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he left Germany because he was asked to change his Tutch 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 Baker 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.

Firstein 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, Tinstein said that Debye's colleagues abroad had been persecuted since 1932 and that he Debye in no way tried to help them and did not attempt to aid them in securing position elsewhere.

According to Einstein, 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 add 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 Debye had a son with him in the United States perhaps Debye 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 Lowe would not be able to add anything to instant investigation as he knew nothing but the incident concerning the letter.

Mewark report dated 9-30-10
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Fu lettor dated September 7, 1940, the New York forwarded to the Eureau certain material furnished by Enclosed in this material was a leaglet evalued "what the Christian Science Monitor Brate before Projessor Albert Einstein Recome a Contributor", from an editorial in the "Christian Science Monitor" of June 15, It here 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 leril", which as schhedded "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion", and whic' professed to reveal a Jewish Scenet Society formulated 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, periodically appeared in the morld political scene, citing the Roughstion is an example, and concluded by commenting to t whether or not the "Jevish Peril" constituted an example of this theory, it so a factor to be considered.

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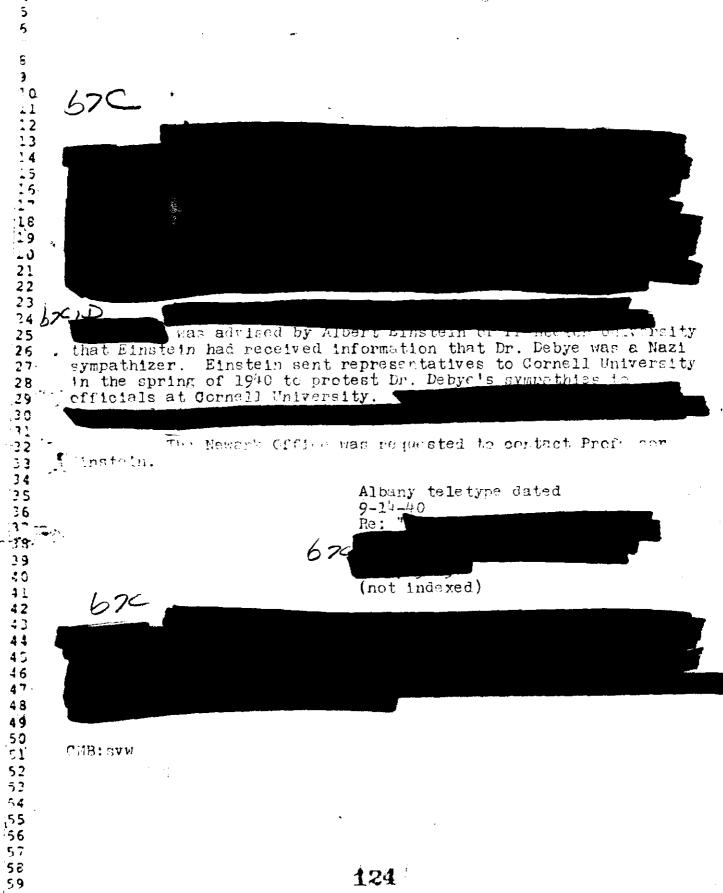
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By letter, dated September 20, 1940 Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton University advised the New York Office that Professor Lowe of Princeton University had informed him that Walter Bell of the River Club, 52nd Street and East Fiver, New York City, was the British Agent who contacted Einstein 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 letter dated. September 26, 1940, from in which she requested six in obtaining a vise for her brother.

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

39-0-1902 (37)

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This reference is a letter dated September 29, 1940, at a 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 brides 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 Finstein came from.

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

The write: stated further that "Judge Story says these 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 vorked 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 Spilard 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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 Refurther 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 ar after the year 1933. Professor Einstein further

related that Smilard 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 Misic 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 Einstein, the latter stated that he and Szilard had been interested in the construction of a small cooling machine similar to our Acisehold 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 wachine. He stated that he did not know whether Szilard 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 was 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.

We went on to say that Leo Szilard had left Germany about the pear 1935, and that he helieved Szilard went to England and visited America on several occasions.

he advised that at that time Smilard was connected in some manner with Columbia University in New York City, where he was corking on aronium coveriments 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 Fermi, 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 Eugene Tigner, of Princeton Taiversity.

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 atread. He said that Sailard was a very fine, gifted young man; that he was absolutely Konest, reliable, and trustworthy, and that he would recommend very 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-Kozi 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 power.

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56 59 60 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 Rigner would know more concerning Szilard.



