



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALBERT EINSTEIN

PART 1 OF 9

BUFILE NUMBER: 61-7099

Albert Einstein

61-7099

Section 1

177 Pages Available

Albert EINSTEIN

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Sir:

Jan 49

If it is within FBI jurisdiction, would it not be a good idea to keep a protective watch over Mr. Albert Einstein, who is now in a Brooklyn, NYC, hospital, until he is on his feet?

There are certainly individuals who think they would benefit from his physical weakness.

Respectfully,

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COPY OF CHARGES FILED AGAINST ADMISSION
OF ALBERT EINSTEIN TO THE UNITED STATES

61-7099-1
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 1 1932 P.M.
November 19 1932
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATHAN
Div. Four FILE

Honorable A. Dana Hodgdon, Chief
Visa Division, Department of State,
Washington, D.C. DEC 2 - 1932

Dear Sir:

It is respectfully requested, in view of the mandatory Alien Exclusion Laws of the United States, and the laws making it a felony for any person knowingly to assist or permit certain classes of inadmissible aliens to enter the United States, that the American Consul General at Berlin, or Geneva, or any other American consular office at which application by Professor Albert Einstein for a passport visa may be made, be instructed to refuse and withhold such passport visa to Professor Einstein; or, if such passport visa has been issued, to suspend or revoke the same, in accordance with the laws and facts hereafter set forth and charged, under the requirement of Federal law making it a duty of citizens under penalty of the law, to make known to proper authorities certain facts within the knowledge of such citizens.

1. MANDATORY PROVISIONS OF LAW IN THIS CASE

The mandatory provisions of law to which attention is invited, and the duty of the Department of State to enforce them, were clearly set forth in the reply of the State Department, through Honorable William R. Castle (then Chief of Western European Affairs, now Undersecretary of State) to lawyers for Countess Michael Karolyi. The material parts of that State Department ruling, dated November 14, 1925, follow:

"...The case...is governed by the laws relating to the admission of aliens to this country. Your attention is directed particularly to the following laws on the subjects:The Act of October 16, 1918...as amended by the Act of June 5, 1920..."

"The Department's action was taken pursuant to the duties imposed and the authority conferred by these laws; and it is, therefore, unable to comply with your request that a visa be granted to Countess Karolyi."

It is submitted that as the law has not been changed in this respect since the refusal of a passport visa to Countess Karolyi; and since the mandatory Alien Exclusion Laws were deemed more applicable to Professor Albert Einstein than they were to Countess Karolyi (whose visa was refused, not, rather under the discretionary Passport Control Act, May 22, 1918 as amended by the Act of March 2, 1921, as amended by the then Secretary of State, now Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, in the Karolyi case) the "duties

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"believe that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws."

Sec.13(8): "No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted...unless such alien is admissible as a non-quota immigrant...or is not an immigrant."

Sec.23: "BURDEN OF PROOF. Whenever any alien attempts to enter the United States the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to establish that he is not subject to exclusion under any provision of the immigration laws."

The Act of February 5, 1917, provides:

Sec.16: "Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry."

Procedure under the section last quoted is under the immigration inspectors of the Labor Department. But it is clear from this section, as well as from Sec.2(f) and Sec. 23 of the Immigration Act of 1924, that Congress determined that "the burden of proof shall be upon such alien" and that neither consular officers nor immigration inspectors have authority to waive or neglect to enforce this mandate of the law.

This legal requirement is also emphatically stated by the Supreme Court of the United States:

"...in order to safeguard against admission of those who are unworthy or who for any reason fail to measure up to required standards, the law puts the burden upon every applicant to show by satisfactory evidence that he has the specified qualifications...and when doubts exist...they should be resolved in favor of the United States and against the claimant...And when, upon a fair consideration of the evidence adduced...doubt remains... the United States is entitled to the benefit of such doubt and the application should be denied." (United States v. Rosika Schwimmer, 279 U.S.650).

That Supreme Court decision related to requirements of the naturalization laws. But the similar, if not more severe requirements of the immigration laws regarding the "burden of proof" make this principle clearly mandatory in considering application of "any alien" to enter the United States.

CERTAIN CLASSES OF ALIENS "SHALL BE EXCLUDED"

The Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1920, require:

"That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

"Anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States...or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government...or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government," etc. (Sec.3, Act of Feb.5, 1917).

"(a) Aliens who are anarchists;

(b) Aliens who advise, advocate or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that advises, teaches, or advocates opposition to all organized

"(d) Aliens who write, publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication or display, any written or printed matter, advising, advocating or teaching.....[the doctrines enumerated in subdivision (c)]

(c) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (d).

"For the purpose of this section: (1) the giving, loaning or promising of money or anything of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and (2) the giving, loaning or promising of money or anything of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching or affiliation."

THE FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST ALBERT EINSTEIN

We are informed and believe and charge that Professor Albert Einstein is inadmissible to the United States on the following grounds:

- (a) Albert Einstein believes in, advises, advocates or teaches a doctrine which, in a legal sense, as held by the courts in other cases, "would allow anarchy to stalk in unmolested" and result in "government only in name."
- (b) Albert Einstein advises, advocates or teaches, and is a member of and affiliated with groups that are in "militant" and admittedly "illegal" opposition to the most fundamental principle of organized government.
- (c) Albert Einstein believes in or is affiliated with Communist groups that advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; he advocates "acts of rebellion" against the basic principle of all organized government that it may defend its existence and compel obedience to its laws by force of arms; he advocates "conflict with public authority;" admits that his "attitude is revolutionary;" that his purpose is "illegal" and that he intends to organize and lead, and collect money for and contribute money to a "militant opposition" and to "combat" the basic principle of our Constitution that our Supreme Court has always upheld as essential to the existence of our Government; he teaches and leads and organizes a movement for unlawful "individual resistance" and "acts of rebellion" against officers of the United States in time of war, which is almost impossible without the assaulting or killing of such officers as a necessary consequence of such "acts of rebellion," and which, on the part of participants in such unlawful and "revolutionary" "combat," "conflict" or "rebellion" (as Albert Einstein himself names his objectives) must promote treason, desertion or other "crimes against the existence of the Government;" he believes in or advocates a system of organized sabotage against all preparations of the United States to defend its existence (and

Albert Einstein gives, loans or promises money or something of value (including his own prestige, leadership and labor) and collects money for and promises money to be used for advising, advocacy or teaching of the doctrines above enumerated, which, according to law "shall constitute the advising, advocacy or teaching of such doctrine" and "shall constitute affiliation" with such organization, society or group.

If the above charges are true, Albert Einstein must be held inadmissible to the United States under each and all of the subdivisions of the mandatory laws excluding certain classes of aliens from this country, above set forth.

While the "burden of proof" by law is clearly upon Albert Einstein to establish beyond reasonable doubt that not one of the mandatory restrictions of the law applies in his case, the prima facie proof of all the above charges may be established by an investigation by the Visa Division of the State Department, and by careful examination of Professor Einstein by the consular officers, and will be submitted hereafter, by the undersigned, when compilation of documentary evidence on these points now being made is completed.

It is to be noted that admissions of an alien concerning himself, or his beliefs, are on an equal footing with actual convictions in foreign courts for the purpose of determining his right to enter the United States. (See Sec.3, Immigration Act of 1924). He is required by the same law (Sec.7) to state whether he is or is not a member of "each class of individuals excluded from admission...under the immigration laws"; and is subject to a \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment for knowingly making any false statement in his application under oath.

The admissions of Albert Einstein concerning his "illegal" and "revolutionary" objectives and affiliations are matters of public record, but appear hitherto to have been unnoticed by consular officers or immigration inspectors who have granted visas and entry to Einstein for several former transitory visits to the United States.

But now he is seeking to become a permanent or semi-permanent resident of the United States, and in any case, Sec.2 of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act of October 16, 1918, as amended, is applicable to the classes of aliens excluded by that act, "irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States" and such aliens may even be deported "at any time after entering the United States" if found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter, a member of "any one of the classes enumerated." (Ibid.)

Previous transitory admissions to the United States, therefore, give no alien any exemption from the mandatory provisions of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Laws, if and when they are found applicable to such alien--and the "burden of proof" rests upon such alien in any application for passport visa or admission, regardless of previous visas or admissions to the United States as a temporary visitor.

Respectfully submitted

Harriet A. Frothingham

(Mrs. Randolph Frothingham)
President, The Woman Patriot Corporation.

Honorable A. Dana Hodgson,
Visa Division, Department of State

November 22, 1932

Dear Sir: The attached memorandum of evidence in proof of charges filed with you yesterday that Albert Einstein is inadmissible to the United States...is herewith respectfully submitted.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Harriet A. FROTHINGHAM
(Mrs. Randolph Frothingham)
President, The Woman Patriot Corporation.

First, to prevent confusion (such as has often manifested itself in regard to alien exclusion cases, even among lawyers) it is to be recalled that an alien seeking admission to the United States is asking a favor and seeking a high privilege, that may be granted only upon such terms, conditions and restrictions as the United States may deem desirable.

No alien is compelled to enter the United States. If he does not like American terms of admission, he can stay out. And if he does not meet American terms of admission, our Government can keep him out, without any injury to his person or property, or denial of his liberty, and altogether without any trial by court or jury under the strict rules of evidence that safeguard the person or property of one charged with an offense, from unjust punishment or loss. Many governments, notably Great Britain, simply tell an alien that they don't want him, and that ends the matter, without even a right of the alien to ask them why!

The alien seeking admission is not on trial before a court of law; he is not in jeopardy of his life, liberty or property; he is under no compulsion at all to appear at our gates. And likewise, the two acts of American officers, in two different departments of Government, that Congress has directed to guard the gates, need not open them until and unless each is satisfied, "beyond reasonable doubt" that the alien is worthy of a high privilege---which millions of aliens throughout the world are denied.

The "burden of proof" is upon the alien; not upon the Government. The United States, not the alien, is legally entitled to the benefit of all doubts. The "final determination of facts" is entrusted to administrative officers, not to a jury. Administrative officers are "not obliged to believe" the testimony of an alien in his own behalf, and "more over, even if it consists in finding an essential fact without adequate supporting evidence, is not a denial of due process of law" in these alien exclusion cases. (See decision by Mr. Justice Brandeis in *Tisi v. Tod*, 264 U.S. 134; also *Nishimura Ekiu v. U.S.*, 142 U.S. 651, 660).

It is not necessary to prove the alien guilty of any criminal or other offense, or of any overt act. It is enough if his beliefs, opinions or affiliations show him to be among any one of the several classes of aliens that "shall be excluded from admission into the United States."

An executive officer, moreover, "is not bound to observe the strict rules of evidence enforced by judicial tribunals" in excluding or deporting aliens. (See *Kjar v. Doak*, 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, decided Oct. 18, 1932, No. 4834).

"In every case where an alien is excluded" the decision of administrative officers "if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final...." (See 37 Stat. 737-738).

Congress has been diligent in establishing barriers against the entry of undesirable aliens. It has entrusted the keys of our gates to two separate sets of officials, either of which may decline to open them---the consular officers of the State Department, who may refuse visas, and the immigration inspectors of the Labor Department, who may refuse admission notwithstanding the alien's possession of a visa. Finally, Congress has made it a felony for any person knowingly to assist or permit the classes of aliens excluded by the statutes here cited, to enter the United States. (See 163, Title 8, U.S. Code).

Having thus established the legal fact that ALBERT EINSTEIN is seeking a high privilege; that the UNITED STATES, not Albert Einstein, is entitled to the benefit of all doubts (particularly of all loyal officials in the employ of the Government of the United States) the following memorandum of evidence is submitted as sufficient, when confirmed by reference to the published documents cited, to sustain the charges heretofore filed, and to require that any passport visa to Albert Einstein be refused or revoked.

(1) The World Congress Against Imperialist War---characterized even by European Socialist leaders as "a Communist plot"---in which 800 Communist delegates took part, and in which:

"Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies and Willi Munzenberg, Communist deputy to the German Reichstag, put forth most effectively and dramatically the Communist program of action against war." (See The New Masses, November, 1932, p.10, col.2).

ALBERT EINSTEIN is on the "World Committee" of the above Communist Congress, his name heading the list of German members, followed by that of CLARA ZETKIN, Willi Munzenberg and other notorious Communist leaders. (See the Daily Worker, official American Communist organ, Oct.11, 1932, p.4, col.5).

The "Manifesto" of the above Congress declares that "each of us" and "all together" they have pledged and sworn themselves:

"...to fight with all our force and with all the means at our command against imperialist capitalism....

"against armaments, against war preparations, and in consequence against the governments ruling us." (New Masses, November, 1932).

"They stressed the fact that war as a colossal mass movement cannot be prevented by the sacrifices of individual conscientious objectors no matter how courageous and well motivated these persons might be. They advocated mass anti-war activities in the armies and navies, in munition plants and among transport workers who could triple [cripple?] the production and delivery of munitions." (Ibid, p.10).

In short, both Communism and sabotage were openly urged at this so-called "World Congress Against Imperialist War."

ALBERT EINSTEIN's membership on the "World Committee" of this Communist organization is in itself sufficient to exclude him from admission to the United States. Nor is it necessary to prove that he "had knowledge of the contents of the programs...or any one of them. It is sufficient if the evidence showed that he was a member of, or affiliated with, such an organization as contemplated by the statute." (See Kjar v. Doak, supra, p.6).

ALBERT EINSTEIN was also one of the leaders of the World Congress of the Anti-Imperialist League---a subsidized affiliate of the Communist International---that met at Frankfurt, Germany, July 20, 1929, and his picture was featured among such leaders of that Communist Congress, by the Berlin Communist organ, "Illustrierte Arbeiter Zeitung".

(2) The Workers International Relief. This organization is a well-known affiliate and creature of the Communist International. The contribution of money, "or anything of value to any organization" of this class, constitutes affiliation, under the statute, with the Workers International Relief, and therefore with its affiliate, the Communist International. (See Kjar v. Doak, p.6).

ALBERT EINSTEIN, March 1, 1931, wrote to the Workers International Relief, American Section:

"The work of your organization has the highest importance in a country in which the individual is so insufficiently protected."

That Einstein's indorsement had commercial value is not only self-evident (as even Bernard Shaw and Leon Tretzky regularly collect money for mere press interviews) but as a matter of fact, Einstein's indorsement was deemed of such great "value to the organization" that it was the first and principal thing mentioned in an appeal for funds, issued March 14, 1931, by the Workers International Relief, American Section.

(3) The War Resisters' International. This organization or group, with which ALBERT EINSTEIN is enthusiastically affiliated, openly admits and proclaims affiliation with...

as well as Communist groups--and under the and the
decision in the Car case cited EINSTEIN'S affiliation
with the War Resisters' International constitutes
affiliation with its affiliates.

In the list of "affiliated sections" of the War Resisters
International at least three "anarcho-socialist" and "anarcho-
communist" affiliations are admitted. (See War Resistance,
a Practical Policy, pp.5-5).

Its beliefs and objectives are officially admitted in
part as follows:

"Out of the present chaos the War Resisters International
believes that a new Social Order can and will be estab-
lished. It looks to an order of society where all shall
have the opportunity to co-operate for the good of all
mankind. It believes that these changes may be accompanied
by revolutionary uprisings which will, in all probability
lead for a time to war, reaction and great oppression.
Every war resister desires to take part in the struggle,
confident in the ultimate triumph of the forces which
make for a new social order....." (Ibid.p.7).

"The way to stop war is to refuse to take part in it,
to refuse to train as a soldier, to refuse to make munitions,
and then to organize mass resistance....The sentiment
against war was there right enough, but the International
called for open resistance."

"The largest Section of the War Resisters International
is the Fellowship in the United States, which numbers 7,500
members." (Ibid.)

"We have made representations to the various Governments
...These representations were not sent direct from the Inter-
national, but in this we have always had the willing help
of men of eminence such as Professor Einstein...." (Ibid.
p.22, Emphasis ours throughout).

In other words, with the aid of Professor Einstein's
"willing help" as an "eminent man" those revolutionary
radicals are able to promote their objectives more effect-
ively than they can through the organization they established
for the purpose.

Anarchist affiliations are not only listed, as previously
noted, but featured in the official report of the War
Resisters International 1, in part as follows:

"An Anarchist comrade...referred to you, Mr.Chairman,
as that 'extraordinary Socialist.' You were using your
position in parliament as a Socialist leader, as a plat-
form to express to the world the doctrines which he, as
an anarchist, held. Such was the respect given to Socialism
in our movement and Socialist bona fides in this Inter-
national gained the respect of Anarchists." (Official
Report of the Secretary, Ibid.p.26).

Could there be clearer proof of the affiliation of the
War Resisters International with Anarchists? And ALBERT
EINSTEIN created to aid this anarcho-communist War Resisters
International, the "Einstein War Resisters International
Fund." (Ibid.p.29).

The official report of the secretary of the War Resisters
International shows also that it has no interest in the mere
maintenance of peace, but is frankly an anarcho-communist
organization---in which "every war resister" desires to take
"his part in the struggle" and "revolutionary uprisings"
contemplated by the War Resisters International, as already
shown.

The report declares:

"We insist upon the responsibility of the individual
himself to commence to build the new world without
waiting for his fellows to agree to do the same." (War
Resistance,p.14).

"We have attained the power to stop war breaking out. I
...deliberately with a full consciousness of the

"apparent propesterousness of the assertion. I do not claim that power is within the grasp of the War Resisters International alone. We have our allies in the great proletarian movements of the world. (Ibid. p.15).

"Before the International was founded, the war resister was called a Conscientious Objector... Today we acclaim the individual responsibility to organize mass resistance to war and to unite the determination to build the New World." (Ibid.)

"One of the methods of co-operation has been by the formation of the Joint Peace Council. In this Council all the radical pacifist and anti-militarist Internationals are affiliated." (Ibid. p.17).

"I want to make it very clear that when the aim is merely (peace' and the establishment of the status quo, we, as an International, have no interest in it. (Ibid. p.17).

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S affiliation with this anarcho-communist War Resisters International that admits that it has "no interest" in peace alone, but contemplates "revolutionary uprisings" and "mass resistance" as well as anarchistic individual "resistance" to Government, rather than mere conscientious objection to war, is attested in the same official document of the War Resisters International, entitled "War Resistance," at pages 28-2 9:

"ADDRESS OF PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN TO THE CONFERENCE"

"I address myself to you, the delegates of the War Resisters International, meeting in Conference at Lyon, because you represent the movement most certain to end war....

