

TO: DIRECTOR, (61-7099)

5/26/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-6252)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned [REDACTED] which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [REDACTED] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [REDACTED] should be attributed to [REDACTED] name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Communist representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [REDACTED] name and characterization:

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Nos.)	(I-Symbol)
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NY letter to Bureau	11/23/53	Serial # 67 ✓		10	
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Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [REDACTED] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following offices: None

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [REDACTED] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to None. It is requested that the office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [REDACTED] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

RM  
1 - Newark (100-32986) (RM)

JUN 7 1955  
JUN 14 1955  
A-2

RVC:KAK

RECORDED-61

10 MAY 27 1955

67C, D

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61-7099-103

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

5/27/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-6252)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS - R

Rebulet to NY 3/26/55, captioned, [REDACTED] which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [REDACTED] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [REDACTED] should be attributed to [REDACTED] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [REDACTED] by name and characterization: b7D

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
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Report	8/5/53	SA [REDACTED]	Newark	97,138	[REDACTED]
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Where this communication was a report, the information concerning the T-symbol number for [REDACTED] on the informant page has been marked "b7D".

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who receive copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies. b7D

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [REDACTED] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to [REDACTED]. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [REDACTED] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

cc - Newark (100-32986) (RM)  
1 - Bufile 61-6629  
1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

RECORDED-57  
EX-116

1955

RVC:BAC

JUN 9 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 105-6252

For the information of the Newark division, the above report was disseminated to the NYO by letter dated 12/14/53. It is noted this report reflects 10 copies were furnished to the Bureau and an additional 22 copies were retained by the Newark division. Inasmuch as the NYO has no way of determining the extent of any additional dissemination of the report, it is requested the Newark division advise all interested offices and agencies, if any, who might have received copies of this report, to make appropriate changes on all copies in their possession.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - U. S. GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099) DATE: 6/8/55  
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)  
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
IS-R

Re Newark letter to Albuquerque dated 12/14/53;  
report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53 at Newark; and New  
York letter to the Director dated 5/27/55, entitled "ALBERT  
EINSTEIN, IS-R."

Referenced New York letter requested, at the direction  
of the Bureau, that all information furnished by [REDACTED] in  
all letters and reports be attributed to him by name and that he  
be characterized as follows: "An alleged Comintern representative  
whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished  
both reliable and unreliable information."

In view of the above, [REDACTED] on page 97, paragraphs 1 and  
3 of referenced report should be changed accordingly. Information  
on page 138 pertaining to [REDACTED] should be deleted.

If any offices receiving this letter have disseminated  
the above-mentioned information to any other offices or agencies,  
it is requested that the necessary corrective action be taken and  
the Bureau advised.

cc: 1-Albuquerque Registered Mail  
1-Baltimore (105-834) "  
1-Boston (100-21342) "  
1-Chicago (105-1403) "  
1-Fnoxville "  
1-Los Angeles (105-1636) "  
1-Louisville "  
1-Philadelphia (105-860) "  
1-San Francisco (105-585) "  
1-Savannah "  
1-Seattle (105-421) "  
1-WFO (105-2392) "  
1-NK 134-502 "

REGISTERED MAIL

CDT:AM  
(16)

53 JUN 17 1955

NOT RECORDED  
JUN 10 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

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10 NK 100-32986

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12       Appropriate steps have been taken to have the 22 copies  
13 of referenced report prepared for Newark changed, with the  
14 exception of the report that was forwarded to G-2, New York. This  
15 report was forwarded to G-2, New York, by Newark letter dated  
16 2/2/54. It is requested that the Bureau, through liaison, furnish  
17 the above information to G-2 so that they might change referenced  
18 report accordingly.  
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CC LVL Boardman  
ARB Belmont  
AR Jones

61-7099-105

RECORDED-46

July 20, 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable John H. Blackmore, M. P. (Original)  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Canada

My dear Mr. Blackmore:

Your letter of July 13, 1955, has been received and I appreciate the interest which prompted your inquiry.

