacted] of known reliability, who was intimately acquainted with activities among the Hungarian population in Los Angeles, advised that Pavel Richard Marcel Magyar was previously married in Europe, and had lived three years with his first wife there.

b2  
b7D [redacted] advised that Magyar's wife had been overheard saying that Magyar was well known to Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, who would not hesitate to recommend Magyar in his field. It was understood by [redacted] that Magyar represented the Philco Company in Czechoslovakia, and then escaped to Bolivia to avoid the Nazis.

[redacted] advised that Irene Scheidl (Married to Magyar on February 17, 1951) and her mother came to Los Angeles from Portland, Oregon. [redacted] advised that Magyar's wife had previously worked in Kaufman's Department Store in Portland, Oregon, and her mother had worked as a cook at the Kaufman residence.

b2 b7D [redacted]

b7C

Los Angeles Report, 4-27-51

Re: [redacted]

[redacted], aka., [redacted]

Internal Security-R-CZ

100-372719-11

(47)

AMH:vm

00

The Military Intelligence Office at Little Rock, Arkansas, (date not reported) furnished the Little Rock Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with some material received by Miss Mildred Vance, Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas.

The above material consisted of a form letter, together with a return addressed envelope, sent out by the National Council Against Conscription in soliciting contributions for carrying on the work of the Council. According to the letterhead, Albert Einstein was a member of the Administrative Committee of the National Council Against Conscription.

X

Also included in the above material was a leaflet entitled "America-Russia and the Bomb" which stated that "more dramatic than any fiction, more dangerous than a trapeze act, is the struggle of man and government to control the deadly atom. Now you can read the facts, undistorted by propaganda of either side, on 'What's Holding Back the Disarmament—The Policy of the 'Big Two' on the Abolition of Atom Weapons—and 'How the Impasse Might Be Resolved,' sponsored by Albert Einstein, Louis Bromfield, Pitirim Sorokin and thirteen other prominent Americans." This leaflet also contained a coupon to be filled out and sent in for information about the National Council Against Conscription and samples of its other leaflets.

Little Rock memo. 2/17/51  
Re: "National Council Against Conscription;  
Selective Service"  
62-82828-37  
(74)

CMB:fjh

OK to Release per Army

2/21/51

The New York "World Telegram" of February 21, 1951, carried an article entitled "Rabbi Silver Shuns Fete For Red-Tagged DuBois." This article stated in part that a leading American Rabbi and a nationally known Negro educator had withdrawn as honorary chairman and speaker at a testimonial dinner the following night for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois indicted head of the Cominform's "peace" movement in this country.

The article stated further that the sponsors list included many Communists or fellow travellers such as Paul Robeson and others; further that another sponsor was Dr. Albert Einstein.

100-99729-A  
(61)

AMH:bjw  
1/1

~~SECRET~~

The paper "Freedom" New York, New York, Volume 1, Number 2, dated February, 1951, on page 7, speaks of the Du Bois testimonial dinner; "More than 200 prominent individuals from all sections of the United States, among them Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Kirtley Mather and Paul Robeson, have joined in sponsoring a testimonial dinner to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the occasion of his 83rd birthday this month." The dinner was listed as taking place in the Colonnades Ballroom of the New York Essex House on Friday evening, February 23.

WFO report 7-13-51  
Re: "Mary McLeod Bethune,  
nee Mary McLeod, Administrative  
Officer (Consultant, W. A. E.)  
Appointee, National Office,  
Farmers Home Administration,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Wash., D. C., LGE."  
121-29089-59, p. 17  
(6)

AMH:ddl

6 03

NRE

This reference consisted of two pieces of mail. The first piece was an unsigned letter, dated February 24, 1951, to Mr. L.A. DuBridge, President, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena 4, California. It bore a typewritten notation that this was a blind copy to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

The writer listed the "notable sponsors" of what he called the latest Communist front, the "Peace Information Center", and which he stated had been cited as such by Federal authorities. Albert Einstein was listed as one of the sponsors.