"All the nations of the world are talking about Disarmament. You must lead them to more than talk. The people must take this matter out of the hands of statesmen and diplomats. They must grip it in their own hands.

"We have to face today a militarism far more powerful than the militarism which brought the disaster of the Great War. This is the achievement of Governments. But among the peoples the idea of war resistance spreads. You must challengingly and fearlessly extend this idea. You must lead the people to take disarmament into their own hands.

"This is no time for temporising. You are either for War or against War. If you are for War, you must encourage science, finance, industry, religion and labour to exert their power to make your national armaments as efficient and deadly as they can be made. If you are against War, you must encourage ~~the~~ resist it to the uttermost. I ask every nation to use these words to make this great and definite decision.

"I appeal to all men and women, whether they be eminent or humble, to declare before the World Disarmament Conference meets at Geneva in February, that they will refuse to give any further assistance to war or the preparation for war. I ask them to tell their Governments this in writing, and to register their decision by informing me that they have done so.

"I shall expect to have thousands of responses to this appeal. They should be addressed to me at the Headquarters of the War Resisters International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England. To enable this great effort to be carried through effectively, I have authorized the establishment of the 'Einstein War Resisters International Fund.' Contributions to this fund should be sent to the Treasurer of the W.R.I., 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

"(Signed) ALBERT EINSTEIN"

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S affiliation with this anarcho-communist group known as The War Resisters International is thus proved by his own words and actions under every possible definition of what shall constitute "affiliation" in the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Law, which, after enumerating certain definitions of "affiliation," declares:

"but nothing in () paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, lobbying or affiliation." (Sec.2, Sec.137, Title 8, U.S.C.)

EINSTEIN'S OWN DOCTRINES ANARCHISTIC

Not only is Albert Einstein affiliated with, or a member of the revolutionary anarcho-communist groups previously named--- and thereby affiliated with their affiliates, (including the Communist International and various Anarchist groups), as decided in the Kjar case, but his own personal activities, in which he, as an "eminent man" is always "willing to help" these revolutionary radicals more than they can help themselves through their own organizations (as previously shown) would justify and require his exclusion, even if he were not in affiliation with any group of inadmissible aliens.

What is the legal definition of "anarchists" in subdivision (a) of the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Law? Congress has not said. It has left the definition of "anarchists" open to every reasonable and fair definition of that term, but positively prohibited the entry into the United States of any alien who is an "anarchist."

In the Act of February 5, 1917, (Sec.3) Congress also first names "anarchists" and then in the alternative, not conjunctive, "or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force and violence of the Government...or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government...or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disaffection in or opposition to organized government."

The dictionaries define "anarchy" as "a absence or utter disregard of government; lawless confusion and disorder; opposition to the rule of a supreme power," etc.

The fundamental principle of all organized government---the Supreme Court hold it "to be an incontrovertible principle"--- without which it cannot exist, is the power "to compel obedience to its laws"---"by means of physical force" exercised through its official agents. (See Ro Debs, 158 U.S.579,582).

What the anarchist opposes and attempts to abolish, therefore, is not merely the name, "government," but the thing which is government, the authority and power to compel obedience to law which is the first essential of all organized government--- the power to govern. Whether he strikes at "the rule of a supreme power" by assassination of a single sovereign, or whether he merely believes in depriving every sovereign of the power to govern, he is equally an anarchist---and equally, if an alien, subject to exclusion from the United States.

Nothing is more certain than that ALBERT EINSTEIN is at the head and front of a personal movement (the Einstein War Resisters International Fund) as well as affiliated with an anarcho-communist group (The War Resisters International) giving for his direct subject the promotion of legal changes in law by political organizations seeking constitutional authority and parliamentary power to govern, but instead, anarchistic individual "resistance" to all organized governments that exist today, that, to preserve their existence, require means of national defense.

Nothing is more certain in law than the principle that a sane person "is presumed to intend the necessary consequences of his own acts."

The courts have frequently noted that the necessary consequence of permitting successful "individual resistance" to law is to promote anarchy and "utter confusion."

Thus, three-quarters of a century ago, the United States Supreme Court held that "government could exist only in name" if the professed doctrines of an individual, contrary to "a law of the organization of society" were held "superior to the laws of the land" and would "in effect permit every citizen to become a law unto himself." (See Reynolds v. United States, 98 U.S.145). That, of course, would be anarchy.

Yet what is the substance of Einstein's appeal to "war resisters" but an appeal to individuals to resist and disobey the law of governments, for each "to become a law unto himself"

ments?
Likewise, in the language of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the Robert Clark case, 301 Pa.321:

"anarchy will stalk in uncollected" if individuals, "because of superior education, age, or mental reservation" are to be permitted to resist or to modify the laws of Congress according to their own individual beliefs, etc. (That was a naturalization case, in which the principle that ALBERT EINSTEIN and his affiliates most seek to overthrow by "individual resistance," namely the power of government to defend its existence and enforce its laws by force of arms, was at issue as a "fundamental principle" of the United States Constitution.)

Again, this Einstein theory of individual opposition to the most fundamental principle of all organized government, was at issue in the last naturalization case decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The Court said:

"If the attitude of this claimant...be held immaterial... where shall the line be drawn? Upon what ground of distinction may we hereafter reject another applicant? ...There is no middle ground. If one qualification of the oath be allowed, the door is open for others, with utter confusion as the probable final result." (United States v. Douglas Clyde Macintosh).

One of the dictionary definitions of anarchy is "utter disregard of government."

What anarchist or communist has shown more "utter disregard of government" than ALBERT EINSTEIN in his appeals to individuals to enlist with him in illegal resistance to their governments?

Another dictionary definition of anarchy is "lawless confusion and disorder."

What anarchist or communist has promoted "lawless confusion and disorder" in as many different fields as ALBERT EINSTEIN?

COMMUNIST PROGRAM FOR "SHATTERING" THE STATE

The negation of organized religion, the abolition of the Church as well as the State, are fundamental objectives of both anarchists and communists. (See The State and Revolution, By Nicolai Lenin, Chap.3,4 and 5).

Contrary to popular opinion, there is no difference of viewpoint between anarchists and communists on their ultimate goal, the abolition of the State. They differ only in the "tactics" and methods they propose to achieve that common goal. (Ibid.)

What the Communists object to among the anarchists is that they are not revolutionary enough, in the opinion of Marx, Engels and Lenin, to organize armed rebellion to "shatter" and destroy present forms of government, and to establish, for a "transition period" a ruthless "dictatorship of the proletariat" which, eventually, shall also "wither away." (Ibid.).

LENIN says: "We do not at all disagree with the Anarchists on the question of the abolition of the State as a final aim." (Ibid.p.62).

"The Anarchist idea of the abolition of the State is muddled and non-revolutionary...It is precisely the Revolution, in its rise and development, with its specific problems in relation to violence, authority, power and the State, that the Anarchists do not wish to see." (Ibid.p.65).

Likewise the official "Strategy of the Communists" declares:

"The Communist International has never undervalued the strength and the revolutionary will of the anarchists and syndicalists, who are honestly fighting for the freedom

oppose to... tactics and especially the Russian Revolution has demonstrated that the oppressed workers and peasants can overthrow the mastery of the Bourgeoisie only as a consciously organized class.....

"The Communist Party knows that only the dictatorship of the proletariat can finally shatter the power of the capitalist social order." (Strategy of the Communists, official letter of the Communist International, Aug. 21, 1923, issued by Communist Workers Party of U.S.A.).

The destruction and "shattering" of the "bourgeois" State (to be succeeded by the "dictatorship of the proletariat" which also will finally "with away") is to be accomplished, according to Marx, Engels and Lenin, by first "shattering" the "bureaucratic and military machine."

"No merely to hand over, from one set of hands to another, the bureaucratic and military machine...but to shatter it; and it is this that is the preliminary condition of any real people's Revolution." (KARL MARX, as quoted by Lenin).

Immediately after quoting this statement from Karl Marx, Nicolai Lenin himself writes:

"In these words, 'to shatter the bureaucratic and military machinery of the State,' is to be found, tersely expressed, the principal teaching of Marxism on the subject of the problems concerning the State, facing the proletariat in a revolution." (The State and Revolution, By Lenin, p.38).

EINSTEIN ARCH-PROMOTER OF "SHATTERING" PROGRAM

And who is the acknowledged world leader, who, by direct affiliation with Communist and anarcho-communist organizations and groups, and by his own utmost personal efforts, is doing most to "shatter" the "military machinery" for the defense of the existence of governments, which "shattering," is the "preliminary condition of any people's Revolution" according to Marx, and "the principal teaching of Marxism" on the subject, according to Lenin?

ALBERT EINSTEIN is that leader. Not even Stalin himself is affiliated with so many anarcho-communist international groups to promote this "preliminary condition" of world revolution and ultimate anarchy, as ALBERT EINSTEIN.

Thus whether Albert Einstein's activities and affiliations be judged from the very nature of government, or from the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the decisions of our courts, or from the official programs and strategy of the Communists themselves, ALBERT EINSTEIN must be regarded as the arch-promoter of the "shattering" of the State that is the earnest Anarchist and Communist goal.

Not only has ALBERT EINSTEIN not only exceeded Stalin himself in the number and variety of individual and collective efforts he leads to "shatter" the "military machinery" of the State.

ALBERT EINSTEIN has promoted "lawless confusion" to "shatter" the Church as well as the State---and to leave, if possible, even the laws of nature and the principles of science in "confusion and disorder" and subject to revision with every new proclamation of an "Einstein theory!"

Albert Einstein is not subject to exclusion from the United States by reason of his "cosmic religion" in which he brushes aside all organized religion in the name of "science" and declares that "the only deeply religious people of our largely materialistic age are the earnest men of research"---like himself. (See Einstein's signed article, N.Y. Times, Nov. 9, 1930).

Neither is Albert Einstein subject to exclusion by reason of his frequently revised theory of "relativity" which, even if true, is of no more practical importance than the answer to the old academic riddle, "how many angels can stand on the point of a needle if angels do not occupy space."

Even if true, Einstein's "relativity" theory would be strictly

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ignorant public... he feeling that all sort of accepted scientific truths and human beliefs were to be lost." (See The Case Against Einstein, By Col. Arthur Lane, (Philip Allen).

But while Einstein religious and "relativity" theories have no more bearing upon his admissibility to the United States than they have upon any practical science, it should not be overlooked that this alien, more extensively and more potently than any other revolutionist on earth, promotes "confusion and disorder," doubt and disbelief, and advises, advocates or teaches individual "resistance" to all accepted authorities except Einstein, whether it be a question of peace or war, government or religion, mathematics or anthropology!

Therefore, the "relativity" of this arch-anarch's "shattering" influence and activities that tend to promote confusion and disregard of all authorities except Einstein in matters of "science" and "religion" is well worth noting in connection with his affiliations with Anarchist and Communist groups, and his admittedly illegal efforts to arouse individual "resistance" on the part of all "peoples" against the most essential laws and principles of all organized government.

EINSTEIN'S ADMITTEDLY ILLEGAL PURPOSES

In a letter to Heywood Brown (an officer of the War Resisters International) ALBERT EINSTEIN WROTE:

"I consider Madam Schwimmer's stand of great value and deserving the support of all true humanitarians. World peace, a crying necessity, is not to be achieved unless spiritually progressive forces refuse to yield to public authorities, controlled by factions, which should be defeated. Those convinced of this necessity should consider it their duty publicly to uphold this conviction; thereby they bring upon themselves a conflict with public authority. A result can be obtained only if a large number of influential personalities have the moral courage of such an attitude. Such an attitude is revolutionary. But only through acts of rebellion can the fettered individual break chains which, though founded in laws, have grown into unendurable bondage. In this situation, too, such a recourse is unavoidable. Credit is due Madam Schwimmer for having realized this and having acted courageously in accordance with her convictions." (Heywood Brown's column, Scripps-Howard newspapers, December 12, 1930).

On December 14, 1930, Albert Einstein made an address in New York on "Militant Pacifism" which appears in The World Tomorrow, January, 1931, "translated by Madam Rosika Schwimmer." In that address, Albert Einstein said:

"Our next step is to act--to do something... For this I have two suggestions. One of them has already been tried and found practical. It is refusal to engage in war of any kind, under any circumstances... ~~what they say should adopt this position in time of peace even in countries where there is compulsory military service.~~ In other countries, where there is no such service, pacifists should declare openly that they will never bear arms or take part in any military service whatsoever. I advise the recruiting of people for this idea all over the world. And for the timid ones, who say, 'What is the use of trying, we are so few in number,' my answer is: 'If you can get only 2 per cent of the population of the world to assert in times of peace that they will not fight, you will have the solution of all international troubles. Even so small a proportion as 2 per cent will accomplish the desired result, for they could not be put in jail. There are not enough jails in the world to accommodate them.'

"The second suggestion I offer appears less illegal. International legislation should be attuned to the idea that those who declare themselves against war should be allowed to take up some kind of difficult or even dangerous work either for their country or for the international benefit of mankind... I feel confident that whoever adopts this program will eventually succeed in establishing international legislation either by legal or other methods. I advise all war resisters to organize and to internationalize.

"includes the reciprocal obligation of the citizen to render military service in case of need."...

"Whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to bear arms in the country's defense detracts from the strength and safety of the Government. And their opinions and beliefs as well as their behavior indicating a disposition to hinder in the performance of that duty are subjects of inquiry under the statutory provisions...for if all or a large number of citizens oppose such defense, the 'good order and happiness' of the United States cannot long endure."

It cannot be denied that ALBERT EINSTEIN is opposed to this "very conception of a just government" as defined by the Supreme Court; that his influence would tend to detract from "the strength and safety of the Government," and that he is himself, and urges others, in "militant" opposition to "such defense" as the Supreme Court declares a fundamental principle of our Constitution, and without which, good order in the United States "cannot long endure."

Frau Schwimmer, however, went to no such lengths as Albert Einstein in urging "acts of rebellion" and "conflict" with public authorities, although the Revolutionary Radicalism Report of the New York Legislature, 1920, vol. 1, page 971, declares that the first peace movement favorable to Germany, in 1914, was led in the United States by Frau Schwimmer, "in reality a German agent."

ALBERT EINSTEIN---who apparently cannot talk English---referred to Frau Schwimmer as his "saving angel" when she translated his speech on "Militant Pacifism." (See New York Times, Dec. 15, 1930).

But Albert Einstein far outstrips the example and affiliations of his "saving angel" in his own "militant pacifism."

ANOTHER GERMAN CHALLENGE OF AMERICAN CREDULITY

Albert Einstein, as a "militant pacifist" propagandist, from the Land of the Goose-stop, Pocket-Battleships and Rearmament, and in the pay of the German Government (his salary with the University of Berlin is to continue during his engagement here) is a challenge to American official credulity.

Why is he planting his "war resistance" doctrine in England and the United States, instead of operating at home in Berlin, the German capital, where Government and people alike are clamoring for rearmament?

Why now tolerate the "science" camouflage of Albert Einstein, any more than our Government tolerated the "diplomacy" camouflage of Von Papen, who boasted in a captured letter to his wife of his skill in outwitting "those idiotic Yankocs" while operating a sabotage system here in 1915? (See New York Times, Sept. 22, 1915, 1:6).

In Senate Document No. 62, 66th Congress, vol. 2, page 1494, former Ambassador Von Bornstorff's cable to his Government, is quoted in part as follows:

Since the Lusitania case we have strictly confined ourselves to such propaganda as cannot hurt us if it becomes known. The sole exception is perhaps the peace propaganda, which has cost the largest amount but which also has been the most successful."

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That cable showed the importance of "peace propaganda" in the United States to a foreign Government, in 1916. Is it any less important today? ALBERT EINSTEIN is the world leader of the new "militant pacifism."

If alien revolutionists, or foreign Governments, were overpowering us, something might be said in favor of the submission of American officials to their schemes or demands. But when it is only a matter of their outwitting us to further foreign schemes at the expense of our people and to the injury of our Government, why should any American, and above all, any American official, let aliens succeed in "making suckers of Americans"? (as President-elect Roosevelt once described it in another connection).

March, 1931, contains the following report of ALBERT EINSTEIN'S address to 400 "peace advocates" at Chicago:

"No one mentioned relativity... Militant opposition to militarism was his keynote..."

"It is my conviction that the only way is actual refusal of military service," he said.... "What I propose is illegal, but whenever a Government demands criminal actions from its citizens, they have a very real right to oppose it and we must uphold them!"

The New York Times, November 22, 1931, carried a signed article by ALBERT EINSTEIN, entitled, "The Road to Peace" to the same effect as the Einstein letter to Heywood Brown, the Einstein speech translated by Frau-Rosika Schwimmer, and the Einstein speech at Chicago.

In that signed article, Albert Einstein says:

"He who would foster the international outlook and counteract national chauvinism must combat universal military service."

His entire article is along the lines already set forth in the letter and speeches quoted, and in this signed article, Albert Einstein also advises and recommends a book, entitled "War Again Tomorrow," by Ludwig Bauer (another Tauton propagandist for the disarmament of everybody but the Germans and the Communists) which book, quoted in the same issue of the New York Times, declares:

"Peace can only be attained through compulsion, and only thus can the economic crisis be overcome. There is a cure for our malady. It is: To overcome the State..."

What does Albert Einstein mean by his militant terms, advising individuals and groups to "refuse to yield to public authorities," to "bring upon themselves a conflict with public authority;" that this "attitude is revolutionary," but that "only through acts of rebellion"---which he says are "unavoidable"---can the "fettered individual" break "chains" that are "founded in laws"?

What does he mean by advising "2 per cent"---a hopeless minority for any legitimate changes in government through constitutional methods and political organization---to resist and defy the laws of their governments?

What does he mean by declaring boldly, "what I propose is illegal" and that to "counteract" national chauvinism, they must "combat" universal military service?

Is it not obvious that Einstein, in his careful choice of words, means what he says in plain and unmistakable terms, that are not figures of speech at all, but the well known jargon of the Anarchist and Communist groups that hope to accomplish the "shattering" of the State by "revolutionary uprisings" (as the War Resisters International contemplates) and first of all, the "shattering of the military machine" that Marx and Lenin both held the "preliminary condition" for a communist revolution?

