



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALBERT EINSTEIN

PART 8 OF 9

BUFILE NUMBER: 61-7099

Albert Einstein

61-7099

Section 9

99 Pages Available

TY INFORMATION - SE

SECRET

August 26, 1953

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-42 C/STH
ON 2/10/83

Summary

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Germany. He came to the United States in 1933 and was naturalized on October 1, 1940. He is a Professor of Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Recently an associate at Princeton, New Jersey, advised that Dr. Einstein is aged, is presently in ill health, and as a result his activities are limited.

Since 1951, this Bureau has made considerable inquiry concerning the captioned individual, in view of the reported use of Einstein's Berlin Office by a Soviet Apparatus prior to 1933 and his activities in numerous Communist fronts since 1937.

OK to release per Arms

In 1950 and 1951, another Government Agency furnished this Bureau information from a source described as usually reliable to the effect that Einstein had associated with individuals in Germany, who later became agents for the Soviets. The Fuchs brothers, one of whom was Klaus Fuchs, convicted for violation of the Official Secrets Act of 1911, at London, England, in 1950, were members of the same club as Einstein in Germany prior to 1933. During this time, according to the source, Einstein's cable address was used by a Soviet Apparatus, possibly without Einstein's knowledge, in order to transmit information from the Far East to Soviet agents in Germany. Einstein's personal secretary allegedly intercepted the coded messages from the Soviets and gave them to a Soviet Principal. (G-2 Security Information - Secret)

Informants of known reliability have reported that during the years from 1937 to 1952, Einstein has been a member, sponsor, or otherwise affiliated with the activities of at least thirty-four organizations which have been described as Communist fronts by either the Attorney General of the United States, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, or the California Committee on Un-American Activities. Einstein served as honorary chairman or president of three of these organizations, namely, the

E.F. TOBY:wlh
Original to Colonel Spry
cc - Espionage - SECURITY INFORMATION
(J. E. McMahon, detached)
cc - Foreign Service Dept. (detached)
61-7099

RECORDED - 17
INDEXED - 17

AUG 31 1953

EX-125

SECRET

Section 9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-16 SK/1 PB
REASON 3-5-80
DATE OF REVIEW 3-5-90

~~SECRET~~

National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; the American Birobidjan Committee; and the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Incorporated.

In 1946 a professional associate of Dr. Einstein's, whose reliability is unknown, stated that in his opinion Dr. Einstein had been led to back those who favored the turning over of the atomic bomb to Russia by other men who had persuaded him to affix his signature to certain proposals. This associate advised that he did not believe Einstein was actually a Communist but that he was becoming old and was easily led by those younger men in whom he placed great faith.

The "New York Daily Mirror," a New York City daily newspaper, dated August 17, 1950, contains statements by Louis Budenz, a self-admitted former Communist and former managing editor of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. Budenz was quoted with respect to the Cultural and Scientific Conference held in New York City in March, 1949, as follows:

"Heading the list of those who sponsored and attended the Waldorf Astoria 'Peace' session were Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein, neither a Communist. Mann is a novelist, long a warm defender of Moscow.

The relationships with Mann and Einstein were established by what the Communists called 'remote control' while I was still part of the Red leadership. In both instances, these men were persuaded to their pro-Communist stands by playing on their hatred of Nazism. This I know from what I heard mentioned in Politburo meetings. No more striking illustration could be found of the way well-known men and women of unquestionable integrity are deceived and exploited by the Communists."

[REDACTED]

Congressional material - not
subject to
provisions of FOIA

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

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OK
per
State

One of the messages read at the Asian Congress for World Federation held in Hiroshima, Japan, during November, 1953, was from Dr. Albert Einstein. The general tenor of the various messages was reported to be to the effect that the world faced ruin or prosperity and to wish success to the Congress in its attempts to promote international cooperation and world peace. (State Department - restricted security information; 105-19153-121 p. 5)

The foregoing information is the result of a file review only and should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is furnished for your confidential use and should not be disseminated.

(NOTE: This memorandum is classified "Security Information - Secret" inasmuch as secret information from G-2 is included. Albert Einstein is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation. Unless otherwise quoted, the source of information included in this memorandum is the summary report on Einstein of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey) b7c

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

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[illegible]

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Office Memorandum

2 • UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 1, 1953

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY-R
OO: Newark

Rebulet 9/15/53 mentioning Newark memorandum 8/5/53 and report
of SA [redacted] at Newark same date. Referenced items not received
by Los Angeles. However, documentation furnished Newark by Los Angeles airtel
June 19, 1953 in response to Newark airtel 6/9/53.

RUC

WJM:ADP (Reg.)
cc: Newark (100-32986)

RECORDED - 25

161
OCT 1 1953 1053
1265
ESP SEC 111

It is noted that referenced memorandum dated September 29, 1953, requested that a brief survey of available information be furnished on 26 listed individuals. Bureau files are presently being reviewed on these individuals and you will be furnished with the results when the file review has been completed.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 9/3/53

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS-R

Rerep SA [REDACTED] 8/5/53 at Newark.

Reporting Agent was assigned to Locon at Atlantic City, N. J. when instant report was in the final stages of being typed, and assembled. Hence, the reporting Agent was unable to proofread such.

It is requested that the following corrections be made in rerep:

Page 21, Para. 2, under 'C', Line 4, Organizations.

Page 42, Para. 5, Line 3, 3/11/42 to date, 6/44.

Page 45, Para. 2 and 4, [REDACTED] b7D

Page 55, para. 6, Line 2 [REDACTED]

Page 63, last line - "New Germany" etc.

Page 68, Para. 4, Line 2, Harvard University Observatory and etc.

Page 78, Para. 5, Line 3, was a signer, etc.

Page 81, Line 1 - dated 1/13/53

Para. 2, Line 2 - Committee

Page 82, Para. 3, Line 4 - defendants were represented

Page 84, Para. 3, Line 2 - photograph of Einstein together etc.

Page 86, Last Para., line 2. [REDACTED] b7D

Page 87, Line 1 [REDACTED]

Page 87, Para. 3, Line 4 [REDACTED] b1, b2, b7D

Page 127 [REDACTED]

Page 127 [REDACTED] b1, b2, b7D

Page 127 [REDACTED]

Newark copies are being corrected.

Registered Mail
FBI

62 OCT 13 1953

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61-1077-601

CHANGED TO

62-0-1077-601

NOV 18 1953

1077-601

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 16, 1953

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-12677)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R

ReBulet to Newark, with copy to Miami, dated
September 15, 1953.

Referenced letter refers to a Newark memorandum
and the report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 5,
1953, at Newark, concerning the captioned subject.

It is stated that the dissemination of referenced
report is being held in abeyance until appropriately
amended documented pages were received from auxiliary
offices.

This is to advise that the Miami Division has not
received any request to submit amended documented pages
and an appropriate documentation with regard to ALBERT
EINSTEIN was submitted to the Newark Office June 5,
1953. Accordingly, no further action is contemplated
by Miami.

CBS:mjs
REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Newark (RM) (100-32986)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-80 BY SP1GSKIPB

RECORDED 17
EX-122

21 SEP 18 1953

SEP 24 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R

DATE: 9/22/53

Rebulet to Newark, 9/15/53.

Remylet, 8/5/53.

Rerep of SA [REDACTED] 8/5/53, Newark.

Requests for documentation have been submitted to the Miami, Indianapolis, and Los Angeles Offices and numerous requests for documentation from the New York Office are in dictation.

My letter of 8/5/53 was not intended to recommend that the dissemination of the Bureau copies be held in abeyance but only the copies at the Newark Office to be disseminated to the various field offices for their information. Hence, in the event referenced report is approved for dissemination, it is suggested that such dissemination be made to the appropriate Government agencies and Newark advised so dissemination to local ONI, G-2, and INS can be made.

It is noted that there are over fifty separate requests for documentation from the New York Office and it is suggested that it is not necessary to hold in abeyance copies of the report to be furnished agencies which would not receive copies of the administrative page

REGISTERED MAIL

VEM: bmm

RECORDED - 38

OCT 1 1953

DATE: September 23, 1953

to Director, FBI (61-7099)

FROM SAC, Indianapolis (100-10509)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to Newark September 15, 1953.

Indianapolis furnished all information in file to Newark by letter June 9, 1953.

FLAK: BH

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986)

RECORDED 20

Dr. J. H. H. H.

OCT 1 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 9/29/53

FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS-RRerep of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53 and Newark letter dated 8/5/53. *b7c*

Rerep inadvertently carries Bufile as [REDACTED] Bufile should be corrected to read 61-7099. This correction has been made in the Newark copies.

Documentation is requested for the following. It is noted that the original notes of the New York informants were submitted to the Bureau. Newark is in receipt of all documentation with the exception of the name of the agent to whom furnished and the exact location of the original notes.

REGISTERED MAIL

VEM:mp

RECORDED - 82

2 1953

*12/3/54**64**EXP*

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[REDACTED]

b7C

It is requested that the Bureau indices be searched for any sub-
versive information pertaining to these individuals and a brief summary of
any such information found be furnished the Newark Office.

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32 Reference is made to the correlation memo received from the Bureau
33 dated 1/7/53. It is noted that names of several individuals were listed
34 throughout as visa applicants and names of individuals submitted by the
35 Inter-Departmental Committee of Political Refugees, wherein EINSTEIN was
36 listed as an interested party or reference. Where reference is made to
37 the Bureau files, this file number is being set forth.

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39 Names of these individuals are as follows:

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41 Name Bufile Application Date

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BAC - Newark (100-32906)

October 26, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099) - 64

RECORDED

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurmemo 9-29-53, captioned as above.

In referenced memorandum you requested documentation with respect to the names of the Agents to whom certain listed notes were furnished and the location of the notes in files. Set forth below is the requested information from files which appears in the same order as reported in referenced memorandum:

b7D

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2 - New York (100-32906)

JEM:eme

COMM - FBI

OCT 26 1953

MAILED 31

UNED
DATE 5/5/10
VS PI 6516/108

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APPROPRIATE AGENCY
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/17/53

Date: October 14, 1953

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HELEN DUKAS, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 100-338078)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-7099)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1/ALB/BRK
DATE 12/16/82

deduced
per
Army
both
dated
12/23/81.

Reference is made to our investigation of captioned subjects. Copies of investigative reports have been periodically forwarded to you. The latest is the report of Special Agent Thomas E. Kelly, dated March 24, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey, in the Dukas case, and the report of Special Agent Vincent E. Murphy, dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey, in the Einstein case.

A review of our files reflects that the investigations are predicated upon a report from the Department of the Army indicating that the former address of Albert Einstein in Berlin, Germany, was used as a telegraph address by Comintern agents until about 1933, and that his senior secretary handled the messages. You will note that our investigation in the United States has established that Helen Dukas has been Einstein's secretary and housekeeper since 1935, at which time both Einstein and Dukas entered the United States and in all probability, she was similarly employed prior to 1935.

per
Army

- 1 - Liaison Representative, Heidelberg, Germany (For Information)
- 2 - Newark (100-29614; 100-32986)
- 1 - Foreign Service Desk

JEM:ems

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 15 1953
MAILED

77 OCT 21 1953

MAILED, 6 INT. 5-8-53
FBI REC'D - FBI IN 1-2-53
DATE OF REVIEW 5-8-53

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-338078-11

~~SECRET~~

Our files further reflect that the latest information received from the Department of the Army was the memorandum dated January 8, 1953, with enclosures, containing the results of investigation in this matter in Germany.

It will be appreciated if the Department of the Army will complete its investigation at the earliest possible time and forward the results to this Bureau.

*See additional
invest conducted
by G-2 in Austria
& furnished B-2 by
G-2 by memo
dated 12/2/53
EAM*

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: November 4, 1953

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-2392)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from Miami to Newark dated 9/4/53. Newark by letter to WFO dated 9/28/53 requested the pertinent issue of the "Berliner Tageblatt" be located and furnished to the Bureau and Newark Office. Enclosed is a photostat of an article appearing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" dated 8/27/20 by ALBERT EINSTEIN. This article extends over 3 pages.

The Bureau is requested to translate instant article and furnish the results to interested offices if the contents indicate such action is warranted. RUC.

warranted

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)

2 - Newark (100-32986) (RM)

2 - Miami (100-12677) (RM)

5/5/80 SP16STIPB

RECORDED - 72

61-7099-66

INDEXED - 72

1st. with end
12-4-53

COPIES AND SPECIMENS RETAINED FOR

FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

12933

OCT 11 1953

11/4/53

C O P Y

SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

September 4, 1953

SAC, MIAMI (100-12677)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7D

[redacted] called at the Miami Division in connection with captioned individual. [redacted], an individual of German origin who has been in the United States but a few years, stated that he has known of the subject for many years and that in 1905, EINSTEIN developed a hypothetical theory of relativity.

b7D

In 1919, according to [redacted] the German Left wing press hailed EINSTEIN as a great scientist. At about that time also, he claims, EINSTEIN started meetings in Berlin University and embarked upon philosophical discussions. As a result of these discussions, [redacted] claims he told EINSTEIN that he was not a scientist or a philosopher, but was a politician and would bring the German people to anarchism and Communism. In replying, [redacted] claims, EINSTEIN attacked him through the editorial column of the Berliner Tageblatt, and, in an article that appeared, as near as [redacted] could recall, sometime between August 20 and 25, 1920, EINSTEIN made a statement that he had been accused of being a Communist. [redacted] EINSTEIN continued that he admitted that he was a Communist.

b7D

[redacted] he had made attempts to locate pertinent issues of the Berliner Tageblatt in the Library of Congress in Washington, and in the New York Public Library, but that he had been unsuccessful in doing so, probably because of his unfamiliarity with library procedures in this country and due to his unfamiliarity with the language in making himself clearly understood.

b7D

He fixed the date of the newspaper article containing EINSTEIN's admission of being a Communist as shortly prior to the 82nd Assembly of the Corporation of German Scientists for Natural Research and Medical Research, which took place at Bad Nauheim, Germany, in September, 1920.

