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

23
24 According to Einstein, on both sides means of mass
25 destruction were perfected with feverish haste behind walls of
26 secrecy.

27
28 "The H-bomb appears on the public horizon as a probable
29 attainable goal. If successful, radio-active poisoning of the
30 atmosphere and, hence, annihilation of any life on earth, has
31 been brought within the range of technical possibilities.

32
33 "The ghost-like character of this development lies in
34 its apparently compulsory trend. Every step appears as an
35 unavoidable consequence of the preceding one. In the end there
36 beckons more and more clearly general annihilation". Professor
37 Einstein contended that the idea of achieving security through
38 national armament was in the present state a military technique,
39 a disastrous illusion. The illusion was fostered by the fact
40 that America succeeded first in producing the atomic bomb.

41
42 "This mechanistic technical-military psychological
43 attitude had inevitable consequences. Every single act in foreign
44 policy is governed exclusively by one view." Such a policy,
45 Professor Einstein said, led to: "the establishment of military
46 bases at all important points on the globe; the militarization
47 of youth; close supervision of the loyalty of citizens and in
48 particular of civil servants by a police force growing more
49 conspicuous every day; the intimidation of people of independent
50 political thinking; the indoctrination of the public by radio,
51 press and school; and the growing restriction of the range of
52 public information under the pressure of military secrecy.

53
54 "Is there any way out of this impasse? All of us, and
55 particularly those who are responsible for the attitude of the
56 United States and Russia should realize that we may have vanquished
57 an external enemy but have been incapable of getting rid of the
58 mentality created by war.

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

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

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

65-59025-A
(46)

CMB:vm

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

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

65-58805-A
(44)

AMH:vm



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

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

101-2118-A
(62)

AMH:bh

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

Enclosure
Transmittal letter from
the Director of Naval
Intelligence, Washington,
D.C., dated February 15,
1950.
Received from ONI through
Liaison channels, 2/17/50.
10C-260007-4P3
(46)

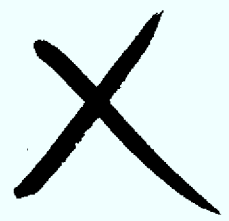
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CJO:bjw

OK to release per Navy

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

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

110-141-A
(83)

AIH:vw

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

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

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

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

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

62-82828-A
(46)

CMB:mab



4.62.67D

[redacted] advised on February 28, 1950, that Professor Albert Einstein was elected honorary president of the American Birobidjan Committee at the National Conference of the Committee held December 11, 1949, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

62.67D The above information was also reflected on the letterhead of the American Birobidjan Committee which was made available by [redacted] and the January-February, 1950, issue of the "Amibijam Bulletin", a copy of which was obtained from [redacted]

62.67D



NY memo with enclosed rpt.
10-7-50
Re: "American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc., Amibijam. aka, IS - R, Registration Act."
100-29898-151, p. 12
(71)

CMB:ddl

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

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

Re: "Educational Foundation for
Nuclear Science, Inc.;
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
Internal Security-C"
100-361102-10X
(47)

AMH:bh

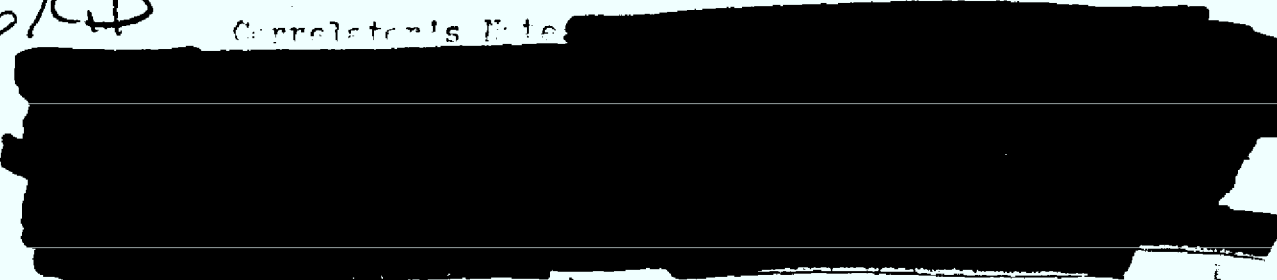
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The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated May 21, 1951, the original material which was forwarded to that Office by Bureau letter dated February 27, 1951. The translation of this material was also enclosed with memorandum of May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