In response to your request, I wish to advise that information in Federal Bureau of Investigation files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out that this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I hope that you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer either that we do or do not have information concerning the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - 2 - [redacted]

61-7099-105  
JUL 20 1955  
MAILED 31

[Large redacted block]

CC: Foreign Liaison Unit

AEJ:ss  
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- W.C. Sullivan
- Rosen
- Parsons
- Nease
- Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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10 Letter to Honorable John H. Blackmore, M. P.  
11 House of Commons  
12 Ottawa, Canada  
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15 NOTE FOR YELLOW:  
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18 On 6-23-54 in House of Commons, Blackmore intro-  
19 duced excerpts from Director's testimony before House  
20 Subcommittee on Appropriations on 12-9-53, particularly  
21 that part indicating that where one agent was formerly  
22 needed for proper coverage of the Communist underground,  
23 nine or ten are now needed. Copy of testimony was furnished  
24 Blackmore by Bulet of 6-10-54. Bufiles (State Department  
25 info of 12-8-53) reflect Blackmore is member of Social  
26 Credit Party which party favors strong action against  
27 Communist influence in Government. (62-96332-79)  
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EX-106-11-1000  
JUN 15 1954



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 27, 1955

FROM : W. A. Branigan

**SECRET**

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELL/BJE

ON 11/13/83

Page 1, para 2.

per Army letter dated 2/23/55

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Winegard	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Albert Einstein, internationally famous mathematician and discoverer and exponent of the theory of relativity, born 3-14-79 in Germany. Director of Theoretical Physics, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and Professor, Prussian Academy of Sciences, both Germany, until 1933. Entered U. S. 1935 and naturalized 1940; held life professorship, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey; and lived with housekeeper and secretary, Helen Dukas, who accompanied him to U. S. in 1935.

Investigation of Einstein instituted 1950 based upon information that he was affiliated with over 30 Communist-front organizations. Investigation reflected he sponsored entry into U. S. of numerous individuals with pro-Communist backgrounds. G-2 informed in 1950 as follows: (1) From 1929 to 1933 his Berlin, Germany, office was used as cable address by Soviets; (2) messages were handled by his senior secretary (of 2 secretaries) and (3) he had staff of typists and secretaries in Berlin. G-2's information came from unidentified source. Extensive investigation in U. S. reflected Einstein affiliated or his name extensively associated with literally hundreds of pro-Communist groups. No evidence of CP membership developed. Extensive investigation in Germany conducted by G-2 at our request with negative results. Investigation reflected Helen Dukas was his secretary during pertinent period, 1929-33. We interviewed her on 2-23-55. She was cooperative and stated Einstein never had any other secretaries since 1929, and he never maintained an office staff or even an office in Germany but worked from his home. Dukas questioned identities of individuals who, according to G-2, allegedly had knowledge of use of Einstein's office as mail drop. These individuals are all now deceased or are in East Germany or Soviet Union. Dukas stated that she had no knowledge of any of the individuals and no knowledge that any of them ever contacted Einstein.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 ELL/BJE  
 REASON: GDS II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-9-90

Release  
 per  
 Army

61-7009

ARJ:ss

(4)

CC: AHBelmont  
 WABranigan  
 ARJones

RECORDED

27 JUL 28 1955

EX - 103

**SECRET**

60 AUG 2 1955

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

On 4-18-55 Einstein died. At that time all logical investigation had been conducted. All references to him in Bufiles have been reviewed. This file review is in accordance with existing Bureau policy where there is allegation of espionage. File references were last reviewed on February 25, 1952, and it was determined that all pertinent information concerning Einstein appeared in his main file at that time. There are over 200 references since February 25, 1952, and all of them have been reviewed and it has been determined all pertinent information concerning Einstein appears in his main file. Dissemination has been made to all interested Government agencies. A separate investigation has been conducted and a separate memo has been prepared on Helen Dukas.

RECOMMENDATION:

Close case.

WAC  
E.H.  
JH

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CC: AR Jones  
Liaison

61-7089

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: October 4, 1955

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Original & 11)  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey, in captioned case.

b7C  
4.62.167D

[redacted]  
It is suggested that the agencies receiving copies of this communication may desire to make an appropriate notation on the copy of Special Agent [redacted] report furnished on September 30, 1953.