CN:rew
REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/80 BY SP1 GSK/BB / 5

C O P Y

copy
MM 100-12677

The foregoing is furnished for your information for such additional inquiry as may be necessary, the Miami Division not having any data on record to indicate whether or not this item of information has previously been furnished and explored.

SAC, Washington Field (105-2392)

December 4, 1953

Director, FBI (62-7029)

ALBERT INSTANT
IS - R

RECORDED-96

REGISTERED MAIL

INDEXED-96

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated November 4, 1953.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

MAILED 6

DEC 4 1953

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Miami (100-12677)

1 - Newark (100-32986)

DEC 5 1953

BRANSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

L. 5/5/80

SPICER

100-12677

100-32986

100-12677

100-32986

"Berliner Tageblatt" (Evening Edition)
 August 27, 1923

Page 1

(cont'd. to
page 2)MY ANSWER

re: Theory of Antirelativity Inc.

by
ALBERT EINSTEIN

Under the unassuming name of "Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Naturforscher (Study Group of German Natural Philosophers)" a motley crew has joined together whose present purpose of existence is to lower the theory of relativity and so as its originator in the eyes of nonphysicists. Recently the Messrs. ~~WILHELM~~ and ~~HEINRICH~~ gave a first lecture along these lines in the ~~Wilhelmshafen~~ (auditorium). I am very well aware of the fact that these two speakers are unworthy of an answer by me but I have good reasons to believe that every notice, that the strictly for truth, lies at the bottom of this enterprise. (If I were a German national with or without ~~naustika~~ instead of a Jew with liberal, international views then.....) I am answering for the sole reason that this has been repeatedly desired by well-wishers so that my conception might become known.

First, I would like to say that, as far as I know, there is hardly a scholar today who has done noteworthy investigations in the field of theoretic physics who would not admit that the entire theory of relativity in itself has been built up logically and is in harmony with those experimental facts which have been gained up until now. The most outstanding theoretic physicists - I will name H. A. ~~LORENTZ~~, ~~PLANCK~~, ~~DE HAAS~~, ~~DE HAAS~~, ~~LORENTZ~~, ~~LORENTZ~~, ~~LORENTZ~~, ~~LORENTZ~~ - are linked with the foundation of the theory and have contributed most valuable facts to the theory. As outspoken opponent of the theory of relativity, I would name only ~~LORENTZ~~ among the physicists of international importance. In addition ~~LORENTZ~~ as master of experimental physics in theoretical physics, however, he has accomplished nothing so far and his objections against the general theory of relativity are so superficial that I have not considered it necessary to answer them in detail. I am considering doing this now.

TRANSLATED BY:

OLIVIA L. McMAHON (mejo)

December 2, 1953

Gladys L. Lasker

*) This statement ends abruptly here and is given exactly as in the "Berliner Tageblatt."

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I am being accused of pushing propaganda for the theory of relativity which is in bad taste. I can surely say that I have always been a friend of the well-considered, plain word and of the concise presentation. High-sounding phrases and words give no good picture whether they are related to the theory of relativity or anything else. I have often made fun over effusions which now have been attributed to me. Furthermore, I give these gentlemen of that association this privilege.

Now to the lectures. Mr. WYLAND, who does not seem to be any kind of an expert (Dr.? engineer? politician? I was unable to find out), has not brought out anything realistic. He indulged in gross rudeness and base accusations. The second speaker, Mr. GURNEY, presented, on the one hand, direct attacks, on the other hand, he tried to evoke a false impression by the one-sided choice of material and by distortion and thus creating a false impression in the mind of the uninformed layman. The following examples show this:

Mr. GURNEY asserted that the theory of relativity led to solipsism, an assertion which every expert will consider a joke. Hereby he bases himself upon the known example of the two watches (or twins), of which one of them, in respect to the "inertia system" (etc.), has made a round trip, the other one has not. He asserts - in spite of the fact that this has been repeatedly disproved to him by the best experts of the theory, both orally and in writing - that the theory leads, in this case, to the really nonsensical result that of two watches lying side by side, each one is slow in respect to the other one. This I can only grasp as an attempt of intentional misleading of the lay public.

Furthermore Mr. GURNEY refers to Mr. LEUBNER's objections which are related to many mechanical examples from everyday life. These are invalid on the grounds of my general proof that the assertions of the general theory on relativity agree, in the first approach, with those of classical mechanics.

The statements that Mr. GURNEY made regarding the experimental substantiation of the theory are, for me, the most decisive proof that he is not concerned with the revelation of the true facts.

Mr. LEREND wants to show that the perihelion movement of Mercury can be explained without the theory of relativity. There are two possibilities for this. Either, one invents special interplanetary masses which are so large and are distributed in such manner that they show a perihelion movement like the one observed; this is naturally a highly dissatisfactory way out compared to the one given by the theory of relativity which furnishes us the perihelion movement of Mercury without any other special assumption. Or else, one refers to GERBER who came out with the correct formula for perihelion movement before I did. However, experts not only agree that GERBER's deductions are completely wrong but that it is impossible to obtain the formula as a consequence of the assumptions set forth by GERBER. Therefore Mr. GERBER's work is completely worthless, a theoretic experiment which failed. I ascertained that the general theory of relativity is the first true explanation for the perihelion movement of Mercury. Originally, I did not mention GERBER's work because I did not know about it when I wrote my work on the perihelion movement of Mercury, but I would have had occasion to mention it had I known about it. The personal attacks, which the Messrs. GERBER and LEREND have directed against me regarding this circumstance, are generally considered unfair by true experts. I felt it beneath me to mention a word about this prior to now.

Mr. GERBER permitted the reliability of the hitherto completed English measurements on the deflection of sun rays to appear in a wrong light by mentioning only one of the three independent groups of photographs which had to give false results due to distortions of the heliostatic mirror. He suppressed the fact that the English astronomers themselves pointed out in their official reports, that the results of their experiments were a brilliant confirmation of the general theory of relativity.

Mr. GERBER suppressed that data collected up to now on red-deflection in the spectrum lines still contradicts itself and that a definite solution of this matter, is still lacking. He merely mentioned the witnesses opposed to the existence of the line deflection predicted by the theory of relativity but he suppressed that through the latest investigations by GILL, DUNNELL, and PRYOR these former rays have been robbed of their complete freedom.

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Finally, I would like to say that, upon my instigation, a discussion of the theory of relativity will be taken up at the meeting of the scientific-research experts. Then, everyone who dares venture out in front of a scientific forum, can "con" his objections.

Abroad, it will make a peculiar impression, particularly upon my Dutch and English colleagues, Mr. H. A. LORENTZ and Mr. EINSTEIN, who have been deeply impressed in the theory of relativity and who have lectured on it repeatedly; when they see that the theory as well as its originator in Germany himself is thus being slandered.

ALBERT EINSTEIN WANTS TO LEAVE BERLIN

The personal attacks against Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN, already mentioned in the article regarding the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Naturforscher", have had a result which is very disgraceful for Berlin: ALBERT EINSTEIN, disgusted by the all-German run-ins and the pseudoscientific methods of his opponents, wants to turn his back on the capital of the Reich. So that is the condition of the spiritual culture in Berlin in the year 1920! A world-renowned scientist whom the Dutch have called to Leiden as a professor emeritus; to whom the American Columbia University has awarded the grand gold medal; whom Swedish and Norwegian societies elect as their honorary member; whose work on the theory of relativity appears as one of the first German books after the war in English language: such a man gets so disgusted that he has to leave the city which considers itself the center of German mental culture. A disgrace!

We do not want to think that this is the last word in an affair which is not only important for the world of science. It is the duty of the University of Berlin to do everything to keep this outstanding teacher and scientist in Berlin. And ALBERT EINSTEIN, who stands above base attacks, will after patient and calm consideration, it is to be hoped, not grant this favor to his enemies, i.e. clear out in the face of their senseless vociferations. All those who desire to hold German science high in the future also, must now support this man.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b2, b7C, D, E with no segregable material available for release to you.
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEWARK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AOB

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/2-6,9,12/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject on 5/15/45 sent telegram to Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade meeting praising Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade fight against Fascism. Recently EINSTEIN congratulated GEORGE S. WUCHINICH for his "manly" attitude in refusing to testify at Senate Internal Security Committee and

[REDACTED]

"Morning Freiheit" editorial of 6/15/53 lauds EINSTEIN's opposition to Internal Security investigations; and states that EINSTEIN orders the American intellectuals to "refuse to testify".

DETAILS:

I. EINSTEIN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, 1945

[REDACTED] sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a telegram was read from Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN, in which he praised the efforts of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade for their continued fight against Fascism.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Copy COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau (61-1099) (RM) 3 - Newark (100-32986) (RM) 2 - New York (105-6252)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 36 INDEXED - 36 NOV 25 1953
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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[REDACTED]

(C) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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NY 05-6252

CONFIDENTIAL

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III. EINSTEIN ADVISES AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS TO
"REFUSE TO TESTIFY"

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of June 15, 1953, on page 4, columns 1 and 2. This article was translated by SE [REDACTED]:

"Prof. Einstein's Proud Call To American Intellectuals"

"The spiritual greatness of that genial intellectual, Albert Einstein, rests on the fact that he does not shut himself up in his study with 'purely scientific' theories, but that he displays a warm heart and a vital interest toward the most important problems of living people, his people and his country.

"A wonderful confirmation of this is his letter to the New York teacher, William Fowenglass, who, by means of a letter, asked him a theoretical question, and about such a

NY 65-6252

"practical thing as the inquisition hearings, which the many Washington and local 'Un-American' committees are conducting against teachers, writers, artists and other intellectuals.

"Professor Einstein got rid of the theoretical question with a few words; but concerning the reactionary witch-hunts and inquisitions, he answered in detail, with a proud and courageous call to American intellectuals. He orders them to 'refuse to testify' for the inquisitors, explaining that 'it is a disgrace for an unblemished citizen to submit to such an inquisition, and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution.'

"Professor Einstein is sufficiently acquainted with current, rampant American reaction to realize that an intellectual who refuses to answer the inquisitors may expect economic persecution and even jail. But he knows that 'if enough people are prepared to take this serious step (refusing to answer the inquisitors, in spite of threats and dangers) they will be successful if they do not 'the intellectuals of our country do not deserve better than the enslavement being readied for them.'

"Albert Einstein's voice must and will be heard throughout the world. But, primarily, it must be heard in our country, in the United States, in 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' which, under the poisonous influence of McCarthyism and McCarranism, is being transformed into the 'land of the terrorized and persecuted'. By his call to the American intellectuals, Professor Einstein has placed himself at the head of the growing number of those who protest against the witch-hunts. He has made it the urgent and noble job of American intellectuals to protect their own honor and liberties together with the honor of democratic America."

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following

105-6252

concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)

"3. 'The official Communist newspaper published in the Yiddish tongue. For many years, M.J. Olgin was editor of Freiheit. Olgin was one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for 20 years.'
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 242.)

"4. 'One of the daily papers published by the Communist Party.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 331.)"

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13 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

MISCELLANEOUS

18 The information contained in this report is a
19 compilation of information which has been designated for
20 the subject's New York file from various sources in
21 New York. This information is being reported for
22 inclusion in the Newark files, inasmuch as Newark is office
23 of origin and is presently preparing an extensive summary
24 report regarding the subject.
25
26

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28 REFERENCE:

29 Newark airtel to New York, 6/11/53.
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)
FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)
SUBJECT ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R

DATE 11/27/53

RE: Mylet 9/22/53 and rerep of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53
at Newark.

It is requested that the Newark Office be advised whether or not referenced report is approved for dissemination so that copies maintained in this office can be disseminated locally to INS, G-2, DIO, and OSI.

VEM:kmp

(REGISTERED MAIL)

SP
RECORDED - 15
EX-101

69

SAC, Newark (100-32986)

December 28, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099)-69

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet dated November 27, 1953, and reference
report of SA [REDACTED], dated August 5, 1953, at
Newark.

The Bureau has no objection to your office
disseminating copies of referenced report to the agencies
referred to in your referenced let. For your information,
referenced report has been disseminated by the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/80 BY SP1 GSK/PA

EHM: eeg

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MAILED 4
DEC 28 1953
COMM - FBI

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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29

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

Army report regarding another individual with the name Albert Einstein which was placed in the wrong file.

☐ For your information: _____

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

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10, Newark (100-32986)

December 3, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7099)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurmemo dated September 29, 1953, and Bureau reply dated October 26, 1953. Referenced memorandum dated September 29, 1953, requested documentation of certain data from informants which was furnished in Bureau reply dated October 26, 1953, and also requested a summary of information in Bureau files on 26 individuals.