FRAU ROSIKA SCHWIMMER---EINSTEIN'S "SAVING ANGEL"

Frau Rosika Schwimmer, whose stand Albert Einstein commends in his letter to Heywood Brown, and who translated his speech on "Militant Pacifism," was the principal in the case of United States v. Rosika Schwimmer (279 U.S. 649) in which the United States Supreme Court held her ineligible to American citizenship.

In that decision, the Supreme Court ruled:

"That it is the duty of citizens by force of arms to defend our Government against all enemies whenever necessity arises is a fundamental principle of the Constitution. The common defense was one of the purposes for which the people ordained and established the Constitution.... This Court, in the Selective Draft Law Cases... speaking through Chief Justice White, said that 'the very conception of a just government and its duty to the citizen'

York Times significantly described the event in the following headlines:

"EINSTEIN DEPARTS 'ENRICHED' BY VISIT"

(N.Y. Times, Dec. 16, 1930).

He will be far more "enriched" if allowed to make the United States his semi-permanent home and his headquarters for the dissemination of his "shattering" propaganda against the Church, the State, and even against the known laws of nature.

MORE REVOLUTIONARY AFFILIATIONS THAN STALIN OR TROTZKY

ALBERT EINSTEIN, as previously shown, is affiliated with more anarchist and communist groups than Joseph Stalin himself---as Einstein is affiliated with the Communist International and the Soviet Union through its affiliated subsidiary organizations, and in addition, is affiliated with certain anarchist and communist groups in the War Resisters International that are not directly open to Stalin himself.

Also, LEON TROTZKY, an expelled former leader of the Soviet Union---who is also reported in the press to plan a visit to the United States as a "teacher"---has at present, so far as known, no direct affiliations with the Communist International and the Soviet Union, while ALBERT EINSTEIN is a member of several Communist organizations under Moscow management, notably the "World Committee Against Imperialist War" (not against civil war, or all war) and the "Anti-Imperialist League," as well as affiliated with the "Workers International Relief," as already shown.

Therefore, if in the face of these facts and this record, ALBERT EINSTEIN is given a passport visa, upon what interpretation of the law or the facts, thereafter, can LEON TROTZKY be excluded from admission to the United States?

If the most recent decisions of our Federal courts, in the Yokinen and Kjar cases, mean anything; and if the American principle of "equality before the law" means anything, the most eminent and dangerous alien revolutionary agitators, such as ALBERT EINSTEIN and LEON TROTZKY, can be kept out of this country under the same law that enabled the Government to deport these obscure, insignificant and unknown radicals, Augustus Yokinen, and Niels Kjar---one of whom had been expelled from the Communist Party, and the other a member of "The Trade Union Unity League".

In the YOKINEN case, decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which case the United States Supreme Court refused to review only a few weeks ago, the Court said:

"We are urged to ameliorate the supposed harshness of the statute by reading into it words that Congress saw fit to leave out....

"If the words used in the statute were equivocal or the intention of Congress for any reason uncertain there might be room for such a construction as that for which the appellant now contends. Perhaps the sufficient answer is that had Congress intended membership at the time of arrest to be the criterion it would have said so. It has power to determine what acts of an alien shall terminate his right to remain here. What it did do, was to make the act of becoming a member a deportable offense without regard to continuation of membership and it did that in language so plain that any attempt to read any other meaning is no less than an attempt to circumvent the law itself." (United States v. Yokinen, p.3).

The statute to which the Court referred is the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act (Sec. 157, Title 8, U.S. Code) the same statute, that applies the same tests, in the same terms, for the exclusion as for the deportation of certain classes of aliens.

We ask just and equal enforcement of this mandatory law. We ask routine law enforcement "irrespective of persons"--- the oldest principle of justice that from the codes of Hammurabi and Moses, to the codes of Napoleon and Frederick the Great has been insisted upon by all great law makers and

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The statute itself is "in language so plain that any attempt to read in any other meaning is no less than an attempt to circumvent the law itself."

The application of the statute to ALBERT EINSTEIN is so plain that any attempt to exempt this "eminent"---and therefore powerful and dangerous---alien from the provisions of law so recently enforced in the obscure Yokinen and Kjar cases, must be construed as an arbitrary special favor granted "in respect of persons" or in fear of "influential personalities" (as Einstein calls himself) and this is the worst and most unjust form of nullification of law.

If Congress had intended "eminent" aliens who are members of or affiliated with Anarchist and Communist groups to be admitted to the United States, it would have said so. It made no such exemption in the mandatory law, and there can be no such exemption in its just enforcement.

In conclusion, in this crisis, where Communists are organizing hunger marches among the "rank and file" radicals, and affiliated subsidized Communist organizations under dozens of different alias titles, "to deceive, if possible, even the elect" (by the same device that criminals employ to evade the police by "frequently changing names" as Lenin once advised*) to enlist the "eminent" in revolutionary work, and to escape the scrutiny of Government officials by calling Communist organizations something else---what shall it profit America to get rid of the obscure Yokinen and Kjar, by orders of Federal courts, if ALBERT EINSTEIN---and later Leon TROTZKY---are to be admitted in their stead to broadcast and teach here, the "shattering" of our Government, and desertion and treason to the United States in time of war, and "individual resistance" and "mass resistance" to the basic duties of American citizenship in time of peace.

Lucy #####

*At the 2d Congress of the Communist International at Moscow, July 19, 1920, Nicola announced his program for "the replacement of the old leaders by Communists in all forms of organizations, not only political, but also industrial, cooperative and educational, and, where necessary, frequently changing names."

PRESS NOTED EINSTEIN'S ANARCHISTIC DOCTRINES. It is significant that a number of American newspaper editors, in commenting upon Einstein's "militant pacifism" observed its common sense meaning as an anarchist doctrine, without taking up, or apparently consulting, the terms of the statute and the decisions of the courts here cited to show anarchistic doctrines and affiliations in a legal sense, as contemplated by the Alien Exclusion and Deportation Act. Thus the Houston Chronicle commented that it "seems to us a direct bid for anarchy, a way to more violence and destruction than war could bring;" the Lynchburg Advance commented "bringing chaos and disorder" (See Washington Star, Dec. 30, 1930) Also the Indiana Catholic and Record, Dec. 19, 1930, entitled an editorial dealing with Einstein's "militant pacifism"---not his religious views---thus: "IS EINSTEIN JUST AN ANARCHIST?"

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Copy

December 5, 1932.

Honorable William W. Doak,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doak:

Enclosed is a memorandum on the Communist Einstein who should certainly be excluded from this country. While a bright mathematician he appears to be a good deal of a charlatan and his theory a good deal of a fake.

President Hibben of Princeton seemed to have quite a little tenderness for our red disloyalists and apparently their influence holds over there after his resignation. It is my impression that the law requires that Einstein should be excluded as a Communist.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS MALSTON WALSH

enclosure

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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PRINCETON'S EMBASSY

Albert Einstein, an able mathematician and physicist, is chief ly known in the United States as the author of the Einstein Theory which obtained a tremendous vogue after it was currently stated and believed that Einstein had said there were only about twelve men in the world who could understand the theory, whereupon twelve hundred promptly rushed in to appear to be standing in the shoes of the twelve. Many of these made took to explain the theory, but somehow the explanations did not explain and when Scientific American offered a prize for the best essay on the theory this essay was a mere platitudinous affair - a sort of condensati of statements about the theory which really explained nothing. Accordin to all accounts (I have not read the theory in the original German), the theory is DEPENDENT upon a metaphysical factor and if that is the case it can have no physical validity whatever. There seems to be an arbitra factor, the reason for which is not apparent except that without this arbitrary factor it could not fit the test cases that come up, and when not long ago some German physicist showed that the theory did not fit certain facts Einstein was reported to have suggested some new arbitrary assumption.

Now Einstein is apparently a Communist and very anxious to int fere in the political affairs of this country in favor of the Communist government of Russia which is continually plotting against the United States, and if he were here he would virtually be a Communist spy. Why should Princeton wish to harbor such a man? He was a member of the last World Congress called by the Moscow committee under the auspices of the Workers International Relief which is a purely Communist organization, and he was a member of the Workers International Relief Presidium. This is one of the organs used by that triumvirate, the Communist Govern of Russia, the Communist Party and the Third Internationale - all one seting under three names - for the undermining of non-Communist governme and is especially active to that end in the United States. His name be- fore that was on the Workers International Relief letterhead as an endor

When the Communists got up the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti with a view of undermining all respect for courts and law as a long step towards the overthrow of our government and institutions Einstein was on of the appealers for Sacco and Vanzetti. His red connections and leanin have been often shown. He joins with the pacifists in the United State in endeavoring to undermine our country's defenses but somehow he seems to make no striving for pacifism on the part of Soviet Russia which has the largest standing army in the world and is training even its children and women in militarism. His vaporings about democracy are of a Communi order. He does not hesitate to interfere in our affairs here as notably in the case of the Scottsboro negroes when the Communists chose to take an ordinary case of law violation by these negroes, namely, rape for whi they were convicted, and make Communist agitation out of them.

As a resident of the United States he would be most undesirabl and it is quite the opposite of patriotism on the part of Princeton to wish to bring him here, but perhaps those responsible are notoriety lovers without such discretion about kind and quality. He should most certainly be kept out of the country and as further proof of that fact the American Civil Liberties Union crowd have rallied to his defense and are advocating his admission, which goes a long way to prove that he is an undesirable Communist.

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DEC 7 1932 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Four
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L. HOWARD DURLEY
SHERIFF

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

W.M.P.

Ventura County California



VENTURA, CALIFORNIA

April 24th 1934

Edgar Hoover, Director
Criminal Identification Personal
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Dr. Einstein

At a recent speech in this County Dr. Einstein was referred to as being a communist and to be furthering communist activities in this country.

Several of his admirers in this County have approached me and asked me to establish if possible definitely whether or not there is any basis for the statements. These particular people are very good Americans and do not care to allow their children to idolize him if he is of this character.

Thanking you for your prompt attention of this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

L. Howard Durley
L. Howard Durley, Sheriff

LHD:R

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APR 28 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

*a.c. 5/4/34
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Rev. Albert Einstein

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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JML:ps
61-7099-3

May 4, 1934

MAY 7 1934

Mr. L. Howard Barlow,
Sheriff,
Ventura, California.

My dear Sheriff:

I am in receipt of your letter dated April 24,
1934, with reference to Communist activities in this
country on the part of Dr. Einstein.

There is no Federal legislation in effect at
the present time under which so-called radical or Com-
munist activities are subject to investigation on the
part of this Division, and the files of this Division,
therefore, contain no information relative to the
activities of Dr. Einstein in the United States in
connection with the Communist Party.

I regret that I am unable to furnish you with
the information desired. Inasmuch as Communist activities
are handled by local law enforcement agencies, it is
possible that the New York City Police Department may have
some information concerning the subject matter about which
you inquire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 8 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-80 BY SP1GSK/JPB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 30, 1940

Handwritten notes:
L. O. C. 202600-800 Jan 5
202600-800 Jan 6
A. C. (2)

Lieut. Colonel J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Hoover:

Referring to my letter of July 26, 1940, regarding
the examination of your files in order to check the names
of certain scientists who are under consideration as advisors
in matters pertaining to the War Department.

It would appear that your records contain information
on the activities and sentiments of the following which may be
of interest to this Department.

Dr. Albert Einstein,
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey

Alexander Sachs,
1 South William Street
New York City

It is therefore requested that a summary of the above
information be furnished this office.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7099-3X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SHERMAN MILES
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

AUG 2 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials: F. M., J. M.

Handwritten notes:
Declassified
per Army letter
dated 4/23/41
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CONFIDENTIAL

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OK to release per Army

HMK:DLS
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RECORDED 77-10720-2
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August 15, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELD/DFH
ON 2/10/83
per Army letter dtd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Dear General Miles:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 30, 1940, transmitting the names and addresses of certain individuals which you desire to have searched against the files of this Bureau.

b7c
[REDACTED]

With reference to Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, there is being transmitted herewith for your information a photostatic copy of a memorandum prepared by The Woman Patriot Corporation, 710 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., setting forth information concerning this individual. The reliability of the information contained in this memorandum is not known. *AS*

Information has been received that a "World Congress Against War" was held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in August, 1932, under the chairmanship of "a distinguished French Communist," Henri Barbusse. It is reported that this meeting was called at the instance of the Communist International and that Dr. Albert Einstein was a member of the International Organizing Committee of the "World Congress Against War."

It has been reported by a confidential source that in February, 1933, Dr. Albert Einstein was chosen as Honorary Chairman of the "War Resisters League," reportedly a pacifist organization alleged to be the American affiliate of the War Resisters International, whose headquarters were at Middlesex, England.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 SSC/AB
REASON: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-15-90

W 90

Brigadier General Sherman Miles

2.

Dr. Albert Einstein is reported to be a member of the German-American League for Culture.

According to available information, Dr. Albert Einstein endorsed the national convention of the "American League Against War and Fascism," held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in November, 1937. This convention was called the "Peoples Congress for Democracy and Peace." Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States and Vice President of the "American League Against War and Fascism," addressed the delegates at this convention.

It is reported that in December, 1937, Dr. Albert Einstein was a member of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the headquarters of which organization were located at 361 4th Avenue, New York City.

Information has been received that Dr. Albert Einstein was a member of the National Campaign Committee of the "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade," whose alleged aim it was to obtain the safe return to this country of American members of the so-called "Abraham Lincoln Brigade," fighting in the Spanish Revolution.

On February 5, 1939 an article appeared in the New York Times newspaper stating that the Spanish Embassy, Washington, D. C., made public on February 4, 1939 a statement made by Dr. Albert Einstein to "a prominent Spanish personality," whose identity was not revealed, declaring that he felt ashamed that the democratic nations had failed to support the Loyalist Government of Spain.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
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shows his gratitude toward
Uncle Sam?

OCT 31 REC'D

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DATE 4-22-70 BY SP1 GSK/108

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ADDRESS
YOUR MAIL
TO
STREET AND
NUMBER



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
B. F. I.,
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Sirs,
A friend told me that you have the addresses of all refugees entering this country. Will you please, therefore, send me the address of Mr. Albert Einstein, the great mathematician. Please send me this as quickly as possible. My address is,
[Redacted] bK
Shaker Heights
Ohio
Thank You

ack
5.17.49
JTC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1GSK/PB

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27 MAY 10 1944

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[Signature]

RECORDED

GLC:mr
47-10720-2

May 17, 1944

61-7099-5

[Redacted]
Shaker Heights, Ohio

b7c

Dear [Redacted]:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your recent communication.

It is suggested that you contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service which is located at 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for any information concerning the request outlined in your post card.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED 15
 MAY 18 1944 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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59 MAY 22 1944

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

Handwritten initials/signature

EINSTEIN IN RELIEF PLAN
Calls on Americans to Continue Shipments of Supplies
 American Jews are urged in letter from Prof. Albert Einstein made public yesterday by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, to continue the shipment of relief supplies to the Soviet Union. The letter was addressed to 2,000 American Jewish organizations and urged their participation in the council's fifth annual conference to be held May 12 in the Hotel Astor.
 Professor Einstein, who is honorary co-chairman of the council, said, "Soviet Jews, together with all the Soviet people, now are engaged in the greatest reconstruction effort in the history of mankind. They need our continuing help." The council program, he said, had saved 2,000,000 Jews from almost certain extinction.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1GSK/LPB

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

5 C MAY 23 1946
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Clipped at the Seat of
 Government.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : E. G. Fitch
SUBJECT: Professor Albert Einstein
Security Matter
Internal Security - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 21-466/ML DATE: September 5, 1946
ON 2/10/83

CONFIDENTIAL

96

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

Mr. Roach has learned from the Department of State that recently the American Ambassador at Moscow sent a report to the Department of State regarding an invitation extended to Professor Einstein to immigrate to the Soviet Union. This invitation, although official in nature, was, in fact, extended to Einstein by a Professor Kapitsa. Professor Kapitsa's invitation was in the form of a letter to which Einstein replied by a personal letter to Stalin. The United States Ambassador in Moscow stated that he was unable to check the veracity of the story but felt that it was highly significant in view of the fact that the reply given to Stalin showed the feelings amongst the Jews toward the Soviet Union.

Professor Kapitsa, under the direction of the Soviet Government, wrote a letter to Professor Einstein inviting him to come and work with Kapitsa in the Soviet Union. Kapitsa stated "in a land of true democracy, free from selfish taint," where they could pursue their scientific research unhampered by restrictions imposed by capitalist society. Einstein was assured that whatever funds, laboratories, buildings, equipment, books and assistants he might need would be immediately and completely placed at his disposal.

Einstein's letter to Stalin was allegedly sent to Stalin through two Jewish members of a trade union delegation. These two representatives were received by Molotov. In his letter Einstein expressed appreciation of the offer but stated that before he could consider it he must ask several questions. His questions in substance were: Why are Jewish scientists not permitted to hold prominent posts? Why are apparently unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of Jewish scientific and research workers? Why were certain Jewish professors of medical science whose outstanding contribution to medicine not elected to the recently created Medical Academy?

Molotov allegedly denied the truth of Einstein's allegations but again extended an invitation to Einstein to come to the USSR. It is stated that upon receipt of the complaints of Einstein, Molotov directed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to immediately investigate the particular cases mentioned by Einstein.

It is stated that as a result of these investigations certain high Soviet officials were discharged for anti-Semitism. The professors named by Einstein were then elected to the Academy.

In discussing this matter with State Department officials, Mr. Roach learned that the Department attaches considerable significance to this matter in view of the fact that it indicated to them that the Russians are attempting to obtain scientists such as Einstein from the United States and other countries who have knowledge of atomic energy.

The above information is submitted believing it will be of interest to the Internal Security Section.

RRR:mg1

Note info in file on Einstein's Secretary Helen Dukac

CONFIDENTIAL

OK to release per State

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Received from the State Department
through Larkin
Date 9/13/46

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Moscow, July 19, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No. 240

declared
per State
letter dated
8/26/46
2/14/43

Ward
Hany

Russia - Econ

Subject: Alleged Correspondence between Professor Albert Einstein and Academician Kapitsa.

declared
per State
letter dated
8/26/46
2/14/43

B-9/3

The Ambassador has the honor to report a rumor circulating among Jewish circles in Moscow regarding an alleged invitation from Professor Kapitsa to Professor Einstein to immigrate to the Soviet Union and Professor Einstein's reply which, however, was said to have been addressed to Stalin.