RECORDED - 26

7 OCT 6 1955

COMM - FBb

OCT 4 1955

MAILED 31

- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence  
Department of the Navy  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

cc - 1 - Director of Special Investigations BY COURIER SERVICE  
The Inspector General  
Department of the Air Force  
Building Tempo E  
4th and Adams Drive, S. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.

CC: Goney

33 OCT 5

COMM - FBI

Records Administration Branch (0-6, same date)  
Internal Security Division

63 OCT 10 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

op - 1 - Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

cc - 1 - The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Albert Einstein

61-7099

Section Sub A

82 Pages Available

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

By LEONARD BUDEB

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

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

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

the postscript that it need not be considered confidential.

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

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

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

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

## EINSTEIN COUNSELS: 'REFUSE TO TESTIFY'

Continued From Page 1

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

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

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

### Scientist Explains Views

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

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

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

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

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

violates the constitution.

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

P. S. This is considered "co"

### First Letter advised

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

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

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

NOT RECORDED

95 JUN 30 1953

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. TIMES

DATED JUN 12 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Late City Edition



# Einstein Letter Urges Intellectuals to Keep Silence at Probes

By the Associated Press

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

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

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

... "Prepare for Ruin."

The world's foremost physicist wrote, in part:

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

Dr. Einstein added:

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

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

Advocates Ghandi Method.

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

The letter ended with a postscript saying the communication "need not be considered confidential."

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

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

*file*

*Baughman*

*V. S. Humphreys*  
*WPA*

61-7617  
NOT RECORDED  
98 JUL 7 1953

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

JUN 12 1953  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

78 JUL 8-1953

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

(EINSTEIN)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6/11--N1136P

ADD EINSTEIN, NEW YORK

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

HE SAID HE MADE PUBLIC EINSTEIN'S LETTER BECAUSE IT BORE THE POSTSCRIPT "THIS LETTER NEED NOT BE CONSIDERED 'CONFIDENTIAL.'"

6/11--N1148P

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77 JUL 9-1953

161-7097-A  
NOT RECORDED  
58 JUL 8 1953

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

# Einstein Presents New Theory On All Motion in Universe

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

By the Associated Press

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

He calls it "a generalized theory of gravitation."

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

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

It was revealed to the world here yesterday on 20 mimeographed pages—a mixture of typewritten words and squiggly mathematical symbols that even scientists hesitated to interpret. It was the English translation of Dr. Einstein's original German.

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

When he published the "general theory of relativity" in 1915, Dr. Einstein suggested several actual tests that could be made to prove his ideas—and which actually did prove them in 1921. But this new theory is apparently so abstract that he could not think of a physical test for it.

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

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

**Explains His Aim.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### The Four Equations

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

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

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

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

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Date: DEC 27 1948



# EINSTEIN EXTOLLED BY 300 SCIENTISTS

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

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19—

More than 300 leaders in physics, astronomy, mathematics and cosmology paid tribute here today to Prof. Albert Einstein, whom George Bernard Shaw once described as one of the three universe builders in man's recorded history.

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

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

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

## Topics and Speakers of Day

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

Subjects discussed at the afternoon session were the present state of relativistic cosmology by Prof. H. A. Robertson of the California Institute of Technology; relativity effects in planetary motions by Dr. G. M. Clemence of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, and the theory of relativity as a stimulus to mathematical research by Dr. Harman Weyl of the Institute for Advanced Study. Prof. Rudolf W. Ladenburg, Princeton physicist, was the chairman.

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

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

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

## Relativity After 44 Years

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

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

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

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

"Great as these effects may be in terms of astronomical and cosmological magnitudes, they have as yet proved inaccessible to terrestrial experiment."

## Atomic Gain on 80th Birthday

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

"In 1905 Einstein created the theory of relativity, and in the same year he recreated the quantum theory which Max Planck had suggested five years earlier. Since then these two theories have become inseparably intertwined although not yet welded into a unity."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# New Vision of Universe as Seen by Einstein

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

THE UNIVERSE AND  
DR. EINSTEIN.

By Lincoln Barnett. . . 121  
pp. . . New York: William  
Sloane Associates. . . \$2.50.