In connection with the summary of information on the 26 individuals, main files only were reviewed as it was not deemed practicable to attempt to review all references. It is not believed that a review of all references would serve a logical purpose at this time, inasmuch as the only need for the information is the fact that Einstein's name was furnished either as a sponsor or in some other similar capacity at the time the individual applied for entry into the United States.

Bureau files do not contain any pertinent subversive data that would be applicable to the case on Albert Einstein with respect to the following individuals:

COMM - FBI
DEC 3 1953
MAILED 41

50 DEC 11 1953

67C 61-7099-71

DEC 9 1953
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10 1953

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DEC 11 1953

Enclosure

2 - New York (100-32986) (For Information)

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11 Bureau files on the above individuals reflect
12 that for the most part, Einstein sponsored the individual
13 for entry into the United States.
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15 Subversive derogatory information concerning
16 the remaining individuals inso. or as it may be pertinent
17 to the Einstein case is set forth as follows:
18

19
20 b7C [REDACTED]
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22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Heidelberg, Germany

VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: December 15, 1953

To: Director, FBI

From: Liaison Representative, Heidelberg (100-0-214)

Subject: [REDACTED] b7c

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-7099)

Rebulet to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, dated October 14, 1953.

I have checked the records of G-2, Headquarters, USARHQR, in this case and they reveal that investigation within Germany, which was conducted at the direction of G-2, Washington, was completed and the results thereof forwarded to G-2 in Washington on November 28, 1952. The results of this investigation may have been the information furnished by the Department of the Army to the Bureau on January 8, 1953. Since that time G-2 in USARHQR has received no instructions to conduct further investigation by G-2 in Washington, nor has it received any further comment with regard to this case.

The above is for the Bureau's information in the event the Bureau may wish to further communicate with G-2 in Washington.

GAVIDMO

76 DEC 22 1953

DEC 29 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 12/28/53

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

IS - R

OO: Newark

Re Oklahoma City let to Newark, 10/8/53, setting forth the results of the interview with [REDACTED] of Tulsa, Oklahoma. This letter states that the incident between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] occurred after FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had been President "for several years" and that, according to [REDACTED] it did not occur in the early 1930's "as he had previously indicated."

The "morgue" of the Los Angeles Times newspaper disclosed that ALBERT EINSTEIN just arrived in the Los Angeles area on December 31, 1930, and stayed temporarily at the residence of ARTHUR FLEMING in Pasadena, California, and at a bungalow near the California Institute of Technology from January 4, 1931, until February 27, 1931, when he departed for New York City. He arrived a second time on December 30, 1931, and stayed temporarily at the residence of ARTHUR FLEMING in Pasadena and in a two-room suite at the Athenaeum (faculty residence) on the campus of the California Institute of Technology from January 5, 1932, until March 4, 1932, when he embarked for Germany. He arrived a third time on January 10, 1933, and again stayed at the Athenaeum until March 12, 1933, when he departed for New York City en route to Belgium.

"Morgue" records disclosed no subsequent visits by ALBERT EINSTEIN to the Los Angeles area during the 1930's and disclosed no information connecting him with the Ambassador Hotel other than his attendance of dinners and other functions held there in his honor.

PJR:mcb
Reg.

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986) (Reg)
2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (Reg)
2 - New York (Reg)

Los Angeles
cc: Oklahoma City
Newark
ARG: [REDACTED]
1-15-54

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15 Concerning CHARLIE CHAPLIN, who is also involved in
16 the incident, the column of HEDDA HOPPER in the Los Angeles
17 Times dated January 11, 1939, remarks that ALBERT EINSTEIN
18 was reportedly "backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN in his dictator
19 picture" and adds, "You'll remember they're great friends--
20 friendship started way back in 1931 when they met aboard a
21 boat coming to California. CHARLIE entertained EINSTEIN
22 and took him to the opening of 'City Lights'..."

23 "Morgue" records further disclose that ALBERT
24 EINSTEIN's wife accompanied him on each of the three visits;
25 also, that during each visit they (rather exceptionally)
26 visited a SAMUEL UNTERMYER, a "famous" New York lawyer, who
27 maintained his winter residence in Palm Springs, California.

28 Concerning his family background, "morgue" records
29 disclose ALBERT EINSTEIN was first married to a Serbian woman
30 named MILEVA MARIC, by whom he had two sons, ALBERT and
31 EDOUARD; that he and his first wife separated in 1914; and
32 that he subsequently married Frau ELSA EINSTEIN. A news item
33 dated April 6, 1933, mentions two daughters having fled
34 Germany. The older daughter, unnamed, was mentioned as
35 having arrived in Holland. The younger, "married to a
36 Russian," is undoubtedly MARGOT MARIANOFF, who married DIMITRI
37 MARIANOFF in November, 1937.
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LA 05-1636

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For the information of the offices concerned,
newspaper accounts mention that the subject and his wife were
accompanied on their first visit by two secretaries, one of
whom is named as HELENE DUKAS.

b7C

b7C

Los Angeles (105-1636)

January 15, 1954

RECORDED 30

Director, FBI (61-7000) 72

ISLAT KINSHIP
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7c Reurlet 12-28-53 requesting Bureau permission
to interview [REDACTED]

b7D
C This interview should be held in abeyance until
Oklahoma City has reported the results of its recontact
with [REDACTED] who is the original source of the
substantive information concerning [REDACTED] When this infor-
mation is received, the Los Angeles office should again
submit its request to interview Tycha in accordance with
Bureau instructions regarding the request to interview
security subjects.

cc - O - Oklahoma City (105-6136)

R - Report (100-28000)

ARJ:ags

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

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]
 FROM [REDACTED]
 SUBJECT SAC, NEWARK [REDACTED]

DATE: 12/30/53

Reference is made to Newark letter to the Bureau dated 10/29/53.

Miami Office has advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], advised that he had no information concerning members of the office staff of Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN in Berlin, Germany, prior to 1933.

[REDACTED] advised, however, that one [REDACTED] believed to be an instructor at Princeton, N. J., was a close associate of EINSTEIN in Berlin and might possibly have information concerning the employees of EINSTEIN's office staff prior to 1933.

Investigation at Princeton, N. J. failed to reflect that [REDACTED] was a member of the faculty at Princeton University.

REGISTERED MAIL

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Ltr to Director
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[REDACTED]

100-20070

January 18, 1950

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

ALBERT EINSTEIN
1879-1955
(Bureau file 61-7005)

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concern-
ing captioned subjects, with particular reference to our
communication dated December 1, 1949, enclosing a copy of
your investigation regarding Einstein.

Our investigation in the United States indicates that
[REDACTED], who in 1934-1942 was a visiting professor
at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, was
a close associate of Einstein in Berlin and might possibly have
facilitated Einstein's departure from Germany in 1933.

[REDACTED]

It is requested that [REDACTED] determine
whether or not Einstein was a member of Einstein's
office staff in Berlin, Germany, during the period 1933-1942.
It should also be determined whether [REDACTED] and
other persons who were members of Einstein's staff during that
period and secure any pertinent information on Einstein's
departure from Germany.

b7C

cc - Liaison Representative VIA ARMY OFFICE
Neidoltherp, Germany (for information)
cc - Newark (100-20014; 100-38000)
cc - Foreign Service Desk
ARJ:elo

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JAN 18 1950
MAILED

ORIGINAL FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 1/15/54

FROM : SAC, New York (105-6252)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

IS - R

(OO: Newark)

Re Los Angeles letter to the Director, dated 12/28/53, which reflected that the "Morgue" records of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper disclosed that the subject's wife accompanied him on each of three visits to California and that during each visit they visited SAMUEL UNTERMYER, a "famous" New York lawyer who maintained his winter residence in Palm Springs, California.

2-Los Angeles (105-1636) (RM)
2-Newark (105-62936) (RM)

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 64

JAN 2 1954

HDC:MOH

JAN 19 1954

Letter to Director
NY 105-6252

See Page 1. b7D, C

[REDACTED]

See Page 1. b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

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b7C

Jan 1, 1954

First Bureau Investigation
Hiding in, etc.

Dear Sir;

RECENT

After reading Article 1, I wish to gain more knowledge of his ideas and theories. Also would like possible to obtain his address and place the state in which he lives. If it is possible to state the above for at least one of the sources from which I may obtain information.

Thank you

b7C

RECORDED - 82

JAN 12 1954

SP 1 GSK JPLB

5-8-80

EX-11

51

RECORDED - 82
INDEXED - 82

January 12, 1954

G. I. R. - 7

[REDACTED] b7c
Aurora, Illinois

Dear [REDACTED]

With reference to your letter postmarked
January 8, 1954, Dr. Albert Einstein's address is
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED
5/8/80 DISPIGS FIPB

NOTE: Address per Bureau library.

ELT:ljc

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

53 JAN

COMM - FBI
JAN 12 1954
JAN 19 1954

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

19

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

Army report regarding another individual with the name Albert Einstein which was placed in the wrong file

☐ For your information: _____

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

61-7099-76

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 2/24/54

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By letter of 2/19/54, District Intelligence Officer, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa., requested that a copy of SA [REDACTED] report dated 8/5/53 at Newark be forwarded to him. This is to advise that a copy of the above report was furnished to the above mentioned.

CDT:AM

RECORDED - 6

EX-115

52 MAR 2 1954

61-7099-77

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, D 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:

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7556

77 MAR 24 1954

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

EP 3/10/5

Ex-Red Testifies On Einstein Fund

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Testimony was developed at a McCarthy hearing today that Albert Einstein, the famed physicist, collected funds in 1945 for an organization the Attorney General tabbed as subversive four years later.

The witness before the Senate investigations subcommittee was Peter A. Gragis of Levittown, N. Y., self-described former communist.

Roy Cohn, subcommittee counsel, asked whether Gragis had taken part in or made contributions to communist-front organizations, specifically mentioning the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

Gragis testified that he had received a letter from Einstein in 1945 asking for contributions to the committee and had collected \$21 from fellow employees at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N. J.

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ENCLOSURE

61 7091

March 26, 1954

100-29614

Director, FBI (61-7099)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R

Reference is made to New York letter dated March 3, 1954, entitled, "Ernest Joseph Patski, was., Espionage - R," which set forth information obtained from Peter A. Grogan concerning a check payable to subject in the amount of \$21.

You are requested to report this information in captioned file in the next report.

WCK:lgm

5/5/80 SP 6-11/13

RECORDED - 16

COMM - FBI
MAR 26 1954
MAILED 28

MAR 28 1954
182

- 53 Olson
- 54 add
- 55 Nichols
- 56 Belmont
- 57 Clegg
- 58 Glavin
- 59 Harbo
- 60 Rosen
- 61 Tracy
- 62 Gearty
- 63 Mohr
- 64 Winterrowd
- 65 Tele. Room
- 66 Holloman
- 67 Gandy

80

W

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : JFM (61) SAC, Los Angeles (105-1636)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS-R
OO: Newark

DATE: 5/11/54

The following is a summary of interesting information concerning the subject and members of his household during the period from approximately 1929 to 1939, which was obtained from records of the "morgue" of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper:

(An article by HEDDA HOWER entitled, "Hedda Hower's Hollywood" in the January 11, 1931, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" states that) EINSTEIN and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were "great friends", their friendship having started "way back in 1911" when they met aboard a boat coming to California; that CHAPLIN later entertained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of the film entitled, "City Lights."

EINSTEIN, his wife, and two children (including HEDDA DUKAS, his private secretary) arrived in Pasadena, California, from San Diego, California, on New Year's Eve, 1930. He was a guest in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING, member of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology (CIT) for a few days until he moved into a bungalow located at 707 South Oakland Avenue, Pasadena. He originally planned six weeks of rest, seclusion and research in Southern California. He was scheduled to visit CHAPLIN's film studio on January 14, 1931. Later it was reported his wife "likes" CHAPLIN. EINSTEIN attended a testimonial banquet of the Los Angeles Jewish Community at the Ambassador Hotel on February 16, 1931, and was honored guest at the annual banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the same hotel on February 23, 1931. He departed from Los Angeles in the private car of the President of the Santa Fe Railway on February 27, 1931. He was accepted as "great relative" by the Hopi Indian Tribe while en route to the East Coast; and in Chicago, Illinois, he read a prepared speech from the rear platform of the train (on March 4, 1931), during which he advocated resistance to military service "at all times." While passing through Chicago, he was visited by

WJM:PKB
REGISTERED

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986) (REGISTERED)
1 - Oklahoma City (INFO) (100-6135) (REGISTERED)

68 MAY 26 1954

LA 100-1630

"noted architect" FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT. He departed from New York City aboard the liner "Deutschland" on March 5, 1931, having earlier breakfasted with a "Cleveland surgeon", Dr. GEORGE W. CHILE.

On June 26, 1931, he sent a letter to Governor ROLPH of California, condemning the case against TOM MOONEY and WARREN BILLINGS as a miscarriage of justice, and appealing for absolute pardon for them. On July 5, 1931, it was reported that one Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT had obtained the adhesion of EINSTEIN, THOMAS MAHN, LION FEUCHTWANGER, GEORGE LEDEBAUR, and others to a "German committee" formed by GOLDSCHMIDT in support of "DREISER's committee", which had been organized to save eight Negroes at Scottsboro, Alabama, from the electric chair. On July 26, 1931, it was reported that according to EINSTEIN, man is here on earth for the sake of other men; that "his God is the God of Spinoza; and that he could not imagine a God who rewards and punishes."