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

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 detril in Section 9 entitled "Contribution to MED Project".

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
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	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $61 - 7099 - 40 + 133 + 134$

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Assistant Chief, Division of Controls, Department of State,
Washington, W. C., from

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Mashington,

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, Washington, 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 October 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 appared Fincein Brigade, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, in December 1940 or January 1941. According to this report Frofessor 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; Infernal
Security-C"
100-7060-24
(52)

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CORRELATOR'S NOTE: This file contained photostatic above report which contained identical information out above which contained a penciled notation in reducted Copy, Do Not Disseminate." copy of "Corrected Copy,

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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 captioned "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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	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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furnished to the Omaha office a photostatic copy and undated chart of indeterminate origin, which listed persons alleged to be affiliated with captional organization. The title of this chart was "Pirds of a (Ted) Teather; 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. Morkers International Medief 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 C. Finstein-Indexser or Supporter or Ind. by." Information was also set out on fourteen other individuals.

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

Ometra Penort 1/30/41
Pe: "Workers International Felief;
Internal Security-P"
61-721-7-66
(75)/

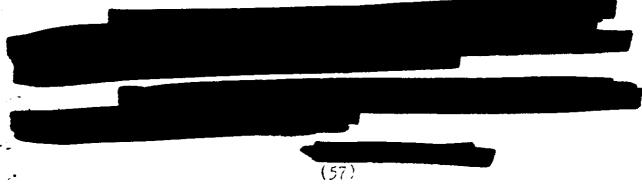
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This reference is a memorandum dated January 4, 1941, which appears to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

The name of Professor Albert Einstein, Prix Nobel, 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 Commitmee on Political Privaces deted January 9. 1941.

A limb of inter-stell persons has ser out in this memorandum, one of whom was 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 regarding

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

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Until we have war will we be able to get rid of the German socialistic rable which exists in this country

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Dr. Minstein, and who

4-3-41



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The Portland Office was in receipt of a report

Hated January 29, 1941, which was self-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 1933, 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 Frofessor 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 member and members to specify the repared in the reference and attachment to a Political Reference.

This mesorandum state? that it was noted that the sources Imafessor Albert Finstein was a wall- norm scientist.

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dated January 31, 1961, regarding and a present dated January 26, 1961, which appeared to have been written by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Political Refugees.

mitted the name of and also submitted information which are provided by interested persons.

The name of Professor Albert and teleprocessor Albert

Professor Albert Vinstein, was a cll-known contentist.

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This refreence is a blind memoraneous seed lebruary 4, 1941 reparding thich appeared to bove ten presented for the Interaction carbottal (ammittee devicalities) Refugees.

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The Chicago Office sent but a list of names of individuals who were suspected of being members of the OF because of their past actions, but no concrete proof of their membership was on tile in the Obiques Office. The 62,67D majority of the names listed were The name of Albert furnished by The name of Albert Einstein appeared on this list with the following information beside his name:

"Professor of 'Relativity'; was a member of Part V wilt'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
(51)/

arm : HIIA

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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 names of

persons listed in this memorandum included recreasof 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 Rinstein because of his renown as a scientist and his interest

in the German refugee problem.

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had received a communication by Joseph P. Lash, General Secretary 626, of the International Students Service, which styled itself the "I.S.S." The letter was dated head showing the address of 8 West 40th Street, New York, Tew 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, February 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 "Patrons" was listed Albert Einstein and Robert Hilliman

> Phoenix report dated 4-28-41 Ro: "International Students Service Internal Security-R' 100-23649-1 (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 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 staffert had been made to set forth information regarding br. Albert Einstein, the prominent scientist, in view of his well-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 on July 24, 1941 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 form City. In the letter tated that he intended to make a trip to Mexico 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 Frofessor Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.

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

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International Edici Association was founded in Germany of Finstein and others. (No source or date given) Albert Finstein and others.

Memorandum from D.M. Ladd to the Director May 10, John.

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Professor Albert Einstein was a sponsor 670

aponsor, 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 p. 221 (10)

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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 this informant obtained from Stefan Heym, actually engaged in acting Cerman Communists who fought in the Spanish Localist Army into Central and South American countries. Informant stated further that he suspected but had no evidence that a lot of them were also brought into this country or the device of the Transit Fisa. Informant stated further that harmless front names included Professor Albert Cincien and others.