The second piece of correspondence was an outgoing memorandum from the Bureau to the Los Angeles Field Division. This communication stated that there were enclosed photostatic copies of a letter dated February 24, 1951, which was received at the Bureau from Mr. Robert Donner, 459 First National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

100-353404-13  
(71)

CJO:vm  
vmm

A search through this file failed to disclose the letter from Mr. Donner, photostatic copies of which were sent to the Los Angeles Field Division.

X



- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

The April 5, 1951, issue of the "New York Mirror" carried an article under the caption "List Ferrer, Holliday as Fronts for Reds" which stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee on that day charged that Academy Award winners Jose Ferrer and Judy Holliday had been affiliated with from five to ten Communist front organizations.

According to the article, the Committee made public a long list of names, including more than a score well-known in the field of entertainment, literature and art, which it identified as sponsors of groups which participated in the so-called Communist Peace Offensive. The list of names included in the article contained the name of Scientist Albert Einstein as having belonged to some eleven to twenty front organizations.

100-138754-A  
(3)

The above information was also reported in the April 5, 1951, issue of the "Washington Post".

100-138754-A  
(6)  
SI 100-138754-A  
(2) (NY Journal American, 4-5-51)

CMB:ddl

U

X

A letterhead of the National Council Against Con-  
scription dated March 17, 1951, listed Albert A. Einstein  
among the sponsors of that organization. (Page 10)

According to a letterhead dated October 27, 1942,  
Professor Albert Einstein was one of the patrons of the Con-  
gress of American-Soviet Friendship. He was a sponsor of  
the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as shown  
in the "Call to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship,  
November 6-8, 1943", (page 4), and a memorandum issued by the  
Council on March 18, 1946. He signed an open letter to the  
American people, sponsored by the National Council of American-  
Soviet Friendship, as shown in the "New York Times" on May 18,  
1943, (page 17C).

The "Daily Worker" of February 26, 1942, named  
Albert Einstein as one of the sponsors of the American Com-  
mittee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Albert Einstein was an endorser of the North American  
Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the "Daily  
Worker" of April 16, 1937. He was named as a sponsor of the  
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical  
Bureau in "New Masses" of May 18, 1937.

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy  
was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview  
of Executive Order 9835.

Albert Einstein was a national sponsor of the Spanish  
Refugee Appeal of the Joint-Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee,  
according to letterheads of that group dated February 26, 1946,  
and February 3, 1948. He signed a petition in defense of the  
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, as shown in the "Daily  
Worker" of April 28, 1948, and was co-chairman of the national  
reception committee for Madame Irene Joliot-Curie, whose  
speaking tour was sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee  
Committee (invitation to dinner, New York City, March 31, 1948).

~~EE~~

X

Albert Einstein sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece, as shown in the "Daily People's World" of August 23, 1948. He signed a statement of the Council condemning the Greek Government, according to the "Daily Worker" of September 2, 1948.

The American Council for a Democratic Greece was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Dr. Einstein was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, as shown on a letterhead of the group dated at New Haven, Connecticut, November 16, 1939, and their pamphlet, "Children in Concentration Camps".

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report No. 1476 dated January 3, 1940, cited the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign as a "Communist front" organization.

Albert Einstein contributed to a manuscript for Spanish aid to the League of American Writers, according to the "Daily Worker" of February 18, 1939.

Albert Einstein signed a letter pledging support to China which was issued by the American Friends of the Chinese People, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of July 16, 1940, (page 4). He was an endorser of the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of April 2, 1938, (page 4).

Both the American Friends of the Chinese People and the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in their report No. 1311, dated March 29, 1944, as "Communist front" organizations.

Albert Einstein was a sponsor of the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress, according to the "Daily Worker"

of December 16, 1948, and December 31, 1948. X

The Civil Rights Congress was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Albert Einstein was a signer of a declaration honoring Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International, as shown in the "New York Times" of December 22, 1943. The declaration was sponsored by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report No. 1311, dated March 29, 1944, cited the Reichstag Fire Trial as a "Communist front" organization.

As shown in the "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1947, Albert Einstein was a speaker under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs.

The Council on African Affairs was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (page 29)

Albert Einstein had been a contributor to the publication "Soviet Russia Today" (issue of June, 1943, page 6). He was a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City, March 25-27, 1949, under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, as shown in the printed program of the conference.