EINSTEIN (apparently accompanied by his wife and stepdaughter, MARCOE MARIANOFF) arrived in California from Germany aboard the steamer "Portland" on December 30, 1931. Almost immediately, he confirmed having written a letter to Governor ROLPH concerning the MOONEY case. Again he was temporarily a guest in the home of ARTHUR H. FLEMING at 1003 South Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, until he moved into a two-room suite at the Athenaeum, faculty residence on the campus of CIT. It was reported on February 3, 1932, that EINSTEIN's wife had arranged an exhibit of sculptures by her daughter, Mrs. MARIANOFF, at the Grace Nicholson Art Gallery, 46 North Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena, featuring five small works in bronze and three figures of Russian peasants in ceramics. EINSTEIN and his wife embarked for Germany aboard the Hamburg-American liner "San Francisco" on March 4, 1932.

It was reported on December 6, 1932, that EINSTEIN had been angry at questions put to him at the American Consulate (apparently in Berlin) regarding his "political affiliations" and had threatened to cancel his trip to the United States, and that his wife, also angry, had stated that her husband had no political affiliations but was a "confirmed pacifist." EINSTEIN and his wife arrived in Pasadena, California, from Germany on January 10, 1933, the expenses of their sojourn in the United States being borne by the Oberlander Trust of the Carl Storz

LA 105-162

Foundation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was originally created to further amicable German-American relationships. They planned to spend their two months visit at the Athenaeum. Reportedly, his wife kept his books and handled his finances during his visit. (Sons by his first wife, MILEVA MARIC, a Serbian from whom he separated in 1914, are identified as ALBERT and EDOUARD EINSTEIN.) It was announced on January 15, 1933, that EINSTEIN was programmed as the principal speaker at a mass meeting dedicated to the abolition of war scheduled the following Sunday at 8:00 P.M. at the University of California at Los Angeles under the auspices of the Southern California Conference Against War, which organization was identified as an outgrowth of the National Student Congress Against War. It was reported that the above-mentioned meeting had the endorsement of LEO GALLAGHER, CLINTON J. TART, PAUL JORDAN SMITH and others. However, according to an announcement by the CIT, the above engagement of EINSTEIN was cancelled, provision having been made for a nation-wide broadcast under the auspices of "students of all Southern California colleges and universities" in order "to meet requests from thousands of organizations soliciting EINSTEIN to speak." On January 25, 1933, it was announced that one Mrs. GEORGE M. WILLARD would entertain EINSTEIN and "Architect" WRIGHT at an informal dinner. On February 5, 1933, it was reported that EINSTEIN had proposed a congress of 25 greatest minds in the world, 12 of whom from the United States must be powerful personalities of "international renown, recognized for their liberal views," which congress would function in the best interests of the human race and would raise its voice whenever mankind was confronted with grave problems. In a final press conference in Pasadena on March 10, 1933, on the eve of his and his wife's scheduled departure for Chicago and New York via the Santa Fe Railway, he stated, in replying to a question regarding his reaction to the Hitler regime in Germany: "I shall not go home! As long as there is a possibility...I will reside only in a land in which political freedom, tolerance and equality for all citizens before the law are conserved." (Before HITLER won control in Germany, EINSTEIN had planned to sail for Germany following a banquet in his honor at the Hotel Commodore in New York City the following Wednesday.) This press conference was held in the Athenaeum with Dr. R. E. TOLMAN, "noted for his theory of a 'pulsating universe' and the primary," the EINSTEIN right helping him phrase his answers in English.

LA 105-1626

On April 6, 1933, it was reported that EINSTEIN had announced that his two stepdaughters had fled from Germany. The younger of the two was identified as "married to a Russian" and the older, the announcement added, had arrived in South Poland.

On October 15, 1935, addressing the 72nd Convocation of the University of the State of New York in Albany, EINSTEIN told the assembled educators that the worst thing in their profession was "for a school principally to work with methods of fear, force and artificial authority," that "such treatment destroys the sound sentiments, the sincerity and the self-confidence of the pupils. It produces the submissive subject. It is no wonder that such schools are the rule in Germany and Russia."

According to HEDDA HOPPER, on January 13, 1936, EINSTEIN was reported to be backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN's "dictator movie."

* * * *

Concerning EINSTEIN's pacifist views, an article which appeared in the June 23, 1929, issue of the Los Angeles "Times", dateline at Berlin, published the text of EINSTEIN's reply to a question put to him by the Prague review, "Die Wehrheit," the printing of which reply had led to the confiscation of that publication by the Czechoslovakian Government. The following quotation clearly indicates EINSTEIN's adherence to absolute pacifism at the time: "In case of war I should refuse all war service, direct or indirect, and endeavor to persuade my friends to do likewise, irrespective of rights or wrongs of the war's origin."

The Los Angeles "Times" library records failed to disclose EINSTEIN having visited Southern California at any other time during the 1930's than as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. Incidentally, an article by WILLIAM S. BARTON in the Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine dated April 24, 1938, entitled, "Our Expanding Universe" mentions that: "When the greatest brain of the age (EINSTEIN) was sojourning in Pasadena, it was his habit to autograph pictures only for those who were willing to donate a bit of silver to the science the scientists expound...."

LA 105-1636

The foregoing information was developed incidental to determining when EINSTEIN was in Southern California and when [REDACTED] could have possibly introduced [REDACTED] to EINSTEIN in the Ambassador Hotel. For the information of the Bureau and offices concerned, [REDACTED] was interviewed on April 12, 1954, at which time he stated that he leased a studio at the Ambassador Hotel for only eight years until October, 1933, and denied having ever introduced [REDACTED] to EINSTEIN, as well as generally all allegations linking him with the Communist movement. [REDACTED] allegation of having occupied a suite at the Ambassador Hotel only until October, 1933, has been verified by hotel records. b7C

A report setting forth the basis for the investigation of [REDACTED], together with background information and results of the interview with him, is being prepared and will be submitted in the near future. b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: March 26, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS-R
-----Reference is made to the report of SA [REDACTED]
Newark, dated 8/5/53.

Newark is reviewing instant file to bring this case up to date and attempting to ascertain if subject was affiliated with the CP in Germany prior to his entry into the U. S. In regard to possible CP affiliation on the part of the subject in Germany, information was recently received at Princeton, N. J., indicating that the subject was a member of the CP Underground in Berlin, Germany, in approximately 1917.

[REDACTED] recently advised SA [REDACTED] of the Newark Office that he recently had a discussion with one [REDACTED] concerning the subject. [REDACTED] identity should be kept confidential in this matter. He advised that until very recently, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised him that his aunt or great-aunt, with whom he is still closely associated, was a cook in some official building in Berlin, Germany, in 1917, and that she could prove that Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN was a member of the CP Underground in Berlin, Germany, at that time. [REDACTED] also stated that his niece, whose name was not mentioned, is an employee of a U. S. Government agency and might be of some assistance in this matter.

The New York Office is requested to interview [REDACTED] concerning any information that he may be able to furnish concerning the subject, and if deemed advisable, will interview his aunt for information concerning the subject's CP affiliations in Berlin, Germany, during period that she has knowledge of. New York is requested to expedite this matter, inasmuch as the Newark Office is presently preparing a report in this case.

REGISTERED MAIL

2 cc. New York REGISTERED MAIL

TEK:mp

RECORDED 36
INDEXED 3661-7099-81
MAR 30 1954

APR 5 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEWARK**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/17/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/8, 9; 5/3/54	REPORT MADE BY HERBERT DANIEL CLINTON, JR.
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] reported that sometime before 1938 he heard [REDACTED] state she was a cook for the subject in Berlin, Germany; heard him make pro-Communist speeches. [REDACTED] and cook for the subject in Germany in 1918, has no knowledge of Communist affiliations on the subject's part. [REDACTED] described subject as a "human-being of the purest humanitarianism".

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

At Syosset, Long Island

[REDACTED] advised that sometime before 1938 he heard [REDACTED] state that while she was employed by the subject as a cook in Berlin, Germany during the first World War she had heard him make speeches in favor of Communism. [REDACTED] possessed no other information concerning the subject. He did not know whether or not [REDACTED] possessed any additional information concerning the subject.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7099-83	RECORDED - 93 INDEXED - 93
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (61-7099) (RM) 3-Newark (105-32986) (RM) 2-New York (105-6252) COPIES IN FILE		X	

NY 105-6552

At Lynbrook, Long Island

[redacted], advised that in 1918 she was employed as a maid and a cook for the subject in Berlin, Germany. She stated that during the period she was employed by the subject, he was never to the best of her knowledge affiliated with or active in the Communist Party. She stated that she had never heard the subject speak about or praise Russia or Communism.

[redacted] did state that the subject was anti-Monarchist and did not have sympathy for the KAISER. She said that he did favor better conditions for the working people.

[redacted] knew nothing of an unfavorable nature concerning the subject and placed him very highly. She described subject as being a "human-being of the purest humanitarianism". [redacted] added that the extent of the subject's political discussions were always centered around the Kaiser. On several occasions he did discuss this matter with [redacted] who described herself at that time as pro-Monarchist.

[redacted] stated that she last saw the subject sometime between 1936 and 1940 when she was spending a summer in Huntington, New York. According to [redacted], she had read in the papers that the subject was also spending his vacation in Huntington. She contacted the subject at this time and they had breakfast together on one occasion. She said that at this time the subject gave no indication of pro-Communist sympathies.

[redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed on April 8 and 9, 1954, respectively.

- RUC -

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10 NY 105-6252

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13 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
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15
16 MISCELLANEOUS
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18 [REDACTED]
19 New York, is a woman of 74 years of age and she is suffering
20 from a heart condition. It is recommended that she not be
21 recontacted unless absolutely necessary.
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23
24
25 REFERENCE

26 Newark letter to Director, 3/26/54.
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SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
Attention: Colonel Emilio P. Carr
FROM: Deputy Director, CIAS
SUBJECT: GDS TROOP, Part 1, FORMS, et al

RECEIVED FROM
JUN 21 1954
CM 15

1. Reference is made to Department of the Army letter dated 20 April 1954, File 92-1000, subject Other SECRET, which states that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, in response to objection to the downgrading from "Top Secret" to "Confidential" of Federal Bureau of Investigation reports originating with the Bureau entitled "GDS TROOP, Part 1, FORMS, et al, Paragraphs 1 and 2."
2. We desire to downgrade all documents originating with this Agency pertaining to this case, and would appreciate knowing whether you have any objections to this action.
3. Permission is requested to downgrade those documents pertaining to this case, and which are in our possession, originating with the Department of the Army. This case no longer being active for some time, such a move would considerably simplify the handling of the documents concerned.

cc per 2013
cc Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. A. J. Ryan

*Declassified per
CIA letter dated 2/15/82
4/15/83
54-42457*

SECRET

OK to release per CIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-75
6-16-60

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 24 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/17, 18, 6/22/54	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
CONFIDENTIAL			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. Subject celebrated 75th birthday on 3/14/54 but refused to attend dinner in his honor held by the Civil Liberties Committee at Princeton, N. J. Subject allegedly collected money in 1945 for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Subject has also advised persons not to cooperate with a Senate investigating committee.

DECLASSIFIED BY **SP-4 G.W./JH**
ON **2/17/83**

DETAILS: The subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

The "Trenton Evening Times", a newspaper published in Trenton, N. J., reflected an article on March 8, 1954, which stated that the subject's 75th birthday would be celebrated in an all-day conference at Princeton, N. J., on the "Meaning of Academic Freedom". This celebration was under the auspices of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 7th Ave., New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENCY **ICCT R-3(0-6); ICCT INS(0-6); ICCT 2(5/52a); ICCT G-2(0-14);**
REQ. REC'D **7/6/54**
DATE FORW. **7/6/54**
HOW FORW. **By AIR**
BY **GUR**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-17099-184	RECORDED - 98
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (61-7099) (REG. MAIL) 1-INS, Newark 1-Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2, Hqs, First Army, Governors Island, NYC (RM) 1-Lt. Col. D.D. CARLSON, 2nd OSI, 72 E. 10th St., NYC (REG. MAIL) (next page)		JUN 28 1954	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

1 JUL 9 1954

NK 100-32986

CONFIDENTIAL

Copies (Cont'd.): 1 - Capt. A.H. GRAUBART, USN, DIO, 3rd
ND, New York, N.Y. (REG. MAIL)
2 - New York
3 - Newark (100-32986)

DETAILS (Cont'd.):

The "Newark Star Ledger", a newspaper published in Newark, N. J., published an article on March 12, 1954, which reflected that the subject would not attend the observance of his 75th birthday held by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. EINSTEIN stated in this article that he would adhere to his policy of avoiding such meetings and stated that it was not because of his health that he was staying away.

The "Newark Sunday News", a newspaper published in Newark, N. J., on March 14, 1954, published an article which reflected that the subject did not attend the event staged by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; also, in addition to announcing in advance that he would not attend the function, the subject asked that no one visit him from the event. Mr. CLARK FORMAN, the Committee Director, told the persons in attendance at this affair that the subject had been informed that some of the committee members wanted to bring flowers to his door. EINSTEIN replied "You may bring flowers to my door when the last witch-hunter is silenced."

