he left Germany because he was asked to change his fatch citizenship into German citizenship; that he refused to make this change although at the same time he had been informed that if he did not comply with the wishes of the German Government he would have to resign his position as director of the laiser eithelm Institute; that he came to this country as a Paker lecturer at Cornell University and had decided several months ago that under no circumstances would he return to Germany; that during his stay in America he had had no connection with ferman officials or German circles and had acted in every way as a suitch citizen. Tinstein stated that on June 15, 1940, he wrote a letter to bebye advising him that he, Finstein, had received the information from abroad and that he did not know whether the charges were true but felt it his duty not to judge him upon the facts but to turn the information over to an American citizen as it was of a serious nature.

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Finstein also stated that on June 17, 1940, he had written to Professor Finkwood of Cornell University advising him in the same respect.

Pinstein advised that he had never heard anything wrong concerning Debye but that he knew the man well enough not to trust him; that he linstein would accept things that Debye said as a scientist as being true but would not accept things that Debye said as a man as necessarily being true.

Einstein continued that Debye was a very shrewd man of extraordinary intelligence, very versatile and having extraordinary ability to reach his goals and knew what to do to obtain immediate and personal advancement. Finstein said that he believed Debye was not a person of high loyalty and would use anything for his own advantage.

Tinstein stated that Debye acted very suspiciously abroad and did not act as a Dutchman. In explanation of this, Einstein said that Debye's colleagues abroad had been persecuted since 1937 and that be Debye in no way tried to help them and did not attempt to aid them in securing position elsewhere.

According to Linstein, he had heard that Debye had made the statement that the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute was at the time being used for military purposes.



Finstein said that he did not believe Debye's work concerned military affairs but that Debye was capable of performing such work.

He said that Debye "may be all right but that if Debye's motives are bad he is a very dangerous man". He also stated that Debye would be a good man for espionage work as he had the facility or organization to perform such work.

He said that it was his unbiased orinion that Debye should not be trusted with military secrets of the United States. Government unless it had been first ascertained that Debye had severed all relations with German officials which he linstein did not know. Finstein made it clear that he felt that Debye should be watched for awhile to ascertain his motives.

linstein, Nowever, stated that he knew that Debre had a son with him in the United States perhaps Debre did not intend to return to Germany.

instein advised that he believed Debye was of Dutch citizenship but said that he might have double citizenship Dutch and German, as many people abroad did.

Firstein stated that he had never heard of an organization known as the "German Werists".

Einstein said that the letter addressed to him had been kept by the British Agent. He did not have the name and address of the British Agent but said that he believed Professor have had it and that it would be forwarded to the Newark Office. The also advised that Professor Love would not be able to add anything to instant investigation as he knew nothing but the incident concerning the letter.

box (not indexed)

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Fit lettor dated September 7, 1940, the New York forwarded to the Eureau certain material furnished by Enclosed in this material was a leaglet entitled "what the Christian Science Monitor Brate before Progessor Albert Einstein Recome a Contributor", from an editorial in the "Christian Science Monitor" of June 15, It have the name of E. N. Sanctuary, 511 West 13th Street, New York, New York, as the person publishing it. leaflet, presumably quoting from the editorial, referred to the publication of an "amazing" pamphlet, entitled "The de ish ieril", which as schhended "Frotocols of the Learned Elders of Zion", and whic' professed to reveal a Jewish Scenet Society Cormulated plot to overthrow Christendom and substitute Jewish world despitien of the most intelerant description. $^{\prime\prime}$ The leaflet continued at considerable length regarding the theory of "evil for the sake of evil" which it said, periodicolly appeared in the morld political scene, citing the Roundation is an example, and concluded by commenting to t whether or not the "Jevish Peril" constituted an example of this theory, it is a factor to be considered.

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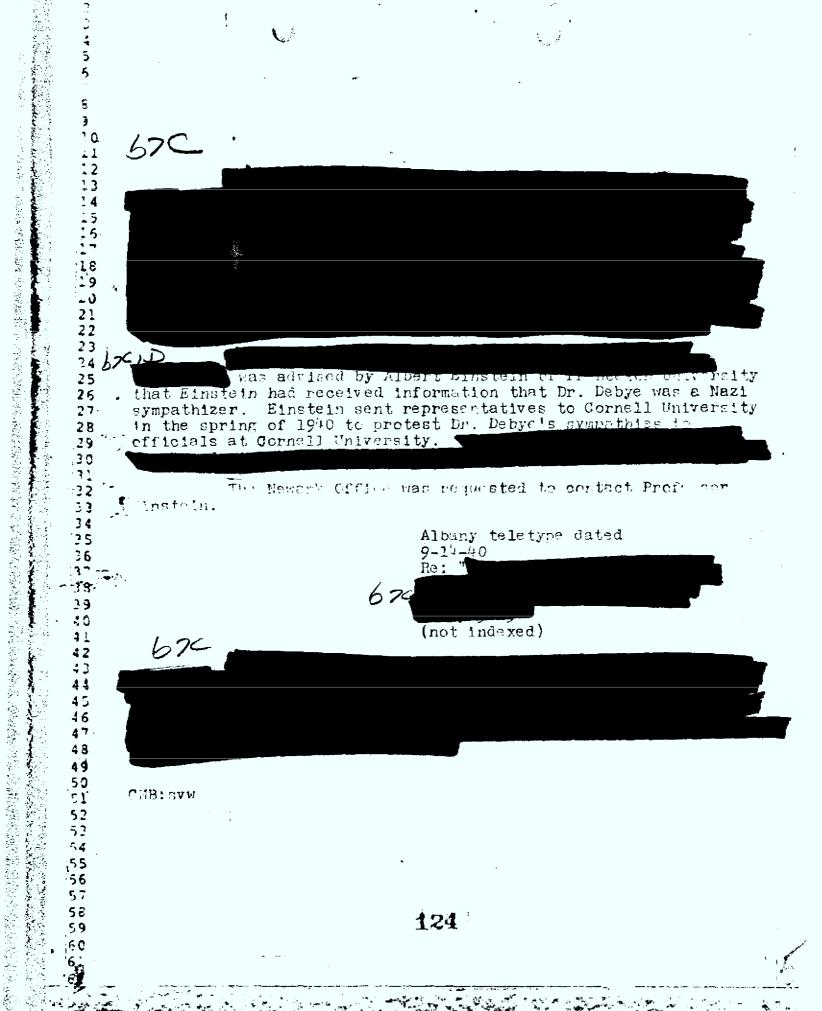
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"SIX IMPORTANT PUBLISHERS HOLDING FUND RAISING DINNER ON OCTOBER 17, FOR LEAVUEX EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE. ROMAINS, GENEVIEVE TABOURIS, EDNA FERBER, POSSIBLY EINSTEIN, DE LA MORA, SALVENINIMI AMONG SPEAKERS.

b/CID

RET Internal Security - C"

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By letter, dated September 20, 1940 Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton University advised the New York Office that Professor Lowe of Princeton University had informed him that Walter Bell of the River Club, 52nd Street and East Piver, New York City, was the British Agent who contacted Linstein in the spring of 1940 and exhibited to Einstein a letter addressed to Einstein from a man in Switzerland concerning Dr. Peter J. W. Debye.

New York report, dated 9-23-40
Re: "

(not indexed)

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The Bureau received a latter dated. September 26, 1940, from
in which the requested air in obtaining a vise for her brother.

Dec address was.

detion was sent from our cousin, Frof. Alt. Einstein, Irincetor. He has given to much affidevite, so he can give no more."

39-0-1902 (37)

ARREST Shifter

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This reference is a letter dated September 29, 1940, at signed by

In this letter the writer asks the Bureau to investigate the activities of Professor Einstein, a refugee who, the writer stated, advocated a man-made God instead of a personal God.

The writer stated that "No Personal God" would mean in the near future that the student and educational bidies in the United States would become divided as the A.F. of L. and CIO were divided. The writer stated that this was what happened in Europe particularly where Professor Einstein came from.

The writer asked the question "Does Professor Finstein want to see in America what he left in Europe?"

The write: stated further that "Judge Story says toese amendments were to 'more efficiently guard certain wights in the Constitution, or to prohibit the exercise of authority (Professor Einstein's position) supposed to be dangerous to the public interest."

676 (49)

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This reference contains information taken from the following Bureau reports: report of Special Agent sted November 8, 1940, at Newark, New Jersey; report of special Agent dated October 28, 1940, at New York City; report of Special Agent dated July 10, 1942, at New York City.

had varked in several inventions with Professor Finstein.

Professor Albert Einstein was contacted at his home, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, on November 1, 1940, and he advised that he had known Leo Scilard since about the year 1920. Professor Einstein advised that he did not know anything about Szilard's relatives as he only knew him from a scientific point of view.

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 He further advised that Leo Szilard was probably educated in Budanest, Hungary, but that later in life, he had seent most of his time in Berlin, Germany. He also stated that Szilard had left Germany about the year. 1933, and that he had spent some time in England, although he, Einstein, apula not recall whether Szilard had been in England prior to an after the year 1933. Professor Einstein further

related that Sxilard had made several trips to the United States in the recent years.