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

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

67CD
Correlator's File: 

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b2, b7D

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

b7C, D

b2, b7C, D

b2, b7C, D

b2, b7D

b7C

6-16-50 Los Angeles report
Re: [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]
Matter - C
(63)

CJO:bbb

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[REDACTED]

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

b7c Re: [REDACTED] Internal Security-R"
(43)

AMH:vw

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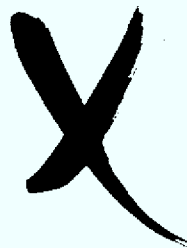


The Boston Office advised by teletype dated March 11, 1950, that [redacted] stated that he knew of no direct relationship between Fuchs and Albert Einstein.

The balance of this reference contains the same information as [redacted] which is set out in this summary.

Re: [redacted] Espionage - R
Sovme."
[redacted]
(6)

AMH:ddl



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

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

105-12140-A
(64)

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"The Worker" of March 12, 1950, published an article entitled "A World Government Plan," by Frieda F. Halpern. In this article, it was reported that "Professor Einstein says we must have world government in order to do away with the hydrogen bomb."

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

100-45614-4
(15)

GJC:emm

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

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

100-3-81-A
(14)

AMH:vw

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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61-7099-46 p 1076 & 1077

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

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

New Orleans rpt. 10-12-50
Re: "Southern Conference for
Human Welfare; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
IS - C."
100-10355-374, p. 10
(71)

AMH:ddl

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The files of the New York Field Division disclosed that in the case entitled [redacted] was, et al, Internal Security-R", that [redacted] employed in a highly restricted research position for Columbia University, New York City, and who formerly worked for Albert Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey,

[redacted]

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[redacted]

b7c

4-18-50 New York report
Re: [redacted], was.;
Espionage-R-SW
[redacted]
(42)

CJO:vm

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

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

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

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

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

(46)

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CMB:cmk

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7099-46 p1083

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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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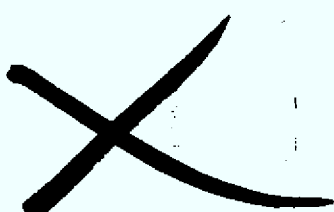
- For your information: _____
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61-7099-46 p 1084

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

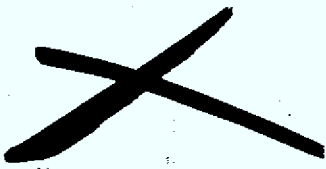
New York report dated
11-14-50
Re: "Comic; Internal
Security - C."
100-138754-221, p. 37
(71)
SI 100-138754-A
(45) (Daily Worker, 5-12-50)

WFB:mlb

~~1085~~
1085 - 1086

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b7c

In accordance with the request contained in Bureau letter dated May 18, 1951, the New York Office set out an alphabetical list of persons known to have been in association with [redacted]. After each name, the communication wherein the contact was reported to the Bureau was noted. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared in this list as reported in Newark Report, dated February 3, 1949.

[redacted]

New York Letter to Director dated June 12, 1951

b7c

Re: [redacted]
[redacted] was: [redacted]
[redacted]

(3)

AMH:jh

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b7c

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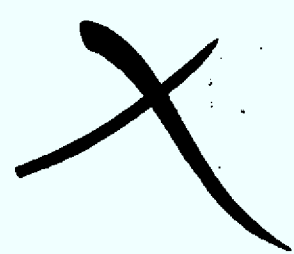
[redacted] by letter dated May 19, 1950, [redacted]
[redacted] of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, forwarded to
the Bureau a SSIS News letter ("Society for Social Responsibility
in Science"), which appeared to have been mailed to scientists
and engineers in various colleges in the country. On page 2
of this News letter appeared an article entitled "Einstein Joins
SSIS." The article quoted Einstein's letter upon becoming a
member of the SSIS.

100-357839-7
(64)

6/10:vw



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The following information appeared on post cards addressed to Nevada Publishing Company, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Oner Publishing Company, Reno, Nevada, and postmarked May 20, 1950, Detroit, Michigan: "Dr. Albert Einstein, -- Foundation of Fake Theories and Fake Bombs. Residence Princeton, New Jersey (a word to the wise is sufficient)".

