

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *OK*

DATE: March 23, 1950

FROM : MR. HENNRICH *OK*SUBJECT: ~~FOODCASE~~ PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
ESPIONAGE - R SECURITY MATTER - CPURPOSE

To obtain translations of German language material.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FACTS

On March 21, 1950, there was received via Liaison the translator's summary of a communication dated February 25, 1950, from [redacted] to the State Department, and a copy of the entire letter which is in the German language. Four photostatic copies of these items were made and are attached hereto. *See declaration State document dated 8/26/52*

The translator's summary of the letter states that in connection with the Foodcase and references in the press to Dr. Albert Einstein, the writer of the letter states that Einstein is not altogether politically untainted. It is said further that the writer of the letters is in a position to furnish information concerning his (Einstein's) political activities in Germany, and also concerning the woman with whom he collaborated in the international field while he was still in Germany.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that translations be made of the letter of [redacted] to obtain full details. If you approve, it is requested that six copies of the translation be furnished to the Espionage Section.

Attachments

EJVL:hc

65-58805

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

161-7099-28
APR 18 1950

37

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELLW-BHF
ON 2/16/83

SEVEN-PAGE

furnished 90

CLASS. *sp 165K/108*
REASON *sp 4-23-80*
DATE OF REVIEW *12-22-90*
2-23-90

b7D per State
1/1/51

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Translation furnished 7/27/50 - part



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

*Please give FBI
a copy*

W3g SY
TC No. 15336
T-16/R-XIV

TRANSLATOR'S SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION

Language:

German

Date of communication:

February 25, 1950

Addressed to:

The Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 13 1950

DIVISION OF SECURITY

Name and address of writer:

Substance of writer's statement:

In connection with the espionage case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs and the references in the press concerning Dr. Albert Einstein the writer states that the latter is not altogether politically untainted. She is in a position to furnish information concerning his political activities in Germany and also concerning the woman with whom he collaborated in the international field while ^{he was} still in Germany.

YK

Remarks

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1950 MAR 8 PM 2 25

U.S. OF AMERICA
MAR 13 1950

67D per State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

TC No. 15336
T-16/R-XII

TRANSLATOR'S SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION

Language: German
Date of communication: February 26, 1950
Addressed to: The Department of State
Name and address of writer:

Substance of writer's statement:

In connection with the espionage case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs and the references in the press concerning Dr. Albert Einstein the writer states that the latter is not altogether politically untainted. She is in a position to furnish information concerning his political activities in Germany and also concerning the woman with whom he collaborated in the international field while ^{he was} still in Germany.

Remarks:

b7D. per State

72

State Department

Washington. U. S. A.

Seit Bekanntwerden der Spionageaffäre
Dr. Klaus Fuchs verfolge ich mit wachsender
Spannung alle Tagesberichte, welche Professor
Albert Einstein erwähnen. —

Es nimmt mich
nicht sehr longen, daß man sich in Amerika
über Einstein nicht schon länger erwachte
Berichten gemacht hat in ihm insbesondere
seiner Fahren in Amerika leben läßt. —

Herzfalls sind die unschuldigen, welche
amerikanische Politiker gegen ihn führen;
nicht spürt es in einem ständigen
Dean Steherson bekämpft, die Beschränkungen
entbehren jeder Grundlage, so befindet er sich
durchaus im Fahren. —

Durch gewisse
Umstände bin ich in der Lage, Ihnen aus den
Fahren in denen Einstein nach in Berlin
lebt, ganz positive Aussagen über seine
politische Tätigkeit zu machen. Ich kann
Ihnen auch ganz gewissenhaft über die
Personen in der Frau gehen, mit welcher Prof.
Einstein international zusammen arbeitet. —

Ich bin keine Denunziantin in. würde
nicht in solchen Umständen nicht handeln
sehen, wenn es sich dabei nicht um solche

vollkommenen Waffen mit Atom + Hydroge-
bombe handeln würde. Wenn aber ein Mann
mit solch etw. ist wie sie mir von Einstein
positiv bekannt ist, Einblick in den Fortschritt
atomvoller drahtiger Kernwaffen hat,
kann man natürlich nicht schreiben wenn
man liest, das etw. ein Minister et. et. sein
wie es oft in jüngeren entworfenen get. et.
lage. —

Sich sehen die Jahre und
Beize wenn ich denke, das ein Mann wie
Einstein einen Fortschritt auf der an der
Universität Princeton hat in der Lage, das
das Zentrum der Princeton - Universität
am 20/2 durch Feuer zerstört wurde. —

Ich könnte sehr positive etw. etw. etw.
sagen, das die Beschlüsse in jüngeren
Einstein voll auf der Erde sind. —

Wenn Ihnen das ein wenig wäre
in. mit den Räumlichkeiten in der etw. etw.
machen, könnte ich mit Kommentar
mit 4. etw. etw. etw. —

1045

Supp



State Department

MAR 1 1950

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION

*Washington
U.S.C.*



b7D per State

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

SUBJECT: ~~ROOSEVELT~~ PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
~~ESPIONAGE~~ - R SECURITY MATTER - C

To the Department of State
WASHINGTON, U.S.A.

2/25/50.

Since the announcement of the espionage affair of Dr. KLAUS FUCHS I have read with growing concern all newspaper reports pertaining to Prof. ALBERT EINSTEIN.

For a long time I have been wondering why one in AMERICA has not seriously worried about EINSTEIN long ago and permitted him to live in AMERICA undisturbedly for years.

At any rate, the accusations made against him by American politicians are not unfounded, and if Secretary DEAN ACHESON maintains that the charges are without any foundation, he is entirely wrong.

Due to certain circumstances I am in a position to make very positive statements to you concerning his political activity during the years of his residence in BERLIN. I can also give you most exact information about the particulars of a woman with whom EINSTEIN collaborated internationally.

I am no informer and would not make such statements if it did not concern such weapons as atom plus hydrogen which can exterminate nations. But if a man who is an active RED such as EINSTEIN, as I positively know, can look into the research status of such horrible weapons, one must not remain silent when one reads that Secretary of State ACHESON opinions that the charges lack any foundation.

My hair stands upright when I think of the research mission which a man as EINSTEIN has at PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, and today I have read that the cyclotron of the University of PRINCETON was destroyed by fire on 2/22.

I could give very positive information that the charges against EINSTEIN are fully justified.

If you should desire it, and if it would be useful to you in preventing spies from doing any harm, I should be at your disposal with commentary.

[REDACTED]

b7D per State

fine-max

RECORDED - 68

61-7099-28

Date: April 5, 1950

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY REGISTERED MAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

61 R 1 A

67D per state

There is being furnished as an attachment a copy of a letter dated February 25, 1950, from [redacted] to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., concerning Professor Albert Einstein. *See per state letter dated 8/24/50 6424/50-2-16-2*

bl,
b7c

Attachment

WAK:bar

Note:

bl,
b7c

STATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/17/50

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

CLASS.
EXEMPT
DATE C.

SP165K 1PB
4-23-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MAILED 18
APR 6 1950
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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68 APR 25 1950

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EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC NEW YORK, N.Y.

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It is not with any relish that I cite Dreiser's pro-Red record, but it is essential to do so in order to stress the slick ways in which the Communists operate. They are now manipulating Albert Einstein in much the same way; though occasionally he shows his independence, his name has frequently appeared on pro-Red lists. The latest is the very recent call for the Western Hemisphere Congress, in which Einstein joins Lawson, Richard O. Boyer, who has publicly admitted his Communist membership, and other Reds in denunciation of this country and cheers for the Soviet Union. It is obvious that such internationally known names as Dreiser and Einstein go far toward influencing lesser lights to sign up on pro-Red lists—and that they also blunt the awareness of the American people of what is afoot.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE 4-23-80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

INDEXED - 27

1 61-7099-29
NOT RECORDED
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
GENERAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

31 JUL 1950

Rec'd from G-2
7-31-50
CWB:jo

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of 5 April 1950, which forwarded a copy of a letter dated 25 February 1950 from one Emma RABBEIS in Berlin, Germany to the Department of State concerning Professor Albert EINSTEIN. Reference letter requested that the European Command interview Emma RABBEIS in order to obtain the positive information which she stated she could furnish regarding EINSTEIN and an unnamed associate.

Transmitted herewith for your information is a copy of an Agent Report dated 22 June 1950 from the European Command containing the results of an interview with Emma RABBEIS concerning her knowledge of Professor EINSTEIN.

The European Command advised that it appears evident from the information contained in the above report that RABBEIS knows nothing other than hearsay information regarding EINSTEIN. However, information which emanated from former well placed KPD members regarding EINSTEIN's past activities is presently being checked and the European Command will forward a detailed report upon completion thereof. A copy of this report will be made available to your Bureau upon receipt by this Division.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General
Chief, Intelligence Division

RECORDED - 64

INDEXED - 64

50 AUG 17 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

OK per Army

declared per Army letter dtd 12/23/51
SP-4 Edw/JF
2-1693

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19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EINSTEIN, Albert

22 June 1950

VIII-12915/D-137899

1. TWX dated 3 June 1950 from Hq, 66th CIC Det., USAREUR, reference number F-2430, from Mr. BENJAMIN, requested that Emma RABBEIS, a resident of Nachodstrasse 3, BERLIN-Wilmersdorf (British Sector), be interviewed regarding a letter which she wrote to the United States Department of State concerning Mr. Albert EINSTEIN.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION: None

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

Information [REDACTED]

identifies

Frl. RABBEIS as follows:

NAME: Emma Pauline RABBEIS

DATE OF BIRTH: 17 October 1893 PLACE OF BIRTH: BERLIN, Germany

NATIONALITY: German CITIZENSHIP: German

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: Personal Ausweis 156/3697/46

PRESENT ADDRESS: Nachodstrasse 3, BERLIN-Wilmersdorf

PREVIOUS ADDRESS: Unknown

HEIGHT: 5' 6" (estimate) WEIGHT: 125 lbs. (estimate) BUILD: Slender

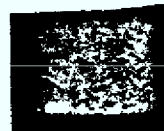
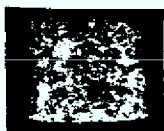
HAIR: Grey EYES: Brown OCCUPATION: Dressmaker MARITAL STATUS: Single

DISTINGUISHING MARKS: None visible

(B-2)

4. On 22 June 1950, Frl. RABBEIS was interviewed concerning her knowledge of Mr. EINSTEIN. She provided the following information: In the early 1930's, prior to the Nazi assumption of the German government, RABBEIS operated a dress salon in BERLIN and numbered among her customers a certain Baroness von SCHNEIDER-GLEND, wife of a former German consul in Japan and mother of Elli von SCHNEIDER-GLEND, who was also numbered among Frl. RABBEIS's clientele. The entire von SCHNEIDER-GLEND family, consisting of the Baron, the Baroness, their daughter, Elli, and two sons whose Christian names are not known to RABBEIS, were known as Communists. The residence of this family was located at Hardenbergstr. 9, BERLIN-Charlottenburg (British Sector).

On one (1) occasion during these years, possibly 1930, although source is not sure about this point, Elli von SCHNEIDER-GLEND mentioned to RABBEIS that she was working with Professor EINSTEIN and that she might be going to America. Her departure, however, was contingent upon satisfactory financial arrangements. A short time later, she ordered a great many clothes from RABBEIS and said that Professor EINSTEIN had arranged for financial support of her trip to the United States and that she would soon be leaving. RABBEIS later learned from the Baroness that her daughter had gone to America in the company of a "Professor" who was not further identified. The Baroness also mentioned to RABBEIS that her daughter had been involved in an incident on the ship which caused talk among her daughter's fellow passengers. The Baroness said her daughter and the "Professor" had remained



*declassified
per Army
letter dated
1/23/81
SP-4 Efy
JF*

*b7D
per
Army*

104

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIII-12915/D-137899, Reg. VIII, AR dtd 22 June 1950, Subj: EINSTEIN, Albert

seated during a rendition of the German national anthem and this had been taken by other passengers as an indication that Elli and the "Professor" were Communists. Elli von SCHNEIDER-GLEND returned to Germany a year or so later with an illegitimate infant son. Source believes the "Professor" may have been the father of this child.

According to RABBEIS, Professor EINSTEIN lived in BERLIN-Schoeneberg (US Sector), Haberlandstrasse, during the early 1930's (E-6 overall)

5. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

Efforts to verify the existence and previous residence of the von SCHNEIDER-GLEND family in BERLIN during the period stated will not be undertaken without specific direction.

6. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background information: Registry files of CIC Region VIII do not contain any information concerning the persons mentioned in this report with the exception of Mr. EINSTEIN.

b. Comments and opinion. Frl. RABBEIS believes that the information she has furnished, indicates that Mr. EINSTEIN is a Communist. She does not make a favorable impression as to her reliability. Prior to volunteering her hearsay information, she stated that she is an amateur mathematician and some few months ago wrote to Mr. EINSTEIN at "PRINCETON", asking his opinion of a system she has worked out to win the BERLIN "Toto" gambling pool. She has not received a reply to her letter and wishes to be furnished Subject's correct address so that she may communicate with him regarding her system. She also feels that if she is permitted to contact Mr. EINSTEIN, she may be able to gain other information to "prove" that he is a Communist.

c. Recommendations: Note

d. Source: Frl. RABBEIS

e. Evaluation: E-6

COPY

OK per Army

61-7099-30
ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

101



SECRET
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
GENERAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

21265

RECEIVED FROM CHANNELS SEP 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

DATE SEP 8 1950

COPY
FOR

Barney J. Bon
Keller

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to correspondence between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence concerning Emma ABBEIS and Professor Albert EINSTEIN.

Inclosed herewith is another report from the European Command concerning EINSTEIN's affiliation with Communists and the use of his office in Berlin, Germany until 1933 as a telegram address by Agents of the Comintern and other Soviet apparati.