Reviewed by  
GERALD WENDT  
Editor of "Science Illustrated"

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

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

But such proofs are esoteric

to form a closed unity. (Never mind if this doesn't "make sense." Remember, Einstein is right. Read the book.) Its size can be calculated from good astronomical data. Its radius is 210,000 billion billion miles. "A sunbeam, setting out through space at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, would describe a great cosmic circle and return to its source after a little more than 200 billion terrestrial years."

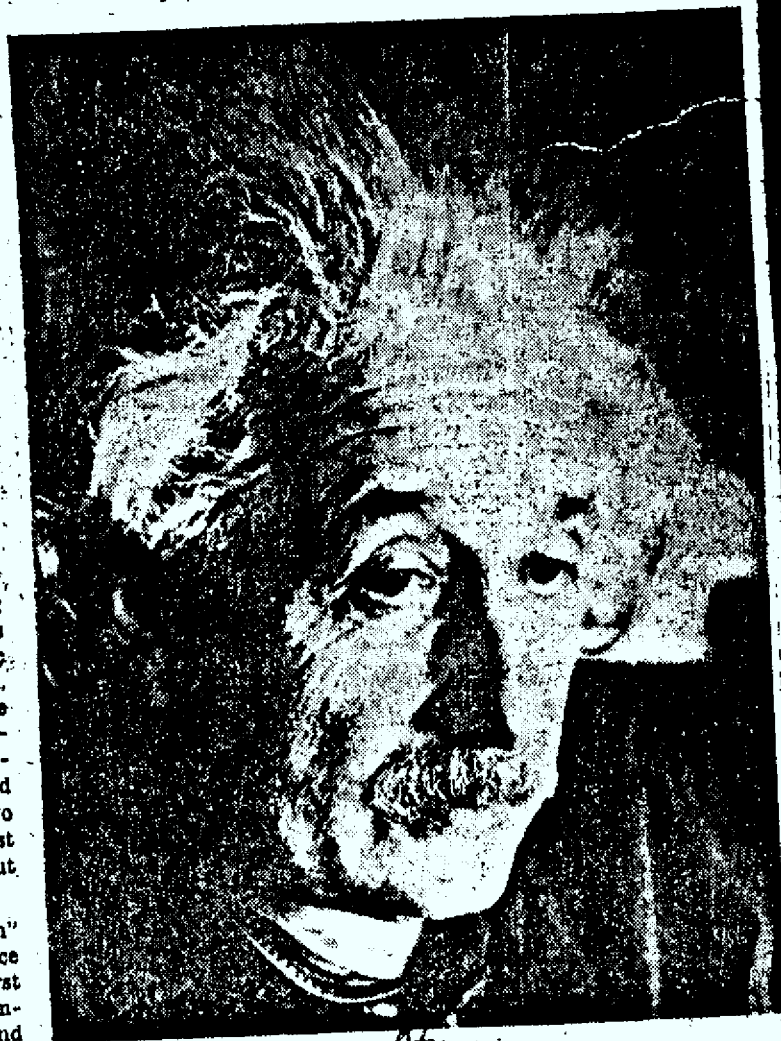
But there has hardly been time enough since the first sunbeam emerged from the new-born sun for such a beam to traverse more than 1 per cent of this grand cosmic tour. The universe can hardly be more than two billion years old. The evidence for this is threefold. First, the galaxies are all, without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

With such a recent beginning, what of the end? There is no answer yet. It awaits the big telescope on Palomar Mountain. It

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

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

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



Albert Einstein

A photograph by Lotte Jacobi from "The Universe and Dr. Einstein" is his first book. All but a few pages of it appeared last summer as a series of three articles in "Harper's Magazine."

nalism, he was for six years a reporter on the city staff of the Herald Tribune, then for nine years on the staff of "Life."

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Mr. Tracy	.....
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Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

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

Hospital Bulletin States  
Clinical Examinations  
Are Not Quite Completed

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

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

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

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

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

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N. Y. *Herald Tribune*  
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53 MAR 14 1949

## EINSTEIN LAUDS TEACHER WHO DEFIED WITCH-HUNT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Page 7 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 11-2-48  
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DEC 17 1948

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# THESE DAYS

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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

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

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

LET us look at that paragraph closely:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Democratic spirit of the dignity of the individual?

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

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

What is it now doing about Berlin?