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

Salt Lake City memo. 6-12-50
enclosing cards
Re: "Unknown Subjects, Post
Cards Addressed to Nevada
Publishing Company, Las Vegas,
Nevada, and Oner Publishing
Company, Reno, Nevada. SM-X."
105-C-2018
(43)

AMH:311

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

b7c

In a letter dated June 14, 1950, , of Washington, D. C. forwarded a similar envelope containing similar mimeographed cards.

b7c

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

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

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

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

NH; jar

BTB

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b2, b7C, D

[REDACTED]

advised that [REDACTED] had planned to attend a meeting of the American Physical Society sometime during the summer of 1950 in Mexico City. Oppenheimer, Fermi, and Einstein, each of whom was well-known in the Atomic Energy field, were supposed to attend this meeting and [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] was interested in whether or not [REDACTED] would also attend.

b7C, D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D, C

[REDACTED]
Knoxville report, [REDACTED]
Re: [REDACTED]
Security Matter - "Atomic Energy Act."
[REDACTED]

(82)

AH:vm



109

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

19
20 The article stated that it would be an unlocking of
21 secret information to compare with the original release of the
22 Smyth Report by the War Department which amounted to a technical
23 history of the bomb project, or the "break" of Senator Johnsons,
24 of Colorado, on the famed television broadcast which described
25 the possibilities of the hydrogen bomb.

26
27 The article further stated that the step would be
28 announced only after further checking of Congressional reaction
29 and a survey among scientists and engineers who could best
30 judge whether the information would be of value to potential
31 enemies.

32
33 Explanation for this apparent reversal of the national
34 policy, according to the article, was that much information now
35 officially and legally classified "secret" was secret in name
36 only and was known abroad at least to the Russians.

37
38 A note appeared in this article which stated that
39 the writer was former editor for the Federation of American
40 Scientists and that he had prepared numerous articles in
41 collaboration with such scientists as Dr. Albert Einstein and
42 Dr. Harold C. Urey.

43
44 62-53636-A
45 (46)

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47 CMB:feh
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12 The June 12, 1950 issue of "The New York Compass" carried
13 an article under the caption "US Arms Stand Hit As Fraud." The article
14 stated that 16 scientists, educators and clergymen accused the United
15 States that day of paying lip service to disarmament while actually
16 discouraging such a step.

17
18 The article stated that in a report signed by a group of
19 scientists including Albert Einstein, Novelist Louis Bromfield, and
20 others, the group said:

21
22 "Officially appointed representatives to the UN tell the
23 world that the US wants disarmament and only Russia stands in the way.
24 Yet other American officials do what they can to discourage disarmament.

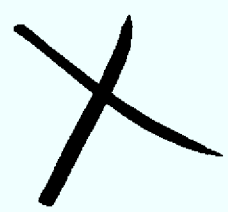
25
26 "In the United States there are vested economic interests
27 with a stake in a large military budget. There is also an emotional
28 attachment to armaments as well as a high degree of military leader-
29 ship and influence in policy - making branches of the government."

30
31 The group which issued its report through the National
32 Council Against Conscription, according to the article, urged immediate
33 steps toward total world disarmament, saying that none of the great
34 powers had ever really made a move in this direction.

35
36 62-82828-A
37 (46)

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

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

100-180858-63
(45)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100-345079-A
(45)

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

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

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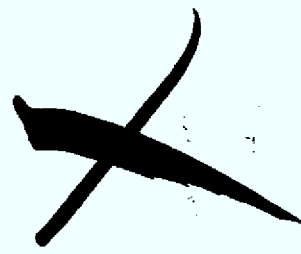
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7099-46 p 1097