The Embassy has been unable to determine whether or not this report is true. If it has any basis in fact, it is of course important. Therefore it is passed on to the Department for checking in the United States. Whether true or not, this rumor is a significant illustration of the feeling amongst Jews in the Soviet Union that they are discriminated against.

The rumor in question runs as follows: Under direction of the Soviet Government, Academician Kapitsa wrote a letter (date not specified) to Professor Einstein inviting Einstein to come and work with Kapitsa in a land of true democracy, free from selfish taint, where they together could pursue their scientific research unhampered by restrictions imposed by capitalist society. Einstein was assured that whatever funds, laboratories, buildings, equipment, books, and assistants he might need would be immediately and completely placed at his disposal.

RECORDED

125 RECORDED & INDEXED 61-7099-7

Einstein replied in Hebrew through two Jewish members of a trade union. Einstein's letter was addressed to Stalin. His two representatives were received by Molotov. In his letter Einstein expressed appreciation of the offer but before he could consider it he must ask several questions. His questions were: Why are Jewish scientists not permitted to hold prominent posts? Why are apparently unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of Jewish scientific and research workers? Why were certain Jewish professors of medical science whose outstanding contribution to medicine was well known

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 SEP 30 1946

ok to release per State

Moscow, July 19, 1946, Despatch No. 240.

21274

- 2 -

known not elected to the recently created Medical Academy? He asked other questions implying anti-Semitism.

The letter was translated to Molotov by Nikhoels, a brother of the famous Jewish actor, who went to the United States during the war and who has been prominent in the Jewish Anti-Fascist League.

Molotov denied the truth of the implications. The invitation to Einstein was repeated.

The Ministry for Internal Affairs immediately investigated the particular cases mentioned by Einstein. Certain high Soviet officials were discharged for anti-Semitism. The professors named by Einstein were elected to the Academy.

Original and Hectograph to the Department.

cc: file
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JDavies:jh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

Los Angeles California.

May 6, 1947.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover.
Director, Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington D.C.

21272

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I wish to Respectfully write that very recently I heard you Sir address the American Congress on the subject of Communism I Liked your Address very much, and it brought to mind that some years ago I was here in California. and there was a Scientist here on a visit from some where in Europe, and he was wind, and dined and fed and feted, and treated like a God or a visiting King by these Good California People. This man then left California and returned to Europe, when he got there he repaid the people of California, and the United States by Ridiculing this Country, the People, the Government, and her Institutions, of course

I got this information from reading the News Papers of those days, and that time I had Returned to my own home town Galveston Texas. and I was so insensed about what this man had said after he had reached Europe about the United States, and knowing how the people of California had treated him I wrote a peice to the Galveston News, About his Perfidy to this Country and the Galveston News published my letter, Later on this man was I think asked to leave his home land for some reason or other and when he got here he was received again with open arms. By the same Country And People he had Maligned a few years previous he was given a

Fine Position and at a Fine Salary and later on became a Naturalized Citizen of The Great Country he had Ridiculed a few years previously Personaly I dont think he thinks any thing of the U.S.A. only for what he can get out her, You have probably heard of this same man Mr. Hoover his name was Einstein and I think his first name was Albert, Albert Einstein. I am With Sincere Admiration & Respect, Sir.

[Redacted] Shut In [Redacted]
[Redacted] Los Angeles California.

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MAY 10 1947

DATE 4-22-80 BY SP7 GSK/198
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NO. 30

FIVE CENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1947

Case Youth Hunted Names U. S. Pals of Russia

KENNY, EINSTEIN, PAUL ROBESON AMONG 'FRIENDS'



HENRY WALLACE



SENATOR PEPPER



JOSEPH DAVIES



ROBERT W. KENNY



PAUL ROBESON



ALBERT EINSTEIN

Listed by 'Friends of Soviet Union'

1079-8

ENCLOSURE

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Pravda Reveals Friends Of Soviet in America

→ FROM PAGE ONE

speeches, articles and letters of readers to editors of magazines in Soviet Russia today show that "leaders" like "the priest Melnik" express the mood of a large number of average Americans.

Pravda added that "in the United States as in Britain and a number of other countries, the real friends of the U. S. S. R. do not have 'freedom of speech' on the pages of newspapers, magazines and books with great circulations, and sometimes these persons are even persecuted.

"Foreign democratic intellectuals," Pravda said, "have become more and more convinced that only by following the principles which the U. S. S. R. is defending in the field of international relations can the leaders of science and culture be set free from the fate of the servants of imperialism."

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, was mentioned as voicing the same sentiments as Former Vice President Wallace on this question.

The article said that masses of Americans were "alarmed by the fact that the present government of the U. S. A. is spending, as Stalin said in an interview with Elliot Roosevelt, the moral and political capital created by the late President Roosevelt."

"This alarm was clearly sounded in speeches by former Vice President Wallace in which it is shown that Franklin D. Roosevelt, having the desire to strengthen the friendly relations with the Soviet Union, acted in the interests of the American people and all progressive humanity."

Pravda said that the growth of societies for cultural relations with the Soviet Union and the friends of the U. S. S. R. were a "bright indicator of the sympa-

thies of the people and the masses toward the country of the Soviets."

Honored to Be on List, Says Kenny

Former State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, commenting today on the mention of "the California prosecutor, Kenny" by Pravda as an American friend of Russia, declared:

"I am greatly honored to be in the company of Albert Einstein and others. I imagine Vishinsky (Andrei J. Vishinsky, Russia's deputy foreign minister) is responsible for my inclusion. I saw him frequently at Lake Success and we remarked that we were both in the same business. Vishinsky is also a former prosecutor."

Asked if he is a member of the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, also mentioned by Pravda, Kenny replied:

"I think I'm on the board of directors, or board of governors, or whatever it is."

Kenny resigned as attorney general last year to make an unsuccessful campaign for governor on the Democratic ticket.

He is now chairman of the local chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America, which is sponsoring the appearance here of Henry Wallace May 19. Over Kenny's objections, Wallace was denied use of the musically famous Hollywood Bowl and will speak instead in Gilmore Stadium, football and midget auto racing saucer.

Explosives

Wait Decision on Norse Ship Dynamite Cargo

With 6000 cases of dynamite aboard, the Norwegian motorship Hardanger lay tied to a berth two miles out on the end of Victory Pier, Long Beach, today, awaiting decision on whether she will discharge that cargo onto barges in the outer harbor so she can take on 130 tons of general cargo without danger to docks and personnel.

Twenty longshoremen loading the last 130 tons of general cargo aboard the ship yesterday by union officials when they discovered the dynamite aboard. Ship representatives said the explosive was loaded at San Francisco for ship Chile.

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21271

May 22, 1947

Los Angeles 7, California

Dear [redacted]

b7c

CONTAINED
DATE 4/22/80 BY SP1GSK/PB

I have received your letter dated May 6, 1947 and its enclosures. The information contained in this material has been carefully reviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and will be maintained as a matter of record.

I want you to know that I was glad to have you write to me as you did and that I appreciate your remarks concerning my appearance before the House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
MAY 22 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signatures and initials: "QWB" and "JWB" with other marks.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. J. C. STROUD

DATE: 5/22/47

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
ALBERT EINSTEIN - PHOTOGRAPH

Attached is a photostatic copy of pages 29 and 30 of "Newsweek" for May 12, 1947, containing the photograph of the subject and comments regarding favorable remarks made of him in "Pravda."

Attachment

LW:edm

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signature]

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EX-71

57 JUN 2 1947

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FBI
MAY 28 1947

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EX-71

P.T.R. 9



Pravda is gratified: Russia has so many warm friends in the United States

most members regarded it as primarily a gesture reflecting the prevailing economy-mindedness of the 80th Congress. They believe that if the Senate restores the slash, the House probably will agree to a compromise—around \$300,000,000.

LEFT: Sprinter

Henry Wallace announced last week that he was ready to make the supreme sacrifice. "I have no ambition for public office," he declared. However, he had a second thought on the matter: If the only way to advance the cause of world peace was for Henry Wallace to run for President in '48, "I would run as hard as I could."

Pace From Pravda

Pravda last week counted Soviet Russia's many blessings one by one, and the results were gratifying. There was so much the Russians could be thankful for, the Moscow daily exulted, particularly their American friends, Pravda named them:

④ Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, and Elliott Roosevelt, whose pro-Soviet stand indicated "the mood of the broad masses of Americans."

④ The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, "headed by the Protestant clergyman Melish."

④ "Politicians like Melish [who] express the mood of many simple Americans."

④ Johannes Steel, "the famous radio commentator."

④ Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Robert W. Kenny, Albert Einstein, former United States Ambassador to Moscow Joseph

E. Davies, Paul Robeson, "and many others," including Mollie Lieber.

Of all Russia's blessings, only Mollie Lieber had earned Pravda's accolade the hard way. Mrs. Lieber made no bones about it: She was an old-time Communist-party member and organizer. Born in Poland 30 years ago, she came to America when she was 12. "I was disillusioned shortly after arriving here," she declared last week. At 17, she was taking part in radical activities. She helped to organize the Young Communist League, in Illinois and nationally. She also helped to organize its successor, American Youth for Democracy, and is now co-chairman of the Illinois division.

Wallace, Pepper, and Elliott Roosevelt earned Pravda's accolade by their attacks on American foreign policy, and especially on the Truman Doctrine. The others earned it, however, primarily by lending their names to scores of Communist-front organizations, including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was first organized in 1920 as the Friends of the Soviet Union. During the war, the organization temporarily achieved considerable esteem and succeeded in enticing many anti-Communists to join. Since then, its propaganda against United States foreign policy has driven most of them out.*

The record:

The Rev. William Howard Melish, associate rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, is chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Has been affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Citizens Com-

mittee for Harry Bridges, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Has written for Communist publications, including *New Masses* and *Soviet Russia Today*.

Johannes Steel: Dropped as radio commentator by station WHN, he now publishes the pro-Soviet newsletter, *Johannes Steel Report on World Affairs*, and is foreign editor of the sympathetic *Reader's Scope*. As candidate for Congress of Communist-dominated American Labor party, he was endorsed by *The Daily Worker* and supported by 1,000 Communist doorbell-pushers.

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Sponsored call to Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, dinner honoring Red Army, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Contributor to *Soviet Russia Today*. Worked closely with American Student Union and American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Robert W. Kenny, former State Attorney General of California: Affiliated with Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, American League for Peace and Democracy, Council for Pan American Democracy, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, National Lawyers Guild, League of American Writers, and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Counselor for William Schneiderman, California state secretary of the Communist party.

Albert Einstein: Affiliated with American Friends of the Chinese People, Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, League of American Writers, Medical Bureau and North American

* Among those who quit: Sen. Leverett Saltonstall and Arthur Capper, President Earl F. Browder of M. L. T., Judge Leonard Hand, and Harold L. Ickes.

ENCLOSURE

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Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Soviet Russia Today, the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Joseph E. Davies: Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Sent greetings to New Masses. Signed statement of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties condemning War Department order permitting Communists to become Army officers. Author of "Mission to Moscow," which glorified Soviet regime and justified totalitarianism.

Paul Robeson: Affiliated with American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, China Aid Council, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, Artists Front to Win the War, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, New Masses, New Theatre League, New Dance League, New Theatre, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Soviet Russia Today, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Youth for Democracy, International Labor Defense, the Abraham Lincoln School, and the Washington Committee for Aid to China.

To Pravda, the activities of Russia's friends proved that "foreign democratic intellectuals have become more and more convinced that only by following the principles which the USSR is defending in the field of international relations can the leaders of science and culture be set free from the fate of the servants of imperialism."

Unfortunately, Pravda added, the "friends of the USSR do not have freedom of speech on the pages of newspapers, magazines, and books with great circulations, and sometimes these persons are even persecuted."

May Party Line

The party line stretched long and thin down Eighth Avenue in New York's swarming garment district. Sometimes there were embarrassing gaps in it. Sometimes there seemed to be fewer paraders than police—2,800 uniformed cops and a small army of detectives had been assigned to the route. At Union Square, the reviewing stand looked like a Sunday picnic. A mother rocked her baby carriage in the spring sunshine. Two small boys scrambled over the bleachers, whacking at each other with rolled-up banners. Girls posed for snapshots. It was May Day, 1947.

Thus last Thursday, before police, newsmen, including two correspondents

from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, and thousands of office and factory workers en route to the 5 p.m. homeward subway crush, New York Communists and pro-Communist organizations marched in their annual show of strength. What The Daily Worker heralded as "united labor" turned out to be the old standbys—the National Maritime Union, the United Electrical Workers, and the International Fur and Leather Workers Union—all CIO and Communist-infiltrated. Only a few left-wing AFL contingents marched and they paid the price—by nightfall, the AFL ordered the three leaders who had sponsored participation in the parade suspended.

By far the greatest triumph of the day belonged to the Communist party itself. It ordered into the parade about 700 veterans, in uniform and wearing military decorations. They marched to perfect ranks chanting: "One-two-three-four. We don't want another war."

On placards, banners, and floats, the marchers announced where they stood: "They were against military use of the atomic bomb, imperialism, the Taft-Hartley 'slave' labor bill, Representatives Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas, Senators Taft and Bilbo, war talk, Red baiting, J. Edgar Hoover, President Truman's foreign policy, loans to Greece and

Turkey, Wall Street, and the House Un-American Activities Committee."

If they were for peace, independence of Puerto Rico, a Federal theater, the 55-hour week, housing, Soviet-American friendship, Gerhard Eder, Henry A. Wallace, the Negro ballplayer Jackie Robinson, and the return of "one-cent bubble gum."

Communist spokesmen vied with each other in trying to cover up an all too apparent fact—May Day, 1947, was a flop compared with other years. Stetson, the Gold, Communist president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, pronounced the parade the "best ever." William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party, added: "This great demonstration is but a forerunner of the great demonstrations to come." The Daily Worker announced that 80,000 had marched. The police count: 27,500.

ARMY: Potato Air Base

Agriculturally, Aroostook County in Northern Maine could brag about its smooth-skinned potatoes that make it the nation's No. 1 spud producer. Commercially, it could boast of the astounding 855 bushels per acre which it converts into starch, alcohol, dehydrated potatoes, seed potatoes or fertilizer, or just lets rot under the government's price-support program. Botanically, the county—bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined—had also been famous for its forests of magnificent white pines.

Militarily, it was another matter. Because Aroostook County is the closest spot in the United States to Europe, the Army Air Forces last week revealed it would build a \$14,000,000 base there for its longest-range bombers—the six-engine Consolidated B-36, the Boeing B-50, the Northrop B-35 Flying Wing, and its jet-powered version, the B-46. Their 5,000-mile radius would put Europe within six- to seven-hour range of the new Aroostook base.

The chosen site on Aroostook's fog-free plateau was 7,200 rolling acres of potato and pine lands outside Limestone Village, only 4 miles from the Canadian border and 90 from the wartime air-ferry hub at Presque Isle. Because of the immense weight of the new super-bombers, the AAF figured it was easier to build the mammoth new 10,000-foot runway from scratch than to convert Presque Isle or any other field.

The AAF planned to break ground June 15, as soon as the spring thaws are over. Since Aroostook has a virtually sub-arctic climate, it would take two summers, perhaps three, to complete work. Only then would the field be ready to base two air groups of perhaps 80 bombers each. Presumably, a twin base for the AAF's over-the-Arctic air strategy would be built in the northwestern part of the country to match Aroostook's hottest potato.



Aroostook: Six bomber hours to Europe

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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP INVALUABLE RECORD

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Mr J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Wash. D.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Are we ~~ALBERT EINSTEIN~~ safe with Atomic Energy as long as we have men like Einstein on our side? We feel safe for him.

P.S. Flying Saucers are SHALL exchanged by Russia for disks
food things larger (later on)

→ American

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE of ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

INCORPORATED

ROOM 28, 90 NASSAU STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 10, 1948

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LEO SZILARD

V. F. WEISSKOPF

Dear Friend:

I write to you out of a feeling of grave concern, which I believe you share. I am convinced that if the present bitterness continues to dominate international relations we face catastrophe.

We can not count on the prestige or strength of any single nation to bring about international stability. The power that one country possesses today, tomorrow will belong also to others. Industrial installations, however complex, can be duplicated; inventive ingenuity and economic resources can be exploited under other systems of government. So long as international relations are determined by rival national sovereignties, the threat of atomic war will remain.

We scientists believe that a clear and widespread understanding of the facts and implications of the atomic discoveries is indispensable to a reasonable public stand on questions of international politics. Given this understanding, men and women will recognize that only international cooperation through effective institutions can ensure security against humanity's destruction.

The enclosed article sets forth my own beliefs as to the reasons for the stalemate which confronts us today in the vitally important negotiations on international atomic energy control. It proposes certain actions on the part of our people and our government which I think would be helpful in lessening the present tensions. Because each one of us must bear his share of the burden of this generation, I ask you to consider these suggestions, and to discuss them with your neighbors. Only through clear formulation and frank discussion of concrete proposals can men of good will in all countries help to achieve a solution.

Now still a little time remains for us to consider different paths leading to a federation of nations in which men may develop and use their creative capacities to serve mankind. Each one of us can do his part by working to bring about responsible public action based on understanding of the present crisis. Through our campaign of public education on the simple facts of atomic energy and its social implications, we of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists have pledged our utmost effort to this end. Friends have already subscribed more than \$410,000.00 of the one million dollars we need to carry out our minimum program. I ask you to help us in fulfilling our task.

Faithfully yours,

A. Einstein.

AE:SR

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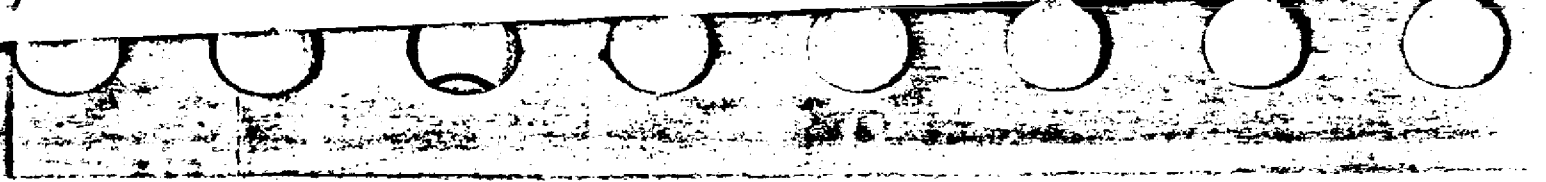


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Mr Edger Hoover
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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
REFUSED FOR ATTENTION

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Who helped A. Einstein get in to
U.S.A. 2.2.2.