PROFESSOR Einstein further says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
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Miss Gandy	.....

# **PRAISE BY EINSTEIN FOR WALLACE CITED**

*File*

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

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

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

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Prof. Albert Einstein

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N. Y. Times  
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# Einstein Likens Wallace to FDR

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

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



The noted scientist, who devoted 40 years of his life to scientific research which formed the basis for the development of the atomic bomb, has become increasingly concerned that atomic energy is being used for military and destructive purposes.

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

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

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

Special to The New York Times

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"However understandable this

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*R. J. H.*

Dr. Albert Einstein

53 FEB 24 1948

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DATED JAN 30 1948  
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tion Russia achieved independence, which its people defended in civil-war battles "against a bloc of imperialist states" and, in the second World War, against "German Fascist invaders," they argued.

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

#### Idea of "Little Assembly" Hit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# EINSTEIN HITS VIEW OF SOVIET EXPERTS

Continued From Page 1

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

The Soviet scientists' open letter criticizing Dr. Einstein was published in The New Times of Moscow on Nov. 28, 1947. Their action was reported in a Moscow dispatch to The Associated Press published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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

## Published by Atomic Scientists

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

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

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

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

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

Idea of "Little Assembly" Hit

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

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

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

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



Einstein

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

### Had Criticized Einstein

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

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

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

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

### Cites Socialism Points

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

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

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

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

*Einstein File*

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*File 5788*

This clipping is from

Page 11 of the

Washington Post

*1/30/48*

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# Einstein Saw Atomic Energy In 1934, but as

By Thomas R. Henry

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

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

He propounded it in a mathematical statement which has become one of the major cornerstones of science— $E=mc^2$ —being the velocity of light, or about 186,000 miles a second.

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

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

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

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

This was a little more than 10 years before Hiroshima.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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WASHINGTON NEWS  
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my lined with platinum," he said.

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I first heard about the atomic

bombing of Japanese cities under rather weird circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# BROADWAY By DANTON WALKER

**BENJAMIN W. COHEN**, just resigned as counselor of the State department, can remain in Washington if he chooses as \$100,000-a-year lobbyist for the movie industry. . . . Albert Einstein, the Princeton atomic professor, looking for a home in Westport, Conn., that will provide him a little anonymity. . . . Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit getting shakeups and investigations as an outgrowth of the bookie scandal in Gotham. . . . Happy Chandler will have ex-FBI men check on reports of shady characters, gambling, etc., in ball parks. The men picked for the job will get the okay of J. Edgar Hoover. . . . Racketeers are reported to be shaking down operators of neighborhood dance halls around town. . . . For the now-I've-heard-everything department, some political dopesters in the liberal camp expect Henry Wallace to pull a surprise play by announcing that he's a candidate, not for the Presidency but for governor of New York.



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JUL 23 1947

Times Herald  
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51 OCT 20 1947

# Einstein Warns Peace Requires A-Bomb Control

By United Press

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

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

## Realize Difficulties

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

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

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

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

## Many Lessons Learned

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

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

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# A Book That Recalls Ominous Parallels

By Samuel Sillen

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

He said that Einstein, being a German, was an "enemy alien" (in Germany, he was simultaneously attacked by reaction as a "pacifist"). Said the alderman: "In 1908 the key of the city was unfortunately given to Dr. Cook, who pretended to have discovered the North Pole." How, he asked, do we know that Einstein really discovered the theory of relativity? New York must not be "taken in" by the foreigner.

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

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# Bikini Bomb— Now But a Toy, Einstein Says

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

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

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

## Criticizes U. S. Military Quarters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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file on Albert Einstein  
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## Einstein Plea: Defy Probers

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

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

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

*Just  
V. A. Hefington  
J. M. Friedman*

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N. Y. N.Y. NEWS *7/2/53*

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Miss Gandy

# EINSTEIN MEDICAL COLLEGE

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

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

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

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

66 JUL 18 1955

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Albert Einstein

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This is a clipping from  
page 4 of the

(( Daily Worker  
(( The Worker  
New Leader

Date JUL 17 1955  
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Government.

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the purpose of this statement.

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



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

#### SCIENTISTS' STATEMENT

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

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

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

avert it.