Professor Albert Einstein was one of those named in the "Daily Worker" of May 12, 1950, as having petitioned the Supreme Court for a hearing of prison sentences imposed on John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo and eight others for contempt of Congress. He was shown as a signer of the "Petition to the Supreme Court for a Reconsideration of its Refusal to Hear the Appeal of the 'Hollywood Ten'" in an advertisement which appeared in the "Washington Post" of May 24, 1950. (page 30)

SECRET

Literature which was ~~currently~~ being distributed by the National Council Against Conscription in the first part of 1951 included "Militarization of America" which was a thirty-two page report on the effect of military influence on life in the United States. This report was signed by Professor Albert Einstein and twenty other educators, clergymen and prominent public figures. (page 52)

WFO rpt. 5-19-51  
Re: "National Council  
Against Conscription; IS-C."  
62-82828-47, p. 10,27,28,29,30,  
52  
(74)

CMB:ddl

X-25

This reference is a summary from Italian of the  
"L' Unita del Popolo", volume 13 number 16, March 21, 1951.

This summary states in part that editorial welcomes  
MacArthur's removal and alleges Wall Street's intentions  
to establish its exclusive rule over the Asiatic Continent.  
The summary states further that Albert Einstein is "for the  
liberation of William McGee\*"

100-122084-183  
(70) ,

\*Not identified

AMH:bjw

3/23/51

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Edward Teller, Assistant Director for Weapon Development, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, advised on March 23, 1951, that he did not know Dr. Leopold Infeld but believed that he had possibly met him on one occasion, probably at some scientific meeting. He stated that he knew of Infeld slightly by reputation and that he had formerly worked with Albert Einstein at Princeton University. He stated that he believed, while at Princeton, Infeld had also worked with Dr. Von Newmann and Dr. H. P. Robertson.

Leads had previously been set out for interview with Von Newmann and Robertson and the Bureau had advised that Einstein should not be interviewed.

Albuquerque rpt. 4-2-51

b7c

Re: [REDACTED]  
IS - R and PO."

(47)'

AMH:ddl



b7c On March 30, 1951, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, was interviewed by a Special  
Agent of the Los Angeles Field Division regarding Mario Palmieri.  
[REDACTED] made available a piece of correspondence from  
Albert Einstein, addressed to Mario Palmieri. Contents of  
correspondence were not stated and the letter was not forwarded  
to the Bureau.

In serial 35 of this file, it was reported that in  
January, 1951, Palmieri misrepresented himself as an employee  
of the Gilmore Steel and Supply Company, San Francisco, California,  
to the U. S. Maritime Administration, Washington, D. C., to  
gain access to restricted plans on a new type cargo vessel.

4-14-51 Los Angeles report

Re: [REDACTED]

b7c Espionage - X"

100-15585-17

(47)

CJO:cdd



4/20/51

~~SECRET~~

During interviews on March 31, April 2, and April 20, 1951, Gould Robinson furnished information relating to his affiliation with various organizations which had been declared subversive by the Attorney General. These organizations included the "American Bureau of Birobidjan Committee".

During the course of the interviews with Robinson, he furnished correspondence between himself and Albert Einstein, in which Robinson declined to render assistance in organizing the above organization in Los Angeles.

LA summary rpt. 10-23-51

Re: ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
aka, IS - R."

100-337779-257, p. 18  
(16)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

1141 + 1142 - 1143

4/1/51

Q

b2, b7D

~~SECRET~~

Confidential Informant [redacted] on April 21, 1951, reported on a meeting which was sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions and was held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in New York City on April 12, 1951.

Informant also advised that Mrs. Lester Cole spoke and read a letter from Dr. Albert Einstein to the NCASP, praising it and other organizations who were fighting for Willie McGee (described in the "Daily Worker" of March 27, 1951, as a Mississippi Negro victim of a rape "frame-up" who was seeking an appeal of a death sentence before the United States Supreme Court) whom he believed to be innocent. Mrs. Cole spoke of how it broke family unity to have her husband in jail, but out of her husband's term in jail had come a higher unity of purpose between them.