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He advised Sailard, while in Berlin, had been assistant to Professor Lave at the University of Berlin. He said that Professor Lave was a very decent man, and that he was the only German he knew who behaved in an admirable way after Hitler's advent to power. Professor Einstein continued that at the time Sailard was at the University of Berlin, he himself. was at the Academy of Music in Berlin, and he say Sailard every day for many years. He said that he did not believe that Sailard had ever become a German citizen, although he was not positive of that.

In connection with the inventions Szilard was supposed to have perfected with Professor Finstein, the latter stated that he and Szilard had been interested in the construction of a small cooling machine similar to our household refrigators. He stated that they had worked too ther on this machine for some time, but had never completed it because of lack of money to finish it in its experimental stage. However, he advised that they had taken out several patents on several parts of the machine. He stated that he did not know whether Sailard might still be receiving regulties from those patents, but stated that he doubted very much whether Siliard could be receiving any money from Germany at that time. He said that Szilard had some sort of an agreement by which he mas to receive so much money from the Allgereine Elektricitum Gerellichoft (A. E. G.). Finstein said that this company would be known in America, as the German Gen ral Electric Company.

He went on to say that Leo Szilard had left Germany about the pear 1933, and that he helieved Szilard went to England and visited America on several occasions.

is advised that at that time Spilard was connected in some manner with Columbia Iniversity in New York City, where he was working on aranium coperiments for military

purposes. He stated that that work was on a private scale, but that it was financed by the University. He said that Szilard was working with an Italian by the name of Permi, who was a very trustrorthy man. Professor Finstein said that he saw Szilard quite frequently and Szilard visited him to inform him as to his work on the uranium experiment. He said that the last time he had seen Szilard was a week or ten days previous to the interview, at which time Szilard had visited him, together with Professor Eupene Tigner, of Princeton University.

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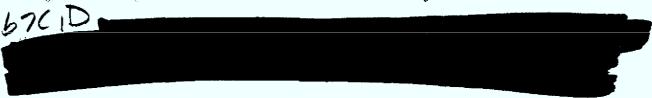
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Frofessor Einstein advised that Szilard was a theoretical physicist. He stated that Szilard was a very idealistic man who was not at all politically minded. stated that he had never been con ected with any organisations, societies, or political groups abread. He said that Sailand was a very fine, gifted young man; that he was absolutely honest, reliable, and trustworthy, and that he would recommend rery highly to the United States Government. Tinstein stated that he would recommend Szilard without hesitation and that he would assume any responsibility for his conduct. He said that Szilord was an anti-Kazı as nimself was, and that Szilard was an outspoken democrat. firther advised that he believed the Inited States Government could trust Szilard in any respect without any fear chatsuever that Szilard might disclose confidential information to a foreign newer.

Professor Einstein stated that Professor Migner was a very close friend of Szilard's, and that Szilard was also ocquainted with Professor John Von Neumenn, 26 Westcott Road, Princeton, New Jersey. Of those two, he believed that Professor Tigner would know more concerning Szilard.



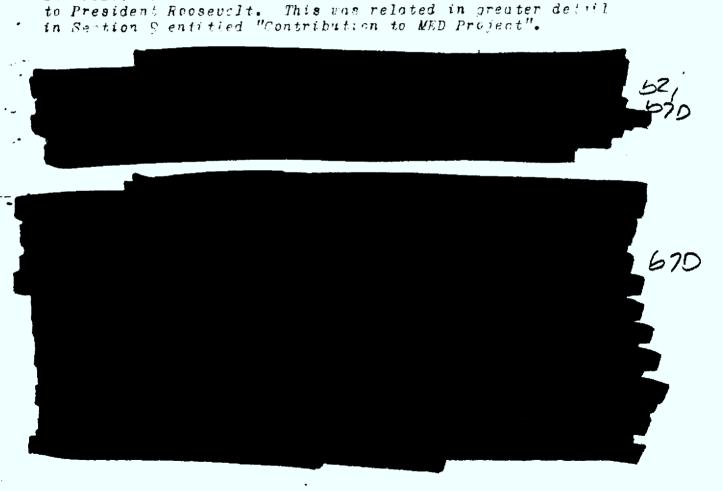
some of those inventions Szilard had been associated with Frofessor Finstein of Princeton University.

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It was noted that Dr. Sachs was the intermedially who delivered Szilard's memorandum and Dr. Einstein's lotter to President Roosevolt. This was related in greater detail





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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In a letter to Mr. Leonard H. Frice, Acting,
Assistant Chief, Division of Controls, Department of State,
Washington, W. C., from
Mashington, W. C., fr

The above mentioned letter was forwarded to the Bureau by memo from James R. Sharp, Chief, Foreign Agents.
Registration Section, War Division, Department of Justice, Vashington, D. C., dated September 8, 1943, re: "World Student Association; "The memo requested information as to whether the Bureau files contained any information indicating that either of these subjects, within the statutory period, had engaged in any operations which might require registration under the McCormack Act.

The Department of Justice memo was acknowledged by memo dated (ctober 1, 1943, advising no information was available relative to the activity or inactivity of the Torld Student Association or

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furnished a report on the appeared binderin Brigade, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, in December 1940 or January 1941. According to this report Professor Albert Einstein appeared on a list of spensors of the organization.

(Page 4)

A letter (no date given) on the stationery of the friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund Inc., 108 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, set cut a list of sponsors. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list. This letter was addressed to all International Workers Order Lodges and requested the various Lodges to raise at least \$50 each and offered trips to the New York World's Fair as prizes. This money was to be used for hospitalization of wounded veterans who had returned to the United States. (No source)

(Fage 10)

Chicago Rpt. 2-1-41
Re: "Veterans of Abraham
Lincoln Brigade; Internal
Security-C"
100-7060-24
(52)

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This file contained photostatic CORRELATOR'S NOTE: This file contained photostatore report which contained identical information copy of above report which contained identical information as set out above which contained a pencile/notation in red "Corrected Copy, Do Not Disseminate."

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The New York Office by a letter dated February 25, 1944, forwarded to the Bureau photostatic copies of fourteen documents written in the Polish language and requested that those documents be reviewed and a general summary of each be furnished in quintuplicates, together with the photostats to the New York Office. Copies of these translations were filed with this reference.

Included in this material was an undated document entitled "Political Activity of the German Immigration." Under the above title appeared the following sub-heading: "German Immigration in the United States." Under this sutheading it was stated that in the Autumn of 1941, there was formed in the United States a German-Austrian Section of an anti-Fascist Forld Organization daptioned "Free World Association", which -- it seemed -- entered the place of the "League of Nations Union", and its aim was to fight Fascism and Dictatorship.

It was stated further that in the administration of the new formed Austro-German Section were: former Austrian - Minister of Var Deutsch, Albert Einstein and others.
(Page 17)

No source given. 40-10321-12 (52)

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photostatic copy and undated chart of indeterminate origin, which listed persons alleged to be affiliated with captioned organization. The title of this chart was "Pirds of a (Ted) Feather; Interlocking Directorates of Padical--Pacifist--Atheist: United Tront".

"his chart listed numerous organizations, and listed individuals allegedly connected with each of several of the organizations, thereby trying to show the tie-up between the organizations. Markers International Pelief was listed on this chart, and the named of those individuals allegedly affiliated with it were set out. From the key on the chart was obtained the following information, "Albert S. Finstein-Indexser or Supporter or Ind. by." Information was also set out on fourteen other individuals.

The date this information was furnished to the Pureau, was not indicated, but a parently was during Decomber. 1000, or Jenuary. 1001.

Om ha Deport 1/30/41
Pe: "Workers International Felief;
Internal Security-P"
63-7247-66
(75)

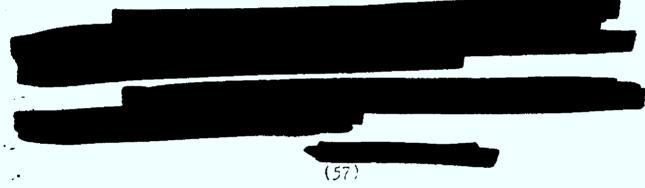
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This reference is a memorandum dated January 4, 1941, which appears to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The name of Frofessor Albert Einstein, Prix Fobel, 112 Marcer Street, Princeton, New Jersay, appeared as an interested person.



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This reference is a memorandum which appeared to have been witten by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Professors detail dantary 9, 1941.

A limb of inter-stein professor Albert Einstein, the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey.

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This reference is a memorandum apparently written by the Inter-departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated January 23, 1041 recarding

seven interested persons was set out, one of whom was Professor Albert Finstein, Princeton, New Jorsey, (distant relative).

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Jewish and German socialistic rable which exists in this country in the name of Dr. Linstein, and who ever the others are.....

Seattle percent, 4-3-41

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The Portland Office was in receipt of a report

Hated January 29, 1941, which was semi-explanatory. The following is quoted from this report:

"Workers' International Relief: this group is the American Section of the International Red Aid which is under direct control of the Communist International. It was originally organized in the United States as the International Worker's Aid but changed its name to Workers' International Polief in 1928.