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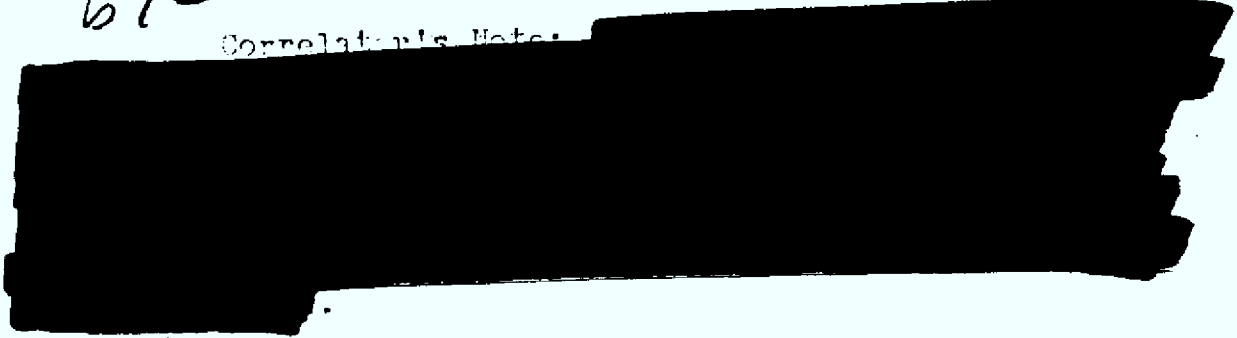
[REDACTED], reflected that [REDACTED] listed Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, as one of six references.

b7c

St. Louis rpt. 6-23-50
Re: [REDACTED]
Special Inquiry, State Dept.
Public Law, 6042, 80th
Congress. (Voice of America)."
[REDACTED]
(13)

b7c

Correlator's Note:



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

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

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

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

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

39-0-39817
(63)

AMH:ddl

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b7c

The Bureau received a letter dated July 19, 1950 from [redacted] North Hollywood, California in which he stated that on that day he received a quantity of booklets and pamphlets such of which appeared from the titles to be of a very "left" nature. Included in this material was a booklet by Albert Einstein. [redacted] stated that all of the material was selected and ordered from a mimeographed list of the available literature put out by the "Methodist Federation for Social Action".

100-9-24865
(46)

ACT:vw

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b7D

[redacted] made available
(date not given) an undated report, written in French, and
entitled "Soviet Activities."

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

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

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

CJO: fjb

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b7c

By updated letter, [REDACTED] Avenue, Flint, Michigan, forwarded to the Bureau a newspaper clipping which contained an article entitled "Shaw Society of America Forming in East Today, Led by Flint Man" by Richard B. Childs.

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

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

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

62-47812-2
(63)

AMH:ddl

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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61-7099-46p1104, 1105

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b7c

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

b7c

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

[redacted]
62-21703-26
(45)

AMH:ddl

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

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

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

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd
from Mr. L. R. Pennington
dated 11/1/50
Re: "National Council
Against Conscription"
62-82823-29
(45)

CMB:vw

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61-7099-46 p 1108

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61-7099-46 p 1110

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[REDACTED]

b7c

had asked for transfers to the Institute of Applied Research under Professor Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey.

Newark report May 29, 1951

Re: [REDACTED]

Security Matter - C

[REDACTED]

(81)

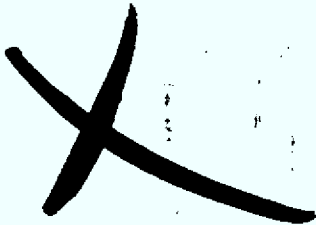
b7c

AMH: bh

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

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

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

CJO:bh

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b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

The name of Dr. Albert Einstein,
112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

(Page 43)

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

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

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

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b7c

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The Washington Field Office advised by teletype
November 3, 1949 that [redacted] had advised that [redacted]
[redacted] was a close associate of Albert Einstein

[redacted]

b7c Re: [redacted]
Atomic Energy Act Applicant.
[redacted]
(6)

AKH:vm

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61-7099-46 p 1115

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7099-46 p(1116-1117), 1118 + 1119

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[REDACTED]

b2, b7C, D

[REDACTED]

one of his references listed was that of A. Einstein, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton. (Information furnished in early part of 1951)

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

NY rpt. 3-27-51
Re: "

b7c

[REDACTED]

IS - R.

AMH:ddl:mlb

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b7C
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C
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[REDACTED]

b7C
D

[REDACTED] further stated that Professor Einstein of Princeton university, knowing [REDACTED] from Germany, took a strong interest in his son in America. According to [REDACTED] Einstein and [REDACTED] were always closely connected. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] went frequently to Princeton to see Einstein after the latter's arrival in the United States, which was after 1933. [REDACTED]

b7C
D

New York memo 2-2-51

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage - W

[REDACTED]

(b2)

[REDACTED]

(b2)

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b2, b7D

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

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

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

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

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

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

b2, b7D, EC

[redacted]