The European Command has indicated that no further investigation of EINSTEIN will be made unless so directed. In forwarding the attached report, the European Command requested any information available regarding Siegfried EINSTEIN, allegedly residing in Switzerland. Accordingly, it is requested that such information as your files may contain concerning Siegfried EINSTEIN be made available to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence for transmittal to the European Command.

Sincerely,

John W. Weckerling

Incl:
Agt Rpt dtd
13 Mar 50

JOHN WEAVERLING
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Intelligence Division, G-2

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*Declassified
per Army
JTB/JP
2-16-83*

OCT 9 1950

OK per Army

SECRET

13 March 1950

21267

SUBJECT: EINSTEIN, Albert

X-714

1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:

The following information concerning Professor Albert EINSTEIN's affiliation with Communists and the use of his office in BERLIN (N53/Z75) until 1933 as a telegram address by Agents of the Comintern and other Soviet Apparate is deemed to be of sufficient interest to warrant forwarding to higher Headquarters.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

None.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

Prior to 1933 the Comintern and other Soviet Apparate were very active in gathering intelligence information in the Far East. Many International Communist functionaries were stationed in SHANGHAI and CANTON for that purpose, and among them were experienced German Apparate men such as Hans BARICH, Friedrich BURDE, Johannes LIKERS, Wilhelm LAISSER, and Edith STREK. One means of communication used by these persons to contact Central Headquarters in MOSCOW was through the use of telegrams. However, these telegrams, which were always in code, were never sent directly to MOSCOW, but were sent to Agents in other countries, such as Egypt or France, where they were re-copied and forwarded to telegram addresses in BERLIN. One of these addresses was the office of EINSTEIN, which proved to be very successful since EINSTEIN received a great quantity of mail, telegrams, cablegrams, etc. from all over the world.

4. EINSTEIN's personal secretary (her name cannot be recalled) turned over the telegrams to a special apparat man whose duty was to pick up such mail from several telegram addresses which included EINSTEIN's office, a watchmaker's shop known as UHRENKLE, BERLIN, and a "Kartonagenfabrik" (box factory) operated by Walter SCHAUERHAUSEN, BERLIN So., Neue Jacobistr. The pick up man then distributed the telegrams to the various chiefs of the various Soviet Apparate in BERLIN, who in turn sent the information to MOSCOW by courier, military attaché pouches, illegal radio transmitters, and other methods.
5. Since these telegrams were in code, it is assumed that EINSTEIN did not know their contents. However, it is reasonable to believe that EINSTEIN did know that his office was being used by the Soviets as a telegram cover address. EINSTEIN must have become aware of what was going on in either 1930 or 1931, when his personal secretary went on leave and he was given a large amount of telegrams which he kept until his secretary returned from leave. The fact

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per Army
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OK per Army

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X-714: Hqs, 66th CIC Detachment, Region X, APO 171, dated 13 March 1950,
Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

that EINSTEIN sympathized with the Soviet Union to a great extent) was common knowledge, especially in BERLIN. EINSTEIN's BERLIN staff of typists and secretaries was made up of persons who were recommended to him (at his request) by people who were close to the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" (Club of the Scientists), which was a Communist cover organization and which served as a source of personnel for various Soviet ND and other illegal Apparats. EINSTEIN was also very friendly with several members of the Soviet Embassy in BERLIN, some of whom were later executed in MOSCOW in 1935 and 1937.

6. EINSTEIN's telegram address was for some time under the supervision and protection of Richard GROSSKOPF, who is presently the Chief of the BERLIN Criminal Police in the Soviet Sector, and who at that time was in charge of the KPD's passport falsification apparatus under the alias of STEINBECK. GROSSKOPF had issued a fake passport to an alleged Swiss citizen, (FNU) RUEGG, who was operating as an agent in the Far East and who was chief of the Pacific Labor Union, agent of the Comintern, and co-worker of the Soviet ND in China. At one time RUEGG had a large amount of intelligence information to forward and, due to security reasons, he was forced to use both EINSTEIN's address and the watchmaker's address, UERNKE, BERLIN. RUEGG was later arrested by Chinese police, and GROSSKOPF was arrested in 1933 by German security police. GROSSKOPF was succeeded as head of the passport falsification apparatus by Adolf SAUTER, who in 1933 dropped EINSTEIN's address since EINSTEIN had already left Germany.

7. Persons who are known to have used EINSTEIN's address or who were aware of the fact that EINSTEIN's address was being used are Richard GROSSKOPF, Adolf SAUTER, Friedrich BUEHL, Wilhelm KARYK, Johannes LIEBENS, Wilhelm ZAISSER, Karl Hans ALFENBERGER, Alfred LATTES, Wilhelm WLOCH, Dr. Guenther KROCKEY, and Hermann GUNDEL. Of these the only persons known to be alive are GROSSKOPF, SAUTER, ZAISSER, WLOCH, KROCKEY, and RUEGG. The others were either executed, are missing, or died in Spain.

8. EINSTEIN was closely associated with the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" and was very friendly with Fritz KICHENFELD, Dr. BOBECK, Dr. CARO, Dr. RAUTVERMANN, and Dr. KROCKEY, who were all members of the Club and who later became agents of the Soviets. Also associated with this Club were the two FUCHS brothers, both of whom were students at that time. One of the FUCHS brothers worked for the Communist Party ND and in 1934 was associated with the Abwehr Apparatus of the Landesleitung BERLIN-Brandenburg. He left Germany in 1934 or 1935 for Switzerland. The other FUCHS brother was Klaus FUCHS, who was associated with Apparatus ELARA and worked with Fritz BUEHL and later with Wilhelm KARYK. Klaus FUCHS was recently jailed in England for giving the Soviets A-Bomb information.

9. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

None.

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OK per Army

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21269

X-714: Hqs, 86th CIC Detachment, Region X, APO 171, dated 13 March 1980,
Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert

10. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background Information:

None.

b. Clarifying Comments:

Further proof that EINSTEIN must have been aware of the fact that his office was used as a telegram address by the Soviet Apparatus is that all persons who were used for that purpose were given specific instructions as to what to do in case of investigations by security police or the post office as well as in cases where there was no pickup service for any lengthy lapse of time. These instructions were strictly adhered to.

c. Agent's Opinions:

None.

d. Specific Recommendations:

None.

e. Sources:

Evaluation: 3-2

APPROVER:

Distribution: 3 - 86th CIC Detachment, WASHINGTON
1 - File

~~SECRET~~

OK per Army

SAC, NEWARK

October 23, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

There are attached for the information of the Newark and New York Offices photostatic copies of a memorandum entitled "Einstein, Albert," and dated March 13, 1950. The memorandum was prepared by the European Command of G-2, and furnished the Bureau on September 7, 1950, by that Agency.

G-2 has been requested to determine if Einstein's secretary who is unnamed in the attached memorandum is identical to Helen Dukas, the subject of Newark file 100-29614. G-2 has also been requested to furnish the Bureau more detailed information concerning the allegations and the identity of the informants from whom the information was obtained. A biographical sketch of those persons named in paragraph 7 of the memorandum has been requested, together with any information in the possession of G-2 indicating the identity of individuals in the United States who may be able to furnish additional information concerning the activities of Einstein or his secretary on behalf of the Soviet Union. The information will be furnished you when received at the Bureau.

Newark is to furnish a photograph of Dukas to New York with a request that the photograph be exhibited to [REDACTED] for the purpose of determining any information in their possession concerning the past activities of Helen Dukas.

The names of those individuals listed in paragraph 7 of the attached memorandum have been checked through the files of the Bureau. Information concerning them is furnished for your information.

Attachments

cc - New York (Attachment) 11 30 PM '50

100-338078 (Dukas)

61-7099 (Einstein)

WAK:mes

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OCT 24 1950

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100-338078

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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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) b1, b7C, D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to ~~the~~ 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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There is attached for Newark one copy of a correlation memorandum prepared at the Bureau concerning [REDACTED] and dated September 23, 1949. Newark is cautioned that the memorandum was prepared for intra-Bureau use only; that it contains Bureau file numbers and sources of information; and should, therefore, not be disseminated. In the event information contained in the memorandum is reported, the source should be concealed by appropriate symbol.

Newark will be advised in the event a current review of the Bureau files furnishes any additional pertinent information concerning [REDACTED]

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

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61-7099

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21264

Date: October 23, 1950

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

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-456W/BJT
ON 2/10/83

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-456W/BJT
ON 12/3/80

Reference is made to your letter dated September 8, 1950, which forwarded a report from the European Command concerning the use of Albert Einstein's office in Berlin, Germany, until 1933 as a telegram address by agents of the Comintern. The report also reflected past activity on the part of an unnamed secretary of Einstein on behalf of the Soviet Union.

There is attached for your information a blind memorandum entitled "Helen Dukas." Miss Dukas was reportedly brought to the United States as a secretary by Albert Einstein in 1935 and has since been employed as a secretary and housekeeper at Princeton, New Jersey where Dr. Einstein presently resides.

It is requested that the European Command conduct investigation for the purpose of determining whether Helen Dukas is identical with the secretary of Albert Einstein who, prior to 1933, was active on behalf of Soviet intelligence.

It is further requested that more detailed information concerning the use of Dr. Einstein's office as a telegram address by agents of the Comintern and the part played by his secretary be furnished this Bureau. It is desired that the information include

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if possible, legal evidence and the identity of informants who can testify to the information furnished if the need arose in connection with any action taken against Dr. Einstein or his secretary by the United States Government. It is pointed out in this connection that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is presently considering an investigation of Dr. Einstein for possible revocation of his citizenship. *WN*

OK per Army

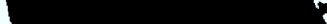
[In paragraph 7 of the memorandum prepared by the European Command, there is listed the names of numerous persons who are known to have used Dr. Einstein's address or who were aware of the fact that the address was used in connection with Soviet activities.] The files of this Bureau reflect 


declared on Army Let. dtd 12/23/41
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para 5.
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also
2-16-83

b7C/D



b7C

There follows the results of a review of our files concerning  who allegedly now resides in Switzerland.



B3 per State/Visa Div.

declared on State letter dated 8/24/42
SI 48448
2-16-83

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per
State/
Visa Dept.

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No further information appears in the files of this Bureau concerning [REDACTED]

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October 23, 1950

HELEN DUKAS

The following information was furnished by informants of known reliability:

PERSONAL HISTORY:

Helen Dukas was born October 17, 1896 at Freiburg, Germany. She entered the United States at New York City from Bermuda in 1935, aboard the SS Queen of Bermuda. She was naturalized at Trenton, New Jersey, on October 1, 1940. Helen Dukas was reportedly brought to the United States by Professor Albert Einstein, and after arrival, worked as a secretary and housekeeper at the Einstein residence in Princeton, New Jersey. The declaration of intention for United States citizenship, filed by her on January 15, 1936, described her as follows:

Occupation:	secretary
Age:	39
Marital Status:	single
Color:	white
Complexion:	medium
Height:	5 feet 5 inches
Weight:	101 pounds
Eyes:	brown
Hair:	brown
Scars and Marks:	mole on upper lip
Nationality:	German
Relatives:	Henry Bertold Dukas - brother Louise Dukas - sister

ASSOCIATES:

67D [REDACTED]

W.K. & KOLAR:mes

61-7099-32

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: September 14, 1950

FROM : W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

C-5013865-Inv.

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

Under date of March 8, 1950, the Philadelphia office of this Service submitted to your Bureau G-59 relative to the above-named subject. In response thereto, on June 9, 1950, your Bureau advised as follows:

"In connection with your inquiry on Albert Einstein you are requested to clarify the purpose of your request which is indicated on your form G 59 as 'the subject is under investigation,' inasmuch as he is a citizen."

The above-named subject was naturalized on October 1, 1940, at Trenton, New Jersey. As you will note from the attached memoranda dated June 14 and July 12, 1950, from the Philadelphia office of this Service, information available indicates that this naturalized person, notwithstanding his world-wide reputation as a scientist, may properly be investigated for possible revocation of naturalization. On the basis of the information indicated herein, it appears that appropriate investigation for that purpose is warranted. Accordingly, this Service would appreciate receiving a response to the attached G 59 which was originally forwarded by the Philadelphia office of this Service.

DECLASSIFIED per INS letter 2
ON 2/10/83 SP-4461/JHF
per INS letter dated 2/3/82

This is the result of a request for
an FBI file check only and is not
to be considered as a clearance.

Enclosures

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61 DEC 14 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

OK per INS

Commissioner

Attention: W. W. Higgins, Chief, Investigation Section
Earl I. Zimmerman, District Director
Philadelphia, Pa.

2185-1-1000
June 14, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

*Declassified per
INS letter dated
2/3/82 SP4 EBY
JTH*

There is enclosed herewith Form G-59 forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 8, 1950 which was recently returned with a request on the reverse that we clarify the purpose of the request inasmuch as subject is a citizen. Because of the prominence of Dr. Einstein I thought it would be better to explain the circumstances to you in order that you may convey the explanation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation if you deem such action appropriate.

Subject was naturalized October 1, 1940 at Trenton, New Jersey. In a pamphlet, "Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace" prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities under date April 19, 1949, a list of forty-nine names of persons who have been affiliated with from eleven to twenty Communist front organizations is given. Among those listed is Albert Einstein.

While no investigation has actually been initiated, an article appearing in "The Tablet", a paper published in Brooklyn, New York, issue of February 25, 1950, would seem to indicate that an investigation should be conducted to determine whether there were activities on the part of subject which should have been considered by the naturalization court and which might justify the filing of a suit to cancel citizenship. For instance, it is stated that a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as inserted in the Congressional Record shows that "Albert Einstein was an endorser of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the 'Daily Worker' of April 16, 1937, Page 2; he was named as a sponsor of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau, in 'New Masses' of May 18, 1937, page 25. In reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities dated Jan. 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist-front organization. In a list furnished the Loyalty Review Board by Attorney General Clark, which was released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, April 25, 1949, the organization was cited as Communist.