"In 1931, it claimed to have an International membership of eighteen million and at that time claimed to have collected twenty-five million dollars for workers relief. One of its outstanding exploits in the United States was the financing of the Nation-wide, Communist-inspired 'Hunger March' on Washington in 1931. Another exploit of which it boasts is the financing of summer camps for children throughout the country. Its work has been endorsed and supported by many nationally known radicals, including Professor Albert Einstein and Bishops William Montgomery Brown during his lifetime . . . "

Portland report, 3-5-41
Re: "Workers' International Relief;
Internal Security - CF."
61-7347-85
(51)

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This reference is a little memorander of ted decumry 31, told community which arrests to better repared its the best exclants attal assists on Political Reference.

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dated January 31, 1961, regarding and a present to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

nited the name of and also submitted information before provided by interested persons.

The name of Professor Albert of outer provided as an interested person.

According to information furnished by the information of the second as a submitted person.

Professor Albert Tinstein, was a vill-known recentist.

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The Chicago Office sent but a list of names of individuals who were suspected of being members of the CP because of their past actions, but no concrete proof of their membership was on tile in the Chicago Office. The majority of the names listed were the name of Albert furnished by the present on this list with the following information beside his name:

"Professor of 'Relativity'; was a member of Part, V rit's Congress called by Moscow. He was a member of it's 'Presidium'".

Chicago report. 2-18-41
Re: "Communist Party Activities,
Chicago, Illinois Arra (District Md.
CP, USA)
Internal Security - 0."
61-3963-170X12 p.29 changed to
100-3-14-170X12 p. 29
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This reference consists of a Dureau blind memorandum dated February 25, 1941, and a memorandum dated February 21, 1941, which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The Inter-Departmental Committee memorandum submitted the names of

persons disted in this memorandum included recressor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, and twelve other individuals.

The Bureau blind memorandum stated that no effort had been made to set forth material regarding Professor Albert

The Bureau blind memorandum stated that no effort had been made to set forth material regarding Professor Albert Rinstein because of his renown as a scientist and his interest in the German refugee problem.

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had received a communication of the International Students Service, which styled itself the "I.S.S." The letter was dated head showing the address of 8 West with Street, New York, Few York.

inclosed in the above mentioned communication was a pamphlet entitled "I.S.S. Bulletin" to which no reference was made in the communication. The publication was identified as Tolume 1, Number 2, Pebruary 1941. It was indicated that this pamphlet was published at frequent intervals by the I.S.S. at the above New York City address.

The inside front cover of this pamphlet listed the names of numerous persons who composed the alleged "Executive Committee, National Committee, Staff and Patrons" of the organization. Among the "Patrone" was listed Albert Einstein and Robert William

> Phoenix report dated 4-28-41 Ro: "International Students Service Internal Security-R' **10**0-23*6*49**-**1 (58)

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This reference appears to be a memorandum written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees dated March 14, 1941, regarding attached to Bureau blind memorandum dated March 21, 1941, regarding

This Inter-Departmental Committee states that was known to Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton.

In Bureau blind memorandum it was stated that no referr that been made to set forth information regarding Dr. Albert Einstein, the prominent scientist, in view of his rell-known interest in the refugee problem and other relief activities.

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The files of the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania regarding contained a letter written by on July 24, 1971 to the Commissioner a letter written by of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. requesting permission to ask the New York Burge Office for a address at the time was re-entry permit. Cathedral Parkway, New York City. In the letter tated that he intended to make a trip to Merico for study purposes relative to the health of the Jews settled in the larger communities of Mexico under the auspices of O.S.E. stated that he had entered the United States for permanent residence September 29, 1940, and bad declared his intentions and received his first papers, No. on April 2, 1941. References furnished by included Professor Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.

Philadelphia letter, 4-11-45
Re: (73)

CHB: TYW

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10123455789012234557890122345578 67C,D 57C,D · 67C International Edici Association was founded in Germany of Finstein and others. (No source or date given) 290 322345567 399012344567 44567 44567 44567 44567 Albert Finstein and others.

Memorandum from D.M. Ladd to the Director May 19, 10kh. Re:

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Professor Albert Einstein was a sponsor 670 Sponsor, Einstein, it was

In connection with stated that he was the subject of numerous reports linking him with the activities of Communistic and radical elements in the United States.

Date and source of above information not stated.

Enclosure Memo for Mr. Ladd from S. . Alder, dated July 4, 1945, Washington, D. C. "Running Memorandum; Reversals by Board of Appeals; Interdepartmental Visa Control Committee Procedure." 100-17826-1501 (10)

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set out the relation, contained the name of Professor Floriein of Professor Floriein

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> 100-17826-1°42 (5))

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In this letter, the informant stated that the German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, 381 Lth Avenue, New York City, on which informant had commented in connection with an accounting published under the equipments of the State Department was, according to information which informant obtained from Stefan Heym, activate engaged in acting Cerman Communists who fought in the Spanish Localist Army into Central and South American countries. Informant staired further that he suspected but had no evidence that a lot of them were also brought into this country is the device of the Transit Fisa. Informant stated further that harmless front names included Frofessor Albert Tinchen and others.

61 - ,566-1869 (51) ·

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This reference is a memorandum from the Interdepartmental Committee dates July 16, 1941 regarding

This memorandum sets out a list of three individuals known to one of whom was Professor Einstein.

This memorandum advises that this case was approved by the Interdepartmental Committee on March 21, 1941 and approval telegrapheto the American Consul at Lyon on March 31, 1941.

676 (84)

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Tication "I see Korla" magazine with cirrons at 55 Feet 1 :
Street, New York City

and an International Honorary Board of seventy; that many Finnocents" were on the Monorary Board such as Genretary lokes and others, but there were also the usual fellow travelers, and in the nast, had gone with open eyes into ventures accommated by or from ting for the Communista, such as Albert Kinster and others.

NY letter to Director
10-17-41, enclosing
about report.
Re:
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By letter dated October 14, 1941, the Department of State submitted a list of persons connected with foreign language organizations in this country, which persons were believed to be the ones to whom this government could turn for assistance in any matter touching these organizations. The department requested that a check be made of the files of the Bureau to determine if they contained any information derogatory to the persons named.

Page 5 of the list of names mentioned above contained the name of Doctor Albert Einstein physicist; member, Lesion for American Unity, 103 Park Avenue, New York Fity.

10C-47852-14, p 5. (74)

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This reference is a letter dated October 15, 1741, on the letterhead of the American Committee for Inchection of Foreign born, 79 5th Avenue, New York, New York. This letter was an advertisement of the National "Americans All" leek, October 21-29, 1041, which has being observed in an effort to contribute to the establishment of national unity for the defeat of Bascism by eliminating discrimination against Americans of foreign birth, and by encouraging and facilitating the networking leading non-citizens.

A list of enemenrs of the above organization is set out on the back of this letter. The name of Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

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ros a list of the the report Library Foundation, roard of the National Home Advisory TheSt. Latthews court, N. H., D_{\bullet} Washington, of Allert Einstein appeared on this list.

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The following appeared in the "Current Biography, Who's News And Why" of November 1941:

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EINSTEIN, ALBERT (In stin) Mar. 14, 1879. Theoretical and mathematical physicist Address: b. Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. 1; h. 112 Mercer 55, Princeton N. 1.

"What I have done personally is much exaugerated. What is really beautiful is science! It is a great gift if one is permitted to work in science for his whole life."

That is one aspect of the pure whose work has been called "the greatest single stride science has ever made," and the 30-page paper in who a it was first suggested, "the most important document of the century." Here is another aspect: "As long as I have any choice, I will stay only in a country where political liberty, toleration, and equality of all citizens before the law is the rule."

"Asserica's No. 1 refugee" was born in Uhu, a. d. Donait. Germany the son of Hermann and Faoline (Koch) Einstein. In 1881 his father no ed his family to Munich, where he opened a business dering in technical electrical materials. Though the family was levelsh both patents were freethinkers, and hwish customs and rites were not observed in the household. For 14 years husteins electrical business had been prosperties and the family enjoyed a measure of ease and modiest history. Then their fortunes became to believe until on the verge of bankinger, they declared to give in their Munich home and enough to Milan, Paly, where consins of the tapilly were doing well.

Although the Ley was slow to learn to talk out to take a declared of the land.

Although the key was slow to learn to talk, and in early childhood was considered backward his mother was convinced from the breitining that he would grow up to be a "great professor". He never had any gift for languages and who is he first came to America, was mustbe to a nike a speech in English. At 14, however, he taught himself integral and differential calculus and analytical geometry from the modes? He wanted from the beginning to devete his life to abstract study, but his parents' poverty compelled him to find a means of making a hving. Music and study made up his world. Like so many others, he fixed on teaching as the profession least likely to interfere with his real life.

his parents went to Milan, they left behind at school. Its insurged to the hely behind at school. He insurated to ing from nervous exhaustion, and succeeded in joining them. His half year in Italy war pure heaven, in an impulsive gesture be abandoned his German citizenship and resolved bever to return. Where he did go was to Switzerland, where he studied in a technical school in Aarau and then at the Zurich Techmeal Academy. He became a Swiss subject, and it was in this school that he met a Serbial fellow-student, a gifted mathematician named Mileva Marec, whom he married in 1901 and by whom he had two sons, Albert, Ir., and Fdward. They were divorced 15 years later, In this same year, 1907, he began teaching, first in the Technical School in Winterthur,

then as a private intor in Schafflibusen. In and howers to muck as a paint office exminer in Berne. This was the period when he first began the research and studies which commissed in the formulation of the Relativity Theory, the first paper being Cn the Electrod manies of Moving Rodies, published in 1905. He also took his Ph. D. degree from in 1415. He also rook his 175, U. degree from the University of Zurich. In 1909 he was appointed a professor at the University of Aurich. He lectured on theoretical physics, principally on the science of heat. His only regular attendants were two personal friends!