61 - (566-1869 (51) ·

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

This memorandum sets out a list of three individuals known 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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issue of the rolelication Tree Karla" magazine with cirrops at 55 Feet has Street, New York City

and an International Honorary Board of seventy; that many Finnocents" were on the Monorary Board such as Secretary likes and others, but there were also the usual fellow travelers, and it the nast, had gone with open eyes into ventures accommated by or fro ting for the Communists, such a Albert Kinster and others.

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NY letter to Director 10-17-41, enclosing about report.

Re: IS - U.

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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)

CMB:mg

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This reference is a letter dated Octoler 15, 1741, on the letterhead of the American Committee for Inchestin of Foreign born, 79 5th Avenue, New York, New York. This letter was an advertisement of the National "Americans All" leek, October 21-29, 10/1, which has being observed in an effort to contribute to the establishment of national unity for the dejeat of baseism by eliminating discrimination against Americans of foreign birth, and by encouraging and facilitating the networkinglisation of non-citizens.

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

No scurce civen 106-7016-120X (51)/

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rigs o I/stthe report Library Foundation, Poord of the National Home Advisory D. C. St. Latthews court, N. H., 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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57 5ê 59 EINSTEIN, ALBERT (In stin) Mar. 14. 1879- Theoretical and mathematical physicist Address: b. Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. 1; h. 112 Mercer St. Princeton

"What I have done personally is much exaggerated. What is really beautiful is

exaggrated. 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 nun 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 has e any choice, I will stay only in a country where political I will stay only in a country where political liberty, toloration, and equality of all citizens before the law is the rule."

"Asserina's No. I refugee" was born in Ulm, a. d. Donau, Germany the son of Hermann and Pastine (Koch) Einstein, In 1881 the father noved but family to Munich, where he opened a business dealing in technical electrical materials. Though the family was levesh both sarents were freethinkers, and lewish customs and rites were not observed in the household. Loc 14 years Unistein's electrical business had been prosperthis constant the family enjoyed a measure of ease and modest likery. Then their formes because to believe until on the verge of bank-rupes, they decired to give up their Munich home and most to Milm. Paty, where cousins of the tapilly were doing well.

Although the boy was slow to learn to

talk, and in early childhood was considered backward his mother was convinced from the beginning that he would grow up to be a "great professor". He never had any gift for langrades and when he first came to America, was unable to a ike a speech in English. At 14, however, he taught himself integral and differential calculus and analytical geometry from text taket. 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 living. 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.

### CHARTIT BIBERAPHY

When his parente went to Atlan, they left the her behind at school. He inamped to secure a certificate stating that he was suffered ing from nervous exhaustion, and succeeded in joining them. His half year in Italy was pure heaven. In an impulsive gesture, he aliandoned his German citizenship and resolved rever to return. Where he did go was to Switzerland, where he studied in a technical school in Aarau and then at the Zurich Technical 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, Jr., and I dward. They were divorced 15 years later. In this same year, 1901, he began teaching, first in the Technical School in Winterthur,

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then as a private inter, in Schaffthusen. In 1972 h went to work as a pairent office expainer in Berne. This was the period when he first began the research and studies which culminated in the formulation of the Relativity Theory, the first paper being On the Electrodinantics of Mooing Bodies, published in 1905. He also took his Ph. D. degree from the University of Zurich. In 1909 he was appointed a professor at the University of Zurich. 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 Herne University as lecturer.

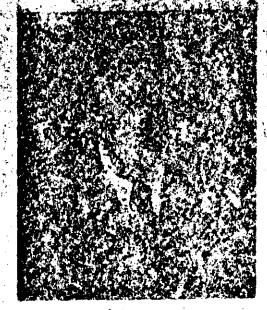
University as fecturer.

Already, in 1908, he had been invited to become an 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 German University in Frague (1911-12). Her hated to leave Switzerland to go to what was then Austro-Hungary, but once there he found his position much pheasance than it had been in the larger university in Zurich, when a year and a half later, he was called

when, a year and a half later, he was called back to Zurich, this time to the Confederate l'objecchnic 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 dare refuse. Through the efforts of Max Planck, the famous physicist, a professorship was offered him by the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, with no official duties, little teaching, 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 leave.

It is impossible to explain briefly to lay readers just what the Theory of Relativity implies, 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 time. It is mathematical in origin, though most of its proofs and demonstrations come from astronoms and astro-physics. Einstein is devoting the remainder of his 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 all phenomena from the electron to the universe. Over 4,000 books and pamphlets and uncountable numbers of articles have been written commenting on, medifying, opposing or upholding the special and general Relativity Theory. Bitterly fought in some accentific citeles, it is now accepted, as a whole, by most physicists and mathematicians. But either expositions of attacks involve a technical background which limits profitable discussion to the world of professional science.