"Dr. Einstein was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, as shown on a letterhead of that group, dated at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1939, and a pamphlet entitled 'Children in Concentration

ENCLOSURE

OK per INS

61-7099-33

- 2 -

Campa. The special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign as a Communist-front organization in Report 1476 of Jan. 3, 1940.

"Albert Einstein contributed a manuscript for Spanish aid to the League of American Writers, according to the 'Daily Worker' of Feb. 18, 1939, page 7.

"Both Attorney General Francis Biddle and Attorney General Tom Clark have cited the League of American Writers as a Communist-front organization ('Congressional Record,' Sept. 24, 1942, pages 7685 and 7686; letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1946). The organization was cited as a Communist front in Reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated Jan. 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944."

In addition to the foregoing which antedate his naturalization, there are numerous references to affiliations since naturalization with other organizations which have been officially designated as Communist or Communist-front.

On the whole it was felt that there is a sufficient basis for conducting a discreet inquiry to determine the materiality of the allegations.

Enclosure

OK per INS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Commissioner

July 12, 1950

Attn: W. W. Wiggins, Chief, Investigations Section

Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Reference is made to my memorandum of June 14, 1950 forwarding to you Form G-59 dated March 8, 1950.

Not having received by June 7, 1950 a response to the G-59 request of March 8, 1950, another Form G-59 was forwarded to the F.B.I. on that date. This form has just been returned and on the reverse of it is a request similar to that made on the reverse of the first form. It is dated July 3, 1950, and reads as follows:

"In connection with your inquiry on Albert Einstein you are requested to clarify the purpose of your request which is indicated on your form G-59 as 'The subject is under investigation', inasmuch as he is a citizen."

While reviewing the report which accompanied Central Office memorandum of May 11, 1950, files 56045/680A and 56291/763 Inv., regarding Canadian Communist activities, there was noted some information which probably relates to the subject and which I believe should be brought to your attention. The following information appears on page 22, part 2:

"The First World Congress against War and Fascism was held in August 1932, at Amsterdam, Holland, under the leadership of LOFF MARLEY (prominent pacifist and member of the British Independent Labor Party); ALBERT EINSTEIN (Pacifist and Communist sympathizer); HENRI BARBUSSE (French Communist) and ROMAIN HOLAND (French Communist), and was attended by leaders of the Communist Party in other European countries. Among the pledges assumed in the 'Manifesto of the Congress' were these: 'We pledge ourselves to dedicate ourselves with all our resources to our immediate and pressing tasks, taking our stand - against armaments, against war preparations and for that reason against the imperialist powers that rule us; against the campaign of propaganda and slander aimed at the Soviet Union, the country of Socialist construction which we will not allow to be touched.'"

ENCLOSURE

61-7099-3

CONFIDENTIAL

OK per INS

Adj 2185-P-4009
July 12, 1950

The entire matter is submitted to you for your determination as to whether we should try again to obtain a G-59 report from the F.B.I. on Dr. Einstein.

I know, of course, of his world-wide reputation as a scientist. However, because of the intimations made from time to time as to possible Communist leanings, I believe we should ascertain all there is to know about his beliefs prior to naturalization.

/s/ Karl I. Zimmerman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OK per INS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
Lafayette Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

File No. 2185-P-4009

Date March 8, 1950

(Address of requesting office)

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Security Division

Please furnish a report as to the nature of any derogatory information contained in any file—other than fingerprint records—which your Bureau may have concerning the following person:

Name EINSTEIN ALBERT
(Surname) (Given name) (Middle and other names)
Aliases -
FBI No. - Alien Registration No. -
or Visa Application No. -
Date of birth March 14, 1879 Birthplace Ulm, Germany
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Town) (Country)
Marital status Widower Name of spouse Elsa Einstein
Race Hebrew Color White Sex Male Occupation Professor of Theoretical Physics
Complexion Fair Eyes Brown Hair Gray Height 5'7" Weight 175 lbs.
Visible marks None

Places of residence last 5 years (include street and number):

112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey

Places of employment last 5 years:

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey

The subject is ☐ Under deportation proceedings.
☐ An applicant for naturalization.
☐ An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
☒ Under investigation

This is the result of a request for an FBI check only and is not to be considered as a clearance.

If the subject has a common name, the names of all relatives given in the subject's application filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be shown on the back of this form, with the relationship indicated.

Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply to the address shown below.

Karl I. Zimmerman

(Name of officer requesting report)

District Director

(Title)

(In duplicate)

(For use by Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mail to—
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Lafayette Building, 5th & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

61-7047-33

OK per INS

June 9, 1950

In connection with your inquiry on Albert Einstein you are requested to clarify the purpose of your request which is indicated on your form G-59 as "The subject is under investigation", inasmuch as he is a citizen.

OK per I NK

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 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 ~~the~~ 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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November 28, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ALBERT EINSTEIN

A check of the general indices of this Bureau failed to disclose that any investigation has been conducted by the FBI pertinent to your inquiry. But a review of the records of this Bureau has disclosed the following information concerning him:

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

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

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

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

According to the "Daily Worker" of 10-27-42, Einstein made an address by telephone to a group of 3,000 Jews assembled in New York on October 26, 1942 under the sponsorship of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. He called on the Jews to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union and lauded the scientific achievements of the USSR. He said the Russian Government honestly labored to promote international security. As a Jew, Einstein explained the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality was not an empty phrase "but a standard followed in actual life." (100-3-A)

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61 DEC 14 1950

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In the February, 1948, issue of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", Einstein wrote an article expressing the opinion the danger of annihilation faces all nations and justifies the idea of World Government. (100-350064-20)

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

b1
b7D

[REDACTED] (c)

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

According to the "Times Herald", Washington, D. C., of 2/13/50, on February 12, 1950, Einstein appeared by transcription on a television program sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on NBC. He warned that mankind can be saved from possible "general annihilation" by banning all violence among nations creating a "supra-national....body to decide questions of immediate concern to the security of the nations." He said the "hysterical character" of the armaments race between the United States and Russia has now assumed compulsive force in fashioning policies and...."in the end there beckons more and more clearly general annihilation." Einstein denounced the present policy of nations and the idea of achieving security through national armament. Within the United States, he said, the results have been the concentration of vast financial power in the military with the militarization of youth and the "close supervision" of loyalty "by a police force growing more conspicuous every day."

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

According to "Newsweek" of 5/12/47 and the report of the H.C.U.A. for 1944 at page 492, Albert Einstein was one of many distinguished Germans

who continually lent their influence and prestige to German Communists prior to the rise of Hitler in Germany. (61-7582-1298 p. 492, 65-4FFLH-524 Encl. p. 15; 61-7099-1)

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

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

In addition you may desire to consult the files of the Department of State, the Military Intelligence Division of the Army, and the Office of Naval Intelligence.

CITED BY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born	Sponsor	Press Release (100-7046-144)
American Council for Democratic Greece	National Petitioner	Confidential Source (10-813-15)
American League Against War and Fascism	Endorser at National Convention	National Republic of 1/38 pg. 9 (61-7559-2259 p. 3)
Civil Rights Congress	Sponsor	The Worker - 1/16/49 (61-10149-A)
Council on African Affairs	Message of Greetings	Daily Worker - 4/22/47 (100-3-77-A)
International Labor Defense	Message of Greetings	The Worker - 10/11/42 (40-3798-A)
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	Sponsor	Confidential Source (100-7061-1063)

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League of American Writers

Affiliate

Newsweek-5/12/47
pgs. 29, 30
(61-7099-9)

National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship

Sponsor

Trenton Eve. Times -
Trenton, N. J. 11/26/4
(100-146964-151 p. 42)

National Federation for
Constitutional Liberties

Affiliate

Newsweek-5/12/47
pgs. 29, 30
(61-7099-9)

CITED BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Organization

Connection

Documentation

Ambijan Committee for
Emergency Aid to the
Soviet Union

Honorary President

Confidential Source
(100-335017-32 pp. 24
and 26)

American Friends of the
Chinese People

Signer of letter

Daily Worker-7/6/40
pg. 4 (100-351006-3)

Committee for Peace

Affiliate

Newsweek-5/12/47
pgs. 29, 30 (61-7099-9)

Through World Cooperation

Congress of American-
Soviet Friendship

Sponsor (61-7582-1298 p
1200; 100-146964-13)

Friends of the Abraham
Lincoln Brigade

Member

H.C.U.A. - 1944 p. 12
Daily Worker - 10/1/3
(100-7660-4169)

German-American League
for Culture

Member

Confidential Source
(100-17826-1142)

International Workers Aid
(Workers International
Relief)

Endorser

Letterhead - 1931
(61-7347-148 p. 7)

Medical Bureau and North
American Committee to Aid
Spanish Democracy

Sponsor

Letterhead - 2/2/39
(100-351006-3 Lt)

National Reception Committee
to the Russian Delegation

Honorary National
Chairman

Leaflet
(100-351006-3 Lt)

Non-Sectarian Committee for
Political Refugees

Sponsor of Ball

Daily Worker-12/31/35
(61-7559-344117)

North American Committee to
Aid Spanish Democracy

Member, Advisory
Committee

Confidential Source
(100-7660-4169)

Reichstag Fire Trial Ann-
versary Committee

Signer of declaration
(another gov't agency)

Confidential Source
(100-3-4-3123)

World Congress Against War

Delegate

Confidential Source
(another gov't agency
100-7660-4169 Lt)

CITED BY CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Connection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
American Committee for Spanish Freedom	Supporter (100-332851-71)	N. Y. Journal American - 10/27/45
American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists	Honorary President	Daily Worker - 1/19/48 (100-184489-A)
Committee of One Thousand	Original Sponsor (100-353406-A)	Washington Times Herald - 1/24/48
Hollywood Anti-Nazi League	Sponsor	News of the World - 11/19/37 (100-168670-2) H.C.U.A. - 7/21/47 p. 147 (100-3-2192-p. 147)
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Director	
Motion Picture Artists Committee	Sponsor	H.C.U.A. - 1944 - p. 785 (61-7582-1298, p. 785)
Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	H.C.U.A. - 1944 - p. 113 (61-7582-1298, p. 1139)
Non-Partisan Committee of Artists and Scientists	Member	Confidential Source (100-332421-3, p. 2)
Progressive Citizens of America	Sponsor	Confidential Source (100-338892-420)
The American Pushkin Committee	Sponsor	H.C.U.A. - 1944 - p. 177 (61-7582-1298, p. 1772)

The above information is furnished for your confidential use only and is not to be distributed outside of your agency.
(61-7099)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Lied from G-2
4.3.51
h

B. J. [Signature]

31 MAR 1951

G2-IRqmts

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Albert KINSTEIN

G.I.R. - 1
03-1

1. Reference is made to correspondence between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 concerning SUBJECT, File No. 61-7099.

2. Inclosed for information in duplicate are copies of another Agent Report from the European Command dated 25 January 1951 concerning SUBJECT.

a. In forwarding this report the European Command commented as follows:

"The prominence of KINSTEIN requires extreme discretion and possible knowledgeable sources have been deliberately avoided because of fear of compromise of the entire investigation."

3. The European Command further advised that the "investigation of SUBJECT could be greatly expedited, if an exact list of previous Berlin residences of both KINSTEIN and DUKAS could be obtained from pertinent files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Immigration and Naturalization Service." Accordingly it is requested that any known addresses of both KINSTEIN and DUKAS while they were in Berlin be made available to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 for transmittal to the European Command.

8.2.51
5-7-51
WAK
100-7K

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

Incl:
Agt Report 25 Jan 51
(in duplicate)

Paul G. Guthrie
61

JOHN H. [Signature]
General, GSC
Chief, Intelligence Division, G-2

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RECORDED - 41
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EX-130
EX-130

U.E. FOLEY OF LIASON REVIEWED
INS FILES AND FURNISHED INFO
REFLECTED IN ATTACHED LET.
TO G-2.
WAK

Declassified by [Signature]
Army letter dated 12/23/81
12/23/81
SP4 [Signature]
52-1683

OK per Army

SUBJECT: EINSTEIN, Albert

25 January 1951

IV-20154; D-280200

1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:

Investigation was initiated to ascertain details regarding the alleged cooperation of SUBJECT in Germany with Communist and/or Soviet organizations engaged in conspirative activities during the period prior to 1933.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

Brought by this Headquarters. Investigation is based upon a report from CIC Region I to the effect that Soviet and Communist international Apparate (illegal organizations or Apparatuses) used SUBJECT's BERLIN office as a letter drop for conspirative correspondence, primarily from the Far East, and that SUBJECT must have been aware of such use of his office.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

SUBJECT's personal data are not available to this Headquarters.

4. Source has furnished the following details regarding the illegal use of SUBJECT's BERLIN office as a letter drop:

- a. In a technical sense, the actual address of SUBJECT's office was not used as a letter drop. What was used was the authorized international cable address of SUBJECT, correspondence for which was delivered to SUBJECT's office by the postal authorities. This cable address is believed to have been EINSTEIN BERLIN or ALBERT EINSTEIN BERLIN. (AN: The exact address can be determined by consulting a German cable address book from 1929 to 1930, unavailable here.)
- b. The exact location of SUBJECT's office, to which such cables were delivered, is not known, but it was in the vicinity of Hollanderplatz.
- c. The office concerned was SUBJECT's private office (Privatkanzlei), which had no connection with any organization or institution.
- d. It is not known how many persons were employed in this office nor who these persons were, other than that Source has hearsay knowledge of at least two (2) female secretaries, both of whom were Communist-sympathizers.
- e. The exact time of activation of the Communist use of SUBJECT's cable

J THOMAS DALE - STEVEN W. MAINGLY
HQS. H.Q. IV, 66TH CIC DET., APO 407-A

*Declassified
per Army letter
dated 12/23/81
BHF
2-16-83
41-7099-35
Steven W. Maingly*

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IV-20154; D-230200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 28 January 1951, Subject: KLEIN, Albert.

address as a letter drop is not known, but when Source was instructed to establish a legal cable address for use in the same "line" (term used to designate several units used as a more or less coordinated group within a communications network) in 1929, SUBJECT's cable address was already in use.