At this time he received a position at Berne

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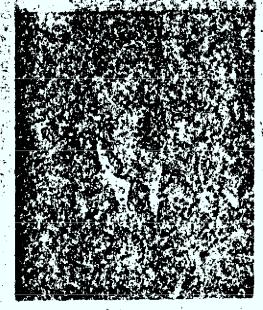
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niversity as lecturer. Already, in 1968, he had been invited to becture on relativity and the constitution of light before the congress of scientists, meeting in Salzburg. It was his first appearance at such an official gathering, and the first recognition of his work. It led indirectly to his appointment as ordinary professor of physics at the Geoman University in Frague (1911-12). He hated to leave Switzerland to go to what was then Austre-Hungary, but once there he found his position much pleasanter than it had been in the larger university in Zurich, when, a year and a half later, he was called back to Zurich, this time to the Confederate Polytechnic Academy, where he had once been a student, he was reluctant to go. He had a wife and two small boys to support, however, and had no choice. This time his lectures were well attended and enthusiastically received.

In 1914, already a figure of world prominence, an opportunity was offered him that he did not dave refuse. Through the efforts of Max Planck, the famous physicist, a prolessorship was offered him by the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Herlin, with no official duties, little terching, but unlimited opportunity for study. A separate Physical Institute was to be established for him but he declined this, since his work was hy now almost entirely theoretical. He went to Berlin in 1914, retaining his Swiss citizenship, and remained there until the Nazis forced him to leavé.

It is impossible to explain briefly to lay readers just what the Theory of Relativity simplies, or what its significance is. Put as simply as possible it regards time as the fourth dimension, thus making all physical



ALBERT EINSTEIN

phenomena (from our point of view as three dimensional beings) relative, not absolute, it explains mass, gravity, inertia, space and fine. It is mathematical in origin, though most of its proofs and demonstrations come from astronomy and astro-physics. Einstein is devoting the remainder of hir life to a search for a "unified field theory" which will bridge relativity and quantum mechanics (the mathematics of the atom and its parts), and thus embrace of the atom and its party), and thus embrace all phenomena from the electron to the universe. Over 4,000 books and pamphlets and uncountable numbers bi articles have been written concuenting on medifying, opposing or upholding the special and general Relativity. Theory, Bitterly fought in some scientific citeles, it is now accepted, as a whole, by most physicists and mathematicians. But either attacking of attacks involve a technical backexpositions of attacks involve a teclinical back-ground which limits profitable discussion to the world of professional science.

Einstein received the Nobel Prize in physics.

in 192) and gave all the prize money to charity. He himself dues not know how many honorary degrees he has received or to how many learned societies he belongs. With characteristic modesty, he lists among all his various medals and decorations only the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, received in 1925, and the Frank-llo Institute Medal received in 1935. He was a research student of Christ Church, Oxford, until 1931, when he was Rhodes Memorial Lecturer and received an honorary D. Sc. degree there. The same year he was Rouse Ball Lecturer at Cambridge. During his years in Berlin he traveled frequently to give lectures abroad and in 1931 he spent several months at the California Institute of Tech-nology. He also made at least one long trip around the world. From 1912 to 1928 he was professor of physics at the University of Leyden, "commuting" for that purpose from Berlin and continuing right through the First



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BINSTRIN, ALPERT-Continued

World War . In . W. Mis bourt became alelected. The had to take a term rest and he resigned the Leyder position. Offis health was completely recovered. His according pacifical to that was made to difference in the Germany of that do. He stered no inconvenience because of it, and is helped to make fin the first German to appear publicly in the Affiel construes are it by Armistice.

It is impossible to evaggerate Afford I a some from not access in Berto during the near of the Weiner Republic. To out he had rejected the establishment of a Drysical In Oute, he was persended to become director of Theorem at Physics in the Kriser Wilhelm Testitute. Pressia cade him an homorary en sen. Potsdam erected an Finstrin Triver in its Astro-Plas cal Institute. On his fiftheth Loughts, in 1929, dream he field the city to

andulate hold all the eards, le ters and felea taure of conventulation, and the gifts would A cofilled a fer blt car. The years later The entire stip so to oked, be used explied from the Author of Sciences I show was a reched for name, be was a coved both as possession and director, all his property line. choling to subjection bear a which had origeally been intended as a little by gift from no city of Perim, and which, because of a with a of mishaps, by bually beautif binself) will contiscated and he was an exile with a True of Mark more (about \$ 200) on his hoped.

During all these sears be fed fixed with the same simple to which has always that activitied him. In 1917 he married again, this there has comed . Elen Einstein, who was 4. odds his first courts, their fathers being beathers and their mathers, cisters. She was the Laties between him and the world, execulally after they came to America, will ber death in 1936. She too, had been married and the areas and had two daughters, one of whom and the supplatter to be said the

When I estein left German, by went first to France, then to Belgium, then to England then the Institute for Advanced Study offeered him a life professorship. He accepted, light asked so son It a salary that to keep up Or asker a small a state of the raise it! Chinstein is Free the Misheut concern for money three for weeks he are t as a book mark a check for \$1,500 from the Rockefeller Ferndation and then lost the book!) He came to Principle in 1973 and has been there ever since. In October 2540 to be acre an American citizen.

"In his humility, his shyness, his lack of distre for controversy, his generative and simplicity," says Henry Hazlitt, "he teminds one Strikingly of other great scientists, particularly, Charles Parwin. He is "1: Candly parifistic, professedly democratic." Sympathetic to Zionism, he is still, as he has always been, religiously an agrossic. He does not believe in a personal find or in personal immortality, and approaches was to the patitheism of that other great Jew. Spinoza. In the present

crisis, was hater though he is, he is ardently for acting aid to the democratic nations against Hitler. He has never been a milk and water "peace at any price" pacifist, but in 1933 headed by committee which issues the Brown Buok of the Hiller Terrer.

Einstein a pearance, his halo of wildly waving of ite hair, his wonderful, deep-set dark even under bushy bross, his sturdy, stocks halv are familiar to everyone. H. hates for oal clothes, and dresses in loosely fitting was entr of the sports variety. Unless he is wat hed, he is Buely to do out of doors in his curpet slippers. He never wears a hat, His horse, a modest two-stored gray frame building, is on a narrow street shaded by tal oak and electrons. He works in a small study. writing on a part on his knee, rising frequently to pare the room in thought. He wanders about the streets of Princeton, lost in a maze of abstraction, with a beaming smile for those why access him, but his mind is faaway. I've shyness and his hatred of publicity are proverhial. Once a cres I gathern outside a Frinction drugstore. The great man was within, and what was he doing. He was standing of a counter, licking as ice-crean He was

He is a fetter than average violinist whose favorite composers are Pach and Mozari Once a critic who had never brazel of him a a physicist wrote that he did not mederstand his world-wide fame, since many volumess were better than hel. He ingresses constantly to the plane be calls it a recessity of his life, but only to him elt, never for listeners. He does not read much general literature. He says "am man who reads too mach and ages his own brain too little falls into lary nabits of thinking. He is devered, herever, to Shakespeare, Sophocles, and above all to . He is devered, hinderer, to Dostorysky, who, he says (ultimate praise) gives him "more pleasure than Gauss (the

great mathematician).

Dr. Einstein's chief recreations are sailing and walking. He enjoys ariting the ereverse in playing sample portor games. He enjoys a good joke. He cares little for paintings, but is interested in scripture and architecture. He writes a clear, fine hand, and although he has little manual desterity except as a ciolinist, punist and sailor, that he is not all theoretician was proved when in 1936 be patented an automatic electric-eye camera. Mans of his characteristics classed as eccentricities are merely a conscious attempt to simplify his life, down to such details as going authors socks, or using the same soap for wasting and shaving. Though he seldom knows what he eats, he is boyishly fond at a dish of his childhood, pike served with mushrooms. He drinks no aboliol, but smokes three pipes of tobacco a day

Most of Einstein's books are in German But in 1923 English translations were published. The Meaning of Relativity and Side-Lights on Relativity; and in 1926 the earlier Investigation of the Theory of the Revenue Movement. In the Method of These Provinces of the Income of the Inc oretical Physics appeared in 1933. In 1938, with Dr. Leopold Infeld Gree sketch Max



issue), a Polish-Jewish refugee physicist whom issue), a Polish-Jewish relugee physicist whom Einstein I cought to the Institute for Advanced Study and who is now at the University of Toronto, he published The Evolution of Physics. His non-scientific books include About Zionism (1931); Builders of the Universe (1932); Why Warf (with the late great Sigmund Freud, 1933); and The World As I See It (1934). He was also one of the contributors to the anthology Living Philosophies, and has published numerous scientific articles and has published numerous scientific articles and brochures.