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

AMH:ddl

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12 The "Daily Express", London, England on February 12,
13 1950 carried an article under the caption "Einstein Answers
14 Everything; Only Six Men Can Test H-Bomb". This article stated
15 that Einstein's latest theory which attempted, with one formula,
16 to explain everything in the physical universe, was published on
17 that day in fourteen pages.
18

19 According to the article, the theory challenged
20 scientists to make tests either in the heart of the atom or in
21 the movements of the stars to prove or to disprove that it was
22 the key to the riddle of the universe.
23

24 The article continued that Professor Banesh Hoffman,
25 who had worked with Einstein said there was probably only six
26 men in the world qualified to start testing the theory, and that
27 scientists believed there were only one thousand brains in
28 America which would grasp the full meaning of the fourteen pages
29 straight off.
30

31 According to the article, these pages were modestly
32 inserted as "appendix to" in a new edition of Einstein's "The
33 Meaning of Relativity".
34

35 The article stated that Einstein offered the relativity
36 theory in 1915 and that many ordinary brains still had difficulty
37 with that.
38

39 The article further stated that Einstein, at 70, lived
40 at Princeton University as an elder scholar. "On cloistered
41 grounds he strolls with a stocking cap over his silver locks--
42 but without socks."
43

44 "He says: 'I am not a great man. Every man has a brain.
45 With it he does the best he can'".
46

47 Other information concerning Einstein reported in
48 this newspaper appeared in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning
49 Post", London, England on February 13, 1950, which is summarized
50 elsewhere in this summary.
51

52 65-59025-A
53 (44)
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55 CIP:vm
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This reference is a publication entitled "Know Your Enemy" by Robert H. Williams. This pamphlet has a copyright date of 1950.

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

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

61-7559-2-7062
(61)

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b1, b2, b7C, D

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[REDACTED]

b1, b2, b7D [REDACTED] that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (ASP) had sponsored a meeting at Carnegie Hall, on June 17, 1948, and that Professor Albert Einstein addressed the meeting over the telephone from his home at Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein declared that "No government can disregard the will of its people. Not even dictatorial governments. How is it possible that our government disregards the will of our people?" Einstein criticized the United States Government for its refusal to accept the suggestion of the USSR for direct negotiations. He emphasized that the refusal of negotiations of the two world's greatest powers was endangering the peace of the world. He concluded that "any new steps to militarization of the country takes us further away from peace."

b1, b2, b7C, D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7C, D, E

[REDACTED]

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

CJO's cmm

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A Department of the Army Intelligence Report
4R-S-51, dated January 3, 1951, contained a report of a con-
ference held in Bucharest in November 1950, to create an
African Bureau of the Cominform. It reported that the most
interesting report was presented by Philippe Kibango. In 1928,
Kibango was appointed an agent of the Anti-imperialist and
Anti-colonial League in Moscow.

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

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

Report received from G-2, Department
of the Army through Liaison
channels 2-2-51.
100-353913-482
(71)

CC:ojb

OK to release per Army

~~SECRET~~

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

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

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

CJO:cdd

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61-7099-46 p 1124 & 1125

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

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

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

(No source given)

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

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

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b2, b7C, D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7C, D

saying that [REDACTED] as well known to Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, who would not hesitate to recommend [REDACTED] in his field.

[REDACTED]

b2, b7C, D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

Los Angeles Report, 4-25-57
Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

Internal Security - R - [REDACTED]
(47)

AMH:vm

1127

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

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

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

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36 Little Rock memo. 2/17/51
37 Re: "National Council Against Conscription:
38 Selective Service"
39 62-82828-37
40 (74)

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1128 - 1129

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11 The New York "World Telegram" of February 21,
12 1951, carried an article entitled "Rabbi Silver Shuns Fete
13 For Red-Tagged DuBois." This article stated in part that
14 a leading American Rabbi and a nationally known Negro
15 educator had withdrawn as honorary chairman and speaker
16 at a testimonial dinner the following night for Dr. W. E.
17 B. DuBois indicted head of the Cominform's "peace" movement
18 in this country.