What is his Mission here??

Do you read the Communist
inspired Press. 2.5.2

Albert Einstein
A. Einstein
A. Einstein
no return
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AMERICANS may be convinced of their determination not to launch an aggressive or preventive war. So they may believe it is superfluous to announce publicly that they will not a second time be the first to use the atomic bomb. But this country has been solemnly invited to renounce the use of the bomb—that is, to outlaw it—and has declined to do so unless its terms for supranational control are accepted.

I believe this policy is a mistake. I see a certain military gain from not renouncing the use of the bomb in that this may be deemed to restrain another country from starting a war in which the United States might use it. But what is gained in one way is lost in another. For an understanding over the supranational control of atomic energy has been made more remote. That may be no military drawback so long as the United States has the exclusive use of the bomb. But the moment another country is able to make it in substantial quantities, the United States loses greatly through the absence of an international agreement, because of the vulnerability of its concentrated industries and its highly developed urban life.

In refusing to outlaw the bomb while having the monopoly of it, this country suffers in another respect, in that it fails to return publicly to the ethical standards of warfare formally accepted previous to the last war. It should not be forgotten that the atomic bomb was made in this country as a preventive measure; it was to head off its use by the Germans, if they discovered it. The bombing of civilian centers was initiated by the Germans and adopted by the Japanese. To it the Allies responded in kind—as it turned out, with greater effectiveness—and they were morally justified in doing so. But now, without any provocation, and without the justification of reprisal or retaliation, a refusal to outlaw the use of the bomb save in reprisal is making a political purpose of its possession. This is hardly pardonable.

I believe that it must do so; it must be able to deter another nation from making an atomic attack when it also has the bomb. But deterrence should be the only purpose of the stockpile of bombs. In the same way I believe that the United Nations should have the atomic bomb when it is supplied with its own armed forces and weapons. But it too should have the bomb for the sole purpose of deterring an aggressor or rebellious nation from making an atomic attack. It should not use the atomic bomb on its own initiative any more than the United States or any other power should do so. To keep a stockpile of atomic bombs without promising not to initiate its use is exploiting the possession of the bombs for political ends. It may be that the United States hopes in this way to frighten the Soviet Union into accepting supranational control of atomic energy. But the creation of fear only heightens antagonism and increases the danger of war. I am of the opinion that this policy has detracted from the very real virtue in the offer of supranational control of atomic energy.

We have emerged from a war in which we had to accept the degradingly low ethical standards of the enemy. But instead of feeling liberated from his standards, and set free to restore the sanctity of human life and the safety of non-combatants, we are in effect making the low standards of the enemy in the last war our own for the present. Thus we are starting toward another war degraded by our own choice.

IT MAY be the public is not fully aware that in another war atomic bombs will be available in large quantities. It may measure the dangers in the terms of the three bombs exploded before the end of the last war. The public also may not appreciate that, in relation to the damage inflicted, atomic bombs already have become the most economical form of destruction that can be used on the offensive. In another war the bombs will be plentiful and they will be comparatively

among American political and military leaders, and on the part of the public itself, atomic warfare will be hard to avoid. Unless Americans come to recognize that they are not stronger in the world because they have the bomb, but weaker because of their vulnerability to atomic attack, they are not likely to conduct their policy at Lake Success or in their relations with Russia in a spirit that furthers the arrival at an understanding.

But I do not suggest that the American failure to outlaw the use of the bomb except in retaliation is the only cause of the absence of an agreement with the Soviet Union over atomic control. The Russians have made it clear that they will do everything in their power to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence. They not only reject it in the range of atomic energy; they reject it sharply on principle, and thus have spurned in advance any overture to join a limited world government.

Mr. Gromyko has rightly said that the essence of the American atomic proposal is that national sovereignty is not compatible with the atomic era. He declares that the Soviet Union cannot accept this thesis. The reasons he gives are obscure, for they quite obviously are pretexts. But what seems to be true is that the Soviet leaders believe they cannot preserve the social structure of the Soviet state in a supranational regime. The Soviet government is determined to maintain its present social structure, and the leaders of Russia, who hold their great power through the nature of that structure, will spare no effort to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence, to control atomic energy or anything else.

The Russians may be partly right about the difficulty of retaining their present social structure in a supranational regime, though in time they may be brought to see that this is a far lesser loss than remaining isolated from a world of law

has made ample contributions to these fears, not only as to atomic energy but in many other respects. Indeed this country has conducted its Russian policy as though it were convinced that fear is the greatest of all diplomatic instruments

That the Russians are striving to prevent the formation of a supranational security system is no reason why the rest of the world should not work to create one. It has been pointed out that the Russians have a way of resisting with all their arts what they do not wish to have happen; but once it happens, they can be flexible and accommodate themselves to it. So it would be well for the United States and other powers not to let the Russians veto an attempt to create a supranational security. They can proceed with some hope that once the Russians see they cannot prevent such a regime they may join it.

So far the United States has shown no interest in preserving the security of the Soviet Union. It has been interested in its own security, which characteristic of the competition which marks the conflict for power between sovereign states. But one cannot know in advance what would be the effect on Russian fears if the American people forced their leaders to pursue a policy of substituting law for the present anarchy of international relations. In a world of law, Russian security would be equal to our own, and if American people that should be possible under the workings of democracy—might work a kind of miracle in Russian thinking.

At present the Russians have no evidence to convince them that the American people are contentedly supporting a policy of military preparedness which they regard as a policy of deliberate intimidation. If they had evidences of a more intimate desire by Americans to preserve peace—the one way it can be maintained, by a supranational regime of law, this would upset Russian calculations about the peril to Russian security

ATOMIC WAR OR PEACE

By ALBERT EINSTEIN

As told to RAYMOND SWING

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE of ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

INCORPORATED

90 NASSAU STREET
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University of Chicago

VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

SINCE the completion of the first atomic bomb nothing has been accomplished to make the world more safe from war, while much has been done to increase the destructiveness of war. I am not able to speak from any firsthand knowledge about the development of the atomic bomb, since I do not work in this field. But enough has been said by those who do to indicate that the bomb has been made more effective. Certainly the possibility can be envisaged of building a bomb of far greater size, capable of producing destruction over a larger area. It also is credible that an extensive use could be made of radioactive gases which would spread over a wide region, causing heavy loss of life without damage to buildings.

I do not believe it is necessary to go on beyond these possibilities to contemplate a vast extension of bacteriological warfare. I am skeptical that this form presents dangers comparable with those of atomic warfare. Nor do I take into account a danger of starting a chain reaction of a scope great enough to destroy part or all of this planet. I dismiss this on the ground that if it could happen from a man-made atomic explosion it would already have happened from the action of the cosmic rays which are continually reaching the earth's surface.

BUT it is not necessary to imagine the earth being destroyed like a nova by a stellar explosion to understand vividly the growing scope of atomic war and to recognize that unless another war is prevented it is likely to bring destruction on a scale never before held possible and even now hardly conceived, and that little civilization would survive it.

In the first two years of the atomic era another...

phenomenon is to be noted. The public, having been warned of the horrible nature of atomic warfare, has done nothing about it, and to a large extent has dismissed the warning from consciousness. A danger that cannot be averted had perhaps better be forgotten; or a danger against which every possible precaution has been taken also had probably better be forgotten. This is, if the United States had dispersed its factories and decentralized its cities, it might be reasonable for people to forget the peril they...

I should say parenthetically that it is well to have done so would make atomic war still more probable, since it would convince the rest of the world that we are resigned to and are preparing for it. But nothing has been done to avert war, while much has been done to make atomic war more horrible; so there is excuse for ignoring the danger.

I say that nothing has been done to avert since the completion of the atomic bomb, despite the proposal for supranational control of energy put forward by the United States and the United Nations. This country has made on conditional proposal, and on conditions which the Soviet Union is now determined not to accept. This makes it possible to blame the failure on the Russians.

But in blaming the Russians the Americans should not ignore the fact that they themselves have not voluntarily renounced the use of atomic bomb as an ordinary weapon in the time before the achievement of supranational control, and supranational control is not achieved. Thus they have fed the fear of other countries that they consider the bomb a legitimate part of their arms...

a genuine, convincing offer is made to the Soviet Union, backed by an aroused American public, will one be entitled to say what the Russian response would be.

It may be that the first response would be to reject the world of law. But if from that moment it began to be clear to the Russians that such a world was coming into existence without them, and that their own security was being increased, their ideas necessarily would change.

I am in favor of inviting the Russians to join a world government authorized to provide security, and if they are unwilling to join, to proceed to establish supranational security without them. Let me admit quickly that I see great peril in such a course. If it is adopted it must be done in a way to make it utterly clear that the new regime is not a combination of power against Russia. It must be a combination that by its composite nature will greatly reduce the chances of war. It will be more diverse in its interests than any single state, thus less likely to resort to aggressive or preventive war. It will be larger, hence stronger, than any single nation. It will be geographically much more extensive, and thus more difficult to defeat by military means. It will be dedicated to supranational security, and thus escape the emphasis on national supremacy which is so strong a factor in war.

If a supranational regime is set up without Russia, its services to peace will depend on the skill and sincerity with which it is done. Emphasis should always be apparent on the desire to have Russia take part. It must be clear to Russia, and no less so to the nations comprising the organization, that no penalty is incurred or implied because a nation declines to join. If the Russians do not join at the outset, they must be sure of a welcome when they do decide to join. Those who create the organization must understand that they are building with the final objective of obtaining Russian adherence.

These are substantial, and it is not easy to outline the specific lines a partial world government must follow to induce the Russians to join. But two conditions are clear to me: the new organization must have no military secrets, and the Russians must be free to have observers at every session of the organization, where its new laws are drafted, discussed, and adopted, and where its policies are decided. That would destroy the great factory of secrecy where so many of the world's suspicions are manufactured.

It may affront the military-minded person to suggest a regime that does not maintain any military secrets. He has been taught to believe that secrets thus divulged would enable a war-minded nation to seek to conquer the earth. (As to the so-called secret of the atomic bomb, I am assuming the Russians will have this through their own efforts within a short time.) I grant there is a risk in not maintaining military secrets. If a sufficient number of nations have pooled their strength they can take this risk, for their security will be greatly increased. And it can be done with greater assurance because of the decrease of fear, suspicion, and distrust that will result. The tensions of the increasing likelihood of war in a world based on sovereignty would be replaced by the relaxation of the growing confidence in peace. In time this might so allure the Russian people that their leaders would mellow in their attitude toward the West.

Members in a supranational security system should not, in my opinion, be based on any arbitrary democratic standards. The one requirement from all should be that the representatives to supranational organization—assembly and council—must be elected by the people in each member country through a secret ballot. These representatives must represent the people rather than any government—which would enhance the pacific nature of the organization.

To require that other democratic criteria be

developments to an extent not always appreciated in the hands which enjoy them. Setting arbitrary standards sharpens the ideological differences between the Western and Soviet systems.

But it is not the ideological differences which now are pushing the world in the direction of war. Indeed, if all the Western nations were to adopt socialism, while maintaining their national sovereignty, it is quite likely that the conflict for power between East and West would continue. The passion expressed over the economic systems of the present seems to me quite irrational. Whether the economic life of America should be dominated by relatively few individuals, as it is, or these individuals should be controlled by the state, may be important, but it is not important enough to justify all the feelings that are stirred up over it.

I should wish to see all the nations forming the supranational state pool all their military forces, keeping for themselves only local police. Then I should like to see these forces commingled and distributed as were the regiments of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. There it was appreciated that the men and the officers of one region would serve the purposes of empire better by not being stationed exclusively in their own provinces, subject to local and racial pulls.

I should like to see the authority of the supranational regime restricted altogether to the field of security. Whether this would be possible I am not sure. Experience may point to the desirability of adding some authority over economic matters, since under modern conditions these are capable of causing national upsets that have in them the seeds of violent conflict. But I should prefer to see the function of the organization altogether limited to the tasks of security. I also

the strengthening of the United Nations, so as not to sacrifice continuity in the search for peace.

I do not hide from myself the great difficulties of establishing a world government, either beginning without Russia or one with Russia. I am aware of the risks. Since I should not wish it to be permissible for any country that has joined the supranational organization to secede, one of these risks is a possible civil war. But I also believe that world government is certain to come in time, and that the question is how much it is to be permitted to cost. It will come, I believe, even if there is another world war, though after such a war, if it is won, it would be world government established by the victor, resting on the victor's military power, and thus to be maintained permanently only through the permanent militarization of the human race.

But I also believe it can come through agreement and through the force of persuasion alone, hence at low cost. But if it is to come in this way it will not be enough to appeal to reason. One strength of the communist system of the East is that it has some of the character of a religion and inspires the emotions of a religion. Unless the cause of peace based on law gathers behind it the force and zeal of a religion, it hardly can hope to succeed. Those to whom the moral teaching of the human race is entrusted surely have a great duty and a great opportunity. The atomic scientists, I think, have become convinced that they cannot arouse the American people to the truths of the atomic era by logic alone. There must be added that deep power of emotion which is a basic ingredient of religion. It is to be hoped that not only the churches but the schools, the colleges, and the leading organs of opinion will acquit themselves well of their unique responsibility in this regard.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
INCORPORATED

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists organized informally in May, 1946 by a small group of atomic scientists headed by Albert Einstein and Harold C. Urey; the Committee was incorporated in August, 1948. The atomic scientists recognized, because of their unique knowledge, the tremendous new problems which faced mankind through the release of atomic energy. Their purpose in joining together was to arouse the American people to an understanding of the unprecedented situation in national and international affairs precipitated by the atomic discoveries.

...t they had borne in these discoveries had scientists a deep sense of responsibility to immediate and eventual uses to which this new power might be put. As scientists, workers, and citizens, they saw that the people were unaware of the supreme implications of this power, mainly because of the necessity of military, national rivalry, and mass destruction that unavoidably attached to the atomic discoveries. Their inception must be removed, that men determine the future use and control of atomic energy in an atmosphere of free and democratic discussion.

During the year that has passed, every member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists has set to bring home to the people of the United States the simple facts of atomic energy and its tremendous implications for world peace or destruction. By conference and letter this

ALBERT EINSTEIN, Chairman
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, Incorporated
Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

I want to help in your campaign of education to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of mankind and not for humanity's destruction. I enclose my gift of \$
toward your \$1,000,000 Fund.

Name _____
Street Address _____
City _____

The Treasury Department
Scientist, the _____

small group of men have reached directly over a quarter of a million key citizens. To reach a wide audience, they have the willing cooperation of hundreds of younger scientists who, forming themselves into the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, have sent out teams of speakers to bring the message to large cities and small towns in simple concrete terms. The facts of atomic energy. Their work is complemented by the nationwide educational effort of the National Committee on Atomic Information, likewise formed at the urgent behest of leading atomic scientists.

Also financed by the Committee is the unique and valuable *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which is published monthly. Each month presents and appraises every important proposal for international control, whether emanating from government or private sources. The *Bulletin* is perhaps the most valuable existing medium for disseminating information and opinion on atomic energy control. It reaches those who are responsible for governmental policy both in the United States and abroad, carrying to them the thoughtful conclusions of the world's leading atomic scientists.

To date over 11,000 private individuals have subscribed nearly \$400,000 to this educational effort in the interest of national and world understanding of the momentous issues at stake. Fully to implement its educational campaign the Committee seeks a minimum of \$1,000,000.

It is the unanimous belief of the members of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists that such a nation-wide educational campaign provides the only assurance that public attention will be focused on the paramount necessity of securing effective international control to safeguard our civilization.

**ATOMIC
WAR OR PEACE**

By **ALBERT EINSTEIN**
as told to **RAYMOND SWING**

61-7099-1

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

To keep up with the policy of promoting public discussion and evaluation of current events for effective

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

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Secretary of State

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Washington

A-427, May 11, 1948

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For your information:

All Prague papers report today that Prof. Albert
Einstein will visit this city for the International Law
Congress scheduled next August 2 to 5.

JCK:jh

STEINHARDT

unclassified per State letter dated 8/24/52 SHF 2/11/53
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INCORPORATED

The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was organized informally in May, 1946 by a small group of atomic scientists headed by Albert Einstein and Harold C. Urey; the Committee was incorporated in August, 1946. The atomic scientists recognized, because of their unique knowledge, the tremendous new problems which faced mankind through the release of atomic energy. Their purpose in coming together was to arouse the American people to an understanding of the unprecedented crisis in national and international affairs precipitated by the atomic discoveries.

The part they had borne in these discoveries had aroused in scientists a deep sense of responsibility for the immediate and eventual uses to which this great new power might be put. As scientists, working in the interests of their country at a time of national peril, they had released overwhelming new forces. As citizens, they saw that the people were wholly unaware of the supreme implications of this new power, mainly because of the necessity of military security. They believed that the connotations of secrecy, national rivalry, and mass destruction that unavoidably attached to the atomic discoveries from their inception must be removed, that men might determine the future use and control of atomic energy in an atmosphere of free and democratic discussion.

During the year that has passed, every member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists has done his utmost to bring home to the people of the United States the simple facts of atomic energy and their tremendous implications for world peace or world destruction. By conferences and letter this

small group of atomic scientists has reached directly over a quarter of a million key citizens. To reach a wider audience, they have the willing cooperation of hundreds of younger scientists who, forming themselves into the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, have sent out teams of speakers to bring to large cities and small towns in simple concrete terms the facts of atomic energy. Their work is complemented by the nationwide educational effort of the National Committee on Atomic Information, likewise formed at the urgent behest of leading atomic scientists.

Also financed by the Committee is the unique valuable *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which month by month presents and appraises every important proposal for international control, whether emanating from government or private sources. The *Bulletin* is perhaps the most valuable existing medium for disseminating information and opinion on atomic energy control. It reaches those who are responsible for governmental policy both in the United States and abroad, carrying to them the thoughtful conclusions of the world's leading atomic scientists.

To date over 11,000 private individuals have subscribed nearly \$400,000 to this educational effort in the interest of national and world understanding of the momentous issues at stake. Fully to implement its educational campaign the Committee seeks a minimum of \$1,000,000.