Einstein received the Nobel l'rize in physics in 1921 and gave all the prize money to charity. He himself does 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-lin 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 Technology. 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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World War . In W. Wis bout became alchertell, life had to lake a lever rest and he resigned like Leyder position. (His health was completely recovered His account pacifism in that was made no difference in the Germany of that do. He stered no inconvenience because of it, and is helped to make him the God Germa to appear publicly in the Affiel construction with Affiel

It is impossible to evaggerate Albert I a som's from not are ben in Berlin during the very of the Weiner Republic. Tough he had rejerted the establishment of a Thysical by Club, he was persended to become director of Theoremsal Physics in the Kniser Wilhelm Jestitute. Prosia cade him an homorary en zen. Porsdam meered an Finstein Tewer in its Astro-Plas cal Institute. On his fiftieth took feet to 1020, of origin he had the rity to

white came it required several waste andute to hold all the eards, le ters and felearan of comratulation, and the gifts would if a filled a fer bit car. The years later The entire x ip x is to oked, he was explicit from the A almost Sciences he have was a trebed for norm, in was a moved both as perfector, all his property line. challeng to subjection terms which had origeally been intended as a bird to gift from Die city of forling and which, become of a with of mishaps, he builty brought himself) They of 20,000 mores (about 5 Mill) on his Innet.

During all these years be had fived with the same simple to which has nivays that acterized bim. In 1917 he married again, this there has course. Elea Einstein, who was with all this first coorin, their failure being brothers and their mothers, sisters. She was the Lutier between him and the world, expe-vally after they came to America, until her death in 1936. She too, had been marged and to arrest and had two daughters, one of whom commenced the supplattire for a leaf or bet

when I astein left Germany, he went first so France, then to Belgium, then to England then the Institute for Advanced Study offeerd him a life produssorship. He accepted, but asked so son It a salary that to keep up its own standards the Institute hal to raise it! (Linstein is literally without concern for money Once for weeks he are t as a book mark a check for \$1,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation and then lost the book!) He came to Principle in 1973 and has been there ever since. In October 2040 to because an American citizen.

"In his humility, his shyness, his lack of distre for controversy, his generative and simplicity," says Henry Hazlitt, "he reminds one Strikingly of other great scientists, particularly, Charles Tarwin. He is "12 Cannelly pacifistic, profoundly democratic." Sympathetic fistic, profoundly democratito Zionism, he is still, as he has always been, religiously an agmostic. He does not believe in a personal God or in personal immortality, and approaches was to the pantheism of that other great Jew, Spinoza. In the present

crisis, was hater though he is, he is ardently for active aid to the democratic nations against Hitler. He has never been a milk and seater "peace at any price" pacifist, but in 1933 headed by committee which issued 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, stocky salv are familiar to everyone. H. hates for eal clothes, and dresses in loosely fitting property of the sports variety. Unless he is wat hed, he is Blely to do out of doors in his curpet slippers. He never wears a hat, His house, a modest two-stored gray frame building, is on a narrow street shaded by tall bak and elic trees. He works in a small study. writing on a pad on his knee, rising frequently to pade the room in thought. He wanders about the streets of Princeton, lost in a maze of abstraction, with a beaming smile for those why accest him, but his mind is faaway. I've shyness and his hatted of publicity are proverhial. Once a cross t gathern i outside a Frinction drugstore. The great man was within, and what was he doing. He was standing at a counter, licking as ice-crean He was

He is a fetter than average violent whose favority composers are Pach and Mozari Once a critic who had never heard of him a a physicist wrote that he did not med retand his world-wide fame, since man volumises were bester 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 "any man who reads too plant and arehis own brain too little falls into lary nabits of thinking. He is devered, in overer, to Shakespeare, Sophocles, and above all to Dostoevsky, who, he says (ultimate praise) gives him "more pleasure than Ganes (the

great mathematician).