19 The article stated further that the sponsors
20 list included many Communists or fellow travellers such as
21 Paul Robeson and others; further that another sponsor was
22 Dr. Albert Einstein.
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24 100-99729-A
25 (61)
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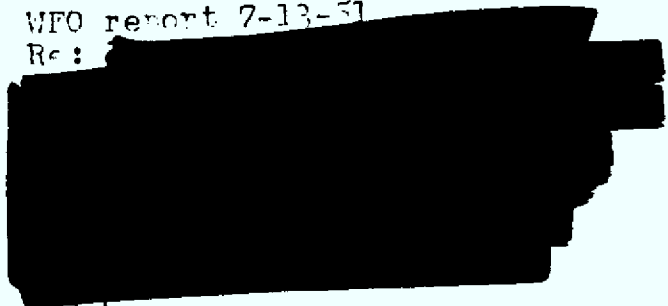
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The paper "Freedom" New York, New York, Volume 1, Number 2, dated February, 1951, on page 7, speaks of the Du Bois testimonial dinner; "More than 200 prominent individuals from all sections of the United States, among them Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Kirtley Mather and Paul Robeson, have joined in sponsoring a testimonial dinner to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the occasion of his 83rd birthday this month." The dinner was listed as taking place in the Colonnades Ballroom of the New York Essex House on Friday evening, February 23.



WFO report 7-13-51
Re: [REDACTED]



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

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

The second piece of correspondence was an outgoing memorandum from the Bureau to the Los Angeles Field Division. This communication stated that there were enclosed photostatic copies of a letter dated February 24, 1951, which was received at the Bureau from [REDACTED] Colorado Springs, Colorado.

b7c

100-353404-13
(71)

CJO:vmi

b7c

A search through this file failed to disclose the letter from [REDACTED] photostatic copies of which were sent to the Los Angeles Field Division.



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

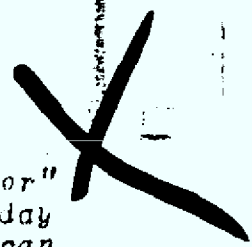
According to the article, the Committee made public a long list of names, including more than a score well-known in the field of entertainment, literature and art, which it identified as sponsors of groups which participated in the so-called Communist Peace Offensive. The list of names included in the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

100-138754-A
(3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy
was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview
of Executive Order 9825.

Albert Einstein was a national sponsor of the Spanish
Refugee Appeal of the Joint-Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee,
according to letterheads of that group dated February 26, 1946,
and February 3, 1948. He signed a petition in defense of the
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, as shown in the "Daily
Worker" of April 28, 1948, and was co-chairman of the national
reception committee for Madame Irene Joliot-Curie, whose
speaking tour was sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee (invitation to dinner, New York City, March 31, 1949).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both the American Friends of the Chinese People and the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in their report No. 1311, dated March 20, 1944, as "Communist front" organizations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Albert Einstein was one of those named in the "Daily Worker" of May 12, 1950, as having petitioned the Supreme Court for a hearing of prison sentences imposed on John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo and eight others for contempt of Congress. He was shown as a signer of the "Petition to the Supreme Court for a Reconsideration of its Refusal to Hear the Appeal of the 'Hollywood Ten'" in an advertisement which appeared in the "Washington Post" of May 24, 1950. (page 20)

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

WFO rpt. 5-19-51
Re: "National Council
Against Conscription; IS-C."
62-82828-17, p. 16, 27, 28, 29, 30,
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(74)

CMB:ddl

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

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

100-122084-183
(70)

*Not identified

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b7C-D

[REDACTED]

stated that he knew of [REDACTED] slightly by reputation and that he had formerly worked with Albert Einstein at Princeton University.

[REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] leads had previously been set out for interview with [REDACTED] and the Bureau had advised that Einstein should not be interviewed.

b7C

Albuquerque rpt. 11-22-51
Re: [REDACTED]
IS - B and 10
[REDACTED]
(107)

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b7C, D

[REDACTED]

made available a piece of correspondence from Albert Einstein addressed to [REDACTED]. Contents of correspondence were not stated and the letter was not forwarded to the Bureau.

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[REDACTED]

b7C

4-14-51 Los Angeles report

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage - X
[REDACTED]

(47)

CJO:cdd

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b7C,D



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

b7C,D

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

b7C

LA summary rpt. 10-23-51
Re: [redacted]
aka. [redacted]
[redacted]
(15)

AMH:ddt

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a letter from Dr. Albert Einstein to the NCAP, raising it and other organizations who were fighting for Willie McGee (described in the "Daily Worker" of March 27, 1951, as a Mississippi Negro victim of a rape "frame-up" who was seeking an appeal of a death sentence before the United States Supreme Court) whom he believed to be innocent.