It is the unanimous belief of the members of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists that a nation-wide educational campaign provides the only assurance that public attention will be focused on the paramount necessity of securing effective international control to safeguard our civilization.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, Chairman
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, Incorporated
90 Nassau Street, Princeton, N.J.

I want to help in your campaign of education to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of mankind and not for humanity's destruction. I enclose my gift of \$
toward your \$1,000,000 Fund.

Name.....
Street Address.....
City..... Zone.....

BAG 3
The Treasury Department has ruled that gifts to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Incorporated are deductible as contributions for federal income tax purposes.

Stammin

ATOMIC

WAR OR PEACE

By **ALBERT EINSTEIN**
as told to RAYMOND SWING

6/1/48
File 1-1-48
5, 1-1-48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-07-2008 BY 60325/ELB

INDEXED - 2

NOT RECORDED
\$7 AUG 5 '48

Reprinted by kind permission of the editors of
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

In keeping with its policy of promoting public discussion and evaluation of various proposals for effective international control of atomic energy, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists takes pleasure in making available to its friends this material.

THE ATOMIC WAR OR PEACE

By ALBERT EINSTEIN

As told to RAYMOND SWING

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
of ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

INCORPORATED

90 NASSAU STREET

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Trustees

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Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

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Carnegie Institute of Technology

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VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

SINCE the completion of the first atomic bomb nothing has been accomplished to make the world more safe from war, while much has been done to increase the destructiveness of war. I am not able to speak from any firsthand knowledge about the development of the atomic bomb, since I do not work in this field. But enough has been said by those who do to indicate that the bomb has been made more effective. Certainly the possibility can be envisaged of building a bomb of far greater size, capable of producing destruction over a larger area. It also is credible that an extensive use could be made of radioactive gases which would spread over a wide region, causing heavy loss of life without damage to buildings.

I do not believe it is necessary to go on beyond these possibilities to contemplate a vast extension of bacteriological warfare. I am skeptical that this form presents dangers comparable with those of atomic warfare. Nor do I take into account a danger of starting a chain reaction of a scope great enough to destroy part or all of this planet. I dismiss this on the ground that if it could happen from a man-made atomic explosion it would already have happened from the action of the cosmic rays which are continually reaching the earth's surface.

BUT it is not necessary to imagine the earth being destroyed like a nova by a stellar explosion to understand vividly the growing scope of atomic war and to recognize that unless another war is prevented it is likely to bring destruction on a scale never before held possible and even now hardly conceived, and that little civilization would survive it.

In the first two years of the atomic era another

phenomenon is to be noted. The public, having been warned of the horrible nature of atomic warfare, has done nothing about it, and to a large extent has dismissed the warning from its consciousness. A danger that cannot be averted had perhaps better be forgotten; or a danger against which every possible precaution has been taken also had probably better be forgotten. That is, if the United States had dispersed its industries and decentralized its cities, it might be reasonable for people to forget the peril they face.

I should say parenthetically that it is well that this country has not taken these precautions, for to have done so would make atomic war still more probable, since it would convince the rest of the world that we are resigned to it and are preparing for it. But nothing has been done to avert war, while much has been done to make atomic war more horrible; so there is no excuse for ignoring the danger.

I say that nothing has been done to avert war since the completion of the atomic bomb, despite the proposal for supranational control of atomic energy put forward by the United States in the United Nations. This country has made only a conditional proposal, and on conditions which the Soviet Union is now determined not to accept. This makes it possible to blame the failure on the Russians.

But in blaming the Russians the Americans should not ignore the fact that they themselves have not voluntarily renounced the use of the bomb as an ordinary weapon in the time before the achievement of supranational control, or if supranational control is not achieved. Thus they have fed the fear of other countries that they consider the bomb a legitimate part of their arsenal.

AMERICANS may be convinced of their determination not to launch an aggressive or preventive war. So they may believe it is superfluous to announce publicly that they will not a second time be the first to use the atomic bomb. That this country has been solemnly invited to outlaw the use of the bomb—that is, to outlaw and has declined to do so unless its terms for supranational control are accepted.

I believe this policy is a mistake. I see a certain military gain from not renouncing the use of a bomb in that this may be deemed to restrain other countries from starting a war in which the United States might use it. But what is gained in that way is lost in another. For an understanding of the supranational control of atomic energy has been made more remote. That may be no military drawback so long as the United States has exclusive use of the bomb. But the moment other countries are able to make it in substantial quantities, the United States loses greatly through the absence of an international agreement, because of the vulnerability of its concentrated industries and its highly developed urban life.

In refusing to outlaw the bomb while having a monopoly of it, this country suffers in another respect, in that it fails to return publicly to the moral standards of warfare formally accepted previous to the last war. It should not be forgotten that the atomic bomb was made in this country as a preventive measure; it was to head off its use by the Germans, if they discovered it. The bombing of civilian centers was initiated by the Germans and adopted by the Japanese. To it the Allies responded in kind—as it turned out, with greater effectiveness—and they were morally justified in doing so. But now, without any provocation, and without the justification of reprisal or retaliation, a refusal to outlaw the use of the atomic bomb save in reprisal is making a political purchase of its possession. This is hardly pardonable.

and on the part of the public itself, atomic warfare will be hard to avoid. Unless Americans come to recognize that they are not stronger in the world because they have the bomb, but weaker because of their vulnerability to atomic attack, they are not likely to conduct their policy at Lake Success or in their relations with Russia in a spirit that furthers the arrival at an understanding.

But I do not suggest that the American failure to outlaw the use of the bomb except in retaliation is the only cause of the absence of an agreement with the Soviet Union over atomic control. The Russians have made it clear that they will do everything in their power to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence. They not only reject it in the range of atomic energy; they reject it sharply on principle, and thus have spurned in advance any overture to join a limited world government.

Mr. Gromyko has rightly said that the essence of the American atomic proposal is that national sovereignty is not compatible with the atomic era. He declares that the Soviet Union cannot accept this thesis. The reasons he gives are obscure, for they quite obviously are pretexts. But what seems to be true is that the Soviet leaders believe they cannot preserve the social structure of the Soviet state in a supranational regime. The Soviet government is determined to maintain its present social structure, and the leaders of Russia, who hold their great power through the nature of that structure, will spare no effort to prevent a supranational regime from coming into existence, to control atomic energy or anything else.

The Russians may be partly right about the difficulty of retaining their present social structure in a supranational regime, though in time they may be brought to see that this is a far lesser loss than remaining isolated from a world of law.

only as to atomic energy but in many other respects. Indeed this country has conducted its Russian policy as though it were convinced that fear is the greatest of all diplomatic instruments.

That the Russians are striving to prevent the formation of a supranational security system is no reason why the rest of the world should not work to create one. It has been pointed out that the Russians have a way of resisting with all their arts what they do not wish to have happen; but once it happens, they can be flexible and accommodate themselves to it. So it would be well for the United States and other powers not to persuade the Russians to veto an attempt to create supranational security. They can proceed with no hope that once the Russians see they cannot prevent such a regime they may join it.

So far the United States has shown no interest in preserving the security of the Soviet Union. It has been interested in its own security, which is characteristic of the competition which marks the conflict for power between sovereign states. But one cannot know in advance what would be the effect on Russian fears if the American people forced their leaders to pursue a policy of substituting law for the present anarchy of international relations. In a world of law, Russian security would be equal to our own, and for American people to espouse this wholeheartedly—something that should be possible under the workings of democracy—might work a kind of miracle in Russian thinking.

At present the Russians have no evidence to convince them that the American people are not contentedly supporting a policy of military preparedness which they regard as a policy of deliberate intimidation. If they had evidences of a passionate desire by Americans to preserve peace in the one way it can be maintained, by a supranational regime of law, this would upset Russian calculations about the peril to Russian security

Union, backed by an aroused American public, will one be entitled to say what the Russian response would be.

IT MAY be that the first response would be to reject the world of law. But if from that moment it began to be clear to the Russians that such a world was coming into existence without them, and that their own security was being increased, their ideas necessarily would change.

I am in favor of inviting the Russians to join a world government authorized to provide security, and if they are unwilling to join, to proceed to establish supranational security without them. Let me admit quickly that I see great peril in such a course. If it is adopted it must be done in a way to make it utterly clear that the new regime is not a combination of power against Russia. It must be a combination that by its composite nature will greatly reduce the chances of war. It will be more diverse in its interests than any single state, thus less likely to resort to aggressive or preventive war. It will be larger, hence stronger, than any single nation. It will be geographically much more extensive, and thus more difficult to defeat by military means. It will be dedicated to supranational security, and thus escape the emphasis on national supremacy which is so strong a factor in war.

If a supranational regime is set up without Russia, its service to peace will depend on the skill and sincerity with which it is done. Emphasis should always be apparent on the desire to have Russia take part. It must be clear to Russia, and no less so to the nations comprising the organization, that no penalty is incurred or implied because a nation declines to join. If the Russians do not join at the outset, they must be sure of a welcome when they do decide to join. Those who create the organization must understand that they are building with the final objective of obtaining Russian adherence.

... volume the specific lines a partial world government must follow to induce the Russians to join. But two conditions are clear to me: the new organization must have no military secrets; and the Russians must be free to have observers at every session of the organization, where its new laws are drafted, discussed, and adopted, and where its policies are decided. That would destroy the great factory of secrecy where so many of the world's suspicions are manufactured.

It may affront the military-minded person to suggest a regime that does not maintain any military secrets. He has been taught to believe that secrets thus divulged would enable a war-minded nation to seek to conquer the earth. (As to the so-called secret of the atomic bomb, I am assuming the Russians will have this through their own efforts within a short time.) I grant there is a risk in not maintaining military secrets. If a sufficient number of nations have pooled their strength they can take this risk, for their security will be greatly increased. And it can be done with greater assurance because of the decrease of fear, suspicion, and distrust that will result. The tensions of the increasing likelihood of war in a world based on sovereignty would be replaced by the relaxation of the growing confidence in peace. In time this might so allure the Russian people that their leaders would mellow in their attitude toward the West.

MEMBERSHIP in a supranational security system should not, in my opinion, be based on any arbitrary democratic standards. The one requirement from all should be that the representatives to supranational organization—assembly and council—must be elected by the people in each member country through a secret ballot. These representatives must represent the people rather than any government—which would enhance the pacific nature of the organization.

To require that other democratic criteria be met is, I believe, inadvisable. Democratic institu-

tions and standards are the result of historic developments to an extent not always appreciated in the lands which enjoy them. Setting arbitrary standards sharpens the ideological differences between the Western and Soviet systems.

BUT it is not the ideological differences which now are pushing the world in the direction of war. Indeed, if all the Western nations were to adopt socialism, while maintaining their national sovereignty, it is quite likely that the conflict for power between East and West would continue. The passion expressed over the economic systems of the present seems to me quite irrational. Whether the economic life of America should be dominated by relatively few individuals, as it is, or these individuals should be controlled by the state, may be important, but it is not important enough to justify all the feelings that are stirred up over it.

I should wish to see all the nations forming the supranational state pool all their military forces, keeping for themselves only local police. Then I should like to see these forces mingled and distributed as were the regiments of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. There it was appreciated that the men and the officers of one region would serve the purposes of empire better by not being stationed exclusively in their own provinces, subject to local and racial pulls.

I should like to see the authority of the supranational regime restricted altogether to the field of security. Whether this would be possible I am not sure. Experience may point to the desirability of adding some authority over economic matters, since under modern conditions these are capable of causing national upsets that have in them the seeds of violent conflict. But I should prefer to see the function of the organization altogether limited to the tasks of security. I also

should like to see this... one established the strengthening of the United Nations, not to sacrifice continuity in the search for p

I DO NOT hide from myself the great difficulty of establishing a world government, either beginning without Russia or one with Russia. I am aware of the risks. Since I should not it to be permissible for any country that joined the supranational organization to see one of these risks is a possible civil war. But also believe that world government is certain come in time, and that the question is how in time it is to be permitted to cost. It will come, I believe, even if there is another world war after such a war, if it is won, it would be government established by the victor, resting on the victor's military power, and thus to be maintained permanently only through the permanent militarization of the human race.

But I also believe it can come through agreement and through the force of persuasion alone at low cost. But if it is to come in this way it will not be enough to appeal to reason. The strength of the communist system of the East that it has some of the character of a religion inspires the emotions of a religion. Unless a cause of peace based on law gathers behind the force and zeal of a religion, it hardly can hope to succeed. Those to whom the moral force of the human race is entrusted surely have great duty and a great opportunity. The atom scientists, I think, have become convinced that they cannot arouse the American people to the truths of the atomic era by logic alone. There must be added that deep power of emotion which is a basic ingredient of religion. It is to be hoped that not only the churches but the schools, the colleges, and the leading organs of opinion will acquit themselves well of their unique responsibility in this regard.

January 7, 1949

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

Washington, D. C.

Dear [REDACTED]

Your postcard dated January 4, 1949, has been received and I want to thank you for communicating with me with reference to the matter you mentioned. In the event information comes to your attention indicating any individual or organization is engaged in activities of an un-American nature please send me complete details in this connection. Your cooperation will indeed be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EX-16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1GSE/BJB

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ JAN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - TELETYPE
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RECEIVED

JAN 24 1949
E. J. Connelley



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
April 13, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-0

Dub

Director, FBI

Re: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

On April 8, 1949 an Agent of this office had a discussion with [redacted] concerning Communist and Russian matters.

According to [redacted] is quite friendly with Mrs. ALBERT EINSTEIN, and the EINSTEINS have stated to Mrs. [redacted] that all of their present actions are influenced by the fact that ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR. is presently in the Soviet Union. [redacted] stated to her brother that particularly Mrs. ALBERT EINSTEIN is "scared to death" over the fact that her son is in Russia and may be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor EINSTEIN.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and the Newark Office, and it is not presently known to the Los Angeles Office whether or not ALBERT EINSTEIN is presently in the Soviet Union as alleged.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
SAC

ab

cc: Newark (Air Mail)

AIR MAIL

JHH:MES
100-0

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP1 GSK/RSB
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RECORDED - 104

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EX-111 19 APR 15 1949
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E.M. [unclear]

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4-25-49
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 25, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

mem

I thought you might be interested in the following information furnished to the Los Angeles Office by [REDACTED]

Sketches
E. H. Mossburg

6761D

According to [REDACTED] is quite friendly with Mrs. Albert Einstein, and the Einsteins have informed her that all of their present actions are influenced by the fact that Albert Einstein, Jr., is presently in the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] also advised [REDACTED] that Mrs. Albert Einstein is "scared to death" over the fact that her son is in Russia and may be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor Einstein.

It is not known at this time whether Albert Einstein, Jr., is in fact in the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

None of the above is for your information.

EHM:md
APR 26 1949
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DATE 4-22-80 BY SP16SK/PS

RECORDED - 62
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EX-31

62 MAY 16 1949

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

RBB
gr
SUBJECT: - PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

771
B7C, D

3-1

Reference is made to my letter of April 18, 1949, which furnished information concerning EINSTEIN received from [redacted]

Subsequent to the interview of April 8, 1949, [redacted] reinterrogated [redacted] concerning the information furnished by her relative to Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN. [redacted] advised that [redacted] now recalls that the originally reported conversation took place approximately 5 or 6 years ago at a time when Professor EINSTEIN was at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

According to [redacted] had the impression that the ALBERT EINSTEIN, Jr., previously referred to was a son that Professor EINSTEIN had by his first wife. [redacted] further had the impression that the current Mrs. EINSTEIN is the Professor's second wife. This office has no information which would assist in determining if [redacted] conclusions are correct.

JHH:LL
100-0-57101A
cc: Newark

RECORDED - 72161-7099-17

MAY 10 1949

FY 12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/80 BY SP16SK/PB

57

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

23-1

b7D

Reference is made to a letter from the Los Angeles office to the Director dated April 13, 1949 advising that [redacted] had advised that ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., the son of Professor EINSTEIN was presently in the Soviet Union and that Mrs. EINSTEIN was afraid that her son in Russia might be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor EINSTEIN.

In connection with this information, the records of the clerk of the Federal District Court at Trenton were reviewed for background information concerning Professor EINSTEIN and his family. Naturalizations at this office reflected that ALBERT EINSTEIN was issued Certificate of Arrival No. 3120742 at New York, June 3, 1935. He arrived on the S. S. Queen of Bermuda. His Declaration of Intention No. 1442 was dated January 15, 1936. At that time he listed his address as 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey; his age as 56; and stated that he was born in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879. The records further reflected that Professor EINSTEIN was married on April 6, 1917 at Berlin, Germany to ELSA EINSTEIN, who was born in Hechingey, Germany on January 18, 1877. This declaration also reflected that Professor EINSTEIN had two children at this time; one, ALBERT EINSTEIN who was born May 14, 1905, and EDWARD EINSTEIN, born June 28, 1910. The declaration further stated that both sons were born prior to Professor EINSTEIN's marriage to ELSA EINSTEIN.

A Petition for Naturalization No. 4009 was dated June 22, 1940 and in this petition Professor EINSTEIN stated that his son ALBERT EINSTEIN now resided in Greenville, South Carolina. In addition, the petition for naturalization reflected that ELSA EINSTEIN had died in approximately 1938.

Certificate of Naturalization No. 5013865 was issued October 1, 1940 to Professor EINSTEIN. The witnesses to the naturalization were Dr. GUSTAV DUCKY and his wife FREDA, who resided at 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City. The naturalization records further reflected that MARGOT EINSTEIN MARIANOFF MARIANOFF, wife of DIMITRI, born December 3, 1899 at Berlin, was naturalized at the same time as Professor EINSTEIN. HELENE DUKAS, born October 17, 1896 at Frieburg, Germany, was also naturalized at the same time as Professor EINSTEIN. HELENE DUKAS was listed as a secretary and Mrs. MARIANOFF as a sculptor; both giving 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey as their address and both having the same witnesses to their naturalization. Mrs. MARIANOFF's naturalization indicated that DIMITRI MARIANOFF was born January 1, 1889 at Weinitra or Venitza, Russia and was married November 29, 1930 to MARGOT EINSTEIN in Berlin.

CC: Los Angeles

PF:GHK
NK 100-32986

RECORDED - 134

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EX-9

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "FIVE" and "Monsieur".