- f. It is not known exactly who decided to utilize SUBJECT's cable address for conspirative purposes, but the "line" to which it belonged operated under the West European Bureau (WEB) of the Comintern (headed at that time by Georgiy DIKHTOFF, deceased) in conjunction with the International Liaison Department (OIS) (Otdel Mezhdunarodnyye Svyazi), which was headed in BERLIN at that time by Jakob ABRAHAMOV, alias MIROV (deceased).
- g. The reason for using SUBJECT's cable address was that the extent of international cable traffic received by SUBJECT, from all corners of the globe, coupled with SUBJECT's established international reputation, would provide a relatively innocuous cover for conspirative communication.
- h. The person in SUBJECT's office through whom the arrangements were made for the use of the cable address was SUBJECT's chief secretary at the time. No further details regarding the identity, background or description of this secretary are known to Source, who had no direct contact with the office, other than that she was what could be described as the senior secretary in SUBJECT's private office at least during the period 1929 through 1931. This secretary had close personal relationships, probably of an intimate nature, with an international Apparat functionary (whom Source can not identify) and, through these relationships together with her own Communist sympathies, was drawn into conspirative work. Source states positively that the use of SUBJECT's cable address was not obtained through the German Apparat (which would in this case have been the Quarters Apparat), nor was it ever used by the German Apparat, so the assumption is made of a direct recruitment by WEB or OIS.
- i. The following procedure was used in transmission of cables through this channel:
 - (1) An intelligence message was encoded (not enciphered) from the "clear" into a prearranged Comintern or Soviet code. (Example: "Four battleships have moved into MOSKOW harbor" might be encoded as "Four ashtrays have been sold to the MOSKOW restaurant".)
 - (2) This message was then re-encoded in the approved international cable code used by SUBJECT. Although Source is not certain, it is believed that SUBJECT used the most popular of the codes developed in Germany, that of the Rudolf MOSS Publishing and Newspaper firm.

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- (3) This double-enclosed message was then dispatched to the EINSTEIN cable address. Upon arrival in BERLIN it was transposed by the postal authorities from the Morse symbols in which transmission was usually made to the VOSS code text, which was then delivered to SUBJECT's office.
- (4) At SUBJECT's office, it was the duty of the senior secretary, who was at the same time in the employ of the Apparat, to decode all messages and give them to SUBJECT for reading. She thus was in a position to intercept all messages which did not pertain to SUBJECT, which therefore were Apparat business, and transmit them to the Apparat courier.
- j. The courier or contact man of the Apparat responsible for liaison with SUBJECT's office came directly to that office to pick up incoming cables for the Apparat. Covert contacts were considered both risky and unnecessary in this case. It should be pointed out that great care was taken in the choice of couriers for such contacts, and all persons used in the case of SUBJECT's office were presentable and as innocuous as possible. Known liaison men working SUBJECT's office are as follows:
- (1) Richard GROSSKOPF for about three (3) months in 1929, at which time Source first obtained knowledge of the use of SUBJECT's cable address. Although it was evident to Source at this time that SUBJECT's cable address was already being utilized (for how long a time is not known), GROSSKOPF was at the same time engaged in building up the "line" to which SUBJECT's address was connected. The "line" ran as follows: EINSTEIN's office (possibly preceded by another unit, but this is not known) - an oriental rug shop on Potsdamerstrasse - a not further identified firm on Potsdamerplatz - KATSCHALSKI, (or KACZALSKI) watchmaker at the corner of Leuthstrasse and Kommandantenstrasse, "money office" (Geldstelle, an address used for financial transactions and transmittals) for the "Elara" Apparat (international Apparat of the Soviet General Staff, IVth Department) yet linked with the WLB line - "Threnelb", a watch shop at Alte Jakobstrasse 63 in which Adolf SAITER, functionary in the BERLIN Security (Abwehr) Apparat was a partner - Gebroder SCHAUENHAUSER cartoon factory on Neue Jakobstrasse - a tobacco store on Koepenickerstrasse. This line was concerned with far Eastern operations and closely allied with the Paul GULOW-SHEVLYUT net in SHANGHAI. GROSSKOPF was at that time head of the Pass Forging Apparat in BERLIN and had very close connections with ABRAMOV-KROV (see above), was probably chosen for that reason. He remained as contact man with the EINSTEIN office only for a short time.

- (2) Fritz BURDE, head of the German industrial espionage Apparat ("BD") with close affiliations with the Apparat of the Soviet General Staff, IVth Department ("Klara"), took over the contact briefly after GROSSKOPF was released from the mission. BURDE is reported to have been executed in the Soviet Union after having been active for the international Apparat in the Far East, specifically SHANGHAI.
 - (3) Willi KLOCH, leading functionary of the IVth Department ("Klara") Apparat, who replaced BURDE and his successor as contact man when they were indisposed or not available. KLOCH's whereabouts are not known; his brother, Karl KLOCH, is presently in BERLIN and active with the German-Polish Cultural Relations and Friendship Society "Helmut von Gerlach-Gesellschaft".
 - (4) "Fritz" (last Name Unknown), BERLIN-Wedding, old-time international Apparat functionary most closely connected with GWS who in 1938 was operating a radio net out of FRAGLE, CSE. Neither Source nor the German political police were ever successful in ascertaining the correct name of "Fritz", who was known throughout the Apparat by that name or as "Fritz from Wedding". Fritz is believed to be still alive and active. Fritz remained chief contact man with the EINSTEIN office until the cessation of Source's knowledge, late in 1931, except during his frequent absences, when contact was made by KLOCH or BURDE or the following.
 - (5) Alfred KATNER, receptionist at the Communist Party Central Committee building in BERLIN prior to 1933, who was contacted by unlisted telephone by the various letter drops when cables were not picked up promptly by the contact man and who occasionally made contact himself. Source knows that KATNER made the contact at the EINSTEIN office at least two (2) or three (3) times. KATNER was arrested and doubled by the German police after the seizure of power by the Nazis and was eventually liquidated by the Communist underground in about 1934.
- k. As is the general rule with conspirative activities of this nature and on such a level, the only persons who were supposed to have knowledge of such matters were those directly concerned. Those who can be regarded as having direct knowledge of the conspirative use of SUBJECT's cable address are: Richard GROSSKOPF, Fritz BURDE, Willi KLOCH, Alfred KATNER, Fritz from Wedding, and Jakob KRAMAROV of GWS. Knowledge is probable on the part of Wilhelm BARNIK (deceased, successor of BURDE as head of industrial espionage, close confidante of BURDE), "Fred" LIEBERS (deputy and right-hand man to BURDE, who could usually be as-

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known knowledgeable on matters known to BURDE, sent in 1935 to SHANGHAI), Hermann BURELOW (assistant to GROSSKOPF in Pass Forging Apparat, now active in BERLIN), Albert GROSSKOPF Sr (deputy head of Quarters Apparat, which was charged with providing cover and contact addresses and which would be informed at least to the extent that the EINSTEIN address was "tabu" for other Apparats and purposes), Hans KIPPENBERGER (as overall head of the German Apparat would be likely to know of the use of the EINSTEIN address by Russian Apparat, probably had more detailed, though not necessarily direct knowledge), Lea KOTH (long-time secretary and right-hand to KIPPENBERGER), and possibly Wilhelm LAISSER (who would have no reason for knowing except through his activities in China, where he may have obtained knowledge of the use of the cable address from that end).

5. Source has stated that he does not believe SUBJECT was aware of the true nature of the correspondence which was channeled through his cable address from the Far East. It is even possible that arrangements were made for the use of the cable address with SUBJECT's secretary (see above) without SUBJECT's knowledge. If SUBJECT were aware of the use of his address from the beginning, Source points out that the most logical approach to SUBJECT in order to get his approval for such use would be to convince him that it was in the interests of "human rights" (e.g. the campaign on an international scale in favor of SACCO and VANZETTI in the United States).
 - a. One incident which took place during the summer of 1930 indicates that SUBJECT must have had some knowledge of the use of his cable address for purposes other than his own. At this time Fritz from Wedding was the contact man for the line to which the EINSTEIN address was attached, and one day Fritz came to Source in a very excited state. According to the story he told Source at this time, SUBJECT's secretary had been planning to go on a three (3) or four (4) week vacation and had been instructed to notify Fritz in advance of the date of her departure so that arrangements could be made to intercept the Comintern cables before they were given to SUBJECT and turn them over to Fritz. In making his routine contact on this day, Fritz discovered that the secretary had already left without informing him, and the other secretary disclaimed any knowledge of cables which were supposed to be turned over to anyone except SUBJECT. No attempt was made by Fritz to contact SUBJECT himself, and the only remaining alternative was to await the return of the secretary. When the girl did return several weeks later, all cables were turned over and there were no unpleasant repercussions, although Fritz did remark that his superiors were perturbed about the delay, since there were some important activities in the Far East at the time.
 - b. In connection with the above-described incident, Source comments that the normal reaction of a man receiving cables from various points in the Far

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IV-20154; D-260200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-A, dated 25 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

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Part which made no sense to him and which had no connection with his activities, yet were clearly addressed to his own cable address, would be to make inquiries of his office personnel and probably check with the postal authorities or even make a complaint about unauthorized use of his cable address. Source states, however, that there were no unpleasant complications and that the use of the cable address continued as before when the secretary returned and even during her absence. Nothing is known about whether SUBJECT asked for explanations from the secretary or what explanation she gave, but the fact still remains that there was no hitch in the procedure, which indicates that SUBJECT must have at least continued to tolerate the situation.

- e. Source has no further knowledge of details which would indicate knowledge or lack of it on the part of SUBJECT, other than that SUBJECT was frequently active in supporting so called "front groups", especially those concerned with human rights and anti-fascist activities.
6. The following information has been obtained from Source regarding the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" (Club of Intellectual Workers):
 - a. The Klub der Geistesarbeiter (hereinafter referred to as KdG), although it was looked down upon and scorned by the functionaries of the international Apparate (who referred to it as the "Club of Mental Acrobats"), actually served as a fertile recruiting ground for high-caliber Apparate connections. The KdG was formed (date unknown, Source's first knowledge in 1931, last in 1933) in BERLIN by a group of German scientists and intellectuals, all of whom were affiliated in some way with the international Apparate. The purpose of the KdG was to provide these persons with a chance to get together for intellectual discussion and exchange, to maintain contact for conspirative purposes, and to provide a basis for gradual recruitment of promising young intellectuals for conspirative work within or in connection with the Apparate.
 - b. Source is not aware of the identity of the founders or leading figures in the KdG. The KdG did, however, maintain offices and meeting rooms in the "Hochhaus an Alexanderplatz", in which building the very popular Cafe Braun was (and still is) located. It is believed the club rooms were on the 4th floor (American style).
 - c. SUBJECT was not to Source's knowledge active in the KdG, although many of its members were acquaintances and/or associates and friends of his. It is believed that SUBJECT may have been an "honorary" member at one time. Some of the persons known to Source as members are:

- (1) Dr. Rudolf LEONHARD (now BERLIN)
- (2) Leon FLUCHTRANGER

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IV-20154; D-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 607-A, dated 25 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

- (3) Dr. (FNU) ~~BOECK~~
- (4) Dr. Walter ~~GARO~~
- (5) Wilhelm ~~RIENTY~~
- (6) Fritz ~~LICHENWALD~~
- (7) (FNU) ~~REINBERGER~~ (Now allegedly MDA, Planning Office of German Democratic Republic)
- (8) Dr. Leo ~~FRIEDLAENDER~~
- (9) Dr. Guenther ~~ROBERTY~~
- (10) Dr. (FNU) ~~ROTERMANN~~ (physicist or chemist, in exile in the USSR, returned to BERLIN in 1938, later reported to have gone to England)

In addition, many of the younger staff members of the BERLIN Technical College (Technische Hochschule) were connected with the EdG, as well as some theater (possibly Erwin ~~PISCALICH~~) and motion picture (an actor named (FNU) ~~OTTO~~) people.

- d. Source definitely stated, in response to direct query, that EdG was the correct name of the organization, and that it should be possible to locate and further identify it through the Koshhaus address, Direknenstrasse, corner of Alexanderplatz.

7. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

None by this Headquarters; see below.

8. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background Information:

So far as possible, pertinent background information has been included in the report.

b. Clarifying Comments:

Source's knowledge of the use of SUBJECT's cable address for conspirative purposes is based primarily upon his association with Richard ~~SHOSSKOFF~~, who mentioned the existence of the EINSTEIN office in the "line" he was establishing in 1929 only in passing, and through his connection with Fritz from Hedding (see paragraph 5). Source was unable to identify any possible leads for further information aside from people like ~~SHOSSKOFF~~ and ~~QUEEN~~, who are still apparently firmly with the Communists. He was unable to give a single lead regarding the identity of the secretary through whom the arrangements were made for using SUBJECT's address other than to state that she was the chief or senior secretary at least from

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IV-20154; D-280200, Hqs., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Det., APO 407-1, dated 28 January 1951, Subject: EINSTEIN, Albert.

1929 to 1931. Source's primary knowledge, although all actually second-hand, is based on his connection with one unit in the "line" to which SUBJECT's address was attached.

c. Agent's Opinion:

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the information given by Source, as far as it goes, is probably accurate. On all points every effort was made to avoid generalities, which have been used only where detailed knowledge was not available.


d. Specific Recommendations:

It is recommended that no further exploitation be made of Source in this case. The identity of the secretary could be accomplished through inquiries in BERLIN or of persons who had contact with SUBJECT's private office at that time. It is further recommended that former RSHA (German Central Security Agency) personnel now available be queried regarding the identity of those officials who, shortly after 1933, worked on the case built up around the cables received by SUBJECT's office prior to 1933. All cables were picked up by the RSHA from the Central Telegraph Office (Haupttelegrafamt) in BERLIN and studied in the light of knowledge received by the RSHA that SUBJECT's cable address had been used by the Soviets and/or Communists. Source does not know the identity of the officials who worked the case but does have knowledge that the case was being worked on in 1933.

e. Source: [REDACTED]

Evaluation: C-2 (see paragraph 2-c above).