This man who "changed the concept of the universe" has, as Edwin Muller remarked, "the look of a man at peace with himself." And, to quote Archibald Henderson, "he fulfills one's expectation of a genits.

References

Christian Cent 57:1268 O 16 40
Forum 95:174-6 Mr '36 por
Jewish Frontier 6:33-50 le '39 pors
N Y Timek VII p6 Ja 5 '41
Read Digest 33:37-40 O '38 (Same abr.
Nation 147:267-8 S 17 '38)
Sei Am 143:466 D '30 il) 150:275 My
39; 160:358-9 Je '39 por, 161:22-4
Jl '39 por
Time 27:72-4 Mr 16 '36; 35:44 My 27
'40 por; 36 16 S 23 '40 por; 37:45 F
3 '41 il por
Wilsen Lib Bul 7:135 Mr '33 Wilson Lib Bul 7:435 Mr '33 American Men of Science Bridges, T. C. and Tiltman, H. H. Master Minds of Modern Science p95-103 1931 Garbedian, H. G. Albert Einstein, Maker of Universes 1939 Henderson, A. Contemporary Immortals pi-23 1930 Infeld L. Quest 1941 -Moszkowski, A. Einstein, the Searcher 1922 Reichinstein, D. Albert Einstein 1934 Reiser, A. Albert Einstein 1930 Schreiber, G. ed. Portraits and Self-Fortraits p25-7 1936 Weil, E. comp. Albert Einstein 1937 Who's Who Who's Who Among North American Authors Who's Who in America Who's Who in American Jewry Woolf, S. J. Drawn from Life p30-41

> 94-3-1-1115-5X1, pp. 24, 25, 26, 27 1 (48)



2345676361123456789012234567 67C.] 676,1 From the former Leadte of No ions of anizations of other countries. The report stated arther that stare" was represented by Albert Finstein, Theres in this and other countries. The Sgrman "culture" was represented Mann and four other indiviouals. 676 (50)(58) ANH:ddl 45 46 47 48 4°9 50 51 52 53

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made available certain speeches which were given by Ta Oteinberg on various occasions one of which was a report of Max Steinberg to the National Council of the Communist Tarty November 9, 1041. The following is quoted from this speech:

"A development of great significance in American-Jewish life is the answer of the American Jews to the appeal of the Soviet Jews, broadcast over station WMCA on October 26, and endorsed by close to 200 American Jewish leaders under the suspices of the Committee of Jewish Phiters and Artists, headed by Dr. Zhitlovksy.

"Among the signers of this reply were Albert Einstein, Sholem-Asth. . ."

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SI 100-3-516

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New York City, a list of the anti-Matt writers who had been adsisted in reaching a safety in this hemisphere by the Exiled Writers! Committee, was secured and was set out in this reference. The name of Frofessor Albert Elestein appeared on this list. (October or December, 1941.)

New York report, 12-18-41
Re: "The Exiled Writers'
Committee, (of the League
of American Writers);
Internal Security-C."
100-7322-24
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The Exiled Writers' Committee.

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In regard to Hans Heller, a visa applicant, the following information concerning Albert Einstein, a relative of the applic at in the US, was revealed in the records of the M.I.D.:

In 1932, Professor Einstein wrote an article for a Communist propaganda magazine, "Disarm". At about that time, he was reported to be a radical speaker. In 1935, the Progressive Press stated he had paid the tuition of a student at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas. This College had known Communist connections. Professor Finsteing was believed to be a Lamburist.

According to reliable information on file, it as revealed under date of December 2, 1941, that Einstein was recommended for clearance in connection with the limited field of study for which his services were needed. The Navy gave its assent; but in a letter dated July 26, 1940, Jeneral Strong stated that the Army could not clear.

Further information revealed that on December 4, 1927 it was reported that Finstein was a member of the Advisory Committee of the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. In December, 1939, it was reported that Einstein was associated with the German-American Pelief Committee for victims of Pascism, The address and telephone of which were the same as those for the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. He was also reported to be a supporter of the New History Association in New York City which was a Pocifist Organization.

I letter announcing a New Year's Boll to be held December 31, 1938, held under the auspices of the non-Sectorian Consittee for Political Refugees, listed Einstein as a sponsor. This Organization reportedly was affiliated with the National Labor Pofense, which was a reputed Communist Organization.

The above information was designated as reliable.

The "Daily Yorker" of October 1, 1924, carried an apticle which stated that Einstein was a member of an organization listed as the Committee for Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

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Another article in the "New York Times" on February 5, 1937, quoted Einstein as being in sympathy with the Spanish Loyalist cause. Einstein was a delegate to the World Congress Against war held in Amsterdam in 1932, which organization was a fore-tunner of the American League for Peace and Democracy. He was also reported to be a member of the German-American League for Culture, an anti-Mazi organization.

M.I.D. Summary of Information, 3-24-42 40-29848-2 (52)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
Þ	Deleted under exemption(s) 570, with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 6/-7099-46pg 176

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On December 29, 1941, the Russi in War Relief, Inc., 535 5th Avenue, New York City, issued a news release captioned "Einstein To Be Honorary Head of Council of Jewish Benewolent and Fraternal Organizations." The release stated Professor Albert Einstein, internationally famous scientist today accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Council of Jewish Benewolent and Fraternal Organizations, recently formed to rally support of fraternal and other organized Jewish groups behind the program of Russian War Pelief.

Professor Einstein, exiled from Nazi Germany, is now a member of the faculty of the Institute of Advanced Studies."

> 100-37226-53X28 (67)

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In the latter part of ITL3 and early I wh, the Noviconk Office set out information with respect to shadistical data concerning Japanese in the New York City area, information concerning past Japanese businesses and relation to Japanese Government, Japanese organizations, past and present, their officers and key caployees, Japanese churches and other organizations norking to aid the Japanese in that area. Included in the above data was information concerning the Japanese American Japanese for Democracy, 12 Resi 52nd 5 reet, how furt City. Profe son Albert Dinctein Princeton Iniversity, was listed as a member of the Advicory Board of the Japanese American chaitten for Democracy.

(No scurce given)

The files of the New York Office reflected that from a perusal of the letterheads of the various organizations and literature on file in the New York field Division. It was ascertained that a number of advisors of the Japanene Accrican Connittee for Democracy were members of alleged Communist front organizations. Included in this number was the name of Dr. Albert Finetein, a sponsor of the Sponsish deflect Exclude Garriagn in 1981; hatianal Sponsor of the Medical Firmul and Forth American Committee to Aid Spanish Pancorcay in 1938; endorser of the New York divic Conference can a People's Palsgotion to Syro-Pidjan in 1936; member of the Advisory Reand of the American Council Against Nami Propaganda, Incorporated in 1939; spansor of the Sixth Vational Conference of the American Commit see for the Protoction of the Vareign Born on 1982.

(Original source not given) (page 140)

NY rot. h-7-hh
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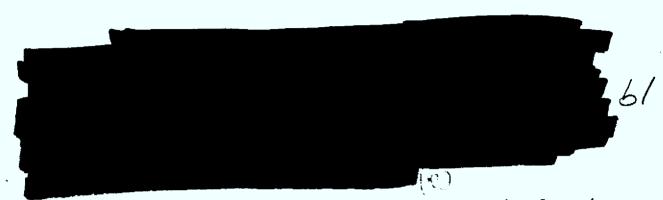
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Letters from Chicago to the SAC at Los Angeles, in July and August, 1981, reflected that had moved with the parmission Enemy Registration Number the U.S. attorney at Chicago to the address mentioned above, and registration folder was forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division on July 26, 1944. Travel applications made by hile he was residing in Chicago reflected that he wastvisited Professor Weinkoff at the University of Rochester and Professor Albert Einstein at Princeton University in 1992.

report dated Chicago 6-19-45 Internal Re: R." Security (68)

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The Bureau received a letter dated March 6, 1966, Moclins, Washington. The writer stated, arong other things, that during 1962 he had sought and received for albert Finstein's permission to have a theory submitted to him for possible benefit to the var effort. He stated for ther that the treery, improved essential detail as his advantate brother could give, was submitted, but there was never any word regarding its receipt. He stated further, the perhaps word regarding its receipt. He stated further, the perhaps the idea, or perhaps the vail of secrecy fell upon a project state? further that it was in the realms of higher mathematics that his broth a himself a mathematician of considerable ability, needed by welledge not available from any save a few great scientists.

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The indices of the New York Office reflected entered the Institute for Advanced Study in w Jersey, on October 19, 1936, and remained there until 1942. While there he served as an assistant to Professor Albert Sinstein, doing research work attempting to develop the unified theory of gravitation

> York Report, 5-5-47 was; New Re: Internal Security-R" (23)

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with his family and resided until 1942 at Princeton, New Jersey. where he allogedly was connected in some way with faculty members of Princeton University and was a friend of Albert States.