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NK 100-32986

In view of Professor EINSTEIN's position on the staff at Princeton University and his residence on the campus at Princeton, no further investigation is contemplated at the present time concerning Professor EINSTEIN or his relatives, and the above facts are being furnished for your information.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 10, 1950

FROM : SAC, Phoenix

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported to the Phoenix Office on February 10, 1950, that as a result of the trial of ALGER HISS an instar came in his mind concerning Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN which [REDACTED] thought might be used for the denaturalization and deportation of EINSTEIN as an undesirable alien.

[REDACTED] advised that in the late 1920's or early 1930's [REDACTED] whose address was obtained from the Los Angeles telephone directory as [REDACTED], Los Angeles California, had related to him at that time that an unidentified married couple who were close friends of his had become involved in an argument when one of the couple either the husband or the wife found out that the other was a communist and had secretly been meeting with Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN in the couple's home at Los Angeles. EINSTEIN was alleged to be a personal courier from Communist Party Headquarters relaying messages orally to selected sources throughout the United States concerning important information being distributed by the Communist Party. These messages were of too great importance to be trusted through the mails, telephone, telegraph or other means of communication and for this reason EINSTEIN being a trusted Communist was selected as the personal courier for the Party.

[REDACTED] stated that of his own personal knowledge, he has no evidence that EINSTEIN is a Communist; however, he furnished this office a type-written page of notes which he claims he extracted from the book "The Red Network" written by Elizabeth Dilling. [REDACTED] stated that he had taken those comments from the book not only to show that EINSTEIN is a fraud and a "confusion maker" but that also he is an American and should not be allowed to remain in the United States.

RGC:bjs

cc: Los Angeles (Internal & Confidential)

FEB 9 1950

RECORDED - 34
INDEXED - 34

FEB 15 1950
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4-22-80
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February 10, 1950

This prepared set of comments is as follows:

Einstein. Whatabout him?
Dr. Nikola Tesla; "The Einstein theory in many respects is erroneous"
Dr. Chas. Lane Foor, (Columbia University); "The supposed astronomical proofs of the theory, as cited and claimed by Einstein do not exist".
Prof. Thomas Jefferson See; Einstein is neither astronomer, mathematician nor physicist. He is a confusionist. The Einstein theory is a fallacy. The theory that either does not exist, and that gravity is not a force, but a property of space can only be described as a crazy vagary, a disgrace to our age. Prof. Dayton C. Miller; lectured before the Western Society of Engineers on his experiments in complete refutation of the Einstein theory.
Dr. Arthur Lynch; "The Case Against Einstein". English Scientist; a technical analysis of the mathematical and philosophical fallacies of Einstein and shows the following noted mathematicians as critics;
L. Picard, Henry Poincaré,
G. Darboux, (Nobel Prize for Mathematics)
E. Paul Painleve, Le Roux, and the Italians Ricci and Levi Civita who did most to develop the mathematics used by the Relativists.

Dr. Lynch in analyzing Einstein theory; Yet, as I cast my eye over the whole course of science I behold instances of false science, even more pretentious and popular than that of Einstein, gradually fading into ineptitude under the searchlight; and I have no doubt that there will be a new generation who will look with wonder and amazement, deeper than now accompany Einstein, at our galaxy of thinkers, men of science, popular critics, authoritative professors and witty dramatists, who have been satisfied to waive their common sense in view of Einstein's fallacies".

"Membership of Einstein in several subversive organizations would make his entry illegal.
Such as; War Resisters International.
Communist Congress at Moscow.
Workers International Relief.
Communist Congress against War
International Committee, for Struggle against War

"U. S. Immigration Act of Feb'y 5th. 1917 completely covers the matter."

The original of the above is being retained in the Phoenix file.

██████████ stated that ██████████ is a reliable American citizen of good reputation and character who might be contacted in confidence by agent of the Los Angeles Office. ██████████ stated that in contacting ██████████ the agent might advise him that the inquiry was being made on information furnished by ██████████ however, other than that, ██████████ did not want to be known as the source of the information and wanted to have his name kept strictly confidential as set out in FBI reports.

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Director, FBI

February 10, 1950

[REDACTED] is a man of about seventy-six years of age and may not at first recall having told [REDACTED] the instance concerning the unknown couple who were friends of [REDACTED] when the above described incident was supposed to have occurred. However, [REDACTED] stated that he could swear by the information as far as it having been told to him by [REDACTED] and if [REDACTED] will talk and can recall the information he might be of considerable assistance in giving further details about the identity of his two friends and about additional Communist activities on the part of EINSTEIN.

b7C D [REDACTED] It is suggested that the Los Angeles Office contact [REDACTED] for any information he may be able to furnish in this regard.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

13

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) b7D,C 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.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7099-20

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: February 27, 1950

Re Phoenix letter to the Bureau dated February 10, 1950.
No investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically authorized by the Bureau.

GDT:MJS
100-0

RECORDED - 25
EX-110
61-7099-24
MAR 3 1950

RECEIVED

*W. J. ...
Vander...*

52 MAR 9 1950

DATE 4-22-80
W. J. ...

CI 10-1-10

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 23, 1950

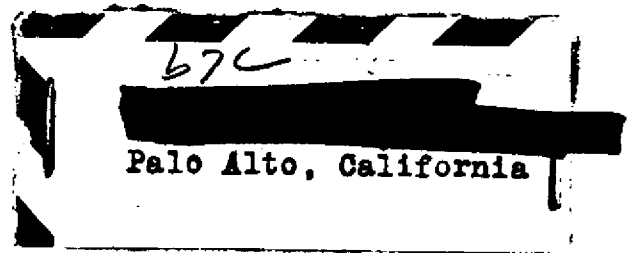
The attached letter was sent
in by Walter Winchell. The
pencilled notations read as follows:

"Rose - Ask J. E. H.
I am checking with FBI"

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo ✓
- Mr. Jones ✓
- Mr. Mohr ✓
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Attachment

mpd



65

Rev. Dr. J.E.A.

*Jan
Chickering
9811*

21270

February 16, 1950

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Winchell:

I have listened to you for some years over the radio and I have always enjoyed your broadcasts but some time ago you defended Mr. Albert Einstein. You probably know about some of the organizations Mr. Einstein belongs to. Many of them are red fronts. Here they are (The ones Mr. Einstein belonged to in 1947):

- U.S. Soviet Friendship Congress.
- Motion Picture Artists Committee
- Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade
- Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
- American Friends of Chinese People
- Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
- National Committee to aid Victims of German Fascism.
- National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
- National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
- National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation.
- Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.
- American Pushkin Committee
- North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
- American Committee for Spanish Freedom
- Petition to Abolish Dies Committee
- Committee of One Thousand to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

There are many more too numerous to name here. Mr. Einstein belonged to the above organizations in 1947. I have not received the report for 1949 but I will soon and I will pass it along to you if you desire it. I still don't see why you would defend a man who has so many commie fronts behind him. I don't care what a man's religion is, if he is wrong, he is wrong.

In closing, please investigate Mr. Einstein and find out the truth.

Yours sincerely

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED - 59

MAR 20 1950

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yes please

Whitson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-22-80 BY SP/6SK/DB

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 8, 1950

Memorandum

Office

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : A. H. Belmont
SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

On the afternoon of March 5, 1950, I called SAC McKee of the Newark Office to ascertain whether he had a discreet contact at Princeton University through whom he could ascertain the present whereabouts of Albert Einstein, Jr., who allegedly is in Russia. Mr. McKee advised that the Newark Office has an excellent contact in this respect and that he believed the information could be obtained discreetly. I advised Mr. McKee that we did not want to make any open inquiries indicating an interest in the Einstein family.

ARB:CMC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-22-80 BY SP1 GSK/PPB

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

161-7099-23
MAR 13 1950
J.P.A.
MCK

MAR 23 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 6, 1950

FROM : G. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR. *w/ R. D. ...*
Name Albert Einstein

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

SAC McKee of the Newark Office called at 10:45 A.M. He advised that his inquiries at Princeton regarding the above were negative. Inquiries were made of [redacted]

[redacted] have ever heard that Einstein has a son. Mr. McKee suggested that inquiries be made at Greenville, South Carolina.

I told SAC McKee to continue his efforts to get information and he indicated that he was not hopeful that further information would be obtained.

no
Professor Albert Einstein
67D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/80 BY SP16SK/PB

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61-7097-24

MAR 18 1950

INDEXED - 136

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 15, 1950

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

Tolson	/
Ladd	/
Clegg	/
Glavin	/
Nichols	/
Tracy	/
Harbo	/
Belmont	/
Mohr	/
Tele. Room	/
Nease	/
Gandy	/

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a summary of the pertinent information contained in the Bureau files on the captioned individual. This summary reflects the following high lights:

BACKGROUND: *Professor Albert Einstein - Summary*

Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. In December, 1947, he made the following statement: "I came to America because of the great, great freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life." He is one of the most eminent scientists in the world today. He received his formal education in Germany and Switzerland. In 1905, he stated that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radio active substances. In 1939, Alexander Sacks talked to President Roosevelt and presented a letter from Einstein resulting in the original grant of \$6,000 for the Army and Navy which money was later snowballed into \$2,000,000,000 and the atomic bomb. He was offered an opportunity to go to Russia but did not do so. On February 13, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Einstein has never been granted a formal clearance by the Manhattan Engineer District which means that he was never investigated by MED and that no formal clearance was ever granted to Einstein by the Atomic Energy Commission which means that the AEC has never requested the FBI to conduct an investigation as required under the Atomic Energy Act. No Bureau investigation has ever been conducted on him. He is, and has been a professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

ORGANIZATIONS:

The Bureau files reflect that Einstein is affiliated in some way or another with at least 33 organizations that have been cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or the California House Committee on Un-American Activities. He is also affiliated in one way or another with approximately 50 miscellaneous organizations which have not been cited by any of the 3 above-mentioned. He is principally a pacifist and could be considered a liberal thinker as indicated by his connections with the various organizations indicated above.

EXPRESSIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES:

Einstein has made public statements lauding the scientific achievements of Russia and has indicated that it is the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase. He has opposed militarism and universal military training in the United States and has espoused world government. In 1948,

Attachment

ABF;hb;rma;mem

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 DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-87

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 MAR 14 1950
 161-1099-25
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

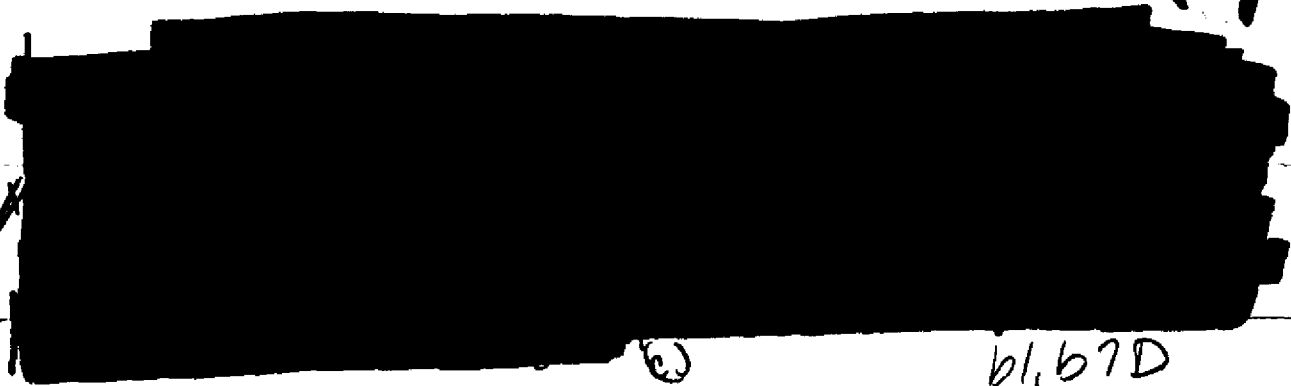
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11 he indicated to the Polish ambassador that the United States was no longer
12 a free country and that his activities were carefully scrutinized. He was
13 a sponsor of a committee to defend the rights of the 12 Communist leaders.
14 On February 12, 1950, by transcription over NBC network, Einstein advocated
15 banning all violence among nations to preclude "general annihilation" of
16 mankind.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES



b1, b7D

MISCELLANEOUS

Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans who lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler. In 1940, the Army declined to clear Einstein in connection with the "limited field of study for which his services were needed" after the Navy had given its assent. Einstein publicly declared, in 1947, that the only real party in France with a solid organization and a precise program was the Communist Party. In May, 1948, he and "10 former Nazi research brain trusters" held a secret meeting to observe a new beam of light secret weapon which could be operated from planes to destroy cities, according to the "Arlington Daily," Arlington, Virginia, May 21, 1948. The Intelligence Division of the Army subsequently advised the Bureau that this information could have no foundation in fact and that no machine could be devised which would be effective outside the range of a few feet.

this question was answered by memo to file. All 61-7099-246 p 2

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Also I recently saw a statement to effect that somewhere of his family was in Russia. I think it stated it was his son.

We should develop this. I have seen somewhere Einstein was the one who requested such assignment to him in England. What about this?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

DATE: February 13, 1950

70

CONFIDENTIAL

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Tracy _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

PURPOSE

Pursuant to your request, there is contained herein a summary of information on Professor Albert Einstein.

BACKGROUND

Albert Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. He has been married twice and his second wife died in 1936. He came to the United States in 1933, and was naturalized on October 1, 1940. In December, 1947, it was reported that Einstein stated the following: "I came to America because of the great, great, freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life."

Professor Einstein received his formal education in Germany and in Switzerland. He has received a considerable number of honorary degrees and citations which are being set out as an attachment to this memorandum.

According to the Smyth Report on Atomic Energy, Einstein, as early as 1905, stated that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radio active substances. In July, 1939, Einstein and a number of other scientists went to Alexander Sacks of New York, the latter being a friend of President Roosevelt. That fall Sacks talked to President Roosevelt and also presented a letter from Einstein. The President took action by granting \$6,000 for the Army and Navy in the Spring of 1940. This was the money that American Scientists snowballed into \$2,000,000,000 and the atomic bomb.

67C Leo Szilard, wa., Leo Spitz, [redacted] who was a DSM employee, having contractual relations with the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, was in New York City in October, 1944. Szilard was the man who first formulated the idea and theory that was responsible for the entire DSM experiment. Szilard, upon conceiving the idea upon which the DSM projects are based, contacted Professor Einstein who was impressed with the possibilities of Szilard's theories and accompanied the latter to Washington, D. C., where they conferred with President Roosevelt. This conference resulted in the beginning of the experiments now known as the DSM.

Attachments (4)

ABF:hb:eb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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61-4099-25

MAR 14 1950

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CLASS. & EXT. BY: SP/GSK/PB
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 11-13-90

CONFIDENTIAL

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Declassified
per State
8/24/02

OK
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The Department of State advised an official of the Bureau in September, 1946, that the American Ambassador at Moscow had sent a report to the Department of State regarding an invitation extended to Professor Einstein to emigrate to the Soviet Union. The invitation, although official in nature, was in fact extended to Einstein by Professor Kapitsa. Einstein acknowledged the letter by replying by a personal letter to Stalin. Professor Kapitsa, under the direction of the Soviet Government, wrote a letter to Einstein inviting him to come and work in the Soviet Union stating that, "In a land of true democracy, free from selfish taint," where they could pursue their scientific research unhampered by restrictions imposed by capitalistic society is where he desired Einstein to work. In Einstein's reply he expressed appreciation of the offer but stated that before he could consider it he would have to ask several questions. These questions dealt with why Jewish scientists were not permitted to hold prominent posts; why were apparently unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of Jewish scientists and research workers and why were certain Jewish professors of medical science not elected to the originally created Medical Academy. Molotov denied the truth of Einstein's allegations and again extended an invitation for Einstein to come to the USSR. It was reported that upon receipt of the complaints of Einstein, Molotov directed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to immediately investigate, which resulted in certain high Soviet officials being discharged for anti-semitism. The Professors named by Einstein were then reported to have been elected to the Academy. *JSU*

Professor Einstein was reported in December, 1949, to be a professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, a known University group for fundamental research.

On February 13, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission advised that Professor Einstein had never been granted a formal clearance by the Manhattan Engineer District which means that he was never investigated by the MED. They also advised that no formal clearance had been granted Einstein by the Atomic Energy Commission which means that the AEC had never requested the FBI to conduct an investigation as required under the Atomic Energy Act.

The Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation has ever been conducted on Professor Einstein for any purpose whatsoever.

Who's Who, 1948-1949; Current Biographies, 1941 (94-3-4-1115-5X1) 64-330-345-305; 62-88260-2; Lt. Martin Webb, Intelligence and Security Division MED, New York City(100-190625-1196); Washington Post dated 8-24-45, 100-190625-A; Henry D. Smyth Report on Atomic Energy, Confidential Informant TS-215; 100-353406-4; Memorandum from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd dated 9-5-46, 61-7099-6; August Bott, Security Division, AEC, advised SA Bates, 2/13/50.

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AFFILIATION WITH SUBVERSIVE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A review of the Bureau files reflects that Professor Einstein is either the Chairman of, member, sponsor, endorser, patron or otherwise affiliated with 10 organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General, 13 which have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and 10 which have been cited by the California House Committee on Un-American Activities, all as being Communistic groups. Attached are separate lists of the various organizations cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

Einstein is also affiliated in one of the categories mentioned above with approximately 50 miscellaneous organizations which have not been cited by any of the above-mentioned groups. Examples of the miscellaneous organizations are: German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism (61-7566-1868 and 1989); National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (100-68512-4 and 100-341825-200, Pgs. 5, 12, 20); International League Against Imperialism (Dies Committee, Volume 1, Pg. 665); Japanese-American Committee for Democracy (100-71226-46); and Friends of the Spanish Republic (100-332851-31). These groups are either scientific, cultural, pacifist, anti-discrimination or Russian relief.

Professor Einstein is also listed as the trustee for the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, the head of the American Committee of Atomic Scientists and is also Chairman of the Emergency Committee on Atomic Energy, as well as other similar miscellaneous organizations. (121-2673-4, Pg. 240 enclosure; 100-355953-6, Pg. 23; 100-341452-68K2)

In November, 1946, the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, which was headed by Einstein, opened a drive for one million dollars to be used on the education of the public as to the peril from the atom bomb and to the fact that the only salvation is international control and elimination of war. (100-190625-2641)

Einstein, as a national sponsor of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence, has been interested in carrying on correspondence with scientists located in more than 60 foreign countries concerning international atomic energy control and related matters. Through this committee, attempts are made to keep foreign scientists informed on developments in the United States in the field of pure science. (100-350587-10, Pg. 17; 100-203581-5421, Pg. 84)

EXPRESSIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES

Professor Albert Einstein and 20 other prominent figures in a book entitled, "The Militarization of America" distributed by the National Council

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Against Conscription issued a warning that America cannot remain democratic if the present trend toward military control of our institutions continues.