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

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

#### A WIDER PERIL

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

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

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

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

those who are not in the line of fire. The demand for national sovereignty, which perhaps impedes understanding of the situation more than anything else is that the term "mankind" feels vague and abstract. People scarcely realize in imagination that the danger is to themselves and their children and their grandchildren, and not only to a dimly apprehended humanity. They can scarcely bring themselves to grasp that they, individually, and those



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

#### ILLUSORY

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

Although an agreement to renounce nuclear weapons as part of a general reduction of armaments would not afford an ultimate solution, it would serve certain important purposes.

First: any agreement between East and West is to the good in so far as it tends to diminish tension. Second: the abolition of thermonuclear weapons, if each side believed that the other had

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**ALBERT EINSTEIN**

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

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

slow torture of disease and disintegration.

## **MANY WARNINGS**

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

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

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

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



# Lady Knows the Price, Not the Value

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

officials, as well as many acted a bill to provide free of 19. Mrs. Hobby had a mostly for the government she

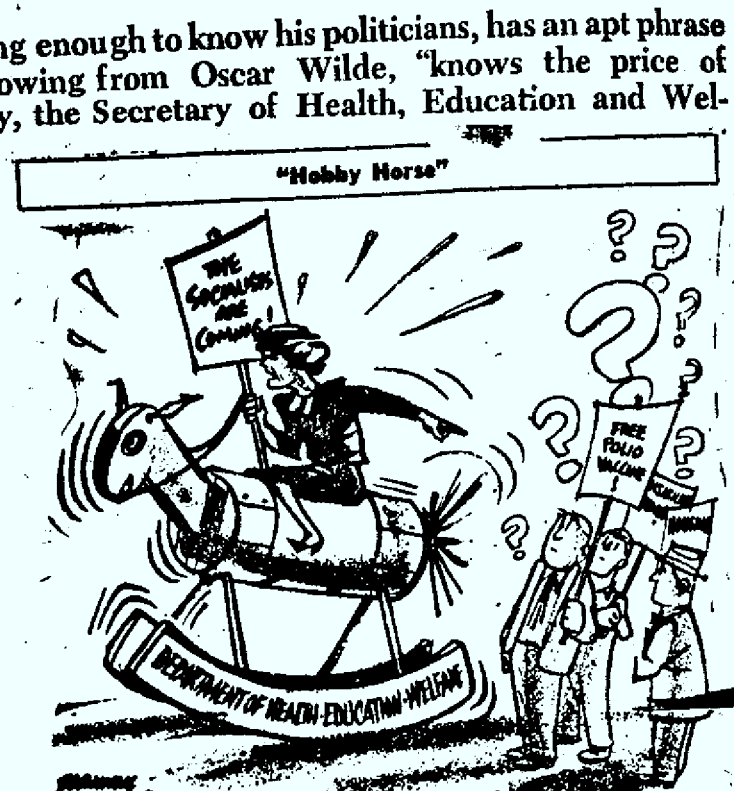
ional Education Association, made an appointment to talk about money for new public schools. When the group of educators appeared at her office, they were confronted by a regretful aide. Mrs. Hobby had left before their arrival. . . . "She didn't know the purpose of the visit when she made the appointment. She thought it was just a social call . . ." they were told. But she has ever since balked at every request for Federal aid to schools.

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

For her ideas of American democratic tradition are quite fixed. She demonstrated her views publicly when as Major Oveta Culp Hobby, later Colonel Hobby, she had charge of recruiting the first women's army in 1942.

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

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Seamen in the ILGWU's Justice

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

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

rary of her lawyer father in Killeen, Texas, reading the Congressional Record, and listening to political discussions.

She attended college and law school, and at 20 had an unprecedented job for a young girl—the post of parliamentarian for the Texas House of Representatives. In an atmosphere that must have formed her later sympathies—or lack of them—she became a legal aide to the Texas State Banking Department, later boasting that she had recodified these laws almost single-handedly.

OF MARRIAGEABLE age, she lost no time in idle dreaming, but ran for the Texas State Legislature in 1930 when she was 24, while being courted by former Texas Governor William Pettus.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Einstein

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

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

We invite this congress [to be

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

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