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

NY rpt. 6-2-51
Re: "Compic, IS - C."
100-138754-235, p. 26
(70)
SI 100-138754-A
(71) (Daily Worker, 4-16-51)

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

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b7C/D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] furnished to Bureau Agents a copy of an "open letter" dated 5-15-51 to President Truman from one Darwin J. Meserole. [REDACTED]

b7C/D

[REDACTED] attached to this open letter was a list of names which was apparently a list of prospective signers to the open letter. The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list.

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

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

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

b7C

Re: [REDACTED]

(1)

AMH:vm

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
This page contains Congressional material which is not subject to the provisions of the FOIPA

- For your information: _____
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7099-42 p 1146

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI

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

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

b7c

NY memo to Director 5.25.51
Re: [redacted]
Espionage - R.
[redacted]
(3)

AMM:ddl

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

Source not stated
25-311553-17
(62)

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

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

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

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

AIR:vm



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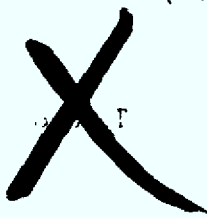
This reference is a report dated August 7, 1951, from the Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Intelligence, Washington, D. C., entitled the "Richard George Case."

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

This report set out a number of references from consular file 13-1284-15, Part 1, "Miscellaneous records, Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police," to data on the individuals referred to above which would aid in locating information already sent.

Included in these references was "Instain, Albert; -1940-1941, sent 15 June, 51, 13-1284-15."

13-1284-15
(1)



OK to release per Army

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

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

Letter received from the State Department through Liaison Channels 8-15-51
100-356137-731
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OK to release per State

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

Translation from French
64-200-231-607 p. 2
(80)

TJO:fjb

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[REDACTED]

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had talked with Einstein

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

b7C

8-21-51 Pittsburgh Report
Re: [REDACTED]
Espionage - R'
[REDACTED]
(83)

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

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

AM/cdd

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] revealed that he listed as a reference Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey (Professor).

b7c

The New York Office by memorandum dated October 9, 1951, under the same caption as above requested the Bureau to authorize the Newark Office to interview Albert Einstein relative to [REDACTED]

b7c

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

[REDACTED] page 27
(44)

AMH:bh

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b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] telephone number Princeton
1-606 was listed to Dr. Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] telephone number
Princeton 2-550 was listed to the Institute for Advanced
Study, Princeton, New Jersey. It was noted that Dr. Albert
Einstein, world famous physicist, was in charge of this
institute.

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

b7C

Dikas added that she recalled [REDACTED] name through
having read newspaper accounts of his alleged involvement
in the Sorge espionage ring in Japan prior to World War II.

During the interview, Miss Dukas voluntarily ad-
vised she had been employed continuously as Dr. Albert Ein-
stein's personal secretary since 1928.

Newark rpt. 11-29-51
Re: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], "Espionage-R."

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SI [REDACTED]
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AMH:ddl

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

Department of the Army Intelligence
Report #TR-2519-51, dated
November 10, 1951
Received from G-2, Department of the Army
through Liaison channels 12-20-51.
64-175-234-348 P.7
(54)

CJO:jjb

OK to release per Army

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[REDACTED]

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The "Daily Worker" of October 2nd, 1944 page 3, contained an article captioned "Noted Americans Hit Bullitt 'Life' Article". According to the "Daily Worker", the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which organization has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, had announced in the September 4, 1944 issue of "Life" Magazine, an article had appeared which attacked the Soviet Union and which was written by former Ambassador William Bullitt.

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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CMB:man

* Do not disseminate.

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

44-2100-118

(18-25)

(13)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

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

65-56402-1-1540

(80)

100-4326-391

(81)

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

100-154797-74

(26)

100-7056-141

(52)

100-151435-1

(56)

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b7c
On August 10, 1950, ██████████ Kentucky, directed a letter to the Bureau written on stationery of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky. In the letter, ██████████ set out a list of names which she stated the DAR magazine on March, 1950 had listed as Communists. ██████████ stated that she was going to visit all the Kentucky DAR districts and make a talk on Americanism and inquired if it would be alright to mention their names to be boycotted.

b7c The list of names set out by ██████████ included that of Professor Albert Einstein.

100-0-25183
(63)

CMB:vm