On December 17, 1953, the Newark Star Ledger reflected an article concerning a hearing conducted by Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY, at which one ALBERT SHADOWITZ refused to answer questions concerning Communism and espionage. SHADOWITZ stated that he had personally consulted EINSTEIN at his home in Princeton, N. J., and was using his advice in defying the probe by the committee. SHADOWITZ refused to answer questions put to him by Senator MC CARTHY on the basis of his rights under the First Amendment. According to this newspaper article, the subject was contacted through his secretary at his home in Princeton, N. J., concerning the statement made by SHADOWITZ that he was acting on advice of the subject. The subject stated "I advised him not to cooperate with the investigating committee on the basis of the First Amendment, but instead to make a spontaneous statement about his conduct as a citizen and as

NK 100-32986

an employee".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "New York Herald Tribune", a newspaper published in New York City, on March 11, 1954, published an article which reflected that in testimony given by PETER A. GRAGIS of Levittown, Long Island, a self-described former Communist, GRAGIS testified that he received a letter from Dr. EINSTEIN asking for contributions for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. GRAGIS stated that he collected \$21 from fellow employees at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N. J., and that he made out a check to Dr. EINSTEIN for that amount. The purpose of the committee was to collect funds to help hospitalized veterans of the Spanish Civil War and their dependents.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in a letter to the Loyalty Review Board released April 27, 1949.

The Newark Evening News on March 11, 1954, published an article which reflected that the subject had denied receiving money in 1945 for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. He stated "I cannot remember ever receiving money for such purpose and have no further comment".

GRAGIS has advised that in 1945 the engineers at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory in N. J. were attempting to unionize the entire staff at this plant. EINSTEIN had discussed the matter with SHADOWITZ and GRAGIS and recommended that they continue their efforts to form a union. Sometime in the latter part of 1945, EINSTEIN contacted him and asked him if he would collect funds for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. GRAGIS was unable to elaborate on the method of this contact but does know that EINSTEIN did contact him. GRAGIS then collected donations from various unrecalled FTL employees. He collected \$21, which he deposited in his personal account at the Bank of Great Neck, N. Y. He then drew a check which he forwarded to Dr. EINSTEIN. He was unable to recall whether he had handed it to him personally or mailed it to him. When EINSTEIN mentioned the collection was for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, GRAGIS stated, he at that time recognized the fact that this committee had some affiliation with Communist activities. The check drawn by

to X

113

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204
(6-10-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK JUN 24 1954	DATE WHEN MADE 5/17, 18, 6/22/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c ber
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. Subject celebrated 75th birthday on 3/14/54 but refused to attend dinner in his honor held by the Civil Liberties Committee at Princeton, N. J. Subject allegedly collected money in 1945 for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Subject has also advised persons not to cooperate with a Senate investigating committee.

- P -

DETAILS: The subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

The "Trenton Evening Times", a newspaper published in Trenton, N. J., reflected an article on March 8, 1954, which stated that the subject's 75th birthday would be celebrated in an all-day conference at Princeton, N. J., on the "Meaning of Academic Freedom". This celebration was under the auspices of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 7th Ave., New York City.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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54 Bureau (61-7099) (REG. MAIL)		
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1-Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2, Hqs, First Army, Governors Island, NYC (RM)		
1-Lt.Col. D.D. CARLSON, 2nd OSI, 72 E. 10th St., NYC (REG. MAIL) (next page)		

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10 NK 100-32986

11
12 Copies (Cont'd.): 1 - Capt. A.H. GRAUBART, USN, DIO, 3rd
13 ND, New York, N.Y. (REG. MAIL)
14 2 - New York
15 3 - Newark (100-32986)
16
17

18 DETAILS (Cont'd.):
19

20
21 The "Newark Star Ledger", a newspaper published in
22 Newark, N. J., published an article on March 12, 1954, which
23 reflected that the subject would not attend the observance of
24 his 75th birthday held by the Emergency Civil Liberties Commit-
25 tee. EINSTEIN stated in this article that he would adhere to
26 his policy of avoiding such meetings and stated that it was
27 not because of his health that he was staying away.

28
29 The "Newark Sunday News", a newspaper published in
30 Newark, N. J., on March 14, 1954, published an article which
31 reflected that the subject did not attend the event staged by
32 the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; also, in addition to
33 announcing in advance that he would not attend the function,
34 the subject asked that no one visit him from the event. Mr.
35 CLARK FORMAN, the Committee Director, told the persons in
36 attendance at this affair that the subject had been informed
37 that some of the committee members wanted to bring flowers to
38 his door. EINSTEIN replied "You may bring flowers to my door
39 when the last witch-hunter is silenced."
40

41 On December 17, 1953, the Newark Star Ledger reflected
42 an article concerning a hearing conducted by Senator JOSEPH
43 MC CARTHY, at which one ALBERT SHADOWITZ refused to answer
44 questions concerning Communism and espionage. SHADOWITZ stated
45 that he had personally consulted EINSTEIN at his home in
46 Princeton, N. J., and was using his advice in defying the probe
47 by the committee. SHADOWITZ refused to answer questions put
48 to him by Senator MC CARTHY on the basis of his rights under
49 the First Amendment. According to this newspaper article, the
50 subject was contacted through his secretary at his home in
51 Princeton, N. J., concerning the statement made by SHADOWITZ
52 that he was acting on advice of the subject. The subject stated
53 "I advised him not to cooperate with the investigating commit-
54 tee on the basis of the First Amendment, but instead to make
55 a spontaneous statement about his conduct as a citizen and as
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13 an employee".

CONFIDENTIAL
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15 The "New York Herald Tribune", a newspaper published
16 in New York City, on March 11, 1954, published an article which
17 reflected that in testimony given by PETER A. GRAGIS of Levit-
18 town, Long Island, a self-described former Communist, GRAGIS
19 testified that he received a letter from Dr. EINSTEIN asking
20 for contributions for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.
21 GRAGIS stated that he collected \$21 from fellow employees at
22 the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N. J.,
23 and that he made out a check to Dr. EINSTEIN for that amount.
24 The purpose of the committee was to collect funds to help
25 hospitalized veterans of the Spanish Civil War and their de-
26 pendants.

27
28 The American Committee for Spanish Freedom was cited
29 as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in a let-
30 ter to the Loyalty Review Board released April 27, 1949.

31
32 The Newark Evening News on March 11, 1954, published
33 an article which reflected that the subject had denied receiving
34 money in 1945 for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.
35 He stated "I cannot remember ever receiving money for such
36 purpose and have no further comment".

37
38 GRAGIS has advised that in 1945 the engineers at the
39 Federal Telecommunications Laboratory in N. J. were attempt-
40 ing to unionize the entire staff at this plant. EINSTEIN had
41 discussed the matter with SHADOWITZ and GRAGIS and recommended
42 that they continue their efforts to form a union. Sometime
43 in the latter part of 1945, EINSTEIN contacted him and asked
44 him if he would collect funds for the American Committee for
45 Spanish Freedom. GRAGIS was unable to elaborate on the method
46 of this contact but does know that EINSTEIN did contact him.
47 GRAGIS then collected donations from various unrecalled FTL
48 employees. He collected \$21, which he deposited in his per-
49 sonal account at the Bank of Great Neck, N. Y. He then drew
50 a check which he forwarded to Dr. EINSTEIN. He was unable
51 to recall whether he had handed it to him personally or mailed
52 it to him. When EINSTEIN mentioned the collection was for the
53 American Committee for Spanish Freedom, GRAGIS stated, he at
54 that time recognized the fact that this committee had some
55 affiliation with Communist activities. The check drawn by
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12 PETER A. GRAGIS was dated November 16, 1945, payable to Dr.
13 ALBERT EINSTEIN in the amount of \$21. This check was endorsed
14 by ALBERT EINSTEIN. A second endorsement appearing on this
15 check is that of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom,
16 and it was deposited in the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co.,
17 New York City, on November 23, 1945.

18
19 Efforts have been made in this matter to identify
20 the relatives of the subject. In this regard the "morgue"
21 records of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper reflect that the
22 subject was first married to a Serbian woman named MILEVA MARIC
23 by whom he had two sons, ALBERT and EDWARD. He and his first
24 wife were separated in 1914, and he subsequently married ELSA
25 EINSTEIN. It was also reflected in these records that he had
26 two daughters, the older of which was living in Holland as of
27 1933, and the younger one was "married to a Russian".

28
29 In connection with another investigation by this
30 agency in June, 1950, HANS ALBERT EINSTEIN stated that he was
31 born in Berne, Switzerland, on May 14, 1904; that his father was
32 ALBERT EINSTEIN, Princeton, N. J., that his mother was MILEVA
33 MARIC EINSTEIN, deceased; and his brother was EDWARD EINSTEIN
34 of Switzerland; and that his wife was FRIEDA KNECHI EINSTEIN.
35 He stated he had a son, age 19, and a daughter, age 8.

36
37 The Newark Star Ledger of March 15, 1954, published
38 an article concerning the subject which reflected that his
39 daughter, MARGOT, resided with him at his home at Princeton,
40 N. J.

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Info relates to another individual named Albert Einstein per Army

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NK 100-32986

On January 15, 1954, an article appeared in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper, Philadelphia, Pa., which reflected that Professor HANS ALBERT EINSTEIN was a member of the University of California Engineering Faculty.

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13 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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15 Copies of this report are designated for INS, ONI,
16 G-2, and OSI inasmuch as they have previously had an interest
17 in this matter, and reports have been submitted to them.

18
19 IDENTITY OF INFORMANT

20
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED] relates to another individual
25 named Albert Einstein per
26 Army
27 LEADS

28 NEW YORK

29 At New York City

30
31 Will determine if MONICA SCHALL EINSTEIN resides at
32 393 West End Ave.

33 Will attempt to ascertain if she is related to the
34 subject or if her husband is related to the subject.

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36
37
38 NEWARK

39 At Newark, N. J.

40 Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.
41 b7c

42
43 REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/5/53 at
44 Newark
45 Newark letter to Bureau, 3/26/54.
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100-838078

Date: June 17, 1954

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED] b7c

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-7099)

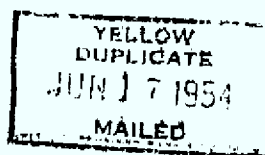
Reference is made to my letter dated January 15, 1954, requesting that [REDACTED] Berlin, Germany, be interviewed concerning the above individuals.

Please advise when the results of this investigation may be expected.

cc: 61-7099

61-7099
NOT RECORDED
196 JUN 18 1954

GWK:plb



51 Tolson
52 Boardman
53 Nichols
54 Belmont
55 Glavin
56 Harbo
57 Rosen
58 Tamm
59 Tracy
60 Mohr
61 Winterrowd
62 Tele. Room
63 Holloman
64 Miss Gandy

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FORM NO. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

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<p>REPORT MADE AT NEWARK</p>	<p>DATE WHEN MADE</p>	<p>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/16, 20, 22, 23; 11/10, 17, 18, 12/ 9, 16-18, 21-23/ 53; 1/14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25-29; 2/3, 5, 8, 19, 23, 24; 3/4, 16, 18, 22, 31; 4/12, 21-23, 26, 27; 5/3, 4, 10; 6/23, 24; 7/6/54</p>	<p>REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]</p> <p>CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R</p>
<p>ALBERT EINSTEIN</p>		<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Synopsis of Facts:</p> <p>[REDACTED] alleged that one [REDACTED] a former photographer with studio located in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, attempted to recruit him as a propagandist in the Communist movement and introduced him to the subject, ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was present with CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a suite in that hotel, in the mid-1930's. Records of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper disclosed that ALBERT EINSTEIN was present in Los Angeles during the first few months of the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, the latter being his last known visit during the 1930's. Records of the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, disclosed that [REDACTED] occupied studio space at that hotel only until October, 1933; and failed to disclose a record of either EINSTEIN or CHARLIE having rooms at that hotel in their own names. [REDACTED] was interviewed on 4-12-54. He stated he met LLOYD in Los Angeles only once during the 1930's - in about 1937; and denied any connection or sympathy with the Communist movement.</p>	
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</p> <p><i>JFM/ed</i></p>		<p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>EX-100 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>67-2099-85</p> <p>10 AUG 9 1954</p>	
<p>COPIES ON THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau (61-7099) (Registered)</p> <p>3 - Newark (100-32986) (Registered)</p> <p>2 - New York (105-6292) (Registered) --</p> <p>2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (Registered)</p> <p>2 - Los Angeles (105-1636)</p>		<p>RECORDS SECTION</p> <p>CO - [REDACTED]</p>	

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LA 105-1636

DETAILS

The results of investigation set forth in this report are predicated on a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated April 21, 1953, from [REDACTED] who has requested that his residence address be concealed. In this letter [REDACTED] stated that ALBERT EINSTEIN had once been introduced to him as "the brain that was setting up Hollywood in the 1930's for the big Communist push." He explained that he had been story and advertising executive with David Wark Griffith Pictures from 1919 until the early 1930's; and that he was executive head of the story department at RKO Studios in the early 1930's. He stated that while connected with Griffith Pictures he found that nearly all the laboratory men were "Bolsheviks," that the head of the laboratory had been "summoned back to Russia to take charge of films there," and that the second cameraman was one [REDACTED] "an open Communist who went back and forth to Russia." He identified the studio's still photographer as a "Russian named [REDACTED]." While connected with RKO Studios, he stated, the following incident occurred (in his own words):

"One day [REDACTED] phoned asking me to call on him at Ambassador Hotel, the matter being most urgent.