\*of known reliability

b2  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]

NY rpt. 6-2-51  
Re: "Compic, IS - C."  
100-138754-835, p. 26  
(70)  
SI 100-138754-A  
(71) (Daily Worker, 4-16-51)

Correlator's Note: On the left-hand side of the first page of this report appeared a penciled notation "Do not disseminate".

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

On May 29, 1951, James P. Warburg, 70 East 45th Street, New York City, was interviewed in connection with another investigation. Mr. Warburg was an international banker and is the author of several books dealing with US foreign policies; he was a close friend and admirer of Owen Lattimore and Joseph Barnes subjects of investigative files in the New York Office.

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Warburg furnished to Bureau Agents a copy of an "open letter" dated 5-15-51 to President Truman from one Darwin J. Meserole. Mr. Warburg also furnished a copy of his letter to Meserole in which he stated that he did not agree with the contents of Meserole's letter. Attached to this open letter was a list of names which was apparently a list of prospective signers to the open letter. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

The above mentioned open letter referred to articles which appeared in the New York Times on April 28 and April 29. One of the articles was headed "Truman Sharpens Loyalty Standard-Reasonable Doubt' Be Ground for Denying US Job or Dismissing Anyone". The other article was headed "FBI Set to Seize Fourteen Thousand Reds in War - Hoover Gives Data to House Group - Cash Asked for Four-Camps for Subversives."

This letter stated further that "In other words, the Loyalty Review Board need have no 'reasonable grounds' for believing a person disloyal and thereafter disqualified for federal employment, but need have only a 'reasonable doubt' as to the loyalty of such persons. It seems incredible that the highest official of our government should have issued such an executive order."

New York letter to Director, 6-4-51  
Enclosing copies of above mentioned letters

Re: [REDACTED]  
100-380-602-4 b7C  
(61)

AMH:vm  
b7C

On May 8, 1951, Paul Crouch, a Communist Party member from 1925 to 1942, during which membership served as District Organizer of the Communist Party in several states, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (McCarran Committee).

Paul Crouch testified that during the period of his leadership and membership in the Communist Party he had personally met in Party meetings, many of the leading scientists and some of the technicians employed on atomic research.

Mr. Crouch further stated that Dr. David Bohm, one of the many he knew in the Communist Party in California, had been on the faculty at Princeton University and had served with Dr. Albert Einstein on a "Loyalty Board" of atomic scientists.

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from  
Mr. A. H. Belmont, 10-15-51  
with enclosed testimony  
Re: "Paul Crouch; Cinrad;  
Communist Infiltration into  
Armed Forces (McCarran Com-  
mittee Testimony;")  
62-88217-321, encl. p. 19;  
(62)

CMB:cm

5/25/51

~~SECRET~~

Pursuant to Bureau letter of May 12, 1951, requesting a review of Sorge exhibits, Nos. 1 to 31, inclusive, a list of persons of any security interest in these documents was set forth. One of the names on this list was that of:

| <u>Name</u>      | <u>Exhibit and<br/>Page No.</u> | <u>Action Taken<br/>by NY Office</u>                                                     |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Einstein, Albert | CE-28 p. 14                     | No action<br>taken - men-<br>tioned as<br>member of<br>"Committee to<br>Defend Noulens". |

b7c NY memo to Director 5-25-51  
Re: "████████████████████"  
Espionage - R."  
100-124002-441, p. 3  
(37)

AMH:ddl

2

X

This reference contained a form letter dated June, 1951, on the letterhead of the "Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors", 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by the following four individuals, Albert Einstein, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Clarence E. Pickett and Pitirim A. Sorokin. This letter was an appeal for financial assistance for the work of the Committee.

Source not stated  
25-311553-17  
(62)

AMH:vm  
*me*

~~SECRET~~

1951: The following is quoted from Counter Attack of June 8,

"CP cracks a whip over the 'Monthly Review'. Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy are editors of the 'Monthly Review' which they described as 'an independent Socialist magazine'.