(Washington Post article, 1-19-40, 121-11279-7, Pg. 5)

Einstein made an address by telephone to a group of 3,000 Jews assembled in New York on October 26, 1942 under the sponsorship of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. He called on the Jews to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union and lauded the scientific achievements of the USSR. He said the Russian Government honestly labored to promote international security. As a Jew, Einstein explained the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase "but a standard followed in actual life."

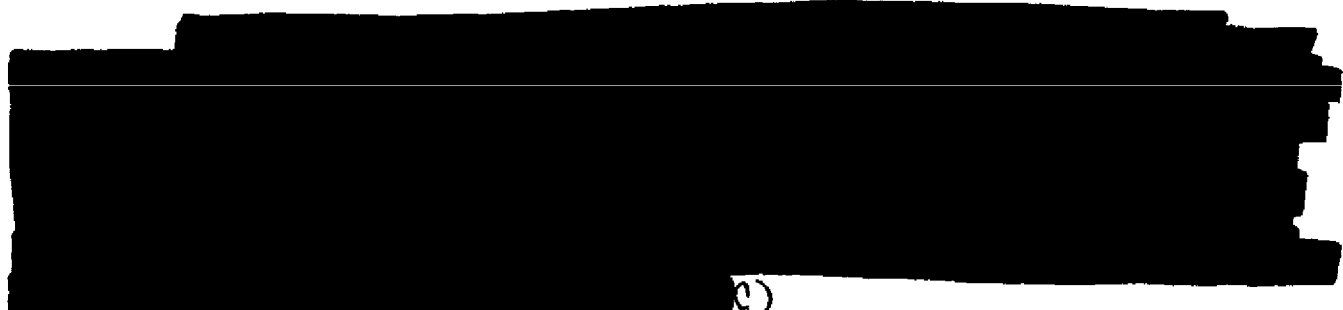
(Daily Worker, 10-27-42, 100-3-A)

On November 11, 1947, the Foreign Press Association of the United Nations made an award to Einstein as Chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists "in recognition of his valiant efforts to make the world nations understand the need of outlawing atomic energy as a means of war."

(January, 1948 issue of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," 100-350064-19)

In the February, 1948 issue of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", Einstein wrote an article expressing the opinion that the United States seeks a genuine solution to the security problem; that the veto power in the Security Council has been abused but that United States loans to other countries are potential weapons in our politics and represent a real danger. In conclusion, he said the danger of annihilation faces all nations and justifies the idea of "World Government." (100-350064-20)

The February 21, 1948 issue of "The German-American" published an article in which renowned American personages, including Einstein, took a stand against the militarization of the United States and in particular against universal military training. "The German-American" was characterized by the California Committee on UN-American Activities in 1948 as Communist controlled. (100-279704-119)



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Einstein was listed as a sponsor of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders.
(New York Daily Mirror, 9-10-49, 100-364344-4)

On February 12, 1950 Einstein appeared by transcription on a television program sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on NBC. He warned that mankind can be saved from possible "general annihilation" by banning all violence among nations creating a "supra-national...body to decide questions of immediate concern to the security of the nations." He said the "hysterical character" of the armaments race between the United States and Russia has now assumed compulsive force in fashioning policies and...."in the end there beckons more and more clearly general annihilation." Einstein denounced the present policy of nations and the idea of achieving security through national armament. Within the United States, he said, the results have been the concentration of vast financial power in the military with the militarization of youth and the "close supervision" of loyalty "by a police force growing more conspicuous every day."

He also indicated that independent political thinking has been intimidated and the military security has narrowed the range of public information. (Washington Times Herald article, 2-13-50)

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CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C [REDACTED]

b7C, D [REDACTED]

In 1941, Einstein was a witness on her naturalization petition. In her Enemy Alien Registration in 1942, she gave her permanent residence as 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, the known residence of Einstein.

b7C [REDACTED]

b7C The names and address of [REDACTED] appeared in a notebook of Israel Halperin, a subject of the Corby espionage case, who was arrested in Canada as a Soviet Agent, but was acquitted because of lack of evidence.

b7C [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7C

b7C [REDACTED]

b1, b7C [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED]

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Einstein was listed as a reference by [REDACTED] in 1945 when she applied for a passport [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DR. KAUL

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Per
Army

In 1946, Dr. Kaul, a German agent who was active in the United States during World War II and who was known to have reported on atomic research, had in his possession a letter signed by Professor Einstein and addressed to the American authorities responsible for U.S. internment, recommending Dr. Kaul's release. Kaul was also reported to have said that he had excellent connections with Professor Einstein and his laboratory. (MID Investigation in Germany, 1946; 65-51329-25)

EMIL KLAUS FUCHS

b7D

[REDACTED] who was a brilliant scientist who had left his native Germany and had become a British subject; that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atom bomb and that he had then recently returned to England.

b7c

[REDACTED]

The father of Emil Klaus Fuchs is reported in a newspaper article to have stated on February 5, 1950 that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Einstein, who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. (Washington Times Herald, 2-6-50)

On February 9, 1950, Fuchs' father in another press interview denied having stated his son was a Communist, but did not comment on his alleged previous statement concerning Einstein. (Washington Post, 2-10-50)

HANNS EISLER
LOUISE EISLER

Albert Einstein signed a petition to Attorney General Clark to drop deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler and his wife, Louise. (Daily Worker, 12-17-47)

b2, b7c

[REDACTED]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7C,D

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7C,D

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7C,D

[REDACTED]

GARRY DAVIS

Garry Davis, "First citizen of the world," in December, 1948, made a speech in Paris, France, in a big demonstration organized under the patronage of Einstein. ("France Amerique," 12-19-48; 64-200-231-608)

It will be recalled that Davis received considerable notoriety when he renounced his U. S. citizenship at that time as a gesture of protest against U.S. military preparations, declared himself a citizen of the world, and announced plans for the formation of a world government. (64-22618)

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[REDACTED]

b7D,
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[REDACTED]

b7D,
C

[REDACTED]

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MARGARET WEIGERT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has a file on Margaret Weigert, nee Balmer, as the result of her application for a permanent visa which was denied. Her husband, Fritz Weigert, was an eminent scientist at the University of Leipzig from 1913 to 1946 and as a result the file of Margaret Weigert contained letters on her behalf from several eminent individuals including Albert Einstein, former colleague of her husband.

b7C, D

[REDACTED]

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MISCELLANEOUS:

Albert Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans who continually lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler in Germany. In 1923, Einstein was a member of the principal committee of the Society of Friends of New Russia, whose objective was the promotion of cultural relations between Germany and Russia. He was also one of the leaders of the World Congress of the Anti-Imperialist League, a subsidized affiliate of the Communist International which met at Frankfort, Germany, July 20, 1929. (61-7582-1298 p. 492; 65-44824-524 Encl. p. 15; 61-7099-1)

At the time Einstein was attempting to enter the United States in 1932, the Woman Patriot Corporation, Washington, D. C., filed charges with the State Department protesting the admission of Einstein to the United States. The formal charge in substance was to the effect that Einstein believed in or was affiliated with Communist groups which advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; that he admitted his attitude was revolutionary and his position illegal, and that he believed in or advocated a system of organized sabotage against all preparations of the United States to defend its existence. (61-7099-1)

In February, 1937, Einstein declared that he felt ashamed that the democratic nations had failed to support the Loyalist Government of Spain. (61-7561-65X3; "New York Times", 2/5/37)

The records of the Military Intelligence Division of the Army revealed that Einstein was recommended for clearance in connection with the "limited field of study for which his services were needed." The Navy Department gave its assent, but in a letter dated July 26, 1940, General Strong stated that the Army could not clear Einstein. (40-29848-2)

In 1947, Einstein publicly stated that the French Communist Party was the only real Party in France with a solid organization and a precise program. In this public statement, which appeared in the French Communist newspaper in Paris, Einstein was critical of the United States military policy and expressed the opinion that international inspection would be insufficient to preserve peace. (100-7660-4252 p. 1, 10)

In May, 1948, Professor Einstein and "ten former Nazi research brain-trusters," held a secret meeting at which they put on asbestos suits and watched a beam of light, according to the "Arlington Daily," May 21, 1948. This article pointed out that a block of steel was melted as quickly as the light switch in any home could be turned on and that this new and secret weapon could be operated from planes to destroy entire cities. It was further stated that the atomic bomb was "little boy stuff" compared to this new development. The Intelligence Division of the Army subsequently advised the Bureau that this information could have no foundation in fact and that no machine could be devised which would be effective outside the range of a few feet. (94-39617-1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth Einstein's honorary degrees and citations. — See Page 1 of memorandum.)

Professor Einstein has received degrees from the following Universities:

- Geneva
- Oxford
- Cambridge
- Manchester
- Princeton
- Paris
- Madrid
- Rostock
- Buenos Aires
- Zurich
- Yeshiva
- Harvard
- London
- Brussels

In 1948, he received the One World award. In February, 1949, Chairman Leon Simon in Jerusalem conveyed greetings to Einstein on his 70th birthday from the Hebrew University, and also conveyed an honorary degree. He received a Nobel Prize in physics in 1921; the Copley Medal of Royal Society in 1925; and the Franklin Institute Medal in 1935.

61-7099-2
ENCLOSURE
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth the organizations cited by the U. S. Attorney General with which Einstein is in some way connected. — See Page 3 of memorandum.)

CITED BY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born	Sponsor	100-7046-144
American Council for Democratic Greece	National Petitioner	100-813-5
American League Against War and Fascism	Endorser at National Convention	61-7559-2259 p. 3
Civil Rights Congress	Sponsor	61-10149-A "Worker," 1-16-49
Council on African Affairs	Message of Greetings	100-3-77-A "Daily Worker," 4-22-41
International Labor Defense	Message of Greetings	40-3798-A "Worker," 10-11-42
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	Sponsor	100-7061-1063
League of American Writers	Affiliate	61-7099-9
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor, patron, signer and member of General Committee of the Science Committee	100-146964-151
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties	Signer of letter	61-7099-9

61-7099-9

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth the organizations cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee with which Einstein is in some way connected. — See Page 3 of memorandum.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CITED BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union	Honorary President	100-335017-32, pgs. 24 & 26
American Friends of the Chinese People	Signer of letter	100-351006-3
Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation	Endorser of meeting	61-7099-9
Congress of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor and patron	61-7582-1298, pg. 1200
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	Member	100-146964-13 100-7660-4169
German-American League for Culture	Member	100-17825-1142
International Workers Aid (Workers International Relief)	Endorser	61-7347-148, pg. 7
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	100-351006-3
National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation	Honorary National Chairman	100-351006-3
Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees	Sponsor of Ball	61-7559-3441
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Member, Advisory Committee	100-7660-4169
Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee	Signer of declaration	100-3-4-3123
World Congress Against War	Delegate	100-7660-4169

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ENCLOSURE

61-7099-~~XXXX~~ 83

Memorandum to Mr. Fletcher from Mr. Keay dated February 13, 1950

(This attachment sets forth the organizations cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities with which Einstein is in some way connected. — See Page 3 of memorandum.)

CITED BY CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Spanish Freedom	Supporter of protest	100-120818-1963
American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists	Honorary President	100-184489-A "Daily Worker", April 19, 1948
Committee of One Thousand	Original sponsor	100-353406-A "Washington Times Herald", January 24, 1948
Hollywood Anti-Nazi League	Sponsor	100-168670-2
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Director	100-3-2192-pg. 147
Motion Picture Artists Committee	Sponsor	61-7582-1298, pg. 785
Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	61-7582-1298, pg. 1139
Non-Partisan Committee of Artists and Scientists	Member	100-332421-3, pg. 2
Progressive Citizens of America	Sponsor	100-338892-420
The American Pushkin Committee	Sponsor	61-7582-1298, pg. 1772

61-7099

Rankin Denies Einstein A-Role

By United Press

Rep. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, said yesterday that Professor Albert Einstein "had nothing to do" with developing the atomic bomb and "should have been deported for his Communist activities years ago."

He denounced as "bunk" Einstein's proposal for a world government to prevent an atomic war that might wipe out mankind.

Scientists declared Einstein, a naturalized citizen of German birth, had "just about everything to do" with making possible U. S. development of the atom bomb. His classic formula proved the equivalence of energy and matter, and cleared the way for unlocking the power in the atom's nucleus.

Rankin said Einstein's world government plan is "simply carrying out the Communist line."

He placed in the Congressional Record a report which the House committee on un-American activities prepared at his request. It cited the scientist as having been "associated" with several alleged Communist fronts, including the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee.

Rankin cited the report as evidence that Einstein "has been engaged in communistic activities in this country for a long time."

"Ever since he published his book on relativity, to try to convince the world that light had weight, he has capitalized upon his alleged reputation as a scientist," Rankin went on. "He had no more to do with development of the atom bomb than if there hadn't been such a thing. American scientists developed the bomb, and old faker Einstein had nothing to do with it."

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TIMES HEARLD
Morning Edition
Date 2-14-50

to Director
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2-17-50

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 1, 1950

FROM : D. M. LAID *DL*

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 15, 1950, concerning Professor Albert Einstein.

You indicated on referenced memorandum that you had recently seen a statement to the effect that a member of his family was in Russia and that you thought it was his son. On April 13, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that an agent of that office had a discussion with [redacted] concerning Communist and Russian matters. The letter indicated that [redacted]. According to [redacted] was quite friendly with Mrs. Albert Einstein and the Einsteins had stated to [redacted] that all their present activities were influenced by the fact that Albert Einstein, Jr. was presently in the Soviet Union. [redacted] stated to [redacted] that particularly Mrs. Albert Einstein was "scared to death" over the fact that her son was in Russia and might be held as a hostage to force some particular action on the part of Professor Einstein. It was not known whether Albert Einstein, Jr., was in fact in the Soviet Union.

67C By letter dated May 5, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that subsequent to the referenced interview with [redacted] he, [redacted] reinterrogated [redacted] and now advised that [redacted] recalled that the originally reported conversation took place approximately five or six years previous at a time when Professor Einstein was at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. According to [redacted] had the impression that the Albert Einstein, Jr., previously referred to, was a son had by his first wife. [redacted] further had the impression that the current Mrs. Einstein was the Professor's second wife. It is noted that Einstein's petition for naturalization dated June 22, 1940, reflected that Elsa Einstein had died in approximately 1938, and there is no indication in the Bureau files that he remarried.

By letter dated May 17, 1949, the Newark Office advised that they checked the records of the clerk of the Federal District Court at Trenton, New Jersey, regarding background information concerning Professor Einstein and his family. Among many things the records reflected that Professor Einstein had two children, one Albert Jr. and one Edward. The records further reflected that Einstein, on April 6, 1917, was married to Elsa Einstein and at that time was the father of the two above-mentioned children who were born in 1905 and 1910 respectively.

In his petition for naturalization dated June 22, 1940, Professor Einstein stated that his son, Albert, was residing in Greenville, South Carolina. The Newark letter stated that in view of Professor Einstein's position on the staff at Princeton University and his residence on the campus at Princeton, no further investigation was contemplated concerning Professor Einstein or his relatives.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-80 BY SP5/SLK/AB

RECORDED - 62 161-7099-26
INDEXED - 62

57 MAY 24 1950 38

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You also commented that we should develop the information which indicated that Professor Einstein may have had some contact with Emil Klaus Fuchs, who was recently arrested in England as a Soviet espionage agent. Pursuant to your instructions, this will be done.

In regard to your comment concerning the fact that you had seen somewhere that Einstein was the one who requested Fuchs' assignment to him in England and asked, "What about this?", you are advised that our review of the Bureau files did not disclose that Einstein requested Fuchs' assignment to him in England. However, the Bureau files contained the following data concerning Einstein's interest in Fuchs:

b7D [REDACTED] was a brilliant scientist who had left his native Germany and had become a British subject; that Einstein had sent for him to help work on the atom bomb and that he had then recently returned to England.

b7C [REDACTED]

In addition, the "Washington Times-Herald," on February 6, 1950, reported that the father of Emil Klaus Fuchs stated on February 5, 1950, that his son, who was a lifelong Communist, was released from a Canadian internment camp for enemy aliens on the recommendation of Einstein who did not know Fuchs was a Communist. Fuchs' father also said that Professor Einstein, after reading the younger Fuchs' papers on nuclear energy, considered him valuable to the Allied war effort.

100-346-1000-5467
Rept from Berlin Staff

We ought to try to get a line on Einstein, for where he is.

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. LADD *DL*

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

DATE: March 10, 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

70

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 15, 1950 which furnished a summary of pertinent information in the Bureau files concerning the captioned individual. You noted on this memorandum: "Also I recently saw a statement to effect that a member of his family was in Russia. I think it stated it was his son. H."

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b7C, D

Reference is also made to my memorandum of March 1, 1950 which advised that on April 13, 1949, the Los Angeles Office furnished information received from [redacted]. This information was to the effect that the Einsteins had stated to [redacted] that all their present activities were influenced by the fact that Albert Einstein, Jr. was in the Soviet Union making a possible hostage situation. My memorandum also revealed that on May 5, 1949 [redacted] advised the above conversation with the Einsteins took place five or six years previous to 1949 at a time when Professor Einstein was at the California Institute of Technology. The memorandum also advised that Professor Einstein was naturalized on June 22, 1940 and at the time he stated his son, Albert, resided in Greenville, South Carolina. His children were named as Albert and Edward. On this memorandum you noted, "We ought to try to get a line on Einstein, Jr. and where he is."

b7C

The following information has now been developed.

1. The Newark Field Division was unable to determine any information concerning Albert Einstein, Jr. through discreet inquiries at Princeton University where the father, Professor Albert Einstein, is presently located.
2. The Charlotte Field Division determined through discreet inquiry that Albert Einstein, Jr. had left Greenville, South Carolina about 1943.

[Redacted block]

[Redacted block]

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57 MAY 24 1950

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to ~~██████~~ the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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