"I found he had a fashionable portrait studio in the lobby. When I asked what was the idea, and how could he afford such rent, he frankly said it was a front. Then he started a three-hour session explaining that the bolsheviks were going to take over here, and it was time for me to join...

"He was trying to sell me on heading propaganda.... After talking too long, he finally said: Well, I can see that Dr. EINSTEIN has got to take you in hand. He's the one that never fails with the big shots.

"I wanted to know which EINSTEIN, and he said THE Dr. EINSTEIN of the theory. I thought he was joking, but he said come along. He went upstairs in the Ambassador and he knocked at a suite door, and EINSTEIN answered. He said he was busy, but would see me next day. I got a glimpse into his room and I thought the man I saw there was CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

"Going downstairs, [REDACTED] told me that EINSTEIN was organizing all the big studio figures....stars....and all the

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12 leading directors and writers. He said: We've got them in
13 our hand, and the Dr. has never failed on one; give him an
14 hour and he convinces you.

15
16 "Of course bolshevism then implied no such prestige
17 as Communism does today. I was busy and ignored [REDACTED] He
18 phoned and I evaded, but several days later he was at the
19 studio when I got through for the day, asking me to take a ride. b7c

20
21 "Then he calmly warned me that if I wanted to get ahead
22 in Hollywood I had better play ball with him, that through
23 EINSTEIN they were getting control of every studio, and that if
24 I didn't be sensible I might be through in Hollywood.

25
26 "I said: [REDACTED] you are becoming a crackpot; you've
27 got delusions about this bolshevik thing, and are really going
28 haywire. b7c

29
30 "But he said soberly: Alright, I'm warning you as
31 a friend; I don't like to see you get hurt and you would be
32 valuable. If you change your mind, phone me.

33
34 "Within three weeks I was staggered to hear the writers
35 had asked that I be discharged, that they couldn't get along
36 with me.

37
38 "Later I had four contracts cancelled after they had
39 been signed, and I never was able to stay in a Hollywood studio
40 more than a few weeks.

41
42 He concluded that: [REDACTED] was in deadly earnest when
43 he talked with me," and characterized ALBERT EINSTEIN as ap-
44 parently "one of the most dangerous and powerful figures in
45 what has become the Communist movement." b7c

46
47 Upon personal interview [REDACTED] stated that
48 he first met [REDACTED] whose first name he could not recall. about
49 1912, soon after [REDACTED] arrived in the United States; that
50 [REDACTED] was then unable to speak English well and that he helped
51 him get started in this country and befriended him over a period
52 of "several years." He estimated that [REDACTED] attempted to re- b7c D
53 cruit him as a propagandist into the Communist movement some-
54 time in the mid-30's or shortly thereafter instead of the early
55 1930's as alleged in his letter, based on his recollection that
56 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had been President for several years and
57

LA 105-1634

that [redacted] had made numerous remarks derogatory about ROOSEVELT. He added that during the incident at the Ambassador Hotel, [redacted] seemed sure that the Bolsheviks would take over the government and utilized this belief to persuade [redacted] to join the Communist movement assuring him that propaganda would be a major function of the "new" government and that he could be heading a department of the government within a short time. Further, that before his introduction to EINSTEIN, [redacted] gave him some literature including the "Communist Manifesto" requesting that he read it; but that he cannot recall the titles of the other items of literature, and disposed of it all on the following day.

[redacted] stated he has no doubt that it was ALBERT EINSTEIN whom [redacted] had introduced him, adding that they had shaken hands and had conversed for a few minutes before they parted. He also confirmed his identification of CHARLIE CHAPLIN as the other person present in the hotel suite, adding that he had known CHAPLIN personally for several years. He recalled that newspaper publicity at the time indicated that EINSTEIN was then on a lecture tour and in Los Angeles to confer with officials of some university.

[redacted] said he last met [redacted] on the street in Los Angeles in the early 1940's when [redacted] was accompanied by two persons "who appeared to be body guards." At this time, he said, [redacted] had grown heavy and he estimated [redacted] to be in his late 50's or early 60's and would possibly exceed 200 pounds in weight.

Upon re-interview [redacted] stated that he had previously placed the incident in the mid-30's solely on the basis of [redacted] remarks about FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. He said that [redacted] was employed in a minor capacity in the photographic laboratory of David Mark Griffith Pictures in 1919 and 1920; that one [redacted] was also an employee in the laboratory at that time; but that neither [redacted] nor [redacted] stayed with the company when it moved to New York City in 1920. He also identified a Russian named [redacted] or some such name as head of the laboratory in 1919, who was "called back" to Russia and whose execution in Russia other laboratory employees later heard about, much to their consternation. He recalled that numerous persons were at that time openly Communist, believed in the recent revolution in Russia and

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10 IA 105-1636.

11 travelled frequently between this country and Russia; but
12 that [REDACTED] at that time indicated no interest in Communism. b7C
13 However, he said, when he returned to Hollywood and resumed
14 contact with [REDACTED], the latter spoke frequently and favorably
15 regarding LEON TROTSKY. He could not recall that [REDACTED] ever
16 mentioned JOSEPH STALIN or the differences between TROTSKY and
17 STALIN.
18

19 He added he met [REDACTED] casually during a visit
20 to Hollywood about 1928 or 1929 at which time [REDACTED] stated b7C
21 that he had just returned from Russia having had to take
22 some "material" there but without explaining what he meant
23 by "material."
24

25 Records of the library of the Los Angeles "Times"
26 newspaper disclosed an article by HEDDA HOPPER entitled
27 "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood" which appeared in the January 11,
28 1939, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" which states that
29 EINSTEIN and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were "great friends," their
30 friendship having started "way back in 1931" when they met
31 aboard a boat coming to California; that CHAPLIN later enter-
32 tained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of the film en-
33 titled "City Lights." Further, that EINSTEIN was reportedly
34 backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN's "dictator movie."
35

36 The same records disclosed that EINSTEIN, his wife
37 and two secretaries (including HELENE DUKAS, his private sec-
38 retary) arrived at Pasadena, California, from San Diego,
39 California, on New Year's Eve 1930; that he was a guest in the
40 home of ARTHUR FLEMING, member of the Executive Council of the
41 California Institute of Technology, for a few days until he
42 moved into a bungalow located at 707 South Oakland Avenue,
43 Pasadena; that he was scheduled to visit CHAPLIN's film studio
44 on January 14, 1931. It was later reported that his wife
45 "liked" CHAPLIN. Further, that EINSTEIN attended a testimonial
46 banquet of the Los Angeles Jewish Community at the Ambassador
47 Hotel, on February 23, 1931, and was honored guest at the annual
48 banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the same hotel
49 on February 27, 1931; and that he departed aboard the liner
50 "Deutschland" from New York City on March 5, 1931.
51

52 The same records reported that EINSTEIN (apparently
53 accompanied by his wife and step-daughter, MARGOT MARINOFF)
54 arrived in California from Germany aboard the steamer "Portland"
55 on December 30, 1931; and that again he was temporarily a guest
56 in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING at 1003 South Orange Grove Avenue,
57
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LA 105-1636.

Pasadena, until he moved into a two-room suite at the Athenaeum, faculty residence on the campus of the California Institute of Technology. It was reported that EINSTEIN and his wife embarked for Germany on the Hamburg-American liner "San Francisco" on March 4, 1932.

The same records reported that EINSTEIN and his wife arrived in Pasadena, California, from Germany on January 10, 1933; and that they planned to spend their two months visit at the Athenaeum. On February 5, 1933, it was reported that EINSTEIN proposed a congress of 25 greatest minds in the world 12 of whom from the United States must be powerful personalities of "international renown, recognized for their liberal views," which congress should function in the best interests of the human race and would raise its voice whenever mankind was confronted with grave problems. Further, that during a final press conference in Pasadena on March 10, 1933, on the eve of his and his wife's scheduled departure for Chicago and New York City via the Santa Fe Railroad, EINSTEIN stated in response to a question regarding his reaction to the HITLER regime in Germany, "I shall not go home! as long as there is a possibilityI will reside only in a land in which political freedom, tolerance and equality for all citizens before the law are conserved."

The Los Angeles "Times" library records failed to disclose EINSTEIN having visited Southern California at any other time during the 1930's than as mentioned above.

The records of the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, for the years 1930 to 1933, inclusive, failed to indicate that either ALBERT EINSTEIN or CHARLIE CHAPLIN had rooms in their own names at the Ambassador Hotel prior to February 17, 1933 (following which date there is an unexplainable gap in the records). However, T-1, of known reliability, who has been connected with the Ambassador Hotel since 1933, stated he personally knows that neither EINSTEIN nor CHAPLIN have had rooms at the Ambassador Hotel since 1933.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET8

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61-7099-85p7-12, 154/16

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LA 105-1636

In approximately 1932, during ALBERT EINSTEIN's first visit to Los Angeles, [REDACTED] acquired an introduction to EINSTEIN through a friend and [REDACTED]. At that time EINSTEIN was staying at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. [REDACTED] purpose was to photograph the prominent scientist whom he greatly admired and as a result of his request EINSTEIN consented to be photographed in his studio at the Ambassador Hotel. EINSTEIN sat for him on a day when he (EINSTEIN) was present at the hotel in connection with some dinner or other affair in his honor. [REDACTED] is certain that EINSTEIN never had a suite at the Ambassador Hotel during the period [REDACTED] studio was located there (that is, prior to November, 1935); nor does he recall that CHARLIE CHAPLIN had rooms there during that period. He did not and could not have introduced [REDACTED] to EINSTEIN on this occasion and in fact never introduced [REDACTED] to EINSTEIN.

Prior to 1920 [REDACTED] had only occasional contact with [REDACTED] who was employed in an entirely different field and socially on a different level than [REDACTED]. After Griffith Pictures moved to New York City in 1920 [REDACTED] once met [REDACTED] in Los Angeles in early 1920 when [REDACTED] was publicizing a film entitled "Way Down East." The last time he met [REDACTED] was about 1937 when his secretary informed him that he had an appointment to photograph [REDACTED] two children. He went to [REDACTED] residence then located in Beverly Hills in the area south of Wilshire Boulevard on a street running north and south, on this occasion to photograph the children and again shortly afterward to obtain [REDACTED] selection from among the proofs. They had no social contact whatever at this time and no business contacts other than those mentioned above, during the 1930's.

LA 105-1636.

Concerning himself, [REDACTED] has never been a member of the Communist Party or sympathetic with its aims. He reads extensively, however, and may have expressed praise for TROTSKY as an able writer and orator and for his brilliant mind, which expressions could have been misinterpreted as approval of TROTSKY's Communist beliefs. However, being, himself, a Zionist, [REDACTED] never was sympathetic with Communism and never attempted to recruit anyone into the Communist movement.

[REDACTED] has no information concerning the Communist movement in Hollywood now or in the past and if he had he would gladly report it to the FBI.

He does not know anyone who was formerly connected with Griffith Pictures who could be of any help in this matter. (It should be added, before concluding, that the interviewing agents noticed an autographed photograph of ALBERT EINSTEIN displayed in [REDACTED] living room at the time of interview.)

LA 105-1636

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7C, D

[REDACTED] b7C, D

See cover letter this date requesting that the Bureau consider re-interview with [REDACTED], complainant, and advise whether additional investigation desirable. b7C

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California:

Will check the records of RKO Studios, Hollywood, to determine whether complainant [REDACTED] was dismissed and reason therefore, in an effort to place the time of his proposed contact with EINSTEIN. b7C

Will conduct additional investigation including re-interview with [REDACTED] upon Bureau instructions. b7C

NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City, New York:

[REDACTED] b7C

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10 LA 105-1638
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13 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)
14

15 LEADS (CONT'D)
16
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]
20

21 OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

22 At Tulsa, Oklahoma:

23 Will re-interview [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED] for purpose mentioned in cover letter if
25 Bureau so directs.
26
27

28 INFORMANTS
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30 [REDACTED]
31 [REDACTED]
32 [REDACTED]
33 [REDACTED]
34 [REDACTED]
35 [REDACTED]
36 [REDACTED]
37 [REDACTED]
38 [REDACTED]
39 [REDACTED]
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62 [REDACTED]
63 [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

b1,
b2,
b7c,
D

LA 105-1636

REFERENCES

67C
[REDACTED] letter to Director
dated 4-21-53.
Newark letter to Oklahoma City
dated July 24, 1953.
Oklahoma City letter to Newark
dated October 8, 1953.
Bureau letter to Los Angeles
dated 1-15-54.
Oklahoma City letter to Director
dated 1-11-54.
Los Angeles letters to Director
dated 12-28-53, 2-25-54 and 5-11-54.

ROUTING SLIP

(5-12-52)

Date 8/19, 1954

4 Memo To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-70000)
 5 SAC Title: ALBERT WEINSTEIN
 6 ASAC 15-R
 7 Supervisor
 8 Agent
 9 Steno
 10 Clerk
 11 Chief Clerk
 12 Special Employee File No. 105-1636

ACTION DESIRED

13 Assign to Open Case
 14 Acknowledge Prepare Tickler
 15 Bring File Reassign to
 16 Call Me Recharge serials
 17 See Me Search and Return
 18 Correct Send serials
 19 Delinquent to
 20 Expedite Submit new charge-out
 21 File Submit report by
 22 Leads need attention Type
 23 Read, Initial and Return Serials
 24 Return

25 Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.
 26 Item SA [redacted] LA, 8/2/54, mistakenly
 27 Reflective Office of Origin as Los Angeles and Newark
 28 Where report made, instead of vice versa.
 29 Please correct.