"Contributors to 'Monthly Review' have included: Albert Einstein; ex-commentator J. Raymond Walsh; Cederic Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian, weekly voice of the Progressive Party; Columbia University; Corliss Lamont and IF. Stone, both of whom are columnists for the Compass; Henry Wallace....." (No source given)

Re: "American Business Consultants,  
Incorporated, Counter Attack,  
Information Concerning."  
100-350512-412  
(61)

AMH:vm

SECRET

This reference is a report dated August 2, 1951, from the Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Intelligence, Washington, D. C., entitled the "Richard Sorge Case."

This report stated that pursuant to Bureau letter dated May 25, 1951, entitled the "Richard Sorge Case," requesting all data available in the Shanghai Municipal Police files concerning 15 listed individuals the Far East Command was transmitting separately all data on subject individuals which had not been sent previously; further that such data would be made available to the Bureau as soon as received by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

This report set out a number of references from Consecutive Exhibit 32, Part 1, "Miscellaneous Records, Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police," to data on the individuals referred to above which would aid in locating information already sent.

Included in these references was "Einstein, Albert; G-2 Doc. 6, sent 15 June, 51, TB-1284-15."

100-124002-448  
(60)

SECRET

OK to Release per Army



Albert Einstein was listed as a member-at-large of the Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 1586 Crossroads of the World, Los Angeles 28, California, according to their letterhead paper.

Sanjo Lord, Executive Director of this Chapter wrote a letter dated June 28, 1951, to Secretary of State Acheson on this Chapter's letterhead paper. The letter urged that everything in Acheson's power be done to bring about peace in Korea--to negotiate for peace.

Letter received from the State  
Department through Liaison  
Channels 8-15-51  
100-356137-731  
(32) /

CJO:cdd

*OK to Release per State*

7-8 51

The July 8, 1951 issue of "Action", a newspaper published in Paris, France, contained an article entitled "When Jessup Was accused of Being a Communist." Under the sub-heading of "They Start with the Communists" the article quoted from a statement of Eugene Dennis, Secretary General of the Communist Party, made at the time of his trial, as follows: "For in America today, as in Germany of yesterday, the chasing of the reds does not strike only at the reds; one views with alarm the investigations by Senator MacCarthy in Hollywood. Certain members of the famous Activities Committee speak now of prosecuting Professor Einstein or the writer Thomas Mann."

Translation from French  
64-200-231-807 p. 2  
(80)'

CJO:fjb

~~SECRET~~

In August, 1951, David Buslik, 830 Federal Drive, Sharon, Pennsylvania, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Pittsburgh Field Division concerning his association with William Malisoff. According to information set out in serial 67 of this file, Malisoff had been in touch with Gaik B. Ovakimian, known Soviet agent, on several occasions in 1940 and 1941.

Buslik stated that Malisoff had informed him that he, Malisoff had talked with Einstein and an inventor of a smoke eliminator named Cottrell and a Dr. Eisner (no further information given).

This serial bears the notation "No dissemination as report contains no pertinent derogatory information."

b7c

8-21-51 Pittsburgh Report

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage - R"

100-302355-66 p.1

(83)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

On September 28, 1951, Mr. William E. Henry, Washington, D. C., called the Director's reception room. Mr. Henry claimed that he had solved the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case. He stated that Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, had framed Bruno Hauptmann, who was convicted and electrocuted for the kidnapping of the Lindbergh child. Mr. Henry was very incoherent in his allegations and was referred to the Complaint Desk in the Old Post Office Building.

Director's Routing Slip  
September 28, 1951  
7-1-7977  
(14)

AM/cdd

10/22/51

~~SECRET~~

New York report dated October 9, 1951, entitled "Eugene Ghiron Fubini, aka; Special Inquiry Department of Navy, Security Matter-C" stated that the personnel security questionnaire and alien Registration form (dated October, 1940) of Eugene Ghiron Fubini revealed that he listed as a reference Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey (Professor).

The New York Office by memorandum dated October 9, 1951, under the same caption as above requested the Bureau to authorize the Newark Office to interview Albert Einstein relative to Eugene Ghiron Fubini.

By a letter dated October 23, 1951, under the same caption as above the Bureau advised the New York Office that authority for the Newark Office to interview Albert Einstein regarding Fubini was denied. It was noted that Einstein was given as a reference by Fubini in 1945. Therefore, it did not appear that an interview with Einstein was warranted.