10-10-40 New York Report

Re:
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Security-R**

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了这个人,我们就是这种人,就是这种情况的,我们就是一个人的,这是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们也是一个人的,我们也会一个人的,也是一个人的, 1966年,我们就是这种人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,也是

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By letter dated January 27, 1942, the Naw York Office enclosed two photostatic copies of a report dated of which was to be held on February 22, 1942, at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, by all New York Jewish organizations for the purpose of coordinating the relief work that was being conducted for the Soviet Union and the Red Army.

This report stated in part that Bob Korby, member, Seption Committee, 8A. D. Communist Farty, Bronx, New York, informed the branch organizers of the 8 A. D. Section at a meeting at Section Headquarters, on January 19, at 1993 Jerome Avenue, among other things, that "the New York State Committee of the Communist Party is advising the organizers of the branches that the Chairman of the Jewish Council B. A. Goldberg- -a zionist writer, Honorary Chairman is Professor Albert Einstein".

Re: "Communist Party, USA; Internal Security Espionage-R" 61-7565-547 (74)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	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: (0/-7099-4/p)/84

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 interviewed at the New York Office. During this interview, advised that on January 31, 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany that he immediately prepared to leave the country, because as a Jew and a hater of Adolf Hitler, he knew that life would be unbearable for him in his own country.

He stated that he went to Paris where he attemated to organize and educate the people against the svills of Adolf Hitler, stating that even at this time, he saw the seriousness of Hitler's threats to the world; that he attempted to arouse the people to this danger without nuccess. It stated that during this period, he frequently saw Professor Albert Einstein in Belgium, and advised that Professor Einstein knew of his educational campaign against Hitler and collaborated with him. In this connection, and in his possession e letter dated February 3, 1937 addressed to the Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, signed by Albert Einstein, which stated that he was writing in connection with the failure of the Berlin Police to issue a certificate of good cenduct for an immigration visa.

Professor Einstein, in the letter, stated, "I know that and morey to masist German refugees, and he was also active in an educational campaign against Hitler. It would have burpuised me if the Berlin Police had given the certificate soked for. I take this opportunity of stating that I consider a man of character and ability who would make a good citizen."

Also as a result of conversations with Professor Einstein during the above period, Professor wrote in connection with alien enemy registration on February 8, 1942: "My Dear I am ready at any time to take full responsibility for your political loyalty and integrity. 670 With friendly greetings, Sincerely, A. Einstein."

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eitizenship was cancelled by the German Government for idisloyalty. This statement was published in a German mawspaper, a copy of which stated he had in his possession. He also stated that in the latter part of 1933, he received, from contacts of his in Germany, information about future war plans of Hitler. These plans is passed on to Albert Binstein, who in turn gave them to the King of Belgium, who in turn was supposed to have given the information to Prime Minister Baldwin who laughed at the information.

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New York Report, 9-18-12
Re:
Internal Security-0"
Alten Enemy Control"

(73, 77)

CMB: SVW



According to the files of the New Yor't Field Livision, as of Cotober 7, 1944, and gave as one 17 alien enemy at New York on February 12, 1942 and gave as one of his references, Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

5-67

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The records of the Clerk of the W. S. District Court. Trenton.

New Jersey, reflected the Clerk of the W. S. District Court. Trenton,

New Jersey, reflected the Clerk of interconnection of the Court, 1974;

In the Jerry, filed petition for naturalization of the Tenton on November that she filed occleration of intertion of at Trenton on November 11, 1974;

In the court of the Witnesses on her retition were Altert kins'ell,

Indesseor, and Helen Dukas, secretary, both of 112 Mercer Ctreet, Frince
ton. On the the cath of allegiance on May 21, 1922, and received or infinitely.

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The alien-enemy registration file of the test of the law rk field living on. Her application for a certific te of identification which was issued at Black Mountain, Morth Carolina, on I brusry 21, 1972, stated that her permanent residence was attrect, frincaton, New Jersey. Professor Albert Einstein and Miss Hotelston both of 112 Mercer (treet, Princeton, were listed as reference:

(79)

Ne ok report 0-18-14 Re: 50-09 67C

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The Council of Jewish Penevolent and Fraternal Organizations, affiliated with the Russian War Relief, held a conference on February 22, 1942, in New York City. The conference adopted an organizational report, in which the conference was urged to accept a quota of \$1,000,000 to be conference was urged to accept a quota of \$1,000,000 to be raised for Russian War Relief, Inc. It was also recommended in the report that the Advisory Board elected by this conference be empowered to make expenditures necessary for the proper accomplishment of this goal. The conference elected Professor Albert Einstein as Honorable Chairman. (Source not stated).

Memorandum for Mr. Kramor tiem K. E. McIntire, 3-25-62 Rr: "Council of Jewish Benevalent and Fraternal Organizations" 100-37226-77 (67)

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made available in March 1942, a printed circular written on stationery of Bussian war helief, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, Low York City. The circular was ceptioned "We Call Upon You! -- The Forces of Fril Sock to Exterminate Judaism. What Will You Do to Boterminate the Forces of Evil?" On the back appeared a letter announcing the Conference of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations to be held February 22, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City. The letter was signed by Frofessor Albert Einstein, Homerary Chairman and Abraham Goldberg, Chairman.

Enclosed with letter to the Director from Assistant Director 1. b. Foxworth, dated March 21, 1942.

New York, New York.

Re: "Russian War Helief, Internal Security - 08 100-37226-76 (67)"

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A pamphlet issued by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born contained an announcement of the Sixth National Conference to be held at the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 9 and 10, 1942. The back of this pamphlet set out a list of the sponsors. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton University appeared on this list. This paphlet was filled as at enclosure to obtgoing let at a Cleveland 3 26-42.

100-7046-138

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A news release from Russian War Heliaf, Inc., 2005th Avenue, New York City, dated Darch 23, 1963, announced a "Spring Offensive" campaign for funds for medical and happritarian relief to Passia, beginning with a city-wide conference to coordinate the work of increasing aid to Russia, and climating with a gigantic Medison Equare Garden meeting on May 20. A list of appears for this initial campaign conference included the name of Dr. Albert Einstein.

-37226-96 (67)

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In April 1942, the Army conducted an investigation relative to Hermann D. Noether's petition for naturalization. Noether was a refugee graduate student at Harvard University. Professor E. B. Wilson, Jr. of Harvard advised that Noether had stated that Professor Einstein knew his father, Professor Fritz Alexander Noether.

ok per army

Above material carried as enclosure to Letter to the Bureau from the Department of the Army dated 7-9-43. 100-215618-1 (86)

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Pyt. Ulfert Wilke was inducted into the United States Irmy March 9, 1942 at Fort Cluster, Michigan. He was released unexpectedly on April 3, 1942 and sent from the recruit reception wenter to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. An address book and some miscellaneous papers were with Wilke's belongings in the studio of the Army Illustraters, Fort Cluster, Michigan Which were to be forwarded to Wilke at Fort Jackson at his request. An exemination of the address book reflected the name of Dinstein, 67h West 183th St., New York City.

OK per army

MID report, made at Fort Cluster, Michigan covering the period from Parch 18, 1962 to April 3, 1942 65-16639-3 (84)

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100-1003-7 (57)

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April 15, 1942, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy held a rally in the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Swreet, New York City. The speakers for the rally included Pearl Buck, Pierre Cot, Roger Baldwin, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, and others. These speakers attacked the Axis with special emphasis on Japan, urged all Japanese-Americans to do their utmost in helping to defeat the Axis, and called upon the government to release the Japanese who were interned unless they could be proved guilty of fifth column activities.

According to the informant, telegrams of support came from Heyor LaGuardia and Professor Einstein.

New York Letter, 4-73-42 with enclosed informant's report.

Re: "Japanese-American Committee for Democracy; Internal Security-d and C." 100-71226-11 (79)

SI 61-10123-241 - (79)

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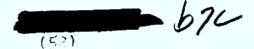
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April 30, 1942, contained the name of Professor Albert Finstein, 12 Mercer Street, Frinceton, New Jersey, as a spensor or interested person.

Bureau letter to the Department of State dated June 13, 1942, stated that information relative to Einstein was furnished by letter of September 2 and September 16, 1941, in connection with other visa applications.



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An MID report dated October 6, 1947 at Washington, D. C., stated that Stefan Heym was reportedly interested in "Die Tribune", a publication allegedly founded in New York City in May, 1942 for the purpose of publishing the work of German authors through their own cooperative publishing house. The honorary committee included Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and Paul Robeson. The organization was described as a "German Communist refugee literary organization."

The above information was from a usually reliable * w

source.

2000 January 10/23/11

Letter to New York dated 10-25-47
with attached photostatic copy
of MID report
Re: 62,676

(73) (New York Field Office Files)

CMB: SYW

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In May, 1942, a call was issued for a conference of Russian War helief, Incorporated, of Jewich Behavelent and Fraternal Organizations in Chicago for May 10, 1942. This call was widely circulated among the Jewish people. The purpose of the conference was to join and coordinate the efforts of the Jewish Renevolent and Fraternal Organizations and all other Jewish groups of Chicago on behalf of the Theroic Russian men and woman who have pledged and subscribed their lives to the destruction of Hitleriam. It also contained the following paragraph:

"A conference, similar to the one we are calling, met in New York City on February 22, with the full support of such distinguished citizens as Albert Binstein, Sholem Acch, Chaim Ehitlowsky and of 763 organizations with a total mamber-ship of 258,700 persons. We of Chicago much do a well."