30 Newark (100-32206)
 31 New York (105-6262)
 32 Oklahoma City (100-1136)

S.A.C. JOHN F. SALLOTT
 Office LOS ANGELES

33 In intra office use return this with notation as to
 34 action taken or explanation.)

58
 59
 60
 61

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Director, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: August 2, 1954

FROM :

SAC, Los Angeles (105-1636)

SUBJECT:

ALBERT EINSTEIN

IS - R

(OO: Newark)

Re: Mylet May 11, 1954.

On page 1, paragraph 3, the first line should read "two secretaries" instead of "two children."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Newark and Oklahoma City Offices are appropriate number of copies of report of SA [REDACTED] at Los Angeles, dated 8/2/54, setting forth background information regarding [REDACTED] and results of an interview with him. b7C

It will be noted that the information furnished on different occasions by [REDACTED] is in effect contradicted by [REDACTED] b7C

It is felt presentation of pertinent information concerning [REDACTED] and his interview, as set forth in this report, to [REDACTED] could refresh his recollection regarding his contacts with him, and his meeting with ALBERT EINSTEIN. He might also thereby be able to furnish information regarding [REDACTED] who (rather than [REDACTED] named by [REDACTED] is said to have headed the Laboratory at Griffith Pictures. On the basis of such a re-interview with [REDACTED] and further investigation, it is believed that an effective re-interview could be had with [REDACTED] b7C

The Bureau is requested to advise the Oklahoma City Office whether [REDACTED] should be re-interviewed, and other offices whether additional investigation should be conducted to determine the truth of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] statements. b7C

REGISTERED

Enclosure (5)

WJM:DNB

CO: 2 - Newark (100-32986) (Encs.-3) (Registered)

2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (Encs.-2) (Registered)

RECORDED - 55

61-7099-85
12 AUG 9 1954

UR-TTL URGENT

SEPTEMBER 2, 1954

SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)
LOS ANGELES (105-1636)
OKLAHOMA CITY (100-6135)

ALBERT EINSTEIN; IS - R. RE LA LET B-2-54. ^{NEWARK} [^] SUBJECT YOUR
RECOMMENDATIONS BY RETURN AIRTEL CONCERNING DESIRABILITY
OF CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION SUGGESTED BY LOS ANGELES.

61-7099-85

HOOVER

JAB:sjr

NOTE: Since 1951, the Bureau has made considerable inquiry concerning Einstein in view of the reported use of Einstein's office by a Soviet apparatus prior to 1933 and Einstein's activities in numerous Communist fronts since 1937. [redacted] furnished information to the Bureau by letter dated 4-11-53, and in two subsequent interviews to the effect that Einstein was introduced to him by a "Russian named [redacted]" as "the brain that was setting up Hollywood in the 1930's for the U.S. Communist push." [redacted] states he met [redacted] in 1919 when [redacted] was on execution of David Wark Griffith Pictures and [redacted] was employed in a minor capacity in the photographic lab. Lloyd [redacted] said a Russian named [redacted] was head of the laboratory in 1919 and was called back to Russia and later executed. [redacted] said [redacted], an employee of the lab in 1919, told him in a discussion in 1926 or 1929 that he had just returned from Russia having had to take some "material" which was not further explained. [redacted] was interviewed on 4-12-54, and denied that he had introduced [redacted] to Einstein or any knowledge of the incident concerning Einstein as described by [redacted] said he was not connected with the laboratory at Griffith Pictures in 1919 as stated by [redacted] but was employed in the "still" department.

SEP 2 - 1954

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy

SEP 21 1954

In view of the foregoing and the reinterview of [redacted] the Bureau desires comments by the office of origin, Newark.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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) b7c 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. Einstein's 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:

101-7099-86

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: September 3, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
-----Rerep of SA [REDACTED], dated August 2, 1954, at
Los Angeles. 30 AIRTEL

Referenced report sets forth results of interview with [REDACTED] This interview reflects that [REDACTED] became acquainted with the subject in 1932 while the subject was still at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

It has been alleged that [REDACTED] had been friendly with Dr. EINSTEIN and that EINSTEIN was trying to organize all of the motion picture studio figures in Los Angeles.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] during this interview, stated that he had never been a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY nor sympathetic with its aims.

The Los Angeles Office is requested to interview [REDACTED] for any information she might have concerning contacts between her former husband and the subject in the early 1930s and any information she might have concerning COMMUNIST PARTY association on the part of the subject during the same period.

Registered Mail

2 - CC: LOS ANGELES (105-1636) (Registered Mail)

TEK:mfk

SEP 13 1954

RECORDED-27

INDEXED-27

61-7099-87

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI
NK 100-32986

-2-

X

[REDACTED]

b1, b7C,
D

[REDACTED]

b1,
b7C, D

The Newark Office will maintain contact with the informant in this matter to obtain information concerning the subject's recruiting of employees for the ROTHCHILD project.

Date: September 21, 1954

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
FBI FILE 61-7099

Reference is made to my communication
dated January 15, 1954, requesting that
of Berlin, Germany, be interviewed.

Your reply dated June 24, 1954, informed
that this investigation was still pending.

It will be appreciated if early attention
is afforded to this matter.

JEM:ss

RECORDED-57

61-7099-88

COMM 5 FBI
SEP 24 1954
MAILED 28

Olson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
U.S. CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO

62C

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/20/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/12, 13, 14, 15; 9/2, 13/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

not related to subject.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 15-8-80 RUC -
REASON 5-8-90
DATE 5-8-90

DETAILS:

info
pertains
to
another
Albert
Einstein
per Army

61, 62,
62C
D

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 6 - Bureau (61-7099) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-1636) (Info) (RM)
- 3 - Newark (100-32986) (RM)
- 2 - New York (105-6252)

61-7099-89

INDEXED 18

SEP 22

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of the agency to which loaned.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-6252

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1, b2, b7C, D

City, advised that they are in no way related to the subject, 61, 62,
According to [REDACTED] ALBERT EINSTEIN of [REDACTED] b7C, D
is employed as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C, D

[REDACTED] b7C, D

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7C

In connection with the above, it is noted that 67C
[REDACTED] alleged that one [REDACTED] a former photographer
with studio located in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles,
California, attempted to recruit him as a propagandist
in the Communist movement and introduced him to the subject,
ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was present with CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a
suite in that hotel, in the mid-1930's.

- RUC -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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10 NY 105-6252

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13 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
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15 INFORMANTS
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17 [REDACTED]
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21 [REDACTED]
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31 (c) [REDACTED]
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b1,
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34 [REDACTED]
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44
45 LEADS
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47 LOS ANGELES (INFO)
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49 One copy of instant report is being furnished the
50 Los Angeles Office for informational purposes inasmuch as
51 it contains information regarding [REDACTED] who resides
52 in Los Angeles.
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b7C

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10 NY 105-6252
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE

16
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18 Report of SA [REDACTED] 6/24/54, Newark.
19 Report of SA [REDACTED] 8/2/54, Los
20 Angeles.
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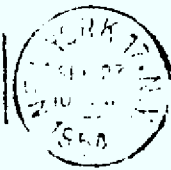
DO-8

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

September 28, 1954

The attached entitled "Le Blanc
Publishers present Without Ullstein --
No Einstein!" was received in an
envelope with the return address:
"LeBlanc Publishers, Box 155,
215 East 86th Street, New York 28,
N.Y."

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



61-7099-90

RECORDED-27

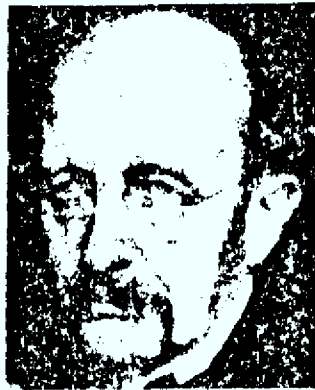
INDEXED-37

OCT 14 1954

LE BLANC PUBLISHERS

present

Without Ullstein - No Einstein!



MAX PLANCK



HIS MOST ACUTE POLITICAL ACTION:
ALBERT EINSTEIN

Who has not heard of Einstein?—whoever heard of Planck?

Around 1905, Albert Einstein was a clerk in the Federal Patent Office of Switzerland. His daily task was to evaluate incoming patent applications with respect to similar, already patented claims, if any.

In this capacity, Einstein underwent the best possible training for his future career as the developer of fundamental ideas—the ideas of others. Now, there is no harm in that. Quite to the contrary. In the last analysis, practically every outstanding scientist and inventor in every field had first to learn "the métier" up to date before he was able to go any step further. In this he would very often find situations created by the divergence between theoretical predictions and experimentally-established facts. Very often, this divergence between predictions and facts had quite a paradoxical aspect.

No sane person will deny Einstein the rank as one of the outstanding "reconcilers" in the world of Physics between theoretical predictions . . . of others . . . and the facts—however paradoxical these differences appeared at first glance!

And so, in 1905, when Albert Einstein, by an admirable intellectual effort, was able to find the true explanation to the problem of the Lorentz Transformation—the problem not only had been already set by Lorentz, but the solution to the problem had been already correctly prepared by the latter. At first, the Lorentz equation had seemed to be a simple mathematical curiosity. And furthermore, this transformation did not seem to have any clear physical significance. But it was one of the aspects of Einstein's brilliant idea to assume that the Lorentz Transformation represented the true relation which physically exists between the coordinates used by two observers in uniform translation with respect to each other, if at least these two observers are also in uniform translation with respect to a system of fixed stars.

Within a very short time, Einstein was able to explain why not the transformation of Galileo but rather that of Lorentz would be physically exact. And so, the Special Theory of Relativity was born. But now, it was vital to investigate the causes and the physical consequences of the necessity of substituting the Lorentz Transformation for Galileo's. And that is exactly what Einstein did with his Special Theory of Relativity, as we all know. It was that very fine and profound critique of space and time which led him to the establishment of the all-in-vital "principle of the inertia of energy." This principle has played an important role in the many questions of theoretical physics, as much so in astrophysics and, above all, in nuclear and atomic physics. In particular, it has contributed powerfully to the writing of the energy balances in the phenomena of disintegration, and in establishing the formulae of the reaction between nuclei which represent these phenomena. In other words, it has helped to develop the A Bomb. But so have the findings of many others, especially those of the chemist Otto Hahn.

In 1900, Planck had shown in principle that matter can emit radiation only in finite quantities, by grains. But then it necessarily followed that radiation had a discontinuous structure. Recoiling from this formidable consequence of his own ideas, Planck, in vain, made the greatest effort to safeguard, despite his findings, the continuous nature of radiation because it alone seemed reconcilable with the "wave theory" which rested on innumerable verifications of extreme precision.

For a second time, in 1905, Einstein's training as a patent searcher helped, unimpeded, when, interpreting the photoelectric effect in conformity with the spirit of Planck's quantum theory, he forced himself to go back to a corpuscular theory of light. Again he was able to broaden the "claims" of others.

But now let us submit to you a chronology of events which, according to the world famous physicist Louis de Broglie, were the decisive ones of the 20th century, in relation to the development of quantum and atomic theories:

1900—Quantum hypothesis of black-body radiation. First appearance of the concept of quanta in modern physics (Planck)

1905—Special Theory of Relativity (Einstein)

—Explanation of the photoelectric effect by the light-quantum (photon) hypothesis. (Einstein)

1907—Quantum interpretation of specific heats (Einstein and Delye)

1910—Planetary model of the atom (Rutherford)

1913—Theoretical basis for the planetary model of the atom and interpretation of spectral lines (Bohr)

—Discovery of isotopes (Thomson)

1916—General Theory of Relativity (Einstein)

—Culmination of the "old" quantum theory (Sommerfeld, Wilson)

—Statement of the Correspondence Principle (Bohr)

1919—Artificial radioactivity (Rutherford)

1923—Discovery and interpretation of the Compton effect (Compton and Debye)

—Hypothesis of the wave character of material particles (de Broglie)

—Quantum theory for the dispersion of light (Kramers, Heisenberg)

1925—Quantum (matrix) mechanics (Heisenberg)

—Hypothesis of electron spin (Goudsmit and Uhlenbeck)

1927—Publication of the Uncertainty Relations (Heisenberg)

—Theory of the double solution and the pilot-wave (de Broglie)

—Precise formulation of wave mechanics (de Broglie, Schrödinger)

—Experimental proof of electron diffraction and the wave character of material particles (Davisson and Germer)

1928—Quantum theory of atomic nuclei (tunnel effect) (Gamow)

1930—Complete relativistic theory of the electron (Dirac)

1931—Discovery of the neutron (Bothe, Becker, Chadwick)

1932—Discovery of the positron (Anderson, Blackett and Occhialini)

1935—Postulate of the existence of mesons (Yukawa)

1938—Fission of uranium (Hahn, Meitner and others)

1942—First self-sustaining atomic chain reaction (Fermi and others)

1946—Meson field theory of nuclear radiation (Heisenberg)

1948—Artificial production of mesons (Gardner and Lattes)

1952—Revival of the deterministic interpretation of quantum processes (de Broglie, Bohm)

By studying this list, you will readily understand why, not Einstein but rather Planck, was the "father" of modern physics and the creator of a new era for mankind. Einstein was not even "primus inter pares" but he certainly was one of the dozen or so outstanding geniuses in his particular field of science. Only a fool will contest this latter fact.