Dr. Einstein's chief recreations are sailing and walking. He enjoys ariting descered verse et playing sumple portor games. He enjoys a good joke. He cares little for paintings, but is interested in sculpture and architecture. He writes a clear, him 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. Many 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 it 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 linglish translations were published: The Meaning of Relativity and Side-Lights on Relativity; and in 1926 the earlier Investigation of the Theory of the Brownian Movement. On the Method of Theoretical Physics appeared in 1933. In 1938, with Dr. Leopold Infeld (see sketch Max



issue), a Polish-Jewish refugee 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 Physioronio, ne published the Excusion of Payaict. His non-scientific books include About
Zionism (1931); Builders of the Universe
(1932); Why Warf (with the late great Sigmund Frend, 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 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 ful-

fills one's expectation of a genine

References

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Forum 95:174-6 Mr '36 por
Jewish Frontier 6:33-50 le '39 pors
N Y Timek VII p6 Ja 5 '41
Rea-I Digest 33:37-40 O '38 (Same abr.
Nation 147:267-8 S 17 '38)
Sci. Am 143:466 D '30 il; 150:275 My
'39; 160:358-9 Je '39 por, 161:22-4
Jl '39 por
Time 27:72-1 Mr 16 '36; 35:44 My 27
'40 por; 36 16 S 23 '40 por; 37:45 F
3 '41 il por 3 '41 il por Wilson Life Bul 7:435 Mr '33 American Men of Science Bridges, T. C. and Tiltman, H. H. Master Minds of Modern Science p95-103 1231 Garbedian, H. G. Albert Einstein, Maker of Universes 1939 Henderson, A. Contemporary Immortals pi-23 1939 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-Portraits 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

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made available certain speeches which were given by Ta Oteinberg on various occasions one of which was a report of Hax Steinberg to the National Council of the Communist Farty November 9, 1941. 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 Priters and Artists, headed by Dr. Zhitlovksy.

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

676 Re:
Int rnal Security
(56)
SI 100-3-516
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New York City, a list of the anti-Note writers who had been agsisted in reaching a safety in this hemisphere by the Exiled Writers! Committee, was secured and was set out in this reference. The name of Professor Albert Binstein 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."
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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 Jumnumist.

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, General 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 Morth American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. In December, 1939, it was reported that Einstein was associated with the German-American Relief 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 Pacifist Organization.

letter announcing a New Year's Boll to be held December 31, 1938, held under the auspices of the non-Sectorian Committee for Political Refugees, listed binstein 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, 1936, carried an asticle which stated that Einstein was a member of an organisation 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.		
×	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 Russian 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 Relief.

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 1713 and early 1 My, the Novalork Office set out information with respect to statistical 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 corking to aid the Japanese in that area. Included in the above data was information concerning the Japanese American Japanese for Penceracy, 72 Nest 52nd Sineet, how furt City. Profe son Albert Einstein Princeton Iniversit, was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Japanese American committee for Democracy.

(No scurce given) (page 78)

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 Hield Division, it was ascertained that a number of advisors of the Japanese Accrican Connittee for Democracy were members of asleged Conmunist front organizations. Included in this number was the name of Dr. 41bert Finetein, a sponsor of the Spanish Reducal Extract and Forth American Committee to Aid Spanish Remocracy in 1938; endorsor of the New York Sivic Conference can a Recole's Dalsgotion to Byro-Ridjan in 1936; member of the Advisory Read of the American Council Against Nami Propagation, Incorporated in 1939; spanish of the Sixth Wati not conference of the American Council Against Nami Propagation, Incorporated in 1939; spanish of the Sixth Wati not conference of the American Commit see for the Protection of the Vereign Born on 1942.

(Gricinal source not given) (page 140)

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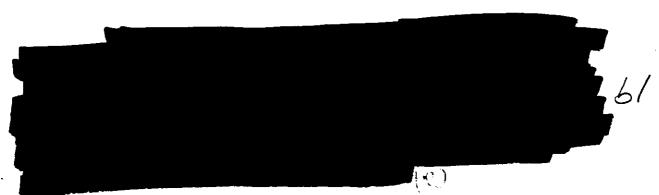
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Letters from Chicago to the SAC at Los Angeles, in July and August, 1981, reflected that had moved with the parmission Enemy Registration Number the U.S. attorney at Chicago to the address mentioned above, and registration folder was forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division on July 26, 1944. Travel applications made by Phile he was residing in Chicago reflected that he was visited 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)

GHB:rdb

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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 horofit to the var effort. He stated for their that the treery, impruch essential detail as his advantate brother could give, was submitted, but there was never any word regarding its receirt. He stated further, that perhaps the Einstein decided that the theory was unscund and discarded the idea, or perhaps the vail of secrety fell upon a undectable idea, or perhaps the vail of secrety fell upon a undectable idea, considerable ability, needed haveledge not available from any save a few great scientists.