APPROVED:


AARON U. ARCHER
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Tel: Munich Mil 7451/DALE/jls

Distribution: 6 - 66th CIC Det., HUCOM
1 - File

SECRET
135

May 7, 1951

SAC, NEWARK

DIRECTOR, FBI

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet October 23, 1950.

There is attached for your additional information concerning captioned individuals a copy of a memorandum received from G-2 dated March 31, 1951. There is also attached a copy of a G-2 investigative report dated January 25, 1951.

A review of Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning Dukas and Einstein has been made by the Bureau. This review failed to furnish specific foreign addresses for either individual. G-2 has been so advised.

Newark is requested to furnish the Bureau the results of New York investigation concerning Dukas which was conducted on the basis of referenced letter.

RECORDED 100-35
EX-95 100-338070
Attache

WAK:mes

Note: Referenced letter requested New York to exhibit photographs of Dukas to Elsa Bernaut and to Paul and Hede Massing. New York has advised that the results were furnished Newark.)

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Alden	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Laughlin	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PS

COMM - FBI
MAY 8 1951
MAILED 19

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 100-338070

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) b1, b2, 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. Albert Einstein 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.

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☐ For your information: _____

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61-7099-35a

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CONFIDENTIAL

Date: May 7, 1951

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

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 31, 1951, your reference G2-IRqmts.

In accordance with the request contained in referenced memorandum, the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning Albert Einstein and Helen Dukas have been reviewed for the purpose of attempting to determine a list of their previous foreign residences.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service files reflect only that both Albert Einstein and Helen Dukas resided in Germany from the date of their birth to the year of 1933. Both resided in Belgium from April, 1933 to October of the same year. Since October, 1933, they have resided in the United States. No more specific foreign addresses are contained in their files.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The files of this Bureau fail to reflect any additional information concerning the foreign residences of Einstein or Dukas.

RECORDED - 49

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61-7099-31
15 MAY 1951

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/ADB

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181054

SAC, NEWARK

DIRECTOR, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-496W/JMK
ON 2/16/83

August 6, 1951

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CONFIDENTIAL

*pass
1-2 dis
per Army
letter
12/23/4*

There is attached for your information and for the completion of your files a photostatic copy of a document entitled, "COMITE INTERNATIONAL pour la Defense de Paul et Gertrud Ruegg" dated January 20, 1933, at Paris.

You will note that the name of Albert Einstein appears on the attached document as being connected with the above committee.

[REDACTED]

In a report dated November 14, 1949, the Far East Command of G-2 advised that Paul Ruegg alias Hilaire Noulens arrived in Shanghai, China, in March, 1930. He was arrested June 15, 1931, by the Shanghai Municipal Police as Hilaire Noulens for Communist and seditious activities. His wife, Gertrud, was arrested shortly thereafter and both were sentenced to life imprisonment. In the same report, G-2 advised that Noulens was in 1931, a Comintern agent and head of the Far Eastern Bureau, an organization of the Third International.

*Albert Einstein - Summary
67D
OK
per
Army*

(61-7099-36;
100-124002-168)

Attachment

WAK:mes
61-7099

RECORDED - 107

INDEXED - 107

AUG 8 1951

COMM - FBI
AUG 6 - 1951
MAILED 1951
FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 2/7/83

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-16SK/PB
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-28-90

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY-RALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

ReBulet May 7, 1951.

Results of New York investigation were furnished the Bureau by Newark letter dated May 4, 1951.

A review of G2 investigative report dated January 25, 1951 and information available in Newark files fails to disclose any information which would identify HELEN DUKAS as the Secretary of EINSTEIN'S Berlin Office involved in instant inquiry.

The suggestion is made that perhaps a review of available biographies or writings concerning EINSTEIN would reveal some of his European associates. Also, if the Bureau has available any special contacts or informants who would be in a position to approach HELEN DUKAS or EINSTEIN on the pretext of writing a book or article about the influence any woman or particular woman may have had in EINSTEIN'S life, this approach could be used to determine his Berlin associates and employees.

WACB no further investigation will be conducted in the Newark Division.

cc: NK file 100-32986

JPD:TL
NK 100-29614

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP8IGSF/DB

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NOT RECORDED
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SAC, NEWARK
DIRECTOR, FBI

RECEIVED BY SP-4 ELW/JHF June 2, 1951
2/10/83

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SECRET

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE 2/17/83

Reurlets May 4 and May 16, 1951.

The Bureau has no objection to a review of available biographies or writings concerning Einstein by Newark for the purpose of determining his former associates in Europe and thereby identifying the unknown personal secretary of Einstein, who according to G-2 reports, allegedly assisted the Soviets during their use of Einstein's Berlin office as a cable address. (DN) *decided for him letter dated 12/23/80 SP-4 ELW/JHF*

As you are aware, further investigation in this matter is being conducted by G-2. Until the final results of that investigation are received and until other investigative means have failed to identify the unknown personal secretary of Einstein, the Bureau does not believe it advisable to attempt to have a special contact or informant approach Einstein under a pretext for the purpose of attempting to identify the unknown personal secretary.

On the basis of the fact that Dukas arrived in the United States with Einstein in 1935 and has since served as his personal secretary and housekeeper, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], it appears possible that she is the unknown personal secretary referred to in the G-2 reports.

Newark is to advise the Bureau whether there are available to that office any reliable sources or confidential informants who may be in a position to identify the personal secretary of Einstein during the period prior to 1933. A recommendation as to the advisability of interviewing such sources concerning this matter is to also be submitted.

WAK:mes
61-7099
cc - 100-338078

Note: Reports received from G-2 contain information from a source described as "usually reliable - possibly true." The reports reflect that prior to 1933, Einstein's Berlin office was used as a cable address by the Soviets and that his personal secretary

DUPLICATE YELLOW **SECRET** (continued on next page)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 GEL/103
REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-28-90

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

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-338078-34

SECRET

Newark is to furnish the Bureau any pertinent information concerning Helen Dukas which has come to the attention of that office since April 12, 1949, the date of the closing report.

A photograph of Dukas is to also be furnished the Bureau in order that it may be forwarded to G-2 for their assistance in conducting additional investigation.

Note Continued From Page 1:

assisted the Soviets in their use of the office. The G-2 reports contain various statements, some of which indicate that Einstein did and others indicate that he did not know of the use of his office. *RM*

declared in Army letter dated 12/23/81 SP-4 LUN/OHFO 2-18-83
Bufiles reflect that Helen Dukas entered the United States with Einstein in 1935. She has since been his personal secretary and housekeeper. G-2 is investigating to determine whether she is identical with the personal secretary described in their reports. Dukas is the subject of a closed Internal Security - R investigation which failed to reflect that she was engaged in espionage although she maintained contact with Europeans of pro-Communist and pro-Soviet sympathies.

*declared (u)
per Army fifth
ltd 12/23/81
SP-4 LUN/OHFO 2/14/83*

SECRET

21262

May 25, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELW/TP
ON 2/16/83

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THE RICHARD SORGE CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

para 1+2
BRACKET
declass

It is requested that you obtain from your
East Command and furnish to this Bureau all Shanghai
Municipal Police data available on the following
individuals: *OK*

Army
letter
dated

12/23/81

SP-4 ELW/TP

2/16/83

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Bene, Denanee C.
Dell, Floyd
Des Jassas, John
Freiser, Theodore
Einstein, Albert
Gould, Randall
Harrison, George (pic [redacted] identical with Harrison George)
Lerie, Sinclair
Marcantonio, Vito
Powell, J. B.
Ruegg, Paul (alias Lilare Noulens)
Souleutich, M.
Stewart, Maxwell
Strong, Anna Louise
Tales, Eym

OK
per
Army

It is requested that all our outstanding
requests for SMP data be expedited as much as possible. *Q*

EDG:cmr:bjc:bjs

61-7099

NOTICE CONTAINED
RECORDED
1 JUN 2 1951

DUPLICATE YELLOW

65 JUL 2 1951

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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. Albert Einstein 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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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

August 9, 1951

RECORDED - 2
INDEXED - 2
EX - 74

Brooklyn 3, New York

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated August 1, 1951, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service I thought you might like to know that the FBI is solely an investigative, fact-finding agency and it is not within our province to classify individuals or organizations as subversive. I am further precluded from giving you assistance in this regard since a policy of long standing holds information in our files as confidential and available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,

G.I.R.-9

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/20/80 BY SP/6516/PB

NOTE: [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

VKA:mad:rm

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

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[REDACTED]
Brooklyn 3, N.Y.
August 1, 1951

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please tell me if
Professor Albert Einstein, the mathematician
and physicist employed by Princeton University,
is considered to be a Communist or Communist
sympathizer by your bureau.

Yours truly,
[REDACTED]
app

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PS

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

AUG 6 1951

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EX-74

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NO 11 02 11 11

MA 4/1A
[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/30/51

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet 6/1/51. Relet Newark to Bureau 6/20/51.

Several books dealing with ALBERT EINSTEIN's life were examined. Many contained no pertinent information, but a book written by PHILIPP FRANK and translated from German was published in 1947 by ALFRED A. KNOPF. It is entitled "Einstein--His Life and Times," and on page 293 FRANK mentions a Miss HELEN DUKAS, who was connected with EINSTEIN since 1928 as a secretary and later as his housekeeper. She was a native of the same town in Swabia Province in Germany as his wife, ELSA.

On page 110 FRANK mentions a Professor LADENBURG, a German physicist, who lived and worked with EINSTEIN for a long time in Berlin and who is now in Princeton. This individual is probably identical with Professor HUDOLPH WALTHER LADENBURG, a professor of physics at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., since 1931. He has held various positions with the U.S. Government.

On page 207 FRANK mentions a Hungarian, CORNELIUS LANCZOS, and an Austrian, WALTER MAYER, as collaborators and assistants of EINSTEIN in Berlin. MAYER is described by FRANK as being at Princeton University.

On page 274 FRANK lists a PETER BERGMAN and a VALENTIA BARGMAN as students of EINSTEIN.

CC - NK

NK

JPD: CP/am

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

RECORDED - 43

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EX-70

UNRECORDED

NK 100-29614

With reference to the location of EINSTEIN's office in Berlin, Germany, there is contained information in the following book: "Einstein--An Intimate Study of a Great Man," written by DIMITRI MARIANOFF with PALMA WAYNE. It was published in 1944 by Doubleday-Doran and Co., Inc., N.Y. The author, MARIANOFF, was married to MARGOT, EINSTEIN's stepdaughter.

On page 1 EINSTEIN's residence in Berlin was given as #5 Haberlandstrasse, and later in the book the author describes the great volume of mail coming to this address for EINSTEIN and DUKAS' working on it there.

On page 54 the author states that EINSTEIN lived at this address from 1915 until he left Berlin in the early 1930's. The location is further described on page 68 as having its windows looking out on "the small green plot of the park in the Bairischerplatz."

There is not presently available in the Newark Office anyone of an informant status who could be interviewed concerning the identity of EINSTEIN's personal secretary during the period prior to 1933. It appears from the above that HELEN DUKAS was this secretary, but it is not felt advisable to contact Professor LADENBURG in view of his close association over a great number of years with Professor EINSTEIN. Efforts will be made to locate such an informant in the Princeton area.

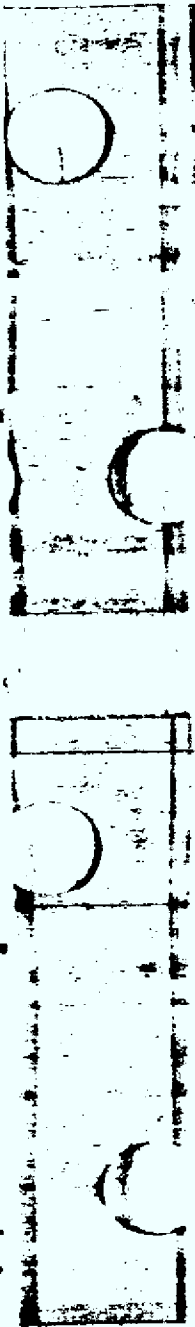
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Adm - J. J. C. Kren

July 22

Dear Mr. Winchell:

You frequently give plugs to Albert Einstein who understandably impresses you and many more Americans.

In your own interests, however, and in that of those who follow you, the attached documentary of his pro-Commie activities ought to be examined.

It might be that he was innocently exploited in those early years after he reached the haven of America, but he is far too intelligent a man to continue as a dupe very long, and his most recent activities certainly indicate a deliberate and calculated move to engage in such activities.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PO

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED



Steadily

67c

Thanks
Jim Little
8031

1 ENCL

RECORDED - AUG 8 1951
INDEXED -

DO-5

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

July 27, 1951

From Walter Winchell.

Attachment
arm

TWENTY

ONE

15 JUL 27 1951

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Alden _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Downing

Henrich
Kolback

Reilly
Baker

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1951
BEC

Einstein's Anti-Church Stand Not Surprising

Refugee Who Applauded Paul Blanshard Also Has Lengthy Record of Approving Red Activities

The world-famous physicist and scientist, Albert Einstein, sat in the front row at the annual Princeton University Institute of Theology last week and listened to Paul Blanshard, author of the anti-Catholic book, "American Freedom and Catholic Power," deliver one of his professional tirades against the Catholic Church.

When Blanshard finished, the refugee professor and member of the national advisory board of United World Federalists arose and said:

"I wish to express my gratitude to a man who is fighting the abuses of a powerful organization. We are grateful to him for his efforts."