100-111451-21 page 27  
(44)

AMH:bh

*[Handwritten mark]*

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

[redacted] advised that on January 30, 1948, Gunther Stein made telephone calls from the Hotel Anderson, New York City, to Princeton, 1-606, to Miss Dukas, and to Princeton 2-580, to a Dr. "Onstein".

b2  
b7D [redacted] advised that telephone number Princeton 1-606 was listed to Dr. Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. The Miss Dukas mentioned as being the receiver of the above telephone call was probably Helen Dukas, who was a secretary to Einstein.

[redacted] further advised that telephone number Princeton 2-580 was listed to the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. It was noted that Dr. Albert Einstein, world famous physicist, was in charge of this institute, and the Dr. "Onstein" referred to by [redacted] was believed to be Albert Einstein.

On November 2, 1951, Miss Helen Dukas was interviewed at Einstein's residence at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, by Bureau Agents. Miss Dukas stated that she did not know Gunther Stein and to her recollection, had never had any contact with him. She pointed out that in view of the prominence of her employer, Dr. Albert Einstein, they had always had numerous visitors, friends and social contacts, and she could not possibly recall the names of all these people. She stated, however, that she was positive that neither she nor Dr. Einstein were acquainted with Stein.

Dukas added that she recalled Stein's name through having read newspaper accounts of his alleged involvement in the Sorge espionage ring in Japan prior to World War II.

During the interview, Miss Dukas voluntarily advised she had been employed continuously as Dr. Albert Einstein's personal secretary since 1928.

Newark rpt. 11-29-51

Re: [redacted]  
Stein, was., Espionage-R."

100-355214-165

(13)

SI 100-3 55214-163

(21)

845

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

In a pamphlet issued by the Japan Peace Protective Committee, entitled "Questions and Answers on Peace," it was reported that Professor Infeld of Poland, a collaborator of Einstein, was a councillor of the World Peace Council. He attended the second World Peace Rally held in November 1950 (location not given). In February 1951, the World Peace Council issued an appeal for the conclusion of a peace treaty by the Five Powers.

Department of the Army Intelligence  
Report #TB-2519-51, dated  
November 10, 1951  
Received from G-2, Department of the Army  
through Liaison channels 12-20-51  
64-175-234-648 P.7  
(84)'

CJO:fjb

OK to Release per Army

~~SECRET~~

1158

12-20-51

3

CONFIDENTIAL

A review of the files of the Newark office in the latter part of 1951 reflected that Albert Einstein, scientist and mathematician, was a contact of Vladimir Pravdin, former MGB agent and Tass representative. According to information furnished by Bureau Source 5, Unknown Subject with aliases, Emperor, Imperialist, and Emperor, knew Vladimir Pravdin. (Page 18)

It was noted that on October 21, 1944, Emperor reported to the MGB on an article written by Caliph (not further identified) which Emperor criticized "wretched" and "humbug".

The "Daily Worker" of October 25, 1944 page 3, contained an article captioned "Noted Americans Hits Bullitt 'Life' Article". According to the "Daily Worker", the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which organization has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, had announced <sup>that</sup> in the September 4, 1944 issue of "Life" Magazine, an article had appeared which attacked the Soviet Union and which was written by former Ambassador William Bullitt.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship also announced that this article had been denounced by a group of "noted Americans" in an open letter addressed on the preceding date to the publisher of "Life" Magazine. Signers of this letter included Albert Einstein, Scientist. (Page 25)

New York Report dated 12-20-51  
Re: "Unknown Subject, was.,

b7c

Espionage- R  
65-60414-2, pages 18 and 25  
(12)

CMB:man

\* Do not disseminate.



The following reference contains information set forth in the Main File:

64-21067-138

(MF-25)

(13)

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

c

The following references contain information that is possibly identical to the subject of this summary:

65-56402-1-1540

(80)

100-4326-391

(81)

The name of the subject in this summary did not appear in the following serials:

100-154797-74

(26)

100-7056-141

(52)

100-151435-1

(56)