However, when Planck, around 1900, discovered his now famous constant "h", this achievement bordered on the performance of a miracle. For, by finding this infinitely small "yardstick" of Mother Nature, he opened up, for mankind, a possibility to comprehend much, if not everything, of the profound nature of physical phenomena—for "without quanta, there would be neither light nor

matter!" Nobody before Planck had suspected that such a "yardstick" had existed in Nature, much less had brought forward a specific theory as to why such a "yardstick" had to exist. And so, one cannot admire too greatly the intuition of genius which permitted Planck, by the study of a particular physical fact, to perceive at a glance one of the most fundamental and mysterious laws of Nature.

Nothing can better bring home to us the full meaning of this phenomenon and the unique deed of Planck than to remember the fact that practically all the other outstanding "discoveries" in the field of science had been somehow interlocked with sometimes century-old hypotheses of others or even with experimental preparations by previous generations. Let us mention here only that we find technical works of an outstanding energy of combination even by 1000 A. D. (Clocks). As early as the thirteenth century, Oresme (the famous Bishop of Lincoln, 1175-1253) was treating space as a function of light! Picoirinus (in 1289) wrote the best experimentally based treatise on magnetism that appeared before Gilbert (1600). Even the Copernican system was hinted at in a manuscript (1322), and a few decades later was mathematically developed by the Paris Oceanists.

But, in vain, you find even the Russians, for that matter, will turn the annals of science for the slightest hint by others of Planck's yardstick "h!"

More than fifty years have passed since this marvelous discovery and we still are far from having achieved a comprehension of all its import and consequences. "In the history of the progress of the human mind, the conquest of the constant of Planck must remain a memorable date . . ." these are the words of de Broglie in his commentary on Planck's discovery.

But now, we suggest that you go to the library, and, as we did, ask for a picture of Planck. If you find anywhere more than a couple of miserable newspaper clippings bearing a faded picture of Planck, then you are twice more than lucky. But now, ask for a reproduction of Einstein's "ponem" and they come upon you with cart loads of different photos, prints, paintings, gravures, and what not.

This disproportion of popularity and fame over here between the two scientists has a very sinister and profound meaning. Only an idiot will attribute to it a mere academic significance—as we shall now see.

At the end of World War I, the Ullstein Press in Berlin had amassed such a tremendous influence upon the shaping of public opinion in Germany as to dwarf completely a similar influence by Northcliffe in England and by Hearst in the United States.

In the last months of 1918, the Ullstein brothers let loose a tremendous campaign by hailing Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity as the century's outstanding achievement in the world of science—as a new "Weltanschauung." Planck's name was never mentioned in connection with it, and neither were the names of Lorentz and Minkowski, who actually had completely prepared Einstein's theory mathematically. Yet, it should not be overlooked that Ullstein's campaign to deify Einstein rendered a very great service to Germany as a whole, since, at a decisive moment, it emphasized to the entire world—and especially to America—that Germany was inhabited not only by warlike Huns!

Today, not only the deified Einstein, but all the Jews in the world, can look with pride, satisfaction and gratitude to Einstein's "makers", the Ullstein brothers of Berlin-Germany. For, when, in the middle thirties, Albert was booted out by Hitler because of his close association with German Reds, Pinks, and Fellow Travelers, it was easy enough for the wire-pullers behind our own "well balanced" and well greased press, to resume the Ullsteins' Einstein deification campaign. The result of this master stroke of the Jewish Consensus is that this hailing of

Einstein as god has now developed into a feeling for him as god in a definite sense by our "intelligentsia." Einstein now stands above the law. In our "World of Science" he is the law. It is only a step, after all, from the deification of a man's brain-hold to the deification of the man himself. This climax to the "revolution" of Einstein's Theory of Relativity indeed marks one of the greatest victories in the advance of the Jewish Consensus toward world hegemony.

In the world of science, as before in the world of religion, our former polytheism has been gradually dissolved. Has not now a new concept arisen in the realm of our science in which the good old names of our Newtons, Galileos, and Faradays, to mention a few, are felt only as comparatively insignificant? *Hitherto*, these names had been the designation of so many "gods", different in body and locality. Now, they are mere titles of the one and only Einstein which every man has in mind when he speaks and thinks about the "new look" of our world image.

And so, our new god of the Sciences has, with his ruthlessly cynical hypotheses of the Theory of Relativity struck to the very heart of our divine symbolism. Astronomical discoveries (and here present day scientists are seriously deceiving themselves) can neither properly establish nor refute it. "Correct" or "incorrect" are not the criteria whereby such assumptions are to be tested. The question is whether, in the chaos of involved and artificial ideas that has been produced by the innumerable hypotheses of radioactivity and thermodynamics, it can hold its own as a usable hypothesis! It has eliminated the constancy of those physical quantities into the definition of which Time has entered. Yet Western dynamics know only such quantities! Absolute measures of length and rigid bodies are no more. With this, the possibility of absolute quantitative determinations, and therefore the concept of Mass as the constant ratio between Force and Acceleration, falls to the ground—just after Planck's quantum of action, a product of Energy and Time, has set up a new constant: a constant, mark well, with the dimensions of a purely mechanical action!

Now, if we consider how rapidly "card houses" of hypotheses are run up by Einstein's theories, every contradiction being immediately covered up by a new hypothesis; if we reflect how little heed is paid to the fact that these images contradict one another—and the classical mechanics alike—then we are not surprised when Louis de Broglie comments that "If Special Relativity seems well confirmed by experiment, it is proper, we believe, to be a little less affirmative concerning General Relativity. . . . The new phenomena predicted by it are indeed very small and, even if they are actually observed, it can always be asked if they really have their origin in the cause which the theory of Einstein attributed to them, or rather in some other very small perturbation which was neglected in the analysis. . . ."

The General Theory of Relativity brought us a host of new fruitful ideas. It has accustomed us to reject pre-conceived ideas, to scrutinize with care the very bases of our theoretical conceptions. "By its very difficulty, the study of the Theory of Relativity has been a wonderful exercise in adaption of the minds of the theoretical physicists"—but here, Louis de Broglie should have added that it is now due to Einstein's ruthless theories that the "intelligentsia" in the jungles of our great cities begin now to reject the great symbol of our Western World: the world as a function of God!

The strong uprising of the Copernican world-idea was founded on the certainty that the "corporeal-static," the imagined preponderance of the plastic earth, was henceforth eliminated from the cosmos. Till then, the heavens which were thought of, or at any rate felt, as a substantial quantity, like the earth, had been regarded as being in polar equilibrium with it. From then on, it was SPACE (signifying "The World") that ruled the universe, infinite space.

To the famous conclusion of his "Optics" (1704) which became the starting point of quite new enumerations of theological problems, Newton limited the domain of mechanical causes as against the Divine First Cause, whose perception-organ is necessarily infinite SPACE itself.

But now, according to Einstein, the definition of infinite space has become meaningless in the old sense and has been "replaced" by his spacetime unity.

And so, more than the work of any other scientist, has Einstein's General Theory of Relativity destroyed the faith-forms of our cultural springtime. Now, suddenly, we are overcome by an annihilating doubt about things that just yesterday were the unchallenged foundations of physical theory, about the meaning of the energy-principle, the concept of Mass, Space, Absolute Time and, above all, about causality laws generally. This is not the fruitful doubt of yesterday, which brought the knower and the object together. It is a doubt affecting the very fundamentals of our Nature-Science. This doubt destroys our Soul! To mention here only one instance: what a depth of Scepisis there is now in the rapidly increasing use of enumerative and statistical methods which are only at *testability* of results (Heisenberg's "Uncertainty Principle" for example) and to go in advance the absolute scientific exactitude that we have owed to the legal and other generations. The moment is soon at hand when the possibilities of a self-contained and self-consistent mechanics will be given up for good! Even physics must break down over the "motion problem" in which the living person, at the knower, methodically intrudes into the inorganic form-world of the known. The dilemma is now brought so sharply into focus that there is no possibility of ignoring it any longer. Newton's Theory of gravitation has now been reconsidered as a temporarily limited and shaky hypothesis. The principle of the Conservation of Energy has no meaning if energy is supposed to be infinite in an infinite space. The acceptance of the principle is incompatible with any three-dimensional structure of space, whether infinite, or Euclidean, whether spherical or—in Einstein's sense—"finite, yet unbounded" volume! Its validity therefore, according to Einstein, is restricted to "a system of bodies self-contained and not externally influenced", and such a limitation does not and cannot exist in *natura*. But symbolic infinity was just what the Western world-feeling had meant to express in this basic idea, which was simply the mechanical and extensional re-creation of the idea of our Soul.

But now it is time to state that due to this appearance of Einstein as a Messias in our midst, we now are bound to become—more than ever—a vehicle of the Jewish world-feeling. To fully comprehend this, we have to remember that *world history is city history*, that the city—and above all our metropolis, New York—with its gradual detachment from and final spiritual bankruptcy of the "rest" of our country, is the determinative form to which the cause and sense of our present higher history generally conforms.

This stone-Colossus now alone represents our civilization today. Our pioneer element has vanished. We never knew a soil-peasantry over here. Our farmers and town-dwellers have long ago been overlooked, despised, detested—as non-"democratic" in the sense of our atheistic, nomadic City "Intelligentsia"—there is no place for them in the Socialistic thoughts of our "enlightened" dwellers in the jungles of our big Cities! Our towns used to be intellectual. Our megapolises are "her" intellect. It is a resistance to whatever there was left of "holy" powers of blood and tradition in our country. The "intellectual" megapolitan class now has become conscious of its own separate existence. By "We the People" it means exclusively the people of the Big City. But these "deep thinkers", as in every Culture, always lived in the cities even though they resided bodily in the country. The urban intellect reforms the great religion of our "cultural awakening" and sets up by the side of the old religion of noble and clergy: the

new religion of the "Third Estate," *bourgeois religion*! From here on, it is only a short step until one can no longer differentiate between Nature's picture of physics and religion's, when one can no longer experience the outer world which extends around us as a cosmos of well-ordered bodies. From this point, it is only a short step towards the inorganic—towards the end in which our traditionless, parasitical city dweller, religionless and clever, in cold "matter of fact" instead of reverence for tradition—looks upon the scientific work of our Einsteins as upon deeds of science our Galileos and Keplers, our Newtons and Plancks had performed! No longer does this city-Intelligentsia look at the world from the heights as Aeschylus, Plato, Dante and Goethe did, but from the standpoint of oppressive actualities. By this they exchange the birds' perspective for the frogs'!

Now, within this framework in the concept of our Nihilists, atheist and spiritual Bolsheviks—our own "great" physicists—in their capacity as mere title holders to the "one and only" Einstein—do their utmost to achieve their mutual aim: to achieve a pure numerical transcendence, the complete and inclusive conquest of the visible apparent, and its replacement by a language of images, any intelligible to the layman and impossible of sensual realization. But this is a language, we have to admit it, that the great Western symbol of Infinite Space endows with the dignity of "inward necessity."

Thus, the inorganic known and dissected world around us has become for us until it is now a pure sphere of finest functional numbers.

But, these deep thinkers never tell our enlightened city dwellers that "pure number"—after all—is one of the most ordinary symbols in every culture and consequently the way to "pure number" is the return of ourselves to *The Secret of Our Being!* The goal reached, the meaningless and threadbare fabric woven around natural science falls apart and what appears under the fabric is once again, the earliest and deepest: *the MYTH, LIFE itself!*

Once this high plane of contemplation is attained, the rest is easy.

The Western form-feeling is that of unrestrained, strong-willed, far-reaching Soul, and its chosen badge is pure, imperceptible, unlimited SPACE. Our universe of Infinite Space, whose existence for us is accepted without doubt or challenge, simply does not exist for any other Culture! Infinite Space, of our physics is a form of very numerous and extremely complicated elements tacitly assumed, which have come into being only as the expression of *our* Soul. The simple notions are always the most difficult. They are SIMPLE in that they comprise a great deal that not only is incapable of being exhibited in words but does not even need to be stated, *because* for men of the particular culture-group, it is anchored in the intuition; and they are DIFFICULT because for all *other* men their real content is *inso facto* quite inaccessible. Such a notion, at once simple and difficult, is our specifically Western meaning of the word "Space." The whole of our mathematics from Descartes onward is devoted to the theoretical interpretation of this great and wholly religious symbol. The aim of all our physics since Galileo is identical. DESTROY THIS SPECIFICALLY WESTERN NOTION OF SPACE AND YOU DESTROY OUR SOUL.

When the Einstein brothers launched their Einstein deification campaign, did they foresee that we would swallow, without struggle, Einstein's distortion of our world image? Were they hoping for such an ultimate impact upon us? Or, did they act from sheer intuition? And what effect, if any, have Einstein's findings—and especially his last conclusive thesis as laid down in his *General Theory of Relativity*—upon the soul of his co-believers?

We leave these questions for another time.

N. Y. Z.