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

> York Report, 5-5-47 New wās; , wa; Re: Internal Security-Ri (23)

CMB:svw

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came to the United States with hir family and resided until 1942 at Princeton, New Jersey. where he allegedly was connected in some way with faculty members of Princeton University and was a friend of Albert Cinstoin.

> 10-10-49 New York Report Re: <u>រាក្រក់ ភាពឱ្យ</u> wa. Security-R" (217)

CJO: SVW

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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 pert 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, Honorwy Chairman is Professor Albert Einstein".

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

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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 him own country.

He stated that he went to Paris where he attempted 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 success.

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, the Hitler and collaborated with him. In this connection, the 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 conduct for an immigration vise.

Professor Einstein, in the letter, stated, "I know that and morey to assist German refugees, and he was also active in an educational campaign against Hitler. It would have burplised me if the Berlin Police had given the certificate asked 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."

X

eitizenship was cancelled by the German Government for disloyalty. 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. Those plans he passed on to Albert Einstein, 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.

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

(73, 77)

CMB: SVW

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According to the files of the New York Field Livision, as of Cotober 7, 1944, and gave as one 67 alien enemy at New York on February 12, 1942 and gave as one 67 of his references, Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

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10-16-14 New York Report

Re:

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

New Jersey, reflected that

New Jerry, filed petition for naturalization of materials of the detact. 11, 1924;

in ther that she filed occleration of intertions of the Altert Mineralization,

e her 27, 1936; that the witnesses on her retition are Altert Mineralization,

Professor, and Helen Dukas, secretary, both of 112 Mercer Ctreet, Frince
ton. One took the cath of allegiance on May 21, 1922, and received crit
ficate i

The alien-enemy registration file of the continue for a certific te the ined in the New rk field Fivis on. Her application for a certific te of identification which was issued at Black Mountain, Houth Carolina, on I brusry 21, 19/2, stated that her permanent residence was a treet, Princeton, New Jersey. Professor Albert Einstein and Miss Here. Police both of 122 Mercer Etreet, Princeton, were listed as reference:

Ne :k report 0-18-44
Re: 544-0" 676

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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 tiom K. R. McIntire, 3-25-62 Rr: 'Council of Jewish Benavelent and Fraternal Organizations' 100-37226-77 (67)

CJO:svw

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made available in March 1942, a printed circular written on stationery of Eussian war helief, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, Low York City. Los circular was captioned "We Call Upon You! -- The Forces of Eril Scok to Exterminate Judaism. What Will You Do to Enterminate 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 Professor 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 - CH 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. The Einstein of Princeton University appeared on this list.

100-7046-138 (51)

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A news release from Russian War Relief, Inc., 365th Avenue, New York City, dated March 23, 1962, announced a "Spring Offensive" campaign for funds for medical and happritarian relief to Pussia, 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 Er. Albert Einstein.

100-37226-96 (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)

CJO:man

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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 center 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 examination of the address book reflected the name of Dius'cin, 67% West 113th St., New York City.

OK per army

MID report, made at Fort Cluster, Michigan covering the period from Tanch 18, 1962 to April 8, 1942 65-16639-3 (84)

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This advertisement is an appeal for activities to the Loyalty Committee iterations be purchase of the righter lane "logalty" to be aresented to the Frenchent of the many activity. The above is ment site who a limit of animals is a constant. The above is ment site who a limit of animals is a constant.

100-10083-3 (50)

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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 Hayor LaGuardia and Professor Einstein.

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

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

SI 61-10123-241 ... (79)

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The visa application of April 30, 1942, contained the name of Professor Albert Finatoin, 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.

With attached photostatic copy of MID report 102,670

(73) (New York Field Office Files)

CMB: SVW

CONF CENTIAL

SEARET 199



In May, 1942, a call was issued for a conference of Russian War helief, Incorporated, of Jewich Beravelent and Eraternal Organizations in Chicago for May 10, 3542. This call was widely circulated among the Jewish people. The purpose of the conference was to join and coordinate the efforts of the Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Organizations and all other Jewish groups of Chicago on behalf of the Thereic 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 it New York City on February 22, with the full support of ruch distinguished citizens as Albert Binstein, Sholem Acch, Chaim Thitlowsky 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, Inc ; IS-R". 100-37226-142. p. 16 (67)

CJO:svw

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

According to the "Souvenir Journal" 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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#### 61,62,670

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

A list of the sponsors of the above 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 here serving in their calacity as individuals; that their organizations care lister for curroses of identification only.