The "powerful organization" was, of course, the Catholic Church.

Achieved Fame in Other Fields

Professor Einstein's antagonism toward the Catholic Church is not surprising to those who have followed his career since this country gave him refuge. His name is nationally known, among other things, for his identification with pro-Soviet and pro-Communist organizations, as well as for his support of World Government, which would make the United States but a minor party to a global political and military organization.

More than a year ago, the House Committee on Un-American Activities compiled a list of the innumerable left-wing affiliations of Professor Einstein. Following is the report of the House Committee, as printed in the Congressional Record and reprinted in THE TABLET of Feb. 25, 1950:

Text of Report

A check of the public files, records and publications of the Committee (on Un-American Activities) has revealed the following information concerning the individual (Einstein) listed above:

According to a letterhead, dated Oct. 27, 1942, Prof. Albert Einstein was one of the patrons of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. He was a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as shown on Call to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Nov. 8-9, 1943 (p. 4); and a memorandum issued by the Council on March 18, 1946. He signed an open letter to the American people, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as shown in the New York "Times" of May 18, 1943, page 17C.

The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as a Communist-front organization in Report No. 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944; the same report shows that "in recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian has been known as the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship."

Attorney General Clark cited the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship as subversive and Communist in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, which were released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept. 21, 1948.

The "Daily Worker" of Feb. 26, 1942, page 4, named Albert Einstein as one of the sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was cited as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" in Report No. 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944. The organization had previously been cited in Report No. 2277 of the committee, dated June 25, 1942.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1948.

Supported Spanish Red

Albert Einstein was an endorser of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of April 16, 1937, page 2; he was named as a sponsor of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau in "New Masses" of May 18, 1937, page 25. In Reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities dated Jan. 3, 1946, and March 29, 1944, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist-front organization.

In a list furnished the Loyalty Review Board by Attorney General Clark, which was released to the press by the United States

MEDAL FOR WOUNDED CHAPLAIN



Army Chaplain (Major) Joseph A. Dunne, priest of the Archdiocese of New York, is congratulated by Major General Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, as the latter pins the award of the Purple Heart on him at the 8055th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital at Yongdong-po, near Seoul, in Korea, on March 31. Three days before Father Dunne had suffered infernal injuries, lacerations and several broken bones in each foot and leg after an ambulance on which he was riding struck a land mine. Father Dunne returned to Valley Forge Military Hospital this week after a visit with his mother and father at Breezy Point, Queens.

Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944.

Attorney General Clark cited the American Council for a Democratic Greece as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, which were released to the press by the United States Civil Service Commission, June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21, 1948. Albert Einstein sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece, as shown in the "Daily People's World" of Aug. 23, 1948, page 2; he signed a statement of the council condemning the Greek Government, according to the "Daily Worker" of Sept. 2, 1948, page 7.

Dr. Einstein was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, as shown on a letterhead of that group, dated at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1939, and

Commission Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept. 21, 1948.

Wrote for Soviet Magazine

Albert Einstein has been a contributor to the publication "Soviet Russia Today" (issue of June, 1942 (p. 6); he was a sponsor of the "Soviet Russia Today" dinner celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Red Army ("Soviet Russia Today," February, 1943, p. 34). "Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist-front in reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

Albert Einstein is named as a member at large of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions on an undated letterhead of the organization (received January, 1949). He was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held in New York City, March 25-27, 1949.

CATHEDRAL A

Front 1 1/4 in. Back 1 1/4 in.
Band 1 1/4 in.
Size 13 1/4-18, 13 1/4-16 1/2
Price 40c



CANTERBURY I

Front 1 1/4 in. Back 1 1/4 in.
Size 13 1/4-18, 13 1/4-16 1/2
Price 40c

JAMES BYRNE

Men's Shop

152-26 Northern Boulevard
Flushing, New York
Phone Flushing 3-1300

Spanish Refugee
Appeal of Joint Anti-Fascist
Refugee Committee, according to
letterheads of that group dated
Feb. 28, 1946, and Feb. 3, 1948;
he signed a petition in defense
of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refu-
gee Committee, as shown in the
"Daily Worker" of April 28, 1948,
page 4; and was co-chairman of
the national reception commit-
tee for Madame Irene Jolot-
Curie, whose speaking tour was
sponsored by the joint anti-
Fascist refugee committee (invi-
tation to dinner, New York City,
March 31, 1948).

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee was cited as subver-
sive and Communist by Attorney
General Clark in lists furnished
the Loyalty Review Board which
was released to the press by the
United States Civil Service Com-
mission, Dec. 4, 1947, and Sept.
21, 1948; it was cited as a Com-
munist-front organization in Re-
port 1311 of the Special Com-

See Baker Campaign as
Communist-front organization
port 1478 of Jan. 3, 1940.

Albert Einstein contributed a
manuscript for Spanish aid to
the League of American Writers,
according to the "Daily Worker"
of Feb. 18, 1939, page 7.

Both Attorney General Francis
Biddle and Attorney General Tom
Clark have cited the League of
American Writers as a Commu-
nist-front organization ("Con-
gressional Record," Sept. 24,
1942, pages 7685 and 7686; let-
ters to Loyalty Review Board, re-
leased June 1, 1948, and Sept. 21,
1948). The organization was cited
as a Communist-front in Reports
of the Special Committee on Un-
American Activities, dated Jan.
3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March
29, 1944.

Backed Reds in China

Albert Einstein signed a letter
pledging support to China, which
was issued by the American
Friends of the Chinese People, as
shown in the "Daily Worker" of
July 16, 1940, page 4. He was
an endorser of the Committee for
Peace Through World Coopera-
tion, according to the "Daily
Worker" of April 2, 1938, page 4.
Both American Friends of the
Chinese People and the Commit-
tee for Peace Through World Co-
operation were cited as Commu-
nist-front organizations in Re-
port 1311 of the Special Commit-
tee on Un-American Activities,
dated March 29, 1944.

Albert Einstein was a sponsor
of the Freedom Crusade of the
Civil Rights Congress, according
to the "Daily Worker," issues of
Dec. 15, 1948, page 2, and Dec.
31, 1948, page 2.

In Report 1115 of the Commit-
tee on Un-American Activities,
entitled "Civil Rights Congress as
a Communist Front Organiza-
tion," dated Sept. 2, 1947, the
Civil Rights Congress was cited as
being dedicated "not to the broad-
er issue of civil liberties, but
specifically to the defense of indi-
vidual Communists and the Com-
munist Party" and "controlled by
individuals who are either mem-
bers of the Communist Party or
openly loyal to it."

The Civil Rights Congress was
cited as subversive and Commu-
nist by Attorney General Clark in
lists furnished the Loyalty Re-
view Board, released to the press
by the United States Civil Service
Commission, Dec. 4, 1947, and
Sept. 21, 1948.

Albert Einstein was a signer of
a declaration honoring Georgi
Dimitrov, former head of the
Communist International, as
shown in the New York "Times"
of Dec. 22, 1943, page 40. The
declaration was sponsored by the
Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary
Committee, cited as a Commu-
nist-front in Report 1311 of the
Special Committee on Un-Amer-
ican Activities, dated March 29,
1944.

As shown in the "Daily Work-
er" of April 22, 1947, page 4,
Albert Einstein was a speaker un-
der auspices of the Council on
African Affairs, an organization
cited as subversive and Commu-
nist by Attorney General Clark
in lists furnished the Loyalty Re-
view Board, released to the press
by the United States Civil Service

Both the Scientific and Cul-
tural Conference for World Peace
and the National Council of the
Arts, Sciences, and Professions
were cited as Communist-front
organizations in the Report of
the Committee on Un-American
Activities, dated April 19, 1949,
which is entitled "Review of the
Scientific and Cultural Confer-
ence for World Peace Arranged
by the National Council of the
Arts, Sciences and Professions."

Will Address Students Of Pius X School

Rev. Clifford Howell, S.J., will
address the students, faculty and
alumni of Pius X School of Litur-
gical Music at Manhattanville
College of the Sacred Heart on
Monday, July 23 at 2:00 p.m.
Father Howell is known in Eng-
land as the inventor of "Layfolk's
Week," a new technique for stim-
ulating lay participation in the
liturgy. He will lecture at Man-
hattanville on the subject of
"Congregational Singing" and
will explain how he removes the
psychological obstacles that hin-
der layfolk from taking part in
the services and High Masses of
the Church. The Gregorian In-
stitute of America is sponsoring
Father Howell's activities in the
United States.

During the course of the Sum-
mer Father Howell is conducting
two Summer schools at Cincin-
nati and at Collegeville for
priests on the problem of public
worship and a practical solution.
His talk on July 23 to a group
of 170 specialists in the field of
liturgical singing gathered in the
Pius X Hall from all parts of the
country as well as from Jamaica,
Canada, Cuba and Uganda will
spread the knowledge of his tech-
nique far and wide. An extended
question period will follow the
lecture.

And Cussin', Too!

We fought two wars to put
down Prussianism and now we're
stuck with Russianism.

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-7099

Date: December 5, 1951

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

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

G-2 replied
1-9-52. see
serial 45.
Jm

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

Reference is made to our communication of July 20, 1951,
furnishing a photograph of Helen Dukas, present secretary and housekeeper
for Albert Einstein, for your assistance in conducting further investigation
of Einstein.

Please furnish us with the results of any additional in-
vestigation that has been conducted concerning this matter or advise us
when we can expect a report.

JEM:emo

RECORDED - 110

DEC 7 1951

EX-130

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MIT WASH

COMM - FBI

DEC 5 - 1951

MAILED 28

DEC 14 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

WFB 78

TR

SAC, Newark (100-23614; 100-33806)

December 5, 1951

Director, FBI (61-7099)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By letter dated September 14, 1950, Mr. W. F. Bailey, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised the Bureau that the Immigration and Naturalization Service contemplated conducting an investigation of Albert Einstein who is a naturalized American citizen. At that time all pertinent data in Bureau files concerning Einstein was furnished to Mr. Bailey. According to Mr. Bailey's letter of September 14, 1950, the Philadelphia Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service was handling the investigation of Einstein.

Philadelphia and the Washington Field Offices are requested to contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service, secure copies of the results of their investigation, and furnish them to the Bureau and to the Newark Office. For the assistance of Philadelphia and the Washington Field Offices in locating the Immigration and Naturalization Service file, Mr. Bailey's letter of September 14, 1950, bore the notation, C-501305 New, and the file number for the Philadelphia Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 213-7-4007. The Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices should also ascertain if the Immigration and Naturalization Service has conducted any investigation concerning the subject's present secretary and housekeeper who is Helen Dukas. If the Immigration and Naturalization Service did conduct such investigation, copies of those reports should also be furnished to the Bureau and to the Newark Office, which office is the office of origin in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/18/80 BY 16541 RB

OK
per
INS

JED: BT 11/11/51
cc - Washington Field
Philadelphia

DEC 2 4 10 PM '51
JED: ems

RECORDED - 117

61-7099

cc - 100-338078 on Helen Dukas, IS - R.

correlation
memo requested
1-25-52 (about 650)
from [signature]

61-7099-41

DEC 7 1951

80

R-299

59 DEC 18 1951

MAILED 6
DEC 5 1951
COMM-FBI

WFB
98
from [signature]

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-338078

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-860) and (100-29919)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 12/17/51

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/28/80 BY SP/65/1P8

Rebulet to Newark, 12/5/51.

MR. WILLIAM B. TAFET, Adjudications Officer, District Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, advised no action has been taken concerning ALBERT EINSTEIN, or HELEN DUKAS, subsequent to receiving the Bureau's information through the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, on 12/20/50. MR. TAFET stated he requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office in Newark on 8/20/51 for clearance to investigate these two individuals. He indicated that no reply has been received as yet from Newark.

MR. TAFET stated that 2185-P-4011 was the Immigration and Naturalization file number in the case of HELEN DUKAS; however, this file was not kept at Philadelphia. He stated this file is probably being kept in the Archives, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inasmuch as no investigation is presently being conducted in Philadelphia, this case is RUC.

PJH:AEE

cc Newark (100-29614; 100-32986)
Washington Field

RECORDED-1

DEC 19 1951

17

EX-99

Let to Newark - cc - Phila
11/10/51 - JEM:mas

61-7099-42

[Handwritten signature]

SAC, NEWARK (100-29814) (100-32986)
RECORDED - 56
DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099) 1/2 (100-338078)
EX - 102

January 10, 1952

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bulet to the Newark, Philadelphia, and Washington Field Offices dated December 5, 1951, requesting that the Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices secure all pertinent data concerning captioned subjects from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Further reference is made to the reply from the Philadelphia Office dated December 17, 1951, advising that the IANS file on Helen Dukas (IANS File #2185-P-4011) was maintained in the Archives, Brooklyn, New York.

New York is requested to secure all available data from IANS records in Brooklyn, New York, and furnish the results to the Bureau and to Newark, the office of origin, in report form.

Referenced letter dated December 17, 1951, from the Philadelphia Office advised that Mr. William B. Tafet, Adjudications Officer, District Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, stated that he requested clearance of the Newark Office of the Bureau on August 20, 1951, to investigate Einstein and Dukas but had not received any reply to date. Bufiles do not contain any data with respect to IANS at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, requesting the Newark Office for such a clearance. Newark should immediately advise the Bureau of the details concerning this matter and if applicable, the reason why a reply has not been furnished to IANS.

Newark's attention is called to referenced letter of December 5, 1951, advising that all pertinent data in

cc - Philadelphia (105-860) (100-29919)
New York (100-29814)

JEM:mes

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM

JAN 10 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/LP/B

100-29814-56
100-29814-57
100-29814-58
100-29814-59
100-29814-60
100-29814-61
100-29814-62

JAN 30 1952

WAB
7/7

150
from

Newark's attention is further directed to Follow-Up Form G-1 sent by the Bureau under date of November 30, 1951, requesting to be advised of the status of these investigations. Newark replied that these matters were in a pending status.

b7c

• P •

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and _____
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: January 10, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-2392; 100-13166)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - RHELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to Newark dated December 5, 1951.