7-29-42, Chicago rpt. Re: "Russian War Relief, Ind ; IS-R". 100-37226-142. p. 16 (67)

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the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born held in Cleveland, Chic, on May -10, 1942, together with other literature distributed at the Conference, which set out information concerning the proceedings.

According to the "Souvenir Journel" of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Porn issued to all delegates in attendance, the list of individuals who served as sponsors for this Conference included Dr. Albert Einstein, Trinceton University.

(page 22)

Cleveland report, 4/29/43 RE: "The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Internal Security-C" 100-7046-189 (52)

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Cyfice an armouncement of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for the Prodection of Noveign Born to be held in the Hotel Carter, (leveland, Chio, on May a and 10, 1942. This announcement is set out in Islail in this reference.

A list of the sponsors of the chove conference was set out on the announcement and included. Dr. Albert lines in, Princeton University. At the end of the list of sponsors is as stated that the consors were service in their canality as individuals; that their organizations were lister for rurnoses of identification only.

Seattle rpt. 4-16-47 encirsing photostatic copy of above program. Re: The American Committee for Protection of Creign Born; IS - 3."

100-70/6-139
(51)

AFE: dd 1



A review of the New York Field Division files reverled a letterbead of the lie Tribuene advertising a meeting at Hunter (office for ball on Mar 12, 1742 which set out a list of the officers of the orani ation.

The body of the letter stated that the Honorary Committee if the meeting thurter College would be composed of seven individuals one of whom was albert Finstein. The letter further stated that the purpose of the "Die Tribuene's is to publish works of German authors in its own subjecting house and that it was founded the previous year (1941) by a group of ismigran, suthers in order to create a service for distributing German aritings in ten York.

Information was obtained as result of invectination of the weiland Harzfelde, which reflected that the Die Tribuere was founded by a grown of invitant suffers and publishers in order to create a constant in the roce in New York City for German writers and that there exists a time that the grown was influenced by Communism.

New York report June 12, 1343 he: "Die Tribuene Fuer Freis Louteens Literature en Und Kunst in 1 sicks; Tuternel Security - C" 1 (-210583-1 (54)

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For good will, they were to visit the a Japanese-American Committee for Democracy in New York, (Chester Rowall, Finstein, Bishon McConnel). 62,670 Washington Field Office report, dated 6-29-42, 620 Re: †; y' – J " internal Secur (73)

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enclosed to the furious centain press releases which were shtained trav

One of the above releases was from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 5th Avenue, were York Cury, and was cattioned Wore Than 100 Prominent Americans Consor National Conference for Mobilingtion of Acreign Corn", for release on receipt.

This release stated in nort that more than 100 prominent individuals in all raiks of American like, had join a in accessing the Fixth National Conference of the imprican committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which was to be held at the Hovel Carter in Cleveland, Chau, on May 9 and 10; firther that sponsors included professor like the Einstein and others.

Re: "American Commistee for Proposition of Loreign bur . IS."
100-70/6-1/4
(51)

APB: 177 .

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For the assistance of the Bureau and offices which received Bureau letters dated June 6, 1945, and June 7, 1945, in the case entitled [Internal Jecurity-R*, the New Haven Field Division Internal the results of an examination of the 1944 edition of the "American Men of Science" relative to the individual named in the above-mentioned Burcau letters.

In reference to Bureau latter dated June 7, 1944. Which contained the name of Albert Einstein, the "American Men of Science" reflected that Einstein was a professor of theoretical physics at the Institute of Advance Studies-Princeton University.

According to a Bureau report made at Chicago,
Illinois, dated February 1, 1941, in the case entitled
"Workers International Relief, ake, Communist R d Bross,
Internal Security-C," on page 3, the name of Professor Figure
I finstein was reported as being included on the 1 tterheau of
instant organizations as an endorser of it.

New Haven letter data 6-20-55 Re: finternal Security-8

(68)

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In Bureau letter to the State Department dated July 13, 1942, reference was made to previous communications from the Bureau which furnished the State Department with certain information available relative to a number of persons connected with foreign language organizations in this country, which individuals were being considered by the State Department as the ones to whom this government could turn for assistance in any matter touching the organizations with which they were connected.

This letter to the State Department stated that in reference to a number of individuals contained on the list submitted by the State Department it was noted that the names of these individuals had been previously searched through the files of the Bureau at the request of the State Department in the connection with rassports and visas and pertinent information was furnished to the State Department. This letter set out the names of these individuals together with information as to when the data was furnished the State Department as of possible assistance in locating the material. The following information was set out regarding Doctor Albert Einstein:

"Doctor Albert Einstein---furnished September 3. Ol 1941, in connection with the case entitled visa applicant et al, sponcors; passport and visa; also in connection with the case entitled et al, sponsors; visa applicants, et al, sponsors; passports and visas.

100-47852-21 (74)

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. .	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: (1-7099-46 p 3-10)

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In the August, 1942 issue of "Freies Deutschland-Alemania Libre," published in German in Mexico City, appeared a message of congratualtions and approval from Albert Einstein.

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Photostatic corr of translation by Carried as an enclosure to Letter from the ASAC, New York dated 9-14-42
Re: "Freies Deutschland-Alemania Libre;
Internal Security (C)"
Mexican Matters
64-2700-D-221 p.6
(72)

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The following information is quoted from translation of the August , 1942 issue of "Free Germany":

"ALBERT EINSTEIN TO 'FREE GERMANY'."

"I have often read your paper 'Free Germany' with pleasure and I am convinced that it is fit to liberate and shake up those who are somewhat willing to receive".

San Antonio Memorandum dated 9-20-44 with enclosed translations. Re: "Free Germany; Internal Security - R" 100-72924-386 (53)

CMB: feh

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Facts in instant case were presented to the Alien
Enemy Hearing Board at Trenton, New Jersey, on August 5,
1942. A report of the said Aken Enemy Hearing Board recommended parcle for
This report
was received by the Newark Field Division on October 1, 1942.

According to this report at the hearings some 30 odd witnesses appeared for they were from various walks of life such as would be found in a university town.

The report stated further that all of the witnesses were known to that office as persons of unquestionable integrity and respectability; that all of them, professors, stidenia, and friends expressed complete confidence in the desire of to become an American citizen, and that he was completely loyal to the United States and would under no circumstances be of potential danger to the internal security. The report stated further that in addition to those facts, Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Feyl, the eminent mathematician, Doctor Aydslotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Syndy, and others in confidence expressed their be-lief that

was anti-Nazi and thoroughly in sympathy with those scholars who had taken refugee in the United States.

Newark rpt. 10-16-12
Re:
IS - G; Alien Enemy
Control."

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The Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated August 27, 1942, photostatic material concerning by letter dated and le

Included in this material was a letterhead of the League for the Organization of Progress" which according to the letterhead was founded in Faris in 1912, legal seat since 1914, Berne, Switzerland. This letterhead also revealed that the American Advisory Board Included G. Bromley Oxnam, President of De Pauw University. Under the heading "Few Members of Advisory Board in Other Countries" appeared the name of Albert Einstein.

(8) SI (56)

AMH: SVW

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The Noshington Field Office for arded to the Burdau by letter dated August 27, 1942, certain anotostatic material 51D concerning "Henry George School" obtained by the Kashington Field Office from

Included in the above material has an undated twopace commentary of unknown author concerning the Henry George School of Social Science, 211 Rest 79th Street, New York City. The Aciloting is quoted from this commentary:

The institution is supported by public contributions. Access are being conducted in a hundred cities, and correspondent a courses are also referred. It is possible that the subjects studied and lectures given are of some value. However, we have not oftended any of these classes or heard their lectures. One would have to be able to judge the good from the bad, if the above information is any indication of the rapical towlend of the school. Clarence larrow, kathleen Norris, Professor albert Einstein and other intellectuals of their type, have enacreed it."

Re: "Heary George School: 100-12/65-8 (57)

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This reference is a Military Intelligence Service report dated February 3, 1943, entitled Walter Lotz, Frivite ASN 324 100 21 309th Tech. Sch. Sq. (Sp.) heesler Field, Hissichippi, regarding on interview with Ivan Williams, Officer in Charge Alien Detention Jamp, Kenedy, Teras, regarding Doctor Pritz Karl Faul.

According to Williams, cards in his office inlicated that Kaul's correspondents included outgoing mail to "Frof. Albert Einstein, U. of New Jersey, New York -I - Deptember 22, 1942."

> 100-110007-11 (58) '

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The War Activities Committee of the New York Newspaper Organized the Domestic-Foreign Language Press for the war effort.

mentioned (neuronal course for the conference to addition to those mentioned)

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Albert Einstein and eleven other individuals.