Seattle rpt. 4-16-42 enclosing photostatic copy of above program. Re: The American Committee for Protection of Coreign Born; IS - 3."

100-13/6-139
(51)

AFF:ddI



A review of the New York Field Division files revealed a letterhead of the Lie Tribuene advertising a meeting at Hunter College for held on Mar 12, 1742 which set out a list of the officers of the orani after.

The body of the letter stated that the Honorary Committee of 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" was to publish works of German authors in its own sublishing house and that it was founded the previous year (1941) by a group of immigrant authors in order to create a service for distributing German writings in the York.

Information was obtained as result of invectination of the weiland Harzfelde, which reflected that the Die Tribuere as founded by a grown of immigrant suthern and publishers in order to create a correct in the create in New York City for German writers and that there are in a times that the grown was influenced by Communism.

New York report June 12; 1943 Re: "Die Tribuene Juer Freis Loutneas Literature on Und Kunst in A sacks; Insernal Security - C" 1 (-210583-1 (52)

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For good will, they were to visit the a Japanese-American Committee for Democracy in New York, (Chester Rywall, Einstein, Bishop McConnel). 62,670 Washington Field Office report, dated 6-29-42, 620 Re: †;y'-J" Internal <u>Secu</u>r (78)

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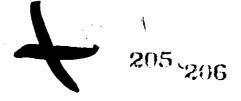
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enclosed to the furious centain press releases which were she tained trov

One of the above releases was from the American Committee for Protection of Poreign Born, 79 5th Avenue, were York Cury, and was cattioned More Than 100 Prominent Americans boomsor National Conference for Mobiliantian of Freign worn", for release on receipt.

This release stated in nort that mere than 100 prominent individuals in all raiks of American like, had join a in accessing the Fixth National Conference of the imprican (emmittee for Protection of Foreign Born, which was to be held at the Havel Carter in Tleveland, Chie, on May 9 and 10; firther that sponsors included Professor 'l'est Einstein and others.

Re: "American Commistee for Prosection of Loreign Por . IS."
100-70/6-1/6
(51)

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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 Turnished the results of an examination of the 1944 edition of the "American Men of Science" relative to the individual named in the above-mentioned Bureau letters.

In reference to Bureau letter 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 (10 rt)
I instein was reported as being included on the 1 tterheau of
instant organizations as an endorser of it.

New Haven letter dated 6-20-05 P Re: finternal Security-N.\*

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JMB:svw

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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 massports 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 Finstein---furnished September 3, 01
1941, in connection with the case entitled
visa applicant et al, sponsors; 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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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)

CJC:cdd

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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 Alien 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 carcumstances be of potential danger to the internal security. The report stated further that in addition to those facts, Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Veyl, the eminent mathematician, Doctor Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Squdy, 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-h2
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 which was qualified by the Lashington Field

Included in this material was a letterhead of the League for the Organization of Progress" which according to the letterhead was founded in Paris 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 Mashington Field Office for arded to the Bureau by letter dated August 27, 1942, certain anotostatic material concerning "Henry George School" obtained by the Mashington Field Office from

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

The institution is supported by public contributions. Losses are being conducted in a hundred cities, and correspondence 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 those 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 tendence; 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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As of September 18, 101), no evidence of substraint of activities on the next of halbeen halbeen discovered. We alsimed absolute log-live log-live the Inited States. Several prominent individuals had unitten letters recommending that he be arented to disconstin, including there. Timetein, i. J. Schath, Congression from Illinois, Mars Seefmied Conner, and several others.

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This reference is a Military Intelligence Service report dated February 3, 1943, entitled Walter Lotz, Frivite ASN 321 100 21 309th Tech. Sch. Sq. (Sp.) hoester field, Hissicalppi, regarding on interview with Ivan Williams, Officer in Charge Alien Detention Jamp, Kenedy, Teras, regarding Doctor Pritz Karl Kaul.

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 - September 22, 1942."

> 100-110007-11 (58)

OK per army

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

mentioned Chemiors around for the conference to addition to these included

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Albert Einstein and eleven other individuals.

New York report, 7-24-44
Re:"Victory Council of the Foreign Language Press of New York;
Internal Security-C"
100-179977-5 p. 6
(55)

AlfH:vm

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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 that Oklahoma jailers of Robert 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-Fascist leaders as Paul Robeson, Albert Einstein and nine other individuals.