OK per INS

Mrs. LENORE W. KAPLAN, Clerk, Confidential Files, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., advised that her records reflect that clearance to investigate ALBERT EINSTEIN and HELEN DUKAS has not been received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. She stated that cases will not be opened until clearance is received from this Bureau. Mrs. KAPLAN further stated that she, therefore, has no Immigration and Naturalization Service investigative report on either of the above subjects.

Inasmuch as no investigation is being conducted at the present time by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, this case is RUC.

EFS:fah

cc - Newark (100-29614; 100-32986)
cc - Philadelphia (105-860; 100-29919)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/PB

See let to Nark 1-10-52
Newark requested to advise
why INS told to hold
in case in clearance. When
reply received from Nark
appropriate notice to INS
will be made. 1-22-52

RECORDED - 139

61-7099-43
JAN 14 1952

EX-83

68 JAN 24 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-338078-1

FD-78
(2-10-50)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

FILE NO.

G.I.R.-1.

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 23 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/12-15/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EINSTEIN's office in Germany was used as a telegram address by Soviet Apparate in the early 1930s, and he was reportedly in sympathy with the Soviet Union at that time. His name has appeared as sponsor of numerous CP front groups in the U. S. EINSTEIN is reported to have said in about 1944 or 1945 that he was worried about his son, ALBERT, who was in the Soviet Union at that time.

- C -

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Birth

Records of the Clerk's Office of the Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., reflect that EINSTEIN was born 3/14/79 at Ulm, Germany.

Citizenship

The above records reflect that EINSTEIN filed a Declaration of Intent to become a U. S. citizen on 1/15/36 and was issued Certificate of Naturalization #5013865 on 10/1/40.

Education

"Who's Who in America," (1950 - 1951 edition) indicates EINSTEIN was educated at Luitpold Gymnasium, Munich; Aarauer Kantonschule, Aarau, Switzerland; Technische Hochschule, Zurich. This edition also reflects numerous honorary degrees

100-5-2
-CSJ
-IAS
-AEC
-AAB (mechanical)

3-30-52

Class.

CLASS. & EXT.
REASON-
DATE OF REVIEW

SP1 GSK/PB
3-6-80
5-6-90

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/17/52

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPY IN FILE</p> <p>5 - Bureau (100-338028)</p> <p>1 - INS, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>3 - Newark (100-32986)</p>		<p>INDEXED - 46</p> <p>RECORDED - 46</p> <p>EX-831</p>

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.

59 MAR 22 1952

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

NK 100-32986

awarded to EINSTEIN by various universities in several

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Marital Status

~~* MAPEC in 1901.~~ ~~* INST 1/1~~ "Who's Who in America" also reflects that EINSTEIN married ~~MILEVA~~ ~~EINSTEIN~~ in 1917 and that ELSA died in 1936. This edition further reflects that EINSTEIN married ELSA

Employment

"Who's Who" reflects that EINSTEIN was a professor in the following institutions:

Universitat Zurich,

Deutsche University
(Prague)

Technische Hochschule
(Zurich)

Preus Akademie d Wissenschaft
(Berlin)

According to "Who's Who," EINSTEIN was appointed a life member of the Institute For Advanced Study at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., in 1933.

Residences

The book, "Einstein — An Intimate Study of a Great Man," by DIMITRI MARIANOFF, reflects that EINSTEIN resided at 45 Haberland Strasse, Berlin, Germany from 1915 to the early 1930s.

Records of the Clerk's Office, Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., reflect that EINSTEIN arrived in New York on 6/3/35. These records also reflect that in 1/36 EINSTEIN resided at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

The 1950 - 1951 edition of "Who's Who" reflects that EINSTEIN resides at 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

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MRS ALBERT EINSTEIN

NK 100-32986

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~~SECRET~~

INDICATIONS OF EINSTEIN'S SYMPATHY WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN GERMANY

62,670 All information under this heading was furnished by [redacted] another government agency which conducts security investigations. *OK per army*

Prior to 1933, the Comintern, and other Soviet Apparate, were active in gathering intelligence information in the Far East. The agents who gathered this information sent it to agents in other countries in coded telegrams. These agents then re-coded the telegrams and forwarded them to addresses in Berlin, one of which was the office of ALBERT EINSTEIN. EINSTEIN's address proved very successful because EINSTEIN normally receives large amounts of mail, telegrams and cablegrams from all parts of the world. EINSTEIN's personal secretary turned the coded telegrams over to a special apparat man, whose duty it was to transmit them to Moscow by various means. *OK per army*

It is not known whether EINSTEIN knew the content of these coded telegrams. However, in 1930 or 1931 his personal secretary went on leave and he was given a large amount of telegrams which he, EINSTEIN, kept until his secretary returned from leave. *OK per army*

It was common knowledge, especially in Berlin, that EINSTEIN sympathized with the Soviet Union to a great extent. EINSTEIN's Berlin staff of typists and secretaries was made up of persons who were recommended to him (at his request) by people who were close to the Klub Der Geistesarbeiter (Club of Scientists), which was a Communist cover organization. EINSTEIN was closely associated with this club and was very friendly with several members who later became soviet agents. KLAUS FUCHS, who was associated with the club as a student in the early 1930s, was jailed in England for giving atomic bomb information to the Soviets. EINSTEIN was also very friendly with several members of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, some of whom were later executed in Moscow in 1935 and 1937. *OK per army*

ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT GROUPS

ALBERT EINSTEIN was an endorser of the North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 4/16/37.

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

ALBERT EINSTEIN contributed to a manuscript for Spanish aid to the

³
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League of American Writers, according to the "Daily Worker" of 2/18/39, page 7.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Dr. EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee's Relief Campaign, as shown on letterhead of that group, dated at New Haven, Conn., 11/16/39.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report #1476 dated 1/3/40, cited the Spanish Refugee's Relief Campaign as a Communist front organization.

ALBERT EINSTEIN signed a letter pledging support to China, which was issued by the American Friends of the Chinese People, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 7/16/40, page 4. He was an endorser of the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, as shown in the "Daily Worker" of 4/2/38, page 4.

Both the American Friends of the Chinese People and the Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation were cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in their report #1311, dated 3/29/44, as Communist front organizations.

According to the "Daily Worker" of 10/21/41, Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Americans All Week, which was sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

61,621,670 [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that ALBERT EINSTEIN signed a message to the House of Representatives in 1/43. This message urged the abolition of the Dies Committee and was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. The message stated in part, "The Dies Committee by continued and repeated attacks on our great ally, the Soviet Union, has utilized its resources to obstruct the cooperation of the United Nations, which is a prerequisite to victory."

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberty was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

~~X~~ ALBERT EINSTEIN was a signer of a declaration honoring GEORGI DIMITROV, former head of the Communist International, as shown in the "New York

4
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Times" a daily newspaper published in New York City, dated 12/22/43, page 40. The Declaration was sponsored by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report #1311, dated 3/29/44, cited the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee as a Communist front organization.

According to the "Daily Worker" of 1/15/45, Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. The Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, according to the article, was formed to conduct forums, produce radio programs and participate in political campaigns, without party affiliation as the political action voice of the members of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of 1938, page 262, stated concerning the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, "this Communist front grew out of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences."

b1, b2, b7D

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited in the report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities of 3/23/49 page 698, as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country," and "a basic Communist front with a long record of succession from other Communist fronts."

b1, b2, b7D

According to the "New York Herald Tribune", a daily newspaper published in New York City, dated 11/9/49, an autonomous Jewish state in the Far East known as Biro-Bidjan was established by the Soviet Union in 1924, after the Bolshevik Revolution.

3
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

61,62,67D

[REDACTED]

In regard to the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, the California Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of 1947, page 45, stated that this organization was "among the Communist front organizations for racial agitation which also serves as 'money-collecting media'" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

The Yiddisher Kultur Farband was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General TOM CLARK in his letter to the Loyalty Review Board 7/25/49. The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the DMO has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Morgen (Morning) Freiheit, which is published by the Morgen Freiheit Association, was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of 3/29/44, page 75, as "one of the rankist organs of Communist propaganda in the country for almost a quarter of a century."

ALBERT EINSTEIN was a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, according to the letter-heads of that group, dated 2/26/46 and 2/3/48. According to the "Daily Worker" of 4/8/48, page 4, he signed a petition in defense of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Newark Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Newark, N. J., listed ALBERT EINSTEIN as a sponsor of the N. J. Regional Office of the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship. This paper was dated 4/27/46.

The National Council of American - Soviet Friendship was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

According to the "Philadelphia Inquirer", a daily newspaper published in Philadelphia, Pa., dated 9/23/46, ALBERT EINSTEIN wrote a letter to President TRUMAN assailing lynching which was to be delivered to TRUMAN by a group of men headed by PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the American Crusade to End Lynching.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

164

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CONFIDENTIAL

67C1D [REDACTED]

According to the Daily Worker of 4/22/47, page 14, EINSTEIN stated that no lasting peace will be possible until African colonies are liberated. According to the article, the statement was made to Dr. MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council of African Affairs in connection with the rally which was to be held that week.

The Council on African Affairs has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

According to the Daily People's World, a west coast Communist newspaper, dated 8/23/48, page 2, ALBERT EINSTEIN sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece.

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

According to the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Volume 4, dated 10/48, ALBERT EINSTEIN wrote an article with a message to the World Congress of Intellectuals. The article contained a strong recommendation for world government.

House report, #1954, 4/26/50, of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities contained the following statement concerning the World Congress of Intellectuals, held at Poland in 8/48: "The bitter hatred for all western culture and the attempt to divorce writers, scientists and artists from their own native land and win their allegiance for the Soviet Union is the underlying aim and theme of these scientific and cultural conferences for world peace."

According to the Daily Worker of 12/16/48, page 2, ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress.

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

61162, 67D [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN was a subscriber to the Slavic - American magazine, as of 5/49.

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NK 100-32986

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The Slavic - American, according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1949, is a quarterly magazine, which is published in New York, and is the official Communistic organ of the American - Slav Congress.

The American - Slav Congress was cited by the Attorney General, TOM CLARK, and by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as "subversive and Communistic."

According to a letterhead of the National Council Against Conscription, 3/17/51, ALBERT EINSTEIN was a sponsor of that organization.

In the 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, the National Council Against Conscription was cited as a "Communist front organized for the purpose of attracting many good citizens who are against war."

b1, b2, b7D [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that EINSTEIN was on the mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation," by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, House Report #3248, dated 1/2/51.

SUPPORT OF INDIVIDUALS

b1, b2, b7D [REDACTED] of known reliability, made available a letter dated 1/20/33 at Paris, France, which contained a list of the members of the Comite International pour la Defense de Paul et Gertrud Ruegg. The name of Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was listed as a committee member from Germany.

b1, b2, b7D [REDACTED] another government agency which conducts security investigations, advised that PAUL RUEGG was arrested 6/15/31 by the Shanghai Municipal Police for Communist and seditious activities. Informant further advised that he was sentenced to life imprisonment and also that he had been a Communist Comintern agent in 1931.

b1, b2, b7D [REDACTED] PAUL RUEGG was one of the agents who utilized Professor EINSTEIN's address in Berlin in the early 1930s.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Noted
discussed
per Army
document
dated
12/23/81
SP-4 vaw/mf
2-16-83

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1, b7c [REDACTED] (C)

The New York Journal American, a daily newspaper published in New York City, dated 2/15/40, contained an article by HOWARD RUSHMORE in which it was stated that Dr. EINSTEIN was a colleague of DAVID J. BOHM as a member of the Committee on Loyalty Problems of the Federation of American Scientists. According to this article, EINSTEIN in 1942 recommended that KLAUS FUCHS, later a confessed atom spy, be released from an enemy alien camp to work on the atom bomb in the U. S. This article also stated that BOHM was named by Congress as a member of a group of Communist scientists who worked on the atomic project at Berkeley, Cal., in 1943 and 1944.

According to the Daily Worker of 5/12/50, page 3, Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was one of those who petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing of prison sentences imposed on JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, DALTON TRUMBO and 8 others for contempt of Congress.

JOHN HOWARD ~~LAWSON~~ and DALTON ~~TRUMBO~~ were cited for contempt of Congress by the House of Representatives on 11/24/47 for refusal to answer questions of a Congressional Committee. They were subsequently indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on contempt charges, and after conviction, sentenced to one year in jail and fined \$1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

On page 243 of the book, "Men Without Faces," by LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, a self-admitted former Communist, appears the following passage entitled "Capture of the Innocents":

It is not with any relish that I cite Dreiser's pro-Red record, but it is essential to do so in order to stress the slick"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


"ways in which the Communists operate. They are now manipulating Albert Einstein in much the same way; though occasionally he shows his independence, his name has frequently appeared on pro-Red lists. The latest is the very recent call for the Western Hemisphere Congress, in which Einstein joins Lawson, Richard O. Boyer, who has publicly admitted his Communist membership, and other Reds in denunciation of this country and cheers for the Soviet Union. It is obvious that such internationally known names as ~~Dr. E. S. Greiser~~ and Einstein go far toward influencing lesser lights to sign up on pro-Red lists—and that they also blunt the awareness of the American people of what is afoot."