New York report, 7-24-144 Re:"Victory Council of the Foreign Language Press of New York; Internal Security-C" 100-179977-5 p. 6 (55)

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"The Worker" of October 11, 1942, carried an article entitled "Spirit of Berlin Prowls in Oklahoma, says Browder." This article stated in part 'hat Oklahoma jailers of Bobert Wood and others in the "book cases" were the "same kind of animal" that then ruled in Berlin, Earl Browder said on Friday night; he was talking to three-hundred people at a dinner in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on East Forty-Second Street, gathered there under the auspices of the International labor Defense.

The article stated further that scores of telegrams of greetings were read from such well-known anti-Pascist leaders as Paul Robeson, Albert Einstein and nine other individuals.

40-3798-A (52) SI 61-7347-273 (51)

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223-224

October 12, 1942, Professor Albert Einstein was listed

Information regarding Professor Albert Einstein,
Frinceton University, Princeton, New Jersey,
had been previously furnished to the Visa Division,
Papartment of State, in connection with the visa application
of on September 3, 1941, and
on August 16, 1941.

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The following is quoted from an inidentified memorandum dated cotober 12, 1942 at New York City, entitled "Highest Bracket Communist and Radical Intellectuals":

"For the past six years we have always been hoping that there would be some Communist affair come along that would reveal the 'Cream of the Crop' of Communists. We had a vast number of such Red Birds in our file, but the desire to have a day when the complete list would be given was our great obsession. Well, readers, the day is here and it is Tuesday, October 27.

"On that evening at the Hotel Astor, New York City, et 6:30 P.M., hairman Louis Bromfield, the well-known writer who resides in Ohio, is in charge of arrangements. To not call this gentleman a Communist would be the height of scorething.

*This meeting and dinner will be sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Rafugee Committee. Dr. Edward K. Barahy-Chairman.

A list of names set out in this memorandum under the heading, "Who's bac' of this momentous Communist 'White Tie and Tails affair'?" included the name of Professor Albert Finstein.

The following marginal pencil notation appeared on this memorandum: "This is of questionable accuracy. It appears to be from Verne Tompkins."

100-3-4-1155 (69)

The reference indicated below contained a cerbon copy of the above-mantioned memorandum. A pencil notation "from Harry" appeared on this memorandum.

100-3-108 (69)

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A censorship report dated October 16, 1902 revealed that a letter dated October 14, 1942 was intercepted from <u>ew Y</u>ork, New York, to Dr. Montreal, Canada. to this report acknowledged receipt of According letter of September 25, which he did not answer, sooner, ideat, because he wished to obtain the testimonial of character concern-), without which Professor ing his son ! Einstein could not intercede on his behalf as he did not know the writer's son. After he received the testimonial, according to this report, from an authoritative quarter and forwarded it to Professor Sinstein, he received acknowledgement of it and the assurance of Professor Rinstein's willingness to intervene along with 0.1 behalf. report stated further that the writer delayed enswering letter secondly, because he wished to await in Secret to which had referred and to see whether taken any steps; further that Professor Finstein was waiting to hear from i; that if the latter should declare his (for which willingness to help >would be very grateful) he might write to Professor Albert Einstein whose address was 112 Mercar Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

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latter to Professor binstein he would, of course, be glad to

According to this report, in a postscript, the writer-

wished him to forward his news or

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The "Daily Merker" of October 14, 1942, carried an article entitled "Century of the Common Man." This article stated in part that the first major public function based on Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's famous speech on "The Century of the Conmon Man" would be a dinner held under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Astor Hotel on October 27, 1942.

This article stated further that the ainner socialized by 150 outstanding labor leaders and notables in all value of life including Dr. Albert Einstein and others would seek to raise funds for the rescue from Vichty concentration camps of anti-Fascist unionists and political refugees, men and semen fought and labored so that the coming centuries could belong to the common man and not to fascism.

> 100-7061-A (54)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, wher indicated, explain this deletion.
神	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to
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<u></u> .	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) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will
_	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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CONNECTED BY ALL VEHICLES

National Maritime Union of America Headquarters at 346 West 17th Street, New York City.

Informent advised on that it was determined that a men named of International Morkers Order requested that speak at a // the contract of 1862

Rew York report, 11/9/62 Re: "National marities Union of America, IS-C" 100-120818-265 (58)

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On October 27, 1942 the "Daily Worker" on page 3, carried an article under the caption "3000 Jews Unite to Honor Einstein, Hail Soviet Fight" which stated that inspiring unity was achieved among the Jewish masses on the past Sunday night when more than 3000 Jews of every affiliation jammed into the Commedore Hotel to honor Professor Albert Einstein and pay tribute to the Soviet Union.

According to the article, the testimonial dinner was sponsored by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief.

The article stated that addressing the gethering by telephone, due to ill health, Professor Einstein called upon American Jews to give fullest aid to the Soviet Union in order to pay back the "debt we must be conscious of every hour of our life, if we want to retain our self-respect."

Einstein continued that the press had "misled, the people on the achievements of Russian people and their government from rudimentary beginning, the tempo of her development in the last 25 years had been so tremendous that it has scarcely a parallel in history."

Einstein lauded the scientific, industrial and technical achievements of the USCR without which her present resistance would be impossible.

*In the political field, it was the Russian Government of all the great powers, that labored in the most here triversal way to promote international security," he said.

Soviet Union was brusquely shut out of the European concert, in the days of the betrayal of Czechoslovakia that it was forced to act by itself. It was only the Soviet Union which helped Stalin, that offered assistance to the Czechs, that didn't sell arms to the Germans and Japanese and that, Russia, in short, could not be accused of faithlessness in the field of foreign politics."

Einstein further explained that as a Jew, he know that the Soviet Union was the only country in which equality of nationality was not an empty phrase, "but a standard followed in actual life."

CMB:svw

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100-3-A (69) SI 100-335075-138 p. 21 (38)

By letter dated October 17, 1942, the New York Office

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activities within the organization entitled Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York.

a meeting

to have a meeting on a Saturday either in the second or third. week in Fovember to secure additional sponsors such as Albert Einstein and others.

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translation of the October, 1942 issue of 'Freies Deutschland' stated that page 2 of this issue of the magnine contained a list of contributors of the magnine during its first 12 issues, and the statement that none of them received any compensation. This list contained the name of Albert Einstein.

New York Letter dated November 10, 1942 with enclosed informants report.

Re: "Frèles Deutschland, Alemania Libre; Internal Security - C" 100-72924-8 (53)'

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that an article appeared on page I of the "baily borker" of September 26, 1942, to the effect that the Soviet wity Congress would shoneor a 2-day meeting to be held in New York City on November 7 and 8, 1942, that such Congress would colminate with a meeting at Madison Square corden on November 8, 1942. The purpose of the Congress was decribed as an occasion to pay tribute to the recole of the Soviet Union.

It was noteworthy that cossibly some of the delectes who attended the events during the Congress were misled by the names that appeared on the official stationary of The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Further Ligents, while attending the lunchedn on Dovember 7, 10/12, overheard one delegate make the remark to mother (identities of both unknown) to the effect that "they certainly 'roped in' many influential people on this one. We need to have a precased on the official stationary and included the name of Professor Libert Einstein.

(Sage 1)

New York report, 11/14/42 Re: "Jongress of Laterican-Soviet Friendship, IS-1" 100-146964-13 (55);

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This serial contains a carbon copy of a cible to Joseph Stalin, Premier, Soviet Union, Moscow (USSR) dated Movember 7, 1942, New York, New York. The cable is as follows:

"Tows of two Soviet organizations associated with Mewis Council, Russian Mar Relief, greats you on occasion 25th Anniversary. Despite all bestial Pascist atrocities you prove once again the unalterable determination of mour courageous people to fight to victory and rid humanity of the horrors of Pascism. Jews of American are proud father heroic brothers in ranks of glorious Red Armies. We pledge to follow example unity of your people and to muster all forcer for pronter aid."

This cable contained the signatures of approximately 100 people with the name of Profe sor Albert Finstein heading the list.

100-37226-284 (67)

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obtained a circular which had been mailed from the Congress of American-Soviet Priendship-la75-5th Avanue, New York, New York, to a regional director of the CIC at Los Angeles. This circular was antitled "Jall To The Congress Of American-Soviet Priendship" -- "Saturday and Sundy, Povember 7 and 8, Hotel New Yorker, and Endison Square Gorden, New York City." The title of the program to be given at that meeting was "Salute to out Russian Ally." The alleged purpose of that meeting was stated on the inside cover of the circular by Joseph . Davies.

The officers, petrons, and patronesees (medialpary list) of that meeting appeared on the back cover of that circular and included the name of irofessor Albert Linstein. The above referred to circular was not ined in the Los regales files.

Los ingeles recort, 12/11/42
Re"Salute to (un insula).
Ally;"
Congress of imericanSoviet Priendshie;
25th Anniversary of the
Soviet Union (cellination)
IS-R and CF"
100-146964-20 p. 5
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The Selective Service file of maintained at Local Roard No. 33, 455 Central lark West, New York, New York, contained a copy of a letter dated December 28, 1942 to the denorable Herbert Lehman, Department of State, Washington, D.C. in which had been been been able to join Lehman's responstruction plan. Tisted the following individuals as references: Professor Albert Finitein, 112 Jercen Stritt, Princeton, New Jersey;

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New York report, 9-21 44 Re: w.s.;
Internal Security-E

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