40-3798-1 (52) SI 61-7347-273 (51)

AMH: grp

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223-224

In the visa application of dated 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,
Pepartment of State, in connection with the vise application
of On September 3, 1941, and
on August 16, 1941.

(52)

AMH:grp

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The following is quoted from an inidentified memorandum dated ectober 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 Croo' 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 screething.

This meeting and dinner will be sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee 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 Einstein.

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 carbon copy of the above-montioned memorandum. A pencil notation "from Harry" appeared on this memorandum.

100-3-108 (69)

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A censorship report dated October 16, 1942 revealed that a letter dated October 14, 1942 was intercepted from ew York, New York, to Dr. Montreal, Canada. According to this report acknowledged receipt of letter of September 25, which he did not answer, sooner, 13 rst, because he wished to obtain the testimonial of character concerning his son ), without which Professor 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 binatein, he received acknowledgement of it and the assurance of Professor Rinstein's Willingness to intervene along with behalf. report stated further that the writer delayed answering letter secondly, because he wished to await in Agende to which had referred and to see whether taken any steps; further that Professor Finstein was waiting hear from ; 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 Mercor Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

According to this report, in a postscript, the whitestated that if wished him to forward his news or letter to Professor binstein he would, of course, be glad to do so.

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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 Common 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 standard by 150 outstanding labor leaders and notables in all halks of life including Dr. Albert Binstein and others would seek to raise funds for the rescue from Vichty concentration camps of anti-Fascist unionists and political refugees, men and homen who 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

4	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable
1	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.
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	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to
<u> </u>	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies);
_	, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to
<u> </u>	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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Lational 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 Workers Order requested that speak at a Theorem Einstein beneat at 7 th or Orthon or 1862.

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New York report, 11/9/42 Re: "National marithm 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 Commodore 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 gathering 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 presistance would be impossible.

\*In the political field, it was the Pussian Government of all the great powers, that labored in the most here turiversal 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, Bussia, in short, could not be accused of faithlessness in the field of foreign politics."

Einstein further explained that no 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

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

**(**)

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 Movember to secure additional sponsors such as Albert Firstein and others.

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translation of the October, 1942 issue of 'Freies Deutschland' stated that page 2 of this issue of the magezine contained a list of contributors of the magezine 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)'

CMB:fch

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pureau letter dated Octuber 6, 19/2, reflected that an article appeared on page 1 of the "Daily korker" of September 26, 19/42, to the effect that the Soviet wity Congress would sponsor a 2-day meeting to be held in New York City on November 7 and 8, 19/42, that such Congress would colminate with a meeting at Madison Square Corden on November 8, 19/42. The purpose of the Congress was decribed as an occasion to pay tribute to the people 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 Legents, while attending the lunchedn on Dovember 7, 1942, 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: The names of matrons and processes appeared on the official stationary and included the name of Professor Libert Einstein.

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New York report, 11/14/42 Re: "Jongrass of Laterican-Soviet Friendship, IS-7" 100-146964-13 (55);

5M日:135

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

"Jews 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 their heroic brothers in ranks of glorious Red Armies. We pledge to follow example unity of your people and to muster all forcer for proper aid."

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

100-37226-284 (67):

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obtained a circular which had been mailed fro the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship-1475-5th Avenue, New York, New York, to a regional director of the CIC of Los Angeles. This circular was ontitled "Call To The Congress Of American-Soviet Friendship" -- "Saturday and Sundy, Fovenber 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 Dovies.

The officers, petrons, and patronesees (prelimiterry list) of that meeting appeared on the back cover of that circular and included the name of incresson Albert Linstein. The above referred to circular was nothingd and in the Los angeles files.

Los Angeles recert, 12/11/42
Re"Salute to (up Tussia).
Ally;"
Congress of AmericanSoviet Priendshie;
25th Anniversary of the
Soviet Union (celsivation)
IS-R and CF"
100-146964-20 p. 5
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riter further stated that leing a muchicle to see on Cermany, he had Eriendaldie and contrate will. gres an cell an with pritich cycepathicars Mor of graised his vork. It also stated that your coing to pay a virit to the United Status that lio escon Linstein should get in torel with

> Censorship incorpt 02-60736-11-12**3**745 (72)

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The Selective Service file of maintained at Local Board No. 33, 455 Central tark West, New York, New York, Contained a copy of a letter dated December 28, 1942 to the denorable Hambert Lehman, Department of State, Washington, D.C. in which add that he would like to join Lehman's reconstruction plan. Tisted the following individuals as references: Professor Albert Winstein, 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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