~~SECRET~~

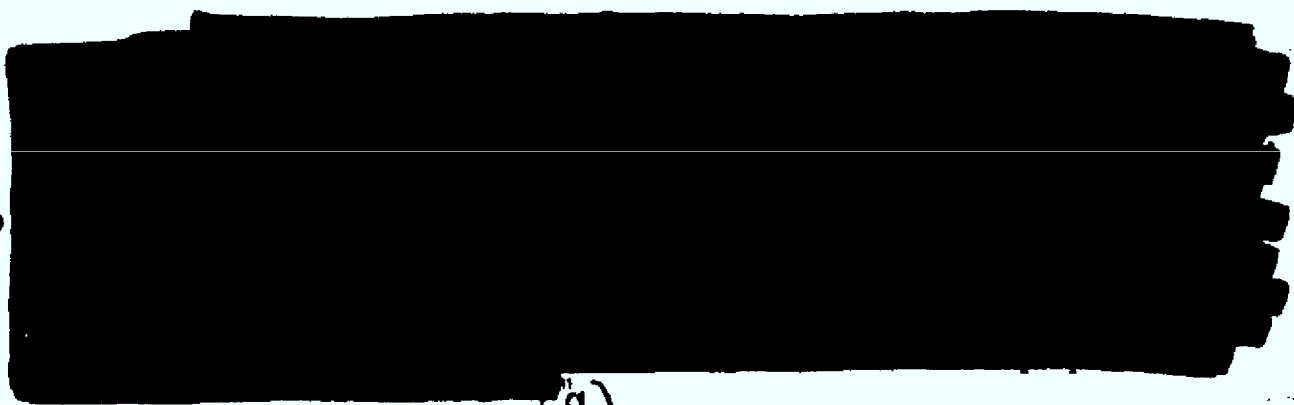
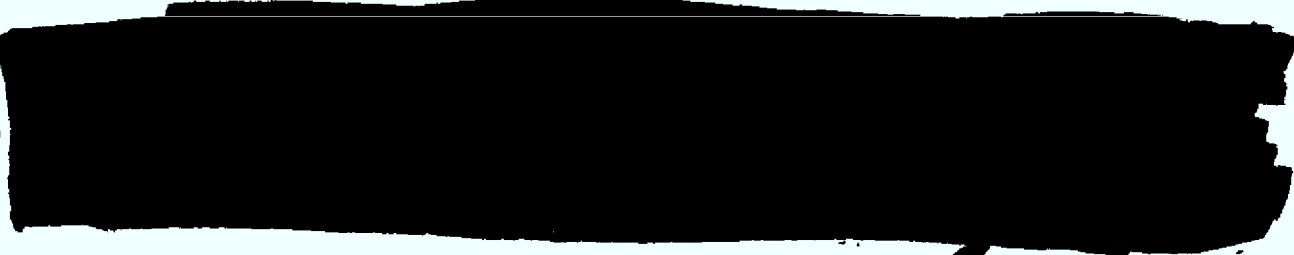
b1, b2, b7C, D



b1, b2, b7C, D



b1, b2, b7C, D, K

b1,
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- SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

NK 100-32986

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b1, b7D

b1, b2,
b7D

DESCRIPTION

The following description was taken from the records at the Clerk's Office, U. S. District Court, Trenton, N. J., and the book entitled, "Einstein—An Intimate Study of a Great Man:"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name:	ALBERT EINSTEIN
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Birth:	3/14/79 at Ulm, Germany
Age:	72
Residence:	112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
Occupation:	Theoretical Physicist
Relatives:	Sons, ALBERT EINSTEIN , Jr., EDUARD EINSTEIN Step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN MARIONOFF Son-in-law, ^{ALB. HES} DIMITRI MARIONOFF

- CLOSED -

- SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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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. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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61-7099-44 p12

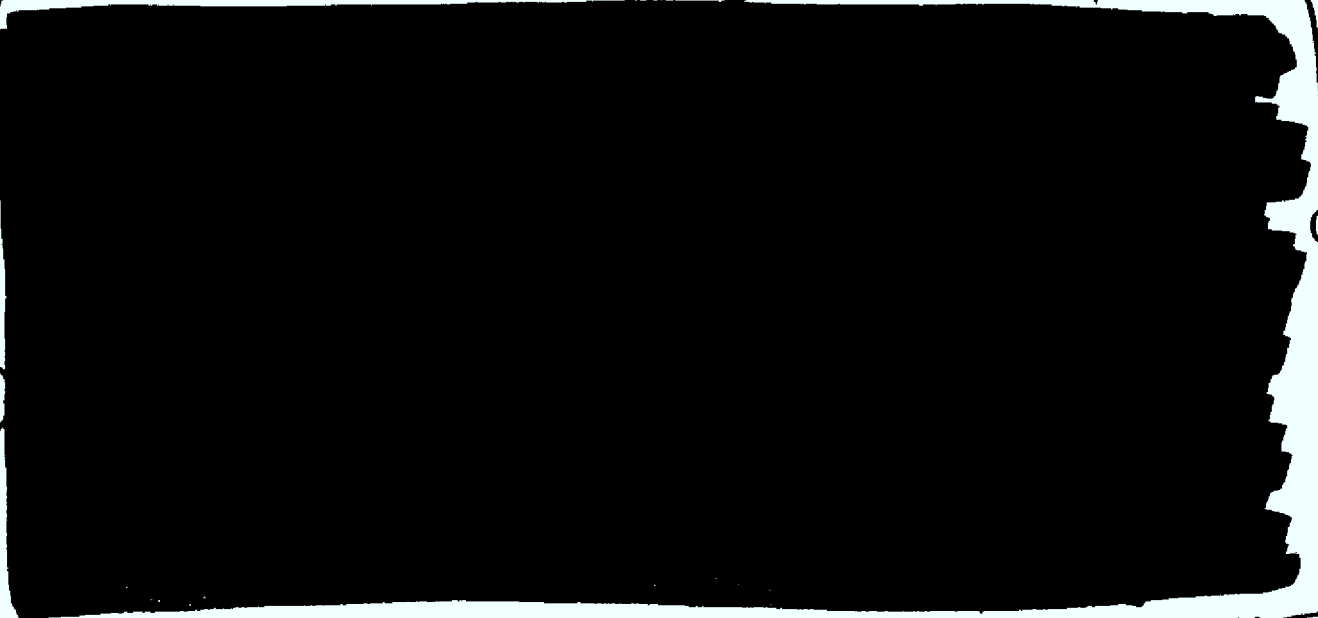
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NK 100-32986

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~



This report is being classified Secret inasmuch as it contains information from reports of other government agencies which were marked secret.

61-7099-42
REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Newark dated 1/10/52.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-338078) (61-7099) DATE: 1/29/52
FROM : SAC, Newark (100-32986)(100-29614)
SUBJECT: HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet to Newark, 1/10/52.

A review of files maintained in this office on above-captioned subjects failed to reflect any inquiry or request made by Mr. WILLIAM B. TAPET, Adjudications Officer, District Office, INS, Philadelphia, Pa., on or about 8/20/51. These files do not reflect any request by INS of such nature made to the Newark Office at that time.

These cases are in a pending status in the Newark Office at the present time, and are currently in the process of being reviewed for the purpose of reports.

CC: NK 100-29614 (ALBERT EINSTEIN)

TEK:CP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/80 BY SP1 GCL/PB

1 FEB 2

INITIALS ON

INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

February 12, 1952

Director, FBI

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(61-7099)

HELEN DUKAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(100-338078)

During the course of an inquiry at the Philadelphia office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Mr. William B. Tafet, Adjudications Officer, stated he had requested the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for clearance to investigate captioned subjects on August 20, 1951, and no reply had been received.

The Newark Office of this Bureau has informed that they are not in receipt of any communication dated August 20, 1951, from Mr. Tafet of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, requesting clearance to investigate captioned subjects.

Mrs. Lenore W. Kaplan, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, also advised in either December, 1951, or early January, 1952, that her records reflect that clearance had not been received from this Bureau for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to investigate captioned subjects.

You are advised that the files of the headquarters of this Bureau do not reflect that any request for clearance to investigate the subjects was ever received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Our files do contain a copy of Immigration and Naturalization Service Form G-59 on Albert Einstein dated March 8, 1950, from Mr. Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which form was returned with the request that the Immigration and Naturalization Service clarify the purpose of the statement appearing on the form that "The subject is under investigation." In reply, Mr. W. F. Kelley, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, by cover letter dated September 14, 1950, furnished a memorandum from Mr. Zimmerman dated June 14, 1950, concerning Albert Einstein. In his cover letter Mr. Kelley asked for a response to Form G-59. In reply, this Bureau furnished a memorandum dated November 27, 1950, concerning Albert Einstein to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.

(100-338078)

cc - Philadelphia (105-860)
(100-29919)
cc - Washington Field (105-2392)
(100-15166)

cc - Newark (100-32986)
(100-29614)

1952
SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

In order that there will be no misunderstanding in this matter between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, you are informed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not interpose any objection to any investigation that the Immigration and Naturalization Service may desire to conduct concerning Albert Einstein or Helen Dukes, nor has the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever interposed any such objection.

It is requested that you inform your appropriate field offices of this fact in order that their records will be correct.

ATTENTION: Philadelphia Office

Philadelphia should immediately inform Mr. Tafet that the Newark Office of the FBI has never received any request from INS in Philadelphia for clearance to investigate captioned subject.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/15/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/1, 7/14, 16; 8/12/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CLASSIFICATION INTERNAL SECURITY - C	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED]			
- P -			
<p>DETAILS:</p> <p>[REDACTED], advised he has known ALBERT EINSTEIN since the early 1930's, at which time EINSTEIN was working at Fine Hall, Princeton, N. J. [REDACTED] He stated he is not well acquainted with MRS. LEN DUKAS, however, he does know her. DUKAS has taken the place of Mrs. EINSTEIN in serving as a secretary to Dr. EINSTEIN. Prior to Mrs. EINSTEIN's death, she personally arranged for all of Dr. EINSTEIN's appointments and office details. Since her death, Miss DUKAS has taken over this responsibility. As to EINSTEIN, [REDACTED] advised he is a great humanitarian, he has never taken an anti-Russian or anti-Communist Party attitude and has stated as his reason, "It would hurt those people already being victimized by Russians." He gave as his example various collections being made for aid to camps being formed for persons who had escaped the Iron Curtain countries.</p> <p>EINSTEIN refused to attend any meetings for this purpose or to lend his name to organizations dictated to these purposes because he felt it would only make things worse for those persons still in Russia. [REDACTED] stated that, although he felt Dr. EINSTEIN may be wrong in his beliefs, he never at</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL		61-7099-	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		NOT RECORDED	
<p>5 Bureau [REDACTED]</p> <p>3 Newark [REDACTED]</p>		<p>131 SEP 15 1952</p>	

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63 SEP 18 1952

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50250-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

b7c

[REDACTED]

any time questioned his sincerity in such a belief.

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D
[REDACTED], advised she recalls when Professor EINSTEIN came to Princeton University in about 1935 and that upon his arrival in this country he was accompanied by his secretary, HELEN DUKAS. He stated that no one at the University was ever closely associated with HELEN DUKAS, that she maintained her office at the residence of Dr. EINSTEIN, and had very little association with any of the regular employees of the University. [REDACTED]

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7099-44c p 3

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-338078)

DATE: 8/15/52

SAC, NEWARK (100-29614)

Subject:

HELEN DUKAS, Was.

IS-CR

ALBERT EINSTEIN
Rerep SA THOMAS E. KELLY 8/15/52 at Newark.~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is to be noted one of the objectives in the investigation of this matter is to determine if the subject is identical with Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN's secretary in Berlin, Germany in 1932. In particular, whether or not she was the senior of two secretaries then employed in Dr. EINSTEIN's office. She has admitted in an interview with Agents of this office that she has been employed steadily as Dr. EINSTEIN's personal secretary since 1928.

It has been alleged that the senior secretary in Dr. EINSTEIN's office prior to 1933 allowed his office to be used as a cable drop for Soviet Espionage activities. In regard to this matter, it is believed that any attempt to ascertain her position at this time through contacts she has had since then at Princeton, N. J., will be very difficult.

[REDACTED]

It is believed such an effort would be far more successful than would a like investigation in the Princeton, N. J. area.

RM

TEK:as

CLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE 2/17/83

~~SECRET~~

161-7099
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INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP

SECRET

Date: September 15, 1952

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

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HELEN DUKAS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 100-338078
(Newark file 100-29614)
ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-7039
(Newark file 100-32986)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 ELW/bk
ON 12/3/82
for Army Under 10/23/81
pg 1, #2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning captioned subjects. The latest is a communication from the Department of the Army dated January 9, 1952, advising that the European Command was continuing the investigation and that the results would be furnished to this Bureau.

You will recall that the Department of the Army previously received information to the effect that the address of Albert Einstein in Berlin was used as a telegraph address by Comintern agents until about 1933 and that his senior secretary (name not yet established) prior to 1933, handled the messages. You will further recall that our investigation in the United States has reflected that Helen Dukas entered the United States with Albert Einstein in 1935 as his personal secretary and housekeeper.

As you are aware, investigation in the United States to determine the truth or falsity of these allegations is extremely difficult.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/100
REASON FOR II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-90

cc - Foreign Service Desk

JEN:nes SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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per
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~
Therefore, it is requested that the Department of the Army expand its investigation of this matter to the greatest possible extent in order that our joint responsibilities are properly and adequately fulfilled.

Your early attention to this investigation will be appreciated.

cc - 2 - Mr. George A. Van Noy
o/o Intelligence Division, USAREUR
Heidelberg, Germany
(For Information)

VIA ARMY COURIER

cc - 2 - Newark

~~SECRET~~

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



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECRET
Security Information

G2-SF6

9 January 1952

Received from G-2

Date: 1/11/52

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. Reynolds, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: Albert EINSTEIN
Helen DUKAS, was.

21261

61-7094-40

1. Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation letter dated 5 December 1951 concerning Subject.

2. The European Command on 13 September 1951 had been furnished information to conduct an investigation concerning Subject. The results of the investigation will be forwarded to Federal Bureau of Investigation upon receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

RWD
for

GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel GS
Chief, Security Division

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U. S. C., Sections 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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*Declassified per
Army letter
dated 12/23/89
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50 JAN 22 1952

